

The Guardian.

VOL 11, NO. 2

To U.S. \$1.50 A YEAR.

BAY ROBERTS, Nfld., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Newfoundland. Notice to Mariners

No. 6 of 1918.

Broad Cove Point, Port au Port Bay. Light Established

POSITION—On the Eastern Point of entrance to Broad Cove, South Side of Port-au-Port Bay.

Longitude 58. 37. 30. W.
Latitude 48. 45. 55. N.

CHARACTER—A Flashing White Acetylene Gas Light giving 20 flashes per minute, thus:

PERIODS—
Light 0.3 sec. Dark 2.7 sec.; Light 0.3 sec. Dark 2.6 sec.

ELEVATION—Height of Light from high water to focal plane 134 1/2 feet. Height of structure from base to top of lantern 18 feet.

STRUCTURE—A square open wood framework with sloping sides painted White, Lantern painted Red.

REMARKS—This Light will be in operation during open navigation.

J. G. Stone,
Minister of Marine & Fisheries
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's, Nfld.,
Sept. 6th, 1918.
oct18,31

Newfoundland. Notice to Mariners

No. 5 of 1918.

Little Denier Island, Bonavista Bay

Lat. 48° 41' 05" N.
Lon. 53° 34' 40" W.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Revolving Light at Little Denier Island giving single flashes at intervals of 30 seconds is temporarily discontinued. During its stoppage an Osculating Light will be exhibited, giving alternate periods of 5 seconds light and 5 seconds dark.

Due notice will be given when the Revolving Light is re-established.

J. G. STONE,
Minister of Marine & Fisheries,
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's, Nfld.,
Aug. 27, 1918. o18,31

Public Notice

The following extracts from "Orders in Council" respecting the payment of Pensions and other Allowances to the dependants of Seamen and crews of Mercantile vessels engaged in the export of Newfoundland produce to market, are published for general information:

1.—The masters of all sailing vessels carrying cargoes of Newfoundland produce to market, shall, before sailing, forward to the Colonial Secretary, a statement giving (a) the full name; (b) Age; (c) Place of Birth; (d) Residence; (e) A complete statement of dependants, and (f) the Address of each of such dependants, of himself and each of the members of his crew.

2.—The benefits to accrue to such dependants are similar to those payable to the dependants of members of the Royal Naval Reserve and of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment under "The War Pensions Act, 1917."

3.—Claimants desiring further information or application forms may obtain same from the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Newfoundland, at Room 10, Militia Building, Water Street, St. John's, East. All claims will be heard and adjusted by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Newfoundland.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Colonial Secretary.
oct18,31

For The Returned Soldier

It's all right, of course, to cheer him. To applaud him and revere him; And to make a hero of him, is a gracious thing to do. And it's mighty fine to wine him And in some hotel to dine him, But what's going to happen to him When the cheering all is through?

He can't live on eyes that glisten With delight, the while men listen To the stories he is telling. Of the battles he has seen, And the glorious names you call him Will in time begin to gull him If the soup keeps getting thinner In the family kitchen.

He has been out there and battled Where machine guns madly rattled. He has stood to death and danger While we safely lingered here. He has glorified our banner In a truly noble manner. And it's not enough to praise him And it's not enough to cheer him. All our words of praise are due him, But they'll still mean nothing to him If we turn our backs upon him When our pulses slower throb. Don't you think he'll view your shouting With considerable doubting. If he finds when men quit cheering That he cannot get a job?

Child Welfare In Western Canada

Child Welfare is occupying a large share of attention in British Columbia and Alberta. Early in December there was held at Vancouver the first annual convention of the Child Welfare Association of British Columbia. The programme included discussions on educational reforms, juvenile delinquency, child mortality and diseases of children. Vocational training was urged in order that children might become helpful factors in the community. The schools of Vancouver were mentioned particularly on account of the special classes for the mentally backward children and the Association put itself on record as favouring institutions for the feeble minded. The Chief Diagnostician of the Juvenile Court of Seattle, Washington, addressed the Association on juvenile delinquency and its dependence on the status of home training. A low ebb of parental responsibility results in juvenile delinquency. It was recommended that mothers' pensions should be established because motherhood should be recognized as the highest service to the State.

Election in the Fall

It is currently reported that an election will take place next fall, and that the present Coalition government will go to the country as a National Government. Who will comprise the Opposition Party and who will become its leader is not yet known. Several names as leaders have been discussed, among them being Sir Robert Bond, Hon. A. B. Morine, Hon. John Harvey and Chief Justice Horwood. The House is likely to open in March or April. The Premier, Dr. Lloyd, is attending the Peace Conference, and the Minister of Finance is in Canada endeavoring to raise a loan of \$6,000,000. Hon. J. C. Crosbie is the Acting Premier. Mr. Coaker is touring Europe, and especially the countries to which our fish is exported, to gain information regarding trade, etc.

Did anyone say we were going to have a hospital in Bay Roberts or Harbor Grace? We have a sly suspicion that it will be the "preserved political bait" used during the next political campaign. In the meantime during the four or five years intervening we have had to wait and suffer. We are only "baymen," "illiterate" and "cul-lage," anyway, so they say.

PRINTING
Neatly Done
Guardian Office
WATER STREET, BAY ROBERTS

Monday Celebration and Presentation

A number of our soldiers returned home a few weeks ago, coming across from England on the S. S. Corsica. Among the number was Lance-Corporal Wm. Moore, winner of the Military Medal, Lance-Corpl. J. A. Spencer, Ptes. Allan Caravan, Chesley Hann, Wm. Mercer and Jas. Dwyer. Some of these had been in Germany. A big citizens' celebration in honor of these returned heroes and others who arrived previously will be held in Bay Roberts on Monday next, March 3rd. It is expected a general holiday or half-holiday will be proclaimed.

At four o'clock a monster patriotic parade will take place, starting from the Public Bldg., in which Victoria Lodge Band, the various school children, the returned soldiers, sailors, foresters and rejected volunteers and citizens generally will take part.

A special feature of the parade will be a life-like representation of the EX-GERMAN KAISER (we will have to use a special solution to wash the ink off these three words) which will be carried in the parade on a slide. He will be bound hands and feet with heavy chains and ropes, and sometime to be arranged after the parade he will be burned in effigy. Bay Roberts cannot wait for the Great Powers to decide his fate.

All school children are requested to be present and bring a small flag. Citizens of the whole section are asked to fly flags and decorate generally. The parade will be an informal and spontaneous expression of our appreciation and gratitude to our returned boys, and ALL CITIZENS ARE INVITED.

At 6 o'clock the returned men with their immediate relatives will be served with hot supper by the ladies of the W. P. A. in the Public Building, and at 8 o'clock a patriotic entertainment will be given and an Address of Appreciation will be read and a presentation (if it can be arranged in time) will be made to our heroes.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

Notice to Mariners

No. 7 of 1918.

Manuel's Island- Catalina Harbor Light Established

Lat. 48° 30' 40" N.
Lon. 53° 03' 40" W.

Notice is hereby given, that a Round Iron Tower, painted White, has been erected on Manuel's Island, Catalina Harbor, from which will be exhibited a Fixed Red Light.

Height from sea level to base of tower 7 feet.

Height from base to centre of light 13 1/2 feet.

This light is established for the purpose of indicating the Island and Shoal projecting from its Southern side, and is obcured in line with the Charlton Rock on the North Side of entrance to Harbor.

Charlton Rock in line with Burat Point and the Light Tower on Green Island bearing S. by E. and the Light Tower on Manuel's Island bearing W.N.W. from rock indicates its position.

J. G. Stone,
Minister of Marine & Fisheries,
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Oct. 25th, 1918. jan24,31

THE GUARDIAN.

C. A. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Issued every Saturday from the office of publication, Water St., Bay Roberts. Subscriptions (post free) to any part of Nfld. or Canada, \$1.50 per year. To Foreign States, Great Britain, etc., \$1.25 per year, post paid. All subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS—For display advertisements, 25 cents per inch for the first insertion, 20 cents per inch for each continuation. Special prices quoted for six or twelve months.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All advertisements are subject to the approval of the management.

Birth and Marriage Notices 25 cents per insertion. Notices of Thanks and Lists of Presents, 30 cents.

We cannot guarantee to insert items of news or advertisements received after Thursday morning.

All small and transient advertisements must be paid for at the time of insertion. The number of insertions must be specified.

BAY ROBERTS, Nfld., Feb. 28, 1919.

Does Party Matter?

It is a common saying in this country that one political PARTY is no better than another. Is this so? Except for a few minor things the majority of intelligent and thinking persons among the electorate believe that a change of Government means only a change of name with the same old "game" being played and the same wrongs perpetuated. They believe, and we think with a good foundation for their belief, that the individual member of a government counts for more to the people than the party. We are almost compelled to say that in very many cases the member who is faithful at all times to his party, and whose constituents the most.

Does Party interests always run parallel with the interests of the people, or is there occasionally a conflict of interests? The latter, we fear, is very often the case. Serving the Party and its friends at the expense of the people whom he solemnly promised to faithfully serve at all times and under all circumstances has been common in Newfoundland.

Has not this condition of affairs come under the notice of our readers time and again? Now and then a little political paragon have been prescribed in the shape of a few dollars for a road, a bridge, a wharf or a well in order to allay the dissatisfaction or outcry of the electors.

War Memorial

We note that His Excellency the Governor, as chairman of the Nfld. Patriotic Association, have appointed certain St. John's citizens as a committee to consider the question of a suitable War Memorial for Newfoundland. We are well aware of the fact that it is a customary thing for St. John's to decide practically everything for the whole Island. We are also aware that since Rev. Dr. Curtis introduced his resolution in the Patriotic Association meeting a few weeks ago relating to a War Memorial to be erected in St. John's, no contra suggestions have emanated from the outport public or the outport press. But we would remind His Excellency that this is no indication that the outport people have no opinion about the matter. They have been ignored so often and in so many ways in connection with the public affairs of this country that their counsel or wishes or opinions being sought for by the authorities in St. John's. As this Memorial is intended to represent an expression of the whole country the committee should be thoroughly representative and not confined to citizens of St. John's, who are naturally prejudiced in favor of St. John's. We say this without hesitation. It is just as well to call a spade a spade. If this thing happens much longer we will soon wonder if we really live in Newfoundland or South Africa. This is not chit-chat, as some would have us believe, but common sense and facts. No self-respecting citizen living in a country with a constitutional and democratic form of

government such as we have, it is possibly take any other position. If we are not self-respecting it does not matter. Reverse things and let all public questions be considered and decided by the outport people and see how long St. John's will stand for it. A full and free expression of opinion on this question should be requested from the whole country before the form this Memorial should take and its location is decided on, and the committee should be representative of the whole of Newfoundland.

Investments

Over \$35,000,000 are invested in automobile factories in Canada. The yearly wages amount to over \$7,000,000.

In this connection it may be noted how difficult it is in the part of our country to get people to invest their money in any industrial or commercial enterprise while in St. John's new companies are being organized for a purpose and another almost weekly. We should have in the town of Bay Roberts and vicinity a number of factories in operation such as boot and shoe, clothing, etc., which would provide employment for a large number of our people. Instead of this they are compelled to leave their homes and seek a livelihood elsewhere. The population of the place remains about what it was 20 or 30 years ago instead of increasing by thousands. Bay Roberts today should have a population of 8,000 or 10,000 people if a unit effort were made to boost it. The town at present is largely a residential place.

Just Paragraphs

Facts are not stubborn things. It's the man who won't recognize them that is stubborn.

It isn't what others think about you that brings the worry wrinkles, it's what you know about yourself.

You've got to leave your work with some planning and thought. A fireless cocker doesn't do business until heat is applied.

Wealth does not come by the most diligent saving, but by the most diligent producing. Men are nations who pinch the pennies, the hardest are never the richest.

When a man is satisfied with conditions as he finds them, he might as well call in the undertaker, for the jig's up with him.

C. E. Russell BAY ROBERTS

Offers the following Goods at LOWEST PRICES:
Stanley Axes, \$1.90 and \$1.95
Enamelware—Tea Kettles, Boilers, Pots, Saucepans, etc., selling cheap.
Best Granulated and Brown Sugar
Creamery and Sterling Butter
Five Stars Flour
Said to be the best of the W. Standard flour.
Rolled Oats, Peas and Rice.

Special Lot of Tea
Lb. 55c. 5-lb. lots \$2.50.

Sheathing Paper, Roofing Felt, Fin and Nails.
Deitz Lanterns at a special price.
Enamel Paint for Motor Engines, green and black.

Spare Ribs, Plate Beef and Beef Ends.

Kerosene Oil, Gasolene and Lubricating Oils, Grease, etc. Marline.

Dry Cells for Motor Engines, Grease and Spark Plugs, Rubber Hose, Battery Connectors, Wire Staples, Cartridges, 12 gauge.

Books, suitable as presents. Improve your mind by reading good books.

Sunlight and other Soaps. Leather. Mixed Oats.

Hornim for horses and cattle. Imperial, Lockwood-Ash and Bridgeport Motor Engines.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

Water Street Stores Dept.

The well known Headquarters for

Motor Engines, Motor Boats, Motor Supplies Gasolene and Motor Oils

— OUR —

COLUMBIA CELLS & MULTIPLE BATTERIES

Give results unheard of before.

Call or Send for Quotations.

Reid Newfoundland Company

This is the Flour Used
In the Household of
His Majesty King George



MORE LOAVES to the Barrel

Brown Slab Tobacco

Sold in 6 and 10c. Sticks

Once Tried Always Used

TRY IT.

New Rules

The following additional Rules dealing with the issuance of liquor to the sick, have been submitted by the Board of Control and approved by the Government. These rules have been designed to meet particular cases which it was felt the allowances under the former regulations were not sufficiently elastic to properly serve:

1. In acute illness such as Pneumonia, Typhoid, Septicemia, etc., in which Alcohol is generally used and a larger prescription is needed than is provided under Section B (Rules and Regulations) the medical practitioner will be at liberty to prescribe any amount necessary for such patient, subject to the discretion of the Controller to the discretion of the Controller of the Practitioner's monthly allotment. The prescription must state nature of illness.

2. If in the opinion of the Medical Practitioner an aged person requires an extra amount to the 8 oz. prescribed under Section B (Rules and Regulations) then the

Medical Practitioner may prescribe up to 14 oz. per week subject to the discretion of the Controller. The extra amount prescribed to be added to the practitioner's monthly allotment. The prescription must be marked "Aged person."

3. Section 25 of Prohibition Act, Cap. IX, June 5, 1915, shall be construed to mean that after the first day of January, 1918, licences, shall be issued free of charges to Druggists and Medical Practitioners.

Notice

It is notified for information of the public that the Department of Militia has taken over all matters pertaining to Casualties from the department of the Colonial Secretary.

All requests for information concerning condition of wounded men, etc., should be addressed to the Minister of Militia, Colonial Building, St. John's.

J. R. BENNETT,
Minister of Militia.
Jan 28, 1919

The Legislative Council

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES

He agreed that the people had not been properly educated as regards recruiting in the past. He was sure after the Bill passed, and the working of it taken up by the Government, it would be the success anticipated. With the Bill as law he anticipated that 12,500 should be brought to the colors. Hon. Mr. Anderson referred at length to the Historical Society, appointed to weld the history of the Regiment had done nothing and were doing nothing.

HON. MR. HARVEY approved of the Bill. He believed, however, that in application it would need some alterations. For instance, it would not be possible to call out men from the far north as easily as it would be in Fortune Bay and Placentia Bay, or the bays west, when the fishing season is on, as conditions are different. The Supreme Court, he thought, would not be able to fill the bill as an exemption tribunal. There was no question that the judges would perform their work properly, but there was another aspect of the case. Men who claimed exemption might be writing from long distances, or would be unable to appear at the proper time. If they were objectors to conscription there would be a tendency to postpone offering because of distance and the fact that there are no other courts. He thought that the carrying out of the Act should be largely under the control of the returned soldiers. They should not act as servants, but in control, and having a good knowledge of those who should be exempted, their services would be invaluable.

The House adjourned at 6.30 to meet again to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.
The House met at 4 o'clock and HON. MR. ELLIS moved the House into Committee on the Conscription Bill.

HON. MR. BISHOP thought that the best interests of the measure would be served by the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to consider it so that its pros and cons could be carefully thrashed out and the Bill put through as quickly as possible.

HON. MR. BISHOP questioned whether or not this would be the best course but was ultimately satisfied as to the wisdom of the proposal.

HON. MR. ANDERSON criticised the Militia Department for their failure to supply figures and said that he took a letter two days to get from one room to another in the department. It was current gossip on the streets he said that the Militia Department had bought up all the red tape in town.

The following members were appointed to form part of the Joint Select Committee: Hons. the President, Messrs. Bishop, Harvey, Goodridge, Milley, Squires, Gibbs and Anderson.

The following Bills were received from the House of Assembly with a message asking the concurrence of the Council with their provisions: The Education Amendment Act; Marine Disasters Act; Keeping of Dogs Act; Inflammable Substances Act; Reporting of Missing Schooners Act; Publication of Consolidated Statutes Act; Ministry of Shipping Act; Imports and Exports Act; Workmen's Compensation Act. All these were read a first time and were ordered to be read a second time this afternoon.

Other matters on the Order paper were deferred.

The House then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock to-morrow when His Excellency the Governor will give his assent to the Daylight Bill.

FRIDAY, May 3rd.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.

At 3 p.m. His Excellency the Governor attended in the Council Chamber and formally attended to the Daylight Bill.

The following Bills were given a second reading and will go to Committee on Monday, viz:—

Imports and Exports Restriction Bill; Missing Schooners Reporting Bill; Departmental Shipping 1918 Bill; Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill; Marine Disasters Bill.

The House then adjourned till Monday at 4 p.m.

MONDAY, May 6th.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:—

The Identification of Criminals Bill; the Non-Ferrous Metals Bill. The Committee stage of the Military Service Bill was read.

The amendments suggested in the

report, (a) create a Military Service Board to undertake the operations of the Bill, (b) fix May 24th as the final date for volunteers, after which men who join will be regarded as "drafters"; (c) increase the spread of the first class from five years to six years, making men from 19 to 25 instead of from 19 to 24, liable for the draft and thus giving assurance of about 200 extra men; and (d) enable the Supreme Court Judges as a Tribunal under the Act, to appoint in the outports commissioners with power to grant provisional exemptions to men obviously unfit for active service, such as men lacking an eye, an arm, a leg, or with relatives at the front, so as to render it unnecessary to send these to St. John's. Another section providing that no person appointed by the Supreme Court Judges to act as such a Commissioner, could refuse to undertake this duty under penalty of imprisonment for period not exceeding two years, because it was pointed out that if parties so appointed were to have the option of refusing, the whole machinery of the Act would break down, and that in connection with a measure which was to conscript men and go overseas and fight for us, those appointed to act in such capacities ought to be liable to conscription also. The section in question was already in the Canadian Act, and was simply transferred to ours. The Committee reported the Bill with the said amendment, and it will be read a third time.

HON. MR. MILLEY spoke on the second reading of the Extension Bill which he opposed vigorously on the ground that the people, particularly of St. John's East and West, were not properly represented in the House of Assembly.

The hour being late the further discussion of the second reading was adjourned till to-morrow.

MAY 7th, 1918.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Military Service Bill was read a third time, passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

Second reading of Extension of Parliament Bill.

HON. MR. GOODRIDGE strongly opposed the measure on the ground that it was the output of a government that did not fully represent the people. It had passed the Lower House by a vote of 13, which was only one third of the representation of a full Parliament, and only a majority of one as the House is at present constituted. He did not agree with the introducer of the Bill and other speakers that an election in the fall would interfere with the carrying out of the conscription measure. He also referred to the Confederation talk about the city and the Colony's financial condition. He would oppose the Bill.

HON. MR. GIBBS also opposed the Bill. It was illegal and immoral. The Government did not represent the people, and it was nothing short of an outrage to introduce the measure at all. It was an invasion against the rights of the people. The life of the present Parliament had long expired, and its every act was an open violation of the constitution. They were assuming absolute power instead of discharging their duties to the country as its trustees. The high handed and arbitrary manner in which they were acting had no parallel here or elsewhere. To extend the life of the present Government was to disfranchise the whole people for the next couple of years. The arguments that an election would interfere with the carrying out of war measures was mere camouflage. When the great reform movement was ushered in England war was brewing on the Continent and England was at war with Abyssinia. Commercial and industrial chaos prevailed throughout Great Britain. Cattle were dying in thousands. The people were only recovering from the Napoleonic wars, and conditions generally were in a deplorable state. The people demanded an election, with the result that the whole economic and industrial situation was changed. The fundamentals of Colonial Government as it exists to-day were laid, and Great Britain shared in a prosperity heretofore unknown. Had the vapourings and subterfuge of those who wanted to hold on to power against the express wishes of the people been listened to the great reforms would probably have been set back for half a century. During the American civil war when millions of men were under arms and the fate of the Republic was hanging in the balance, and the Confederate forces were entrenched in view of the White House, an election was held

and conditions were at once changed. Sherman began his march to the sea. Sheridan went plowing his way through Winchester, and Grant began to batter down the defences of the Confederates. These were stirring times, but the rights of the people prevailed. Here the people were not given any consideration at all. A combination that was brought together through a corrupt bargain undertook to tear the constitution to pieces. In the Lower House only 13 members had voted for the Extension Bill, and more than half of these comprised the Executive Government, and the remainder were either under pay of the Government or F.P.U. The latter members were bound by oath to vote in the interests of their association. Their independence had been taken from them by their obligation to do as they were told. They did not represent the country, but only the individual institution of which they were members. It had been said an election was not desirable, that it would upset the Government's war policy. That was not so. Six months ago a warning note had been sounded by an eminent cleric, to be careful that men would not take advantage of existing conditions to advance their own personal interests. The Extension Bill was only a personal matter with the Government, who desire to hold on to office, despite the wishes of the people. The present Government had no right to adopt the Extension Bill. It was an iniquitous measure aiming at the very destruction of what our fathers had fought and died for. It was an illegal, and Mr. Gibbs questioned whether the Government had any power to put any act whatever on the statutes. Dealing with the constitutional aspect of the Bill, Hon. Mr. Gibbs quoted largely from Anson, Dicey, and others on constitutional practice and law. He would vote against the second reading.

HON. MR. McNAMARA would vote for the second reading of the Bill. He had listened attentively to what had been said, but there was nothing to convince him that it was not the proper course to ensure the Government time to carry out the Conscription Act; and other measures. He felt that they were earnest and honest over the Military Service Act, and it would be unwise to have an election which could not but interfere with its being carried out. In his opinion both Bills should go through together. Some of the people he thought were hiding behind smoke screens and camouflage in their opposition to the measure. It was a matter with them to get the Government out. He would not be a party to it, and if his vote would do it the measure would pass.

HON. MR. ANDERSON would support the second reading. With regard to the Military Department and the carrying out of the Military Service Act, he would like to see the Minister of Militia removed from party politics. He had no faith in the War Council the Act called for. One good energetic man in charge of the Militia Department, with an efficient staff would in his opinion see the measure properly carried out, if the power was given him, and his position removed from politics.

HON. MR. HARVEY congratulated Hon. Mr. Gibbs, on his speech, but could not understand why it was not delivered when the extension of Parliament was asked for last year. He did not claim to have a legal mind, but he could not see where the crisis existed, both on the battle fronts and at home, and what was needed was harmony, not discord.

HON. MR. SQUIRES in opposing the second reading of the Bill said that the only argument put in the defence of the measure was that the Regiment. No one he said was more anxious than he was to see the Regiment kept at the front in full strength, and with an ample supply of reserves, and if in his opinion the Extension Bill was in any way essential in carrying out the military service act, it would have his most hearty support. As a matter of fact, he did not see why it should be sent to the chamber at all. The House stood as a check against unwise legislation. All legislation should be

passed by an assembly properly elected and constituted and with full endorsement of the people. The present government was in power more through political intrigue than by the dominant will of the people of the country. The present Premier he considered was not there by the mandate of the people. When he went to the polls in 1913 he came back third on the ticket, and though he had been made Premier, his colleagues who had led the ticket were not even given an executive seat, and he and his other colleague only belonged to the rank-and-file. The people of Trinity evidently did not intend to make him Premier. He held the position merely through accident. When extension was granted last year and the National Government was formed the Legislative was not depleted as it is to-day. Ex-premier Morris no matter how much he might be disliked politically was a statesman of wide experience. He was a superior man to the present incumbent. When the extension Bill was passed a year ago it was with the understanding that it was only for a year. The Bill before the House had been passed in the Lower House with only one third representation voting and even two members of the Executive Government absent. It had been passed by a depleted chamber and a Premier without a mandate. The arguments that the defeat of the bill would interfere with the carrying out of the conscription measure did not appeal to him. By the fall the bill would be working automatically. The Proclamation would be issued and the working out of the bill would be in the hands of an impartial military board, as named by the Premier, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the idea that an election would interfere with it was absurd. He could not at all agree with the defenders of the bill that there would be political turmoil. He had contested these elections himself and had not as much as seen the slightest disorder, and he did not think there would be any this fall. The idea that more than Class 1 would need to be called was not within the calculations of the Government. There was no possibility of any unpleasantness or political trouble. The argument that the passing of the measure was imperative to the carrying out of the Military Act is not in keeping with facts. The Conscription Bill was joined up with the Extension Bill in the hope that by waving the flag of patriotism in the Council and throughout the country they could extend their political lives. Reference had been made that the life of Parliament had been extended in England. That was so, but Parliament was not depleted, elections were being held almost every week, and in constituencies larger than the whole of the Dominion, and he had yet to hear of any disturbances, despite the fact that conditions over there were much worse than here. It was impertinent to send the Bill to the House at all. If ever a time was at hand to prove that the Chamber is an important factor in the protection of public rights it is now. To prove that when Parliament was extended in 1917, it was only for a year. A voters' list was taken last September and all arrangements made to hold a general election. The somersault from an election to an extension was not due to any crisis. When the big offensive was at its worst during the early spring an election was being provided for, and the crisis was not considered. When the election was held in the Dominion of Canada, there was no turmoil talked of, on the other hand Sir Robert Borden came back with an representative Government to assist in carrying out the war programme which he outlined to the country. The House should stand between the Government and the people and see that the latter's rights are not denied them.

HON. MR. ELLIS congratulated the speakers, and took exception to the remark that the Government was the result of a corrupt bargain. He did not associate himself with the Government through any corrupt bargain. He joined the Government with the understanding that an election would be held within a year. When the demand was made for more men by the Imperial authorities and it was seen those could not be supplied without enforcing a War Measure Act, the enforcing of it made the extension of Parliament a necessity. It was our first and most important duty to get men. If under ordinary condition the life of Parliament was being extended, he would have resigned his seat.

The resolution of the second reading being put, was carried by the following vote:

FOR—Ellis, Murphy, Winter, Harvey, Mews, Bell, Cook, McNamara, Ryan, Templeman, Anderson, Power.

AGAINST—Skeleton, Bishop, Gibbs, Goodridge, Squires, Milley, Knowling.

The following Bills passed the Committee stage: Patents Amendment Bill; Imports and Exports Restriction Bill; Workmen Compensation Amendment Bill; Permanent Marine Disasters Fund Bill, and the Educational and Keeping of Dogs Amendment Bill received a second reading.

The Fire Control Amendment Bill was introduced and read a first time after which the House adjourned till to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 14th, 1918.

HON. MR. SQUIRES made a motion that the bill be deferred until to-day.

HON. MR. ELLIS in view of the Government wishing to close the House to-day, suggested a night session.

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The Committee stage of the Revenue Bill was resumed. HON. MR. ANDERSON drew attention to the fact that only \$50,000 out of the large surplus was set aside for increases in the Civil Service. This amount, he considered, would not be sufficient to give a decent increase to the officials of the Customs House, some of whom were working at the same salaries that were paid 40 years ago.

HON. MR. MILLEY asked the Leader of the Government if any notice had been sent out as regards the extra postage on letters, which came into effect on the 11th inst. Many letters were coming through the mail with the old rates of postage.

HON. MR. ELLIS presumed that notice had been given.

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HON. MR. ANDERSON would like to know who paid the export duty, whether it was the producer or the consumer, or whether it was good policy to levy the tax at all. It would be all very well in pre-war times, when lobsters were \$28.00 a case, but he questioned the propriety of it now.

HON. MR. HARVEY also thought it was the duty of the Government to provide the House with copies of Bills.

The Bill passed without further discussion.

the vacancies in the House should be filled, and by-elections held. He would not like to see them take place at the one time, as this also would set up opposing camps, and might interfere with the Conscription measure. He believed that the by-elections should take place from time to time, until all the vacancies were filled.

House adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

The House met pursuant to adjournment when the debate on the second reading of Legislative Extension Bill was continued.

HON. MR. BISHOP opposed the second reading and spoke at some length. When the House was asked to consider the Bill jointly with the Military Service Measure it did not encourage unity, but instead provoked opposition. The only argument in favor of its passing was that the turmoil of a general election would continue all summer and until the counting of the ballots, and the Government in consequence would neglect the carrying out of the military service act. He did not take this argument seriously. The fear that the Ministers would neglect their duties if an election were on should not be considered. The very people who are now anxious that no election be held, were preparing for one up to a few weeks ago. Conditions were worse at that time than now. There were no recruits coming in then. Since, through the efforts of the volunteers matters were changed. He would like to know when the turmoil talked of ever existed during an election. Why were not the vacancies filled, so that the Legislature would be fully represented at the end of 1919. He did not go back to their constituents for endorsement. There was no desire on the part of the Government to open these seats. They were losing no opportunity to gain political and personal advantage at the cost of neglecting matters of vital importance to the state. The Military Service Bill, the Government said was introduced because of the demand of the Secretary of State for reinforcements for the Regiment. The number asked for was 300 by the end of April and 600 in month. The former number had been secured by voluntary enlistment and it ought to be possible to secure the monthly call of only 200, without disturbing the whole work of the Government. If we were called upon to supply 1,000 or more at one time, there might be some reason in the arguments of those who supported the Bill, but to say that recruiting two men a day would demand the undivided attention of the Government, was, in his opinion, an insult to the intelligence of the House. The bill might pass, but as it stood it gave no assurance whether an election would be held in 12 months, or at the end of 1919. He did not think one would be held until the war ended, or until such time as the Government elects to go to the country. If the bill was passed the Government could extend the life of Parliament indefinitely, and in his opinion that was the intention.

HON. MR. MEWS who supported the bill said he enjoyed Hon. Mr. Gibbs' speech on constitutional law and practice the previous evening but was somewhat mystified in looking through the official debates of last year not to find him on record of opposing extension. He would like to set the Hon. member right as to some figures quoted on Tuesday. He gathered from what Hon. Mr. Gibbs had said that considerably more than 100,000 of the population were not represented in Parliament. Following a like basis laid down by Hon. Mr. Gibbs he could only figure 60,000. (Hon. Mr. Gibbs 90,000), and he did not wish to see the statement go unchallenged. As regards the extension of parliament he said the Government were not afraid to go to the country, either last fall or now. He did not see why they should. What extension meant was giving the Government an opportunity to work out the regimental problem and other serious matters facing the Colony. All would agree that a crisis existed, both on the battle fronts and at home, and what was needed was harmony, not discord.

HON. MR. SQUIRES in opposing the second reading of the Bill said that the only argument put in the defence of the measure was that the Regiment. No one he said was more anxious than he was to see the Regiment kept at the front in full strength, and with an ample supply of reserves, and if in his opinion the Extension Bill was in any way essential in carrying out the military service act, it would have his most hearty support. As a matter of fact, he did not see why it should be sent to the chamber at all. The House stood as a check against unwise legislation. All legislation should be

passed by an assembly properly elected and constituted and with full endorsement of the people. The present government was in power more through political intrigue than by the dominant will of the people of the country. The present Premier he considered was not there by the mandate of the people. When he went to the polls in 1913 he came back third on the ticket, and though he had been made Premier, his colleagues who had led the ticket were not even given an executive seat, and he and his other colleague only belonged to the rank-and-file. The people of Trinity evidently did not intend to make him Premier. He held the position merely through accident. When extension was granted last year and the National Government was formed the Legislative was not depleted as it is to-day. Ex-premier Morris no matter how much he might be disliked politically was a statesman of wide experience. He was a superior man to the present incumbent. When the extension Bill was passed a year ago it was with the understanding that it was only for a year. The Bill before the House had been passed in the Lower House with only one third representation voting and even two members of the Executive Government absent. It had been passed by a depleted chamber and a Premier without a mandate. The arguments that the defeat of the bill would interfere with the carrying out of the conscription measure did not appeal to him. By the fall the bill would be working automatically. The Proclamation would be issued and the working out of the bill would be in the hands of an impartial military board, as named by the Premier, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the idea that an election would interfere with it was absurd. He could not at all agree with the defenders of the bill that there would be political turmoil. He had contested these elections himself and had not as much as seen the slightest disorder, and he did not think there would be any this fall. The idea that more than Class 1 would need to be called was not within the calculations of the Government. There was no possibility of any unpleasantness or political trouble. The argument that the passing of the measure was imperative to the carrying out of the Military Act is not in keeping with facts. The Conscription Bill was joined up with the Extension Bill in the hope that by waving the flag of patriotism in the Council and throughout the country they could extend their political lives. Reference had been made that the life of Parliament had been extended in England. That was so, but Parliament was not depleted, elections were being held almost every week, and in constituencies larger than the whole of the Dominion, and he had yet to hear of any disturbances, despite the fact that conditions over there were much worse than here. It was impertinent to send the Bill to the House at all. If ever a time was at hand to prove that the Chamber is an important factor in the protection of public rights it is now. To prove that when Parliament was extended in 1917, it was only for a year. A voters' list was taken last September and all arrangements made to hold a general election. The somersault from an election to an extension was not due to any crisis. When the big offensive was at its worst during the early spring an election was being provided for, and the crisis was not considered. When the election was held in the Dominion of Canada, there was no turmoil talked of, on the other hand Sir Robert Borden came back with an representative Government to assist in carrying out the war programme which he outlined to the country. The House should stand between the Government and the people and see that the latter's rights are not denied them.

HON. MR. ELLIS congratulated the speakers, and took exception to the remark that the Government was the result of a corrupt bargain. He did not associate himself with the Government through any corrupt bargain. He joined the Government with the understanding that an election would be held within a year. When the demand was made for more men by the Imperial authorities and it was seen those could not be supplied without enforcing a War Measure Act, the enforcing of it made the extension of Parliament a necessity. It was our first and most important duty to get men. If under ordinary condition the life of Parliament was being extended, he would have resigned his seat.

The resolution of the second reading being put, was carried by the following vote:

FOR—Ellis, Murphy, Winter, Harvey, Mews, Bell, Cook, McNamara, Ryan, Templeman, Anderson, Power.

AGAINST—Skeleton, Bishop, Gibbs, Goodridge, Squires, Milley, Knowling.

The following Bills passed the Committee stage: Patents Amendment Bill; Imports and Exports Restriction Bill; Workmen Compensation Amendment Bill; Permanent Marine Disasters Fund Bill, and the Educational and Keeping of Dogs Amendment Bill received a second reading.

The Fire Control Amendment Bill was introduced and read a first time after which the House adjourned till to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 14th, 1918.

HON. MR. SQUIRES made a motion that the bill be deferred until to-day.

HON. MR. ELLIS in view of the Government wishing to close the House to-day, suggested a night session.

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN asked the reason, and spoke to the question at length. He did not like the idea of rushing matters through the House in this way. During the session he had heard nothing but "this is taken from the Canadian laws, and this is a Canadian Act." As everything was Canadian, and he was not sure we were not into Confederation, he thought it would be just as well to get a few Canadians down here and let them run the whole show. He did not like the move things were going on at all, at all. He could not see through a stone wall, he said, but he was pretty sure he could see through a picket fence.

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HON. MR. HARVEY also thought it was the duty of the Government to provide the House with copies of Bills.

The Bill passed without further discussion.

The War Pensions Act went through Committee without amendment.

The Crown Lands Bill created considerable discussion in Committee. Section 2 of the Bill, which would give the Governor-in-Council the right to reserve certain areas was eliminated on the grounds that the powers were too great.

HON. MR. HARVEY thought that section 2 and 3 should be left out. The life of the Legislature, he said, had been extended outside of constitutional practice that the government could carry out war legislation without obstruction, and unless it was shown that it was expedient that these two sections be retained, in his opinion the House should not pass them.

HON. THE PRESIDENT explained that section 2 only differed from the essentials of the old Act, in that the machinery was being provided whereby the Government could take action in Court to recover penalties and foreclose forfeitures. As a number of people were holding properties and were not carrying out the law, it was impossible to deal with them unless machinery was provided to enable the Government to apply to the Supreme Court.

HON. MR. SQUIRES said there was no Act on the statutes that required consolidation and revision so much as the Crown Lands Act. Any attempt to amend it during the dying hours of Parliament was out of the question. If it were possible to assist the Leader of the Government, he would not mind the Committee rising for an hour or two, but it was not sound practice to be dealing with such an important measure at this late date.

HON. MR. MURPHY condemned the whole Act. The section which calls for a man to cut a three-foot road around his property was ridiculous. It was simply destroying timber without results. He also condemned the part of the Act which prevents the export of pulp wood and pit-props. In cutting timber, one-half of it was left in the forest to waste, because of this restriction. There was no encouragement offered at all by the Government to men who wanted to invest capital, and thousands of dollars had been lost this way. In his opinion the Bill should not be considered at all.

HON. MR. GIBBS was also opposed to section 3. If the Government reserved the areas and offered them by auction to the highest bidder, there would be some reason for the section, but where it was a matter of reserving them for speculation, he was not going to support it.

The Bill passed with section 3 struck out.

The War Tax Stamp Rates Bill passed after the House had been informed that 20 cents would be collected on every complete set of customs entries.

The Saw Mills Bill created a lot of discussion, the principal speakers being Hons. Murphy and Bishop. An amendment was made to the Penalty Clause, making the mill owner and log cutter equally responsible if sawn lumber was proved to have been cut on three mile limit.

The House adjourned at 6.40 until 8 o'clock.

Resuming, the Cable Co. tax was considered. This deals with the Commercial Cable Co., the Direct Cable Co., and the Western Union Cable Co. In 1905 the Commercial Cable Co. entered into contract with the Executive Government of the day, which agreed to exempt them from taxation. The contract was repudiated by the Morris Government in 1909, and in a legal suit the local courts held that the contract was null and void, without the sanction of the Legislature. An appeal was made by the Company to the Privy Council, and the judgment of the local courts was sustained. The tax, however, was not collected, and following, the other companies did not pay. The Bill, which is retroactive, calls for the tax from July 1st, 1910.

The Bill passed after Hon. Mr. Gibbs had given a brief outline of the history of the Commercial Cable Co. in Newfoundland.

The Municipal Bill passed after some remarks by Hons. Ellis, Gibbs and Templeman.

The Income Tax Bill passed with some amendments made to the original by the Lower House.

HON. MR. ANDERSON again pointed out the injustice of collecting the 1917 tax from others than those with incomes less than \$7,500.

HON. MR. BISHOP said it was gratifying that the Lower House had agreed to some amendments, but regretted that they did not see their way clear not to collect the 1917 tax from those whose income was less than \$5,000. It would be exceedingly difficult to collect the tax from those with small earnings. In 95 per cent. of these cases the incomes have been spent, and to have

iple of retroactive taxation, but there were certain circumstances surrounding the tax on the Cable Companies that made it justifiable. He did not consider it fair for the Government to treat the Council as it had in reference to money Bills, and in sending up a number of Bills at the one time to be rushed through. It was unfair to the Council and unfair to the country.

HON. MR. GIBBS intended to speak at length, but would be brief owing to the hour. He did not at all believe in the present system of taxation. How the Minister of Finance likened local economic conditions to those of Canada and the U. S. and Great Britain, he was at a loss to discover. These countries had a system of industries which supplied their own foodstuffs and their own clothing, etc., but here we had only one industry, the codfishery, and all taxation must be shouldered indirectly by the fishermen. We were a country that had to import everything we used, on which we paid the highest possible taxation, and yet every move we were burdened with more. Another feature was the failure of the Government to collect a tax from the incomes of those who had money invested abroad, in stocks and bonds. In order to escape taxation it was only necessary for people with money to invest it abroad, and if this were done the country and fishermen would suffer. The whole system of taxation, in his opinion, was wrong.

The extension of the City Council Bill, was next considered. HON. MR. SQUIRES was glad to see that the Government was consistent in its policy in this respect. A few days ago the Government helped by the votes of some members of the Council had disfranchised the country for a year, and decided to disfranchise Saint John's for a year and a half. After all, the Government was consistent in some.

HON. MR. ANDERSON wanted to know who asked for the extension. Was it the Mayor, or was a public meeting convened, or who? HON. MR. ELLIS said it had been arranged by the Prime Minister and the Mayor.

HON. MR. HARVEY informed Mr. Anderson that the present Council was willing to hold on, in hope that the charter would be considered by the Legislature next session.

The bill passed without amendment.

An Act to amend the Shipbuilding Act of 1917, was the last on the order paper. HON. MR. HARVEY called attention to the great necessity for lights and buoys along the Southern Shore. Something should be done to protect lives and property along the coast. The disasters have been many, and particularly of late, and immediate action should be taken.

HON. MR. COOK delivered a practical speech on the same subject.

An amendment to the Bill, that bounty should be paid on all vessels the keels of which were laid from Jan. 1917, made by HON. MR. BISHOP, was subsequently withdrawn. An amendment by HON. MR. BELL, that all vessels, whether qualifying for bounty or otherwise, undergo two inspections, while in the frame, and when complete was also withdrawn, and the Bill was reported without amendment.

The House adjourned at 12.45 and met again at 3 p.m., when the House was formally prorogued by His Excellency.

Echoes of Jutland

The German naval critic, Captain Persius, having told some of the truth about the sea fight of Skagerrak, or Jutland, from the German point of view, the whole truth should now come out in England as well as in Germany. The High Seas Fleet has been shorn of most, if not all, of its capital ships, and the German Admiralty, or what remains of it as an organization, might as well reveal its losses in the battle. No longer will the victory of the British be disputed, but the controversy about Sir John Jellicoe's failure to destroy the High Seas Fleet should be ended, either by the British Admiralty's disclosure of its orders to the Admiral or by a statement from him answering his critics and explaining his tactics.

Captain Persius is reported as saying that the German losses in ships were enormous. Perhaps in the translation this expression is too strong. But the High Seas Fleet refused to come out again, except to surrender. Obviously the official report of losses was mendacious. On the original list were one old battleship, the Pomern; three small cruisers, the Wiesbaden, Elbing and Frauenlob, and five destroyers. Later the Admiralty added the battle cruiser Lutzow and the light cruiser Rostock, explaining that "for political reasons" the names had been withheld. Sir John Jellicoe insisted, upon visual evidence, that the Germans had lost two dreadnought battleships and a battleship of the Deutschland class, a battle cruiser, five light cruisers, six destroyers, and one submarine. Further, he maintained that one dreadnought battleship, one battle cruiser, and three destroyers were so badly crippled that they could never have reached the German base.

GERMANY HARD HIT IN FIGHT

Great Britain promptly announced her losses, extenuating nothing; three battle cruisers, one of them of the most powerful type, three armored cruisers, and eight destroyers. The tonnage of these vessels was 113,300. It has been calculated that the British Admiral's lowest estimate of the German losses would show a tonnage of 119,200. This, if approximately correct, would prove that, considering the naval disparity of Germany, she was much harder hit in the Jutland fight. If her Admiralty would speak out the world might learn that Admiral Jellicoe understated the German losses. Dockyards were closed for months and every source of information was sealed.

The defensive tactics of Admiral Von Scheer and favorable weather conditions saved the High Seas Fleet, according to Captain Persius, who pleads its inferiority in ships and gun power. Some of Admiral Jellicoe's critics have argued that he did not take advantage of the daylight left to him, and with the greater speed of his capital ships pursue the High Seas Fleet and destroy it. What were the Admiral's orders as regards torpedo attack by the enemy? Was Sir John Jellicoe expected to act defensively under the conditions of the Jutland sea fight as the light of an overcast day began to wane? Sir David Beatty has said in his report that "visibility" at 6.50 p.m. was only four miles. It would appear that the policy imposed upon Sir John Jellicoe was to inflict all possible damage upon the enemy, but to take precautions to save his capital ships in an emergency.

As the light failed, "I manoeuvred," he says in his report, "to remain between the enemy and his base, placing our flotillas in a position in which they would afford protection to the fleet from destroyer attack, and at the same time be favorably situated for attacking the enemy's heavier ships."

GERMANS MADE A GOOD ESCAPE

Mr. John Buchan, in his admirable account of the battle, says that "about the same time Sir David Beatty, to the south and westward, had made the same decision on his own account." If this be true, as stated, what becomes of the contention that Sir David Beatty, in command, would have imitated Farragut, damned the torpedoes and gone ahead. In must be realized in all fairness that the torpedo warfare that Jellicoe had to deal with was very different from the kind that our own Farragut had to consider. Moreover, it should be understood that the British Admiral did not have much light for the pursuit and destruction of a fleet that was several miles distant and running away into the shades of night as fast as it could.

Dawn comes early in that latitude on June 1st. There was no sleep on the British fleet during the night, and, when the face of the sea could be surveyed, "visibility" was worse than on the preceding day; no German warship was in sight. Admiral Von Scheer had conducted a very clever fight—there is no other word for his extrication from disaster—and had made good his escape with his sound ships and his "lame ducks." During the night he had always been ready to attack with his light torpedo craft—that is to say, to fight rear-guard actions, which to a certain extent he did—but even his remaining destroyers were nowhere to be seen in the morning.

JELICOE'S REPUTATION

If Sir John Jellicoe obeyed orders—his friends say that his night tactics have never needed defense—his reputation should be cleared from the aspersion that he was too cautious when he had the Germans on the run and might have sent all their ships to the bottom. Of course, it will still be said that the British Admiral was supposed to use his discretion. The "damn the torpedoes" partisans will never forgive him for not going ahead, full steam, with every searchlight and gun in play. There can be no controversy about Sir David Beatty, however. In the spirit of Nelson he brought on a general action with great risk to his battle cruiser fleet, and from beginning to end his tactics were sound and the execution of them admirable. Generously Admiral Jellicoe gave the great fighter high praise—"He once more showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determination, and correct strategic insight."—New York Times.

A Missionary

Every man is a missionary, now and forever, for good or for evil, whether he intends or designs it or not.

Fairy Forests

I wonder if you've ever dreamed, In summer's noonday sleep, Of what the thyme and heather seemed To ladybirds that creep Like little crimson shimmering gems Between the tiny twisted stems Of fairy forests deep; And what it looks like as they pass Through jungles of the golden grass. —Alfred Noyes.

Perseverance

Perseverance is an element of success. If you only knock long enough and loud enough at the gate, you are sure to wake up somebody.—Longfellow.

Suffering Transmuted

Unhappiness is the hunger to get; happiness is the hunger to give. True happiness must ever have the tinge of sorrow outlived, the sense of pain softened by the mellowing years, the chastening of loss that in the wondrous mystery of time transmutes our suffering into love and sympathy with others.—William George Jordan.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE



The Death of Pride

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong; So, turning gloomy from my fellowmen, One summer Sabbath day I strolled among The green mounds of the village burial place; Where, pondering how all human love and hate Find one sad level; and how soon or late, Wronged and wrongdoer, each with meekened face

And cold hands folded over a still heart, Pass the green threshold of our common grave, Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart; Awed for myself, and pitying my race, Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave, Swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave. —Whittier.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him was never worthy of the name of friend.

Sir Douglas Haig

Staunch and steady and true, Faithfully doing his part, The Power that moves and fills, and thrills, Springs from a loyal heart.

'Tis not aggressive aim, When he would scale the height; But steady flow, and onward go, From consciousness of right

He leads and at his call Comes super-human might, The foe is held, the day is saved, The Allies' cause is right.

Firm and steady and true, With calm and keen foresight, May England's future men, Like Haig, Firmly defend her Right. —Isabel Nicholson.

Speak the Truth

Speak the truth by all means; be bold and fearless in your rebuke of error, and in your keener rebuke of wrong doing; but be human, and loving, and gentle, and brotherly the while.—W. M. Punshon.

A breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.—Emerson.

Lloyd George

There's one who stands in the back-ground, Away from the shot and the shell; But his days are filled, and ever His efforts and energy tell.

His will and word go forward— It reaches to men and affairs, It rises to the occasion, It steadies, gives courage, and dares.

When waves of doubt or danger, Or foe threatens to overwhelm, Ever, the Nation's Captain Stands strong and firm at the helm.

Filled with a mighty purpose, With naught of self-interest at heart; The cause of Britain goes forward When men like Lloyd George play a part. —Isabel Nicholson.

Peace

Ring out the bells! The news swift-wing! All tyrants stand uncrowned today And Peace is King! And where all purple clothed sat armed might, Peace spreads her flowing robes of spotless white. No Royal robe like this through all the years By the people's blood, and tears.

It stills the guns in Flanders And o'er the ocean wide, To sleeping cities comes the news And peaceful country-side. Above the bells wild ringing, Above the joy-mad cheers, Peace in our hearts is welling, Laughter akin to tears.

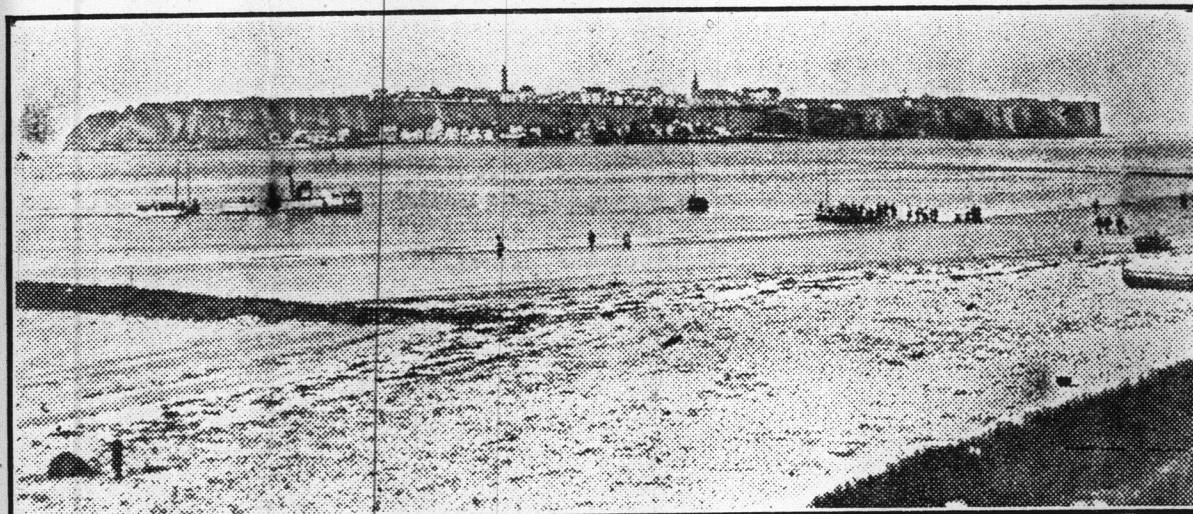
And above the wild, glad clamor, To those who hear away The echo of a voice that's still, God gave them peace today! For in the graves in Flanders, The slumber's long and sweet, Where the crosses sentinel their heads And the poppies deck their feet; They know they have not died in vain, Haply they know soul rest today, God grant them peace! Annie Bethune McDonald.

The Noblest Charities

The noblest charities, the best fruits of learning, the richest discoveries, the best institutions of law and justice, every greatest thing the world has seen, represents, more or less directly, the fruitfulness and creativeness of religion.—Horace Bushnell.

burden of society upon many different shoulders that makes the world's work go forward even as smoothly as it does. One man who will not take his share of hardness is an enemy of all willing workers.

HELIGOLAND.



The Quitter

You quit! No other fact explains The paltry end of all your pains. You quit while other men pushed through And took what was your equal due With half a hundred goals in sight You gave up midway in the fight, One disappointment chilled your zeal. At one rebuff you turned on heel And gave your second wind no show. Life thrashed you with a single

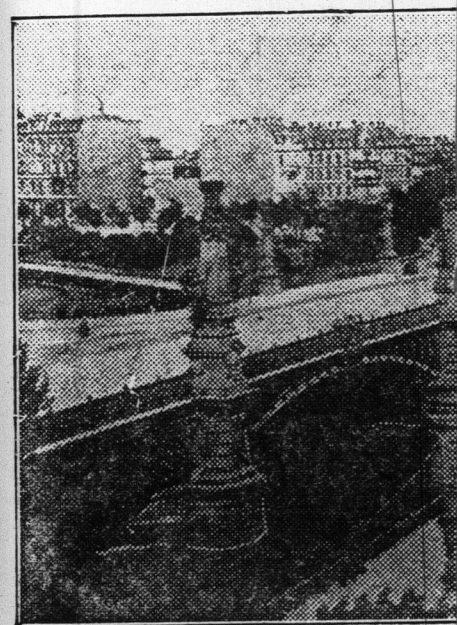
blow. How could you estimate the winnings Or count the score of unplayed innings?

Wealth

Carlyle says: "The wealth of a man is in the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by."

life worth living. It is worth all it may cost in pride to keep on good terms with our fellows. Some day we shall wish more than we wish for anything on earth that we had the members of our own families together once more, so that we might be kind to them, and show them how dearly we loved them. 'Tis surely as we live that sad day have not obtain that wish now?

Strassburg

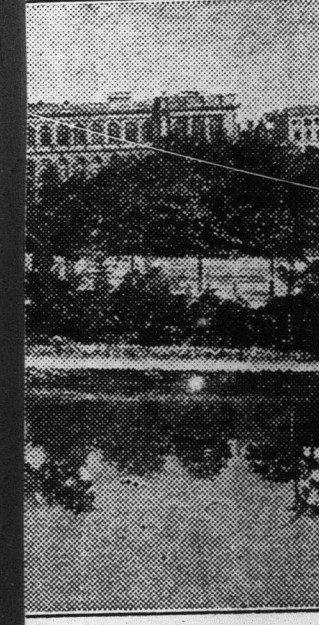


Units

We see human heroism broken into units, and say, "This unit did little—might as well not have been."

But in this way we might break up a great army into units; in this way we might break the sunlight into fragments, and think that this and the other might be cheaply and

ance.



Taking Our Share

Life it is as it is in armies: it is a share of hardness for one. "Each man shall bear his own burden." It is part of the discipline of war and it only makes confusion if any refuse to take their share of the wide distribution of the

BRITAIN'S DAY IN UNITED STATES.

SIDE BY SIDE - BRITANNIA!



NEWFOUNDLAND. Notice to Mariners No. 8 of 1918.

HOPEALL HEAD, Trinity Bay Light Established

POSITION—On Hopeall Head, Trinity Bay.

Lat. 47° 38' 10" N. Lon. 53° 34' 00" W.

CHARACTER—A Flashing White Acetylene Gas Light giving 20 flashes per minute thus:—

Light 0.3 sec.; DARK 2.7 sec.; Light 0.3 sec.; Dark 2.7 sec.

ELEVATION—Height from high water to focal plane 207 feet. Height of structure from base to top of lantern 18 feet.

STRUCTURE—A square open wood framework, with sloping sides painted White, Lantern painted Red.

REMARKS—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

J. G. Stone, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine & Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 4th, 1918. Jan 24, 20

NEWFOUNDLAND Notice to Mariners (No. 3. of 1918.)

IRON ISLAND, off entrance to Burin, Placentia Bay.

Latitude 47. 02. 40. N. Longitude 55. 06. 50. W.

Notice is hereby given that the Fixed Red Light heretofore shown from this island is discontinued, and a Flashing Red Acetylene Gas Light has been established, giving periods of 0.3 seconds light and 2.7 seconds dark thus:—

Light 0.3 sec.; Dark 2.7 sec.; Light 0.3 sec.; Dark 2.7 sec.

In all other respects the station remains unchanged.

J. G. STONE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Dept. Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Nfld., July 17th, 1918. Oct 18, 21

Newfoundland. Notice to Mariners No. 4 of 1918.

Eagle Island, Bay of Islands. Light Established.

POSITION—On Eagle Island, situated between entrances to North Arm and Middle Arm, Bay of Islands.

Lat. 49° 10' 00" N. Long. 58° 08' 30" W.

CHARACTER—A Flashing White Acetylene Gas Light.

PERIODS—Light 0.3 sec. Dark 2.7 sec. Light 0.3 sec. Dark 2.7 sec.

ELEVATION—Height of light from high water to focal plane, 109 feet.

Height of structure from base to top of lantern, 18 feet.

STRUCTURE—A square open wood framework with sloping sides painted White, Lantern painted Red.

REMARKS—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

J. G. STONE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 25th, 1918. Oct 18, 21

A large stock of PAPER BAGS just arrived. Get a stock while they last. C. E. Russell, Guardian Office.

Falling off in Labrador Schooners

Dear Sir,—If I remember rightly not many years ago there were over 1,000 schooners fishing on the Labrador, last year I think the number was under 500. If the decline continues what is going to happen our Labrador fishery, or what kind of vessels will take the place of our schooners? Schooners are not being built to replace those lost and worn out. When the steamer (S) prosecuted the fishery on the Labrador it was thought if they were allowed to continue that others would follow and prevent the fishermen from investing their money in schooners. It is now eight years since any steamer has prosecuted the fishery, and what's the result re schooners? Looking over one of our local papers, a few days ago, I saw an advertisement: schooners from 18 to 80 tons for sale by an export merchant. Is there no money in the Labrador fishery with fish at \$15 or has that export man made his whack? I am doubtful if it is the latter, else he would be selling out his whole business.

In my opinion the ordinary fisherman to-day are not in a position to buy schooners or build them owing to the high cost of material, and, as the days of big advances by merchants is now past, it's doubtful if we will see any increase in the number of schooners prosecuting the fishery.

I once heard one of our ex-Premier's remark that he was of the opinion that our people would be much better off if they did not prosecute the Labrador fishery; he meant those that went down as freighters. Since these remarks were made there has been a great falling off in freighters, and not only freighters but schooners. Still the fishermen on the whole are better off to-day than in those days. What will happen when there are no schooners or freighters going to Labrador? For should the decrease continue for the next ten years as it has for the past ten, the number of schooners and freighters will be very small.—Fisherman in the Trade Review.

Hot Onions for Pneumonia

"Take six to ten onions, according to size, and chop fine, put in a spider over a hot fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and sugar enough to form a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes. Then put it in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another, and thus continue reheating the poultices and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until the perspiration starts freely from the chest. This remedy was formulated many years ago by one of the best physicians New England has ever known, who never lost a patient by the disease and won his renown by simple remedies."

Friendship

Here are a few words of wisdom which all young people in business would do well to take to heart: Never forget to be affable. Every human being is entitled to courtesy. When one is abrupt in speech or inattentive, such conduct frequently promotes anger and resentment in others, leaves an unfavourable impression, and frequently interferes with one's business success. It is not well to go into consultation with your own opinion positively fixed—no man is infallible in his judgment, and a sound judgment depends largely on knowledge. It is advisable when acting with others to secure their opinion, and meet me before you express your own. The most successful business men are those who, while having confidence in themselves, are able to appreciate the judgment of other intelligent men. A wise man will be influenced by the wisdom of someone else, as well as by his own reasoning.

Large Volume of Trade

The volume of trade for Newfoundland for the year ending June 30th, 1918, was \$57,046,463. Imports \$26,892,946, an increase of over five million dollars over previous year, and exports \$30,153,517, an increase of eight millions over previous year.

Will our readers (the taxpayers) note that their taxes increased proportionately with the increase of five million dollars of imports. There are many strange things in this country, but one of the strangest things is that the TAXES we PAY (duties and revenue are the usual terms employed, the word TAX sounding too harsh or too master-of-face) are governed largely by the INCREASE or DECREASE of the goods which we buy in the foreign market and on which TAXES (consumable duty and revenue) are paid.

Tests are Made of Materials for Roads

What Canada Does

The usefulness of applying laboratory tests to road materials before they are used has been shown by the work of the Road Materials Division of the Mines Branch, which tests samples in accordance with standard methods used by the United States Office of Public Roads. At the Road Materials Laboratory many samples have been tested, and many of the results appear in a table given in the summary report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines for the year 1917.

The abrasion test duplicates in a practical laboratory way the abrasive action of traffic on the stone in a roadbed. The test is made on a number of pieces of stone of cubical shape, and of about the same size, which are revolved for 10,000 revolutions in an iron cylinder, set at an angle of 30 degrees across the axis. The percentage by weight of the stones worn to powder by this operation is reported as the per cent of the wear.

The hardness test measures the resistance possessed by a rock to wear produced by dry grinding with an abrasive. The toughness test measures the resistance of a rock to fracture by impact. It is intended to duplicate the stress undergone by rock fragments in a roadbed through the impact of horses' hoofs, and of swiftly moving vehicles passing over slight obstructions in the roadway. Tests are also made for specific gravity and water absorption. The samples are obtained from many parts of the country, and consist of rock and gravel representing sources of supply of road material.

Visible Unity of Christians

With the advent of peace, the visible unity of Christians in the one Lord of peace and righteousness and love is an absolute necessity, if the new order of the world for which we hope is to be permanent and effective. The problems of reconstruction are the greatest ever presented to humanity.

It is now no question of reestablishing a balance of power which, though it might make war impossible for a time in an exhausted world, would leave the nations armed to the teeth, with hearts full of jealousy and suspicion. The problem now is to create a Brotherhood of the World. The splendid lessons of duty, service, sacrifice, which privileged and unprivileged alike have learned through all the horrors of this titanic struggle, must be conserved. Rich and poor, the weak and the strong, must understand that no man can reach his highest development so long as he lives only to himself.

Nations and individuals must hear the message that God is Love, revealed in His Son, Incarnate in Jesus born of the Virgin Mary, and that the supreme law of the world is Christ's New Commandment that we should love one another even as also He has loved us. The Church was established that it might proclaim that message and establish that law—the message of love, infinite and eternal, the law of the only life that is worth living. But love is unity, the sharing in the one Life of God. A divided Church can not fully manifest that Life, nor adequately proclaim that Love.

The World Conference on Faith and Order is an attempt to bring Christians together in true Christian love and humility to try to understand and appreciate one another, and so to prepare the way for constructive effort for that visible unity which is necessary to survive and convert the world to its Redeemer. Already many partial and local efforts are being made toward this end. It can not be doubted that God the Holy Spirit is inspiring and guiding them. But the world is no longer merely an aggregation of nations. It is one, as it never has been before, and as it never will be again for generations, unless it be placed on the foundation of which Jesus Christ is the corner stone.

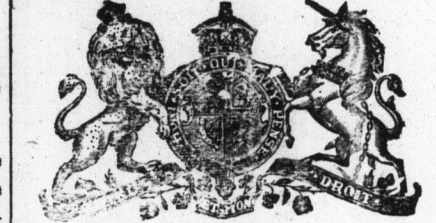
Christians need the vision of a whole world at peace because it is at one in the peace of God which passeth understanding. God has blessed the efforts to bring about the World Conference to a degree which seemed impossible eight years ago. Almost every Communion which could be reached has promised its cooperation, and the Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is preparing to send as soon as possible deputations to present the invitation to join in the Conference to the Churches of Rome and of the East and to those in other countries to which access has not yet been possible.—Extract from Faith and Order Bulletin.

Getting In and Out of Trouble

Two green Irishmen tramping through the Canadian woods spied a grey streak of fur shoot up a tree and settle among the branches. The wildcat, for such it was, aroused their interest and they determined to capture it in order to establish a more intimate acquaintance with the pretty pussy. It was decided that Pat should climb the tree and chase the animal down, while Tim was to lay in waiting below and capture it. The plan worked well. The cat came down.

Climbing down the bole of the tree, Pat heard a variety of noises indicating proceedings below, but he could not see what was going on. So he called out to Tim: "Did you catch him, he blooy?" "Faith, I did," came the gasping answer, "and badad, it's thryin' to let go I am." Politicians, public men and bodies, newspaper publishers and writers and others may find a useful lesson in the experience of Tim. It is often much easier to acquire trouble than it is to let go of it.—Vancouver Daily Sun.

Q.—Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? A.—On this head. Q.—What is the smallest bridge in the world? A.—The bridge of your nose.



NEWFOUNDLAND Notice to Mariners NO. 1 OF 1918

Baccalieu Isld. Fog Alarm

Lat. 48° 06' 20" N. Lon. 52° 48' 10" W.

The Fog Alarm at Baccalieu Island requiring repairs necessitating a stoppage, notice is hereby given that its operation will be discontinued on and after May 21st.

It is supposed that the repairs will take about a fortnight. When repairs are completed, the Alarm will be put in operation without further notice.

(No. 2 of 1918) Offer Wadhams Island.

Latitude 49. 35. 35. N. Longitude 53. 45. 12. W.

Notice is hereby given that the revolving Light at Wadhams Island giving single flashes at intervals of 30 seconds is temporarily discontinued. During its stoppage an Occulting Light will be exhibited, giving alternative periods of 5 seconds light and 5 seconds dark. Due notice will be given when the Revolving Light is re-established.

J. G. STONE, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Nfld., July 13th, 1918. Oct 18, 21

Reliable Medical Books

Purity and Truth

Size of each volume 4 1/4 x 6 1/4 inches. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. Rev. T. Albert Moore, D. D., General Secretary of the Dept. of Social Service and Evangelism of the Meth. Church of Canada, who visited Newfoundland in Sept., 1917, in connection with the Social Congress, says: "Stall's Books on Avoided Subjects have been standard works for such a long time that it seems almost unnecessary to say a word in their behalf. I believe they have accomplished great good, and are written with care and delicacy, at the same time with sufficient frankness for the modest discussion of these delicate subjects. They are safe books for general reading, especially if from the various books there is proper selection for the youth or adult, man or woman, as the case may be."

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