

The Guardian.

VOL 10, NO. 2

TO U.S. \$1.50 A YEAR.

BAY ROBERTS, N.F.L.D., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

American Potatoes In Paris

Potatoes from the north of Africa have arrived in the Paris market. Last year they were sold at outrageous prices. This season the price has been set by M. Boiret, the food dictator, at approximately 8 cents a pound.

The Algerian syndicate agreed to deliver them wholesale in Paris at something like 6 cents a pound, so it may be seen the Food Administration has shaved the profit for the dealers.

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 Marine and Fisheries,
Dept. Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's, Nfld.,
July 17th, 1918. oct18,31

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.

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. oct18,31

Suffered for 17 Years Cured by A.I.C.

Berwood,
August 1st, 1917.

"I was a sufferer from Indigestion for over 17 years. I could not eat any kind of heavy food. I tried different kinds of medicines but to no avail until I heard of Arctic Indigestion Cure. I took one pint bottle, and to-day I am perfectly cured."

J. ROBERTS,
Jas. Mercer, Proprietor
SHEARSTOWN,
\$1.25 and \$2.25 a bottle

Victory in Sight

The War To-Day

Since General Foch launched his great offensive on the 18th July between Soissons and Rheims in France the Entente Allies have been advancing victoriously on every front. The number of prisoners taken is more than 250,000, with over 4,000 cannon and thousands of machine guns. The German armies had reached Chateau Thierry and had crossed the River Marne nearby. This brought them to within 45 miles of Paris, and things looked blue for awhile until Foch, who is in supreme command of all the Allied armies in France and Belgium, struck the sudden and unexpected blow which started the German retreat, which has kept up ever since.

The strong Hindenburg line, once considered impregnable, has been smashed and the Allied armies are far beyond it. On the left wing of the Allied armies in northern Belgium the Germans have evacuated the whole Belgian coast, giving up the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend, which have been since 1914 a refuge and base for their submarines. They are fleeing east as fast as possible pursued by Allied troops, and it should not be long before the greater part of Belgium will be cleared of the Hun.

Bulgaria has collapsed, and Serbia is recaptured by the Serbian Army. In Palestine, Mesopotamia, Macedonia, Albania and Sarbia victory is perching on our banners. Germany is about to collapse and is seeking peace. Austria-Hungary must fall to pieces at any moment, and poor old Turkey is on the downward grade.

Some believe the war will drag on into 1919. Others see signs of Peace being restored to the world before the end of 1918. All will say Amen to the latter, with the hope that "the calvary of pain and suffering will end in a glorious resurrection for all nations."

Large Death Rate

A large number of deaths have occurred in this community within recent weeks. Among the number were some elderly citizens who had reached the allotted age of mankind. Others were called in the bloom of youth and some in middle life. The following are some of the departed: John Jardine, J. P., Mrs. James Fleming, George Dawson, Frank Dawson, Mrs. Cummings, who had travelled all the way from Alaska to see her father, the late George Dawson; James O'Neil, James Mercer, Beachy Cove, James Parsons (West), Mrs. Albert Mercer, Northwaters, Isaac Mercer of Manco, Mark Delaney, Sr., James E. Dawson, Moses Badcock, Shearstown, Mrs. Wm. Dawson, Mrs. Caroline Badcock, French's Cove.

General News

Spanish influenza is epidemic in St. John's and a few other places around the country. Several deaths have occurred. Churches, schools, etc., have been closed.

Mr. Jacob Bradbury and Mrs. Simeon Barrett (nee Miss Lydia Russell) passed away at Boston, Mass., recently.

"Spades have been trumps" during the past few weeks, and the potato crop has almost been harvested. There is considered to be a shortage in the crop.

The public will be pleased if the Road Board would fix up the Cross Road and other pieces of road known to the Board and to other citizens as requiring attention.

Hot Supper

The W. P. A. Hot Supper will be held November 5th. Donations of vegetables or fancy work will be thankfully received at the Public Building.

Large Schooner Launched

Mr. Chalk, of Millertown, has built a large 500 ton auxiliary vessel at Botwood for the Anglo-Nfld. Development Co. The same company is having a large 500 ton steamer built on Red Indian Lake. She will be used by them as a passenger ship in conjunction with the proposed line of railway running from Grand Falls to Red Bay, in Burgeo and LaPointe District. This line, which we understand is being promoted by Mr. H. J. Crowe, will be for the purpose of providing a winter shipping port at Red Harbor, and will embrace all timber in the Gander and Bay D'Espoir countries. The erection of the line which will be run by electricity, to be obtained from the present power plant at Grand Falls, in conjunction with the development of the water power of Bay D'Est, Laplace Bay where, it is claimed, 250,000 horse power is available, will begin concurrently with the termination of the war.

W. P. A.

Contribution from Cable Staff.
July \$10.00
August 9.00

NEWS IN A LINE

Jacob Bussey, of Port de Grave, Seaman Nfld. B. N. R., lost his life on 3rd Oct. 1918, when the ship in which he was serving was sunk. Mrs. Lavinia Bussey, of Port de Grave, is his mother.

Harry Parsons, of Bay Roberts East, was reported recently very ill of influenza at Davenport Hospital, Eng., and George White, serving with the Canadians, was gassed.

Rev. Wm. Seeley, formerly of Barneed, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Florence King, on Sept. 11, 1918, at 7 p.m., in the Sackville Meth. Church at Sackville, N. B. Mr. Seeley is stationed at Hebron, N. S. Both bride and groom are graduates of Mt. Allison University.

Lady Irene (aged four): "Mamma, why do people have noses?"
The Duchess: "Common people, my dear, have noses that they may sneeze and smell, but high born people like us have noses that they may express their contempt for common people."

Word has just come to hand that Pte. Harry Parsons, of Crane's Brook, who enlisted only a few months ago, died of pneumonia at Davenport Hospital on Oct. 19th.

Buggy For Sale

Apply at this office.

Girl Wanted

For doctor's wife in Toronto. Passage paid. \$10 first 3 months, \$12 next 3, \$15 next 3, then \$20 month. Apply at this office.

SERGES AND TWEEDS

Our new stock of Serges and Tweeds have just been opened, and having ordered these before the rise in price of Woolens, we are able to give our customers the advantage of old prices.

Order that suit or raincoat now as the season is advancing, as you will have to pay considerably more later on.

JOHN MAUNDER,
281-283 Duckworth Street,
St. John's.

Pte. Herbert Belbin Died in Germany

Private Herbert Belbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Balbin, Country Road, died as a prisoner of war in Germany in June last. Pte. Belbin volunteered for active service in 1915. He was taken prisoner by the Germans while fighting in France in 1917.

His mother has been Vice-President of the W. P. A., Bay Roberts, since the beginning of the war and has been an excellent worker, helping in every possible way she could.

Although feeling the loss of her dear boy very keenly she still intends to assist in the work for other mothers' boys who are fighting for such a noble cause as her son died for. We extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Belbin and family in their bereavement over one who was a favourite among all who knew him.

The following letters relating to the death of Pte. Belbin were received by his parents recently:

34 Victoria Street,
Westminster.

Dear Sir:—I am writing on behalf of the Association to express our sincere sympathy in the loss of your son, Pte. Belbin. Pte. Belbin was a great favourite with his comrades and will be greatly missed by the group of Newfoundlanders who were with him in the camp. His memory will always be honoured as one who gave his liberty and his life in defending those precious gifts for others. Yours sincerely,
HENRY REEVE,
Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Wm. Balbin, Sr.,
Country Road,
Bay Roberts, Nfld.

St. John's, Sept. 16th, 1918.

Mr. William Balbin,
Country Rd.,
Bay Roberts.

Dear Mr. Belbin:—We have received a letter through the Record Office, London, from 174 Cpl. A.P. Hartley, who is a prisoner of war in Germany, in relation to your son, No. 2486 Private Herbert Belbin, as follows:—"No. 2486, Pte. H. Belbin, buried at Dusseldorf Cemetery. I was told that he was held in great esteem by his comrades in captivity who placed a large wreath on his grave."

Yours faithfully,
LT.-COL. W. F. RENDALL,
Chief Staff Officer.

15th June, 1918.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Belbin:—On behalf of my comrades and myself, I wish to convey to you and yours our heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement on the death of your son.

Death, however, is but a passing, and you may gather some little comfort in the knowledge that his passing was in peace, and he was laid to rest with all honour and respect. Yours in deep sympathy,
FREDERICK BAIRD.

Owing to so much fish being sold out of salt bulk, the output of shore cured will be small, and the fishermen are not anxious to sell at present prices.

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 Occulting 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

Items of News

Labrador soft fish has passed the \$12 mark and may go higher. Dry codfish is selling at \$13 to \$13.50. Codoil brought \$63 a cask here this week.

Mr. Jacob Bradbury and Mrs. Simeon Barrett (nee Miss Lydia Russell) passed away at Boston, Mass., recently.

Practically all our fishermen have returned from the fishery. The catch has been less than an average one, but the price obtainable is good. Those not getting the fish are face to face with the problem of providing for themselves and families during the coming winter, and with the prices of all the necessaries of life at top-notch prices, it is going to be in many cases a problem indeed.

Public Notice

St. John's General Hospital

The Artificial Limb Department of the General Hospital will open on or about October 10th, and will continue in operation until October 31st.

It will be as heretofore under the management of an expert limb fitter direct from the J. F. Rowley Company, Artificial Limb Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.

All those requiring new limbs can be measured and accurately fitted. Old limbs requiring repair and adjustment and repairs will receive attention, and expert advice may be obtained on all matters pertaining to the Artificial Limb and its use.

For further particulars as to cost, etc., apply to the Superintendent.

By order,
JAMES HARRIS,
Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works,
St. John's, Nfld.,
Oct. 1st, 1918. oct18,31

Know Yourself Ignorance is Not Innocence

In the Self and Sex books you will find that essential knowledge of yourself which is necessary to the fullest and happiest life. This series is highly recommended by doctors, ministers and laymen throughout the world, and has been translated into many languages.

The Self and Sex Series

PRICE \$1.
POST PAID.

C. E. Russell, Publisher,
Bay Roberts.

General Post Office

Rates of Commission on Money Orders.

The rates of commission on Money Orders issued by any Money Order Office in Newfoundland to the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada and any part of Newfoundland are as follows:

For sums not exceeding \$10 - 5 cts
Over \$10 but not exceeding \$20 - 10 cts
Over \$20 but not exceeding \$30 - 15 cts
Over \$30 but not exceeding \$40 - 20 cts
Over \$40 but not exceeding \$50 - 25 cts
Over \$50 but not exceeding \$60 - 30 cts
Over \$60 but not exceeding \$70 - 35 cts
Over \$70 but not exceeding \$80 - 40 cts
Over \$80 but not exceeding \$90 - 45 cts
Over \$90 but not exceeding \$100 - 50 cts

Maximum amount of a single Order to any of the above countries and offices in Newfoundland, \$100, but as many may be obtained as the remitter requires.

J. A. ROBINSON,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
St. John's, Nfld., June, 1917

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 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

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. 8, 1911

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Synopsis of Debates.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23rd.

The House met at 12 noon on Tuesday, April 23rd, 1918. At 12.05 the House was summoned to attend His Excellency the Governor's Commissioners in the Legislative Council Chamber. His Excellency's Commissioners conveyed to the House His Excellency's command that they proceed to elect a Speaker for the House of the Chamber at three o'clock in the afternoon. The House thereupon returned to the Assembly Room, where Mr. W. J. Higgins, a Member for St. John's East, was unanimously elected Speaker.

The House then adjourned till 2.45 p.m.

The House met again at 2.45 p.m. At 3 p.m., at His Excellency's command the House attended in the Legislative Council Chamber, when he was pleased to deliver the following Speech for Both Houses of the Legislature. (Speech already published.)

MR. SPEAKER and the House then returned to the Assembly Room, and Mr. Speaker read the Speech, of which for greater certainty he had obtained a copy.

MR. GRIMES moved for the appointment of a Committee to draft an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He referred first to the regret felt by the whole Colony in the departure of the late Governor Sir W. E. Davidson, whose interest in everything pertaining to the Colony, and whose energy in promoting its interests had endeared him to all; and he expressed a welcome to our new Governor, Sir Charles Harris, who would, he felt sure, be equally successful. He congratulated Mr. Speaker upon his appointment to that high office.

He was glad to see in the programme of the Session, a reference to a proposed measure for Selective Conscription. Up to recently he himself had forward a referendum upon the matter, but the necessity for immediate action was such as to demand a more rigid method of dealing with the situation. We must above all things take steps instantly to maintain the loyalty of the Ancient Colony; and he felt that the attitude of the people of Newfoundland towards this great question would prove their loyalty before the world. There was no time for delay in the face of such a powerful and treacherous foe as him whom we are at present fighting. We must not, and we will not fall short in the supreme hour of our destiny.

Conscription is more democratic than Voluntary Service. Why should one parent give all while another with an equal number of sons goes free? A system which takes men first from those homes where there are several sons, rather than where a son is the sole support, is the only fair, free and democratic system.

He was especially pleased to note the proposal to raise a local victory loan. There were fifteen millions of dollars lying in Savings Banks, earning three per cent. interest; why not put it into a public loan, and let the people get six per cent. on it, as well as saving money to the country, as a whole, by not having to go abroad, and raising it at seven and a half per cent.

He considered that the manner in which the Tonnage Committee had grappled with a very complicated question was very satisfactory. They had managed to prevent a tie up of our fish exporting industry, and, assisted as well by the splendid protection of the British Navy, as by good fortune, they were able to avoid difficulties which might have brought disaster to the Dominion.

In his opinion the intervention of the Government between the sealers and the owners of the sealing ships was fully justified, and was in accordance with precedent all over the world, especially in war time.

The increase of imports from \$33,000,000 to \$43,000,000 was most gratifying, especially in view of the great difficulty of obtaining goods at the present time.

He was glad that the question of a possible salt shortage was being the object of close attention. The best quality of the fish from which the Dominion had suffered greatly of late, was thought by many to be largely due to lack of sufficient salt.

He understood that the War Profits Tax had netted \$350,000; and he was glad that Conscription of wealth had preceded conscription of property. He thought that

an income tax against all classes would be fairer.

He referred also to the Florizel disaster; we have lost many men of a type whom we could ill afford to lose, employers who had the affection of their employees. He urged that the bravery of the rescue parties would be suitably recognized.

The Food Control Board, of which he himself was a member, had had serious difficulties to contend with; he referred especially to certain cases in which it had been found impossible to fix prices without working grave injustice.

The problem of the returned soldiers was one which imperatively demanded attention; and this, he was glad to say, it was about to receive.

He hoped that every member of the House would unite in making this Session a Win-the-War Session.

MR. PARSONS apologized for having but little to say, in as much as he had only just been asked to second the motion and had not had time to give more thought to the matter. He extended a hearty welcome to Governor, Sir Charles Harris, and congratulated Mr. Speaker upon his selection to office.

With reference to the question of Tonnage, he thought that we did not sufficiently realize the value of the work of our mercantile marine; the sufferings of war were so far from us that we did not realize what hardships the sailors in our fish-carrying vessels underwent when torpedoed. He recounted the hardships and heroism of some of the survivors of one of the torpedoed vessels, belonging to his own constituency of Harbor Grace. They happened to be an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman; and he thought it was an excellent illustration of the situation of the Empire to-day, when all three nations together were fighting for their lives and helping one another.

He felt it unnecessary to deal again with the ground so ably covered by his hon. friend, Mr. Grimes; but he desired to join with him in expression of sympathy to the relatives of those who had been lost in the "Florizel" Disaster; especially Mr. J. S. Munn whose interest in Harbor Grace to which he had given Shannon Park, was continual and active. He referred also to Messrs. Guilfoyle and Parmiter, both rising and energetic young men, and a loss to the community, patriotic and brave citizens.

He thought the substantial revenue increase in imports and revenue was very gratifying; and was glad that a victory loan was to be raised. Why should we not raise loans in the Country, and pay the interest within the Dominion instead of outside it.

Referring to our own political matters, he said that since the resignation of Sir Edward Morris, he himself and others with him, were absolved from party allegiance.

They stood in the House now as free men, not bound to any Government. He stood for one object only, to do all that he could for the war and the Empire. He stood for Conscription, and he hoped to see a bill passed into law before the end of this week, which would make it the law of the Country. The need was today for Selective conscription; we owed it to our boys at the front, to whom we owed the greatest obligation of any that rested upon us. He congratulated the soldiers who had taken such an active interest in recruiting and had made such a successful campaign, and quoted some touching extracts from the diary of a soldier at Gallipoli, in proof of the high motives actuating our soldiers on the field of battle.

He spoke in high terms of the work done by the W.P.A., and in conclusion expressed his intention to adhere to the National Government, and to support it in the Conscription movement, because there was no time to be lost.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel first." He thought that the passing of the Bill would be unanimous; for England expected every man to do his duty. He had pleasure in seconding the motion for a Committee to draft an Address in reply.

MR. CURRIE congratulated Mr. Speaker upon his appointment. The Government, he thought, could not have made any better selection, and the House would have every confidence in him. He joined also in the welcome extended to His Excellency the Governor, whose character

had already commended him highly to the people of the Dominion, and who gave prospect of great success in his high office. He also extended sincere congratulations to the Prime Minister upon his attainment to that position, though he could not altogether approve the methods by which it had been attained. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the motion upon the addresses they had made.

He was glad the Government had outlined a bold programme and laid their cards on the table.

With regard to the prosperous result of last year's operations, he could not agree that it was the result of any exertions of the Tonnage Committee; for much of the period for which they were taking credit was before they were appointed. He thought any credit there was for keeping trade and markets open belonged entirely to the merchants and not to the Committee. The transactions connected with the "Rutjenfel" did not reflect credit on the Tonnage Committee.

He deplored deeply the disaster to the "Florizel" which had meant great loss to our community. It was absolutely essential that immediate consideration be given to protection of the Coast between St. John's and Cape Race. More light-houses, bell buoys, or some such devices ought to be installed. This place was truly called "The Graveyard of the Atlantic," and we must do something to make it safer for our travelling public.

While realizing the difficulties which beset the Food Control Board he thought the time had come when the Board should consider the question of rationing our people. At present we had plenty of food, in that matter we were perhaps the most favoured people on earth; but it was very poor patriotism to take everything on the other side were suffering privations of want. The time had come when this selfishness should cease, and when we should take steps to put ourselves on an equality with our fellows in other parts of the Empire.

He recalled the strong references made by Mr. Grimes last year, with reference to "Prussian methods," and so on when it was proposed to extend the term of Parliament, and remarked upon his sudden conversion to the idea of a further extension as well as the conversion of other members who had formerly spoken in the same way. He, Mr. Currie, had at one time thought it his duty to support a Coalition Government in the interests of the country; but he had yet to learn of one single action done by that Government for the last six months for the good of the country, or the help of the Regiment.

Members of the Coalition Government instead of stumping the country for recruits, stayed at home and occupied themselves with political deals. Consequently he had felt himself unable to adhere to the Government any longer; for it was not the choice of the people, who had had no voice in the matter. The House had to-day, one third of the seats vacant, and it had no right to take upon it the control of the country without the consent of its people. He thought that the war would have come to a decision before the end of the year, consequently there would be no need whatever to postpone an election. Elections had been held in Canada and Australia, and would be held here. He would oppose any scheme to extend the term of the Legislature.

He congratulated the Government on their bold stand with reference to Selective Conscription. He would not oppose such a measure which was the fairest and best way of securing recruits. He might, however, find it necessary to discuss or even oppose some details of the measure. On all matters pertaining to the war, the Government would have his hearty support.

He himself had left the Government on principle, and he felt far more comfortable on the Opposition side of the House, because he was now free to speak his mind fully on all matters which arose.

THE HON. THE PRIME MINISTER said that the Government were more comfortable than Mr. Currie was on the Opposition side of the House.

We were now at the crisis of the war, at the most difficult time of the war, and there was no time either for politics or for elections. For anything that had been done or left undone during the last six months, Mr. Currie had been equally responsible. What had he done for recruiting? What wrong had been done with the "Rutjenfel"? Nothing whatever.

He himself was proud of anything that had been done in connection with that ship. Mr. Currie said that he was not going to oppose Conscription. Was that the spirit in which to come into the House? He wanted people who would support it, not people who would not oppose it. He thanked the returned soldiers from the bottom of his heart for creating the wave of feeling that had made Conscription possible. But with Mr. Currie politics came first. This Parliament had met on a Win-the-War policy. They were going to get the men, to get the money, and to extend Parliament so as to have a free hand. Mr. Currie wanted to go to the country, and reap any little unpopularity that might be created against the Government, because they brought in conscription and enforced it. The Conscription bill was printed and ready; it would be given notice to-day, and passed within a few days, and the Government would extend the Parliament one year to give themselves a free hand in the enforcement of the Act.

The measure would deal with unmarried men between 18 and 40, who were divided into classes. Married men would include widowers, and men married after April 10th, because no one was going to escape by getting married. The men would be divided into classes according to age. The first class being from 18 to 25, and they would be called up in order of age by Proclamation, on the issue of which they at once become soldiers, and subject to military law. The Act would afford claims to exemption on the ground of other members of the family having gone already; or on the ground of serious family responsibilities. The Judges of the Supreme Court had kindly consented to act as the members of the Exemption Tribunal, and they could sit alone or together; their decision would be final.

The Government intended to introduce a War Income Tax, so that those who did not pay under the War Profits Tax should do their share.

He did not care whether these bills were unpopular or not. If it were necessary to sink politically on account of these war measures, he was satisfied to do so. The situation was most critical, as he knew so long as he was in power. These measures would go through. This would be a War Session, a business session, and a short session, and a memorable session.

The Committee was appointed. THE PRIME MINISTER gave notice of bills to extend the Legislature, and to enforce Military Service and several other bills.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES gave notice of bills. Various papers were tabled and questions asked.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th.

The House met at 3 p.m., pursuant to adjournment. Various questions were asked and answered.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER had leave to introduce the following bills:

- Extension of Present Legislation.
- Education Act (Amendment).
- Marine Conventions Act, 1911. (Introduction of)
- Patents (Amendment).
- Consolidated Statutes (Publication of).
- Crown Lands (Amendment).
- Shipping; Department of.

Which were read a first time. MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES had leave to introduce the Marine Disasters' Fund Act, and to deal with the reporting of missing schooners.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the House to hold a Secret Session, in order to hear a dispatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25th.

The House met at 3 p.m., pursuant to adjournment. The House sat in Secret Session until 3.35, when ordinary business was resumed.

It was moved and seconded that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Speech delivered by him to both Houses of the Legislature. MR. WALSH addressed the House upon this motion. He referred, first, in terms of eulogy to the brilliant career of the late Prime Minister, although he could not agree with the steps taken by him in connection with the retirement, and the advancement to of-

fice of the present Prime Minister, which he considered to be discreditable to all concerned. He, Mr. Walsh, was not prepared to subscribe to the leadership of Dr. Lloyd, and therefore he was sitting in Opposition. With reference to the Conscription measure, he thought that if some of the leaders of the present Government had adopted a more encouraging attitude towards the campaign for recruits in 1914, instead of saying that a few cases of lobbsters would be a sufficient contribution instead of men, there would be no need for Conscription. If the present Government were in any way representative of the people, or had any intention of going back to the country, then a conscription measure would receive the best of treatment at his hands. But this Government had no regard for their duty towards the soldiers; they had taken no care of the returned men; and that, in itself, had discouraged recruiting. He thought that the present recruiting campaign showed that there was no necessity for Conscription. He did not wish to make any pronouncement this afternoon for or against Conscription, because he had not yet seen the bill. With regard to the proposed extension of Parliament, he proposed to bring down some of the speeches made last year by members now on the Government side of the House, to show how their opinions had changed. Many of those on the Government side were promised permanent posts when the session was over, and it was unconstitutional for them to be sitting. He was prepared to stay here for six weeks, if necessary to oppose the extension. He thought also that the Prime Minister's proposed journey to England was quite unnecessary at present, and ought to be put off until later in the year.

MR. CURRIE gave notice of questions.

MR. WALSH gave notice of questions.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER gave notice of two bills.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER moved the second reading of the Military Service Bill. We were faced, he said, with very serious crisis, and there was only one thing to be done, to do our duty, and to pass the Bill. He said that he knew of certain things in connection with recruiting which Mr. Walsh had arranged to do, and which he had failed to do; but it was easy enough for him to tell other people what they should have done. He referred appreciatively, however, to the fine recruiting record of a Society at Placentia, where Mr. Walsh was President, and who had sent a large proportion of their members.

Other places had done as well, some better; but why should these give their all while others gave little or nothing? The Bill was right in principle; and further, it was absolutely essential to keep up the Regiment and to keep us in the fight to the finish.

He proceeded to explain that the Bill would deal with all unmarried men between 19 and 40 years. Widowers without children or men married after April 10th, 1918, would be counted as unmarried, because where one or more brothers, according to the size of the family had already gone, exemption would be granted. The classes were: 19 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34 and 34 to 40. These classes would be called up in order, or part of a class, the youngest first, might be called up as needed. Men engaged in work of national importance, or having persons mainly dependent upon them, such as parents, sisters, etc., might also be exempted either permanently or for a time. Upon the spirit, impartiality and fairness of the tribunal would depend the success of the Act, and for that reason he was very glad that the Judges of the Supreme Court had consented to act, because everyone had entire confidence in them.

The present war situation was critical, and would continue so for some time; and unless a continuous stream of reinforcements were forthcoming, those in command could not proceed as they would wish.

He felt that the Bill would be received in the spirit in which it was forwarded, and that it would be fairly enforced and recognized by the people as necessary.

MR. CURRIE admitted the principle and had no objection to the Bill. He would like the second reading held over till to-morrow, but would be willing to see the rules suspended after that and the Bill were rushed through. The Premier had interrupted him two days ago. He was and always had been a believer in conscription.

He did not believe that the Government had long had the system

of conscription in view. On the contrary, supporters of the Government had been speaking and writing against conscription within very recent times. The late Prime Minister had intended to adopt conscription last year but he had not had it. He, himself, cared just as little for any political injury as himself through conscription as did the Premier, and was willing to face his district on the question of conscription at any time.

He approved of the provision that no men under 19 were to be recruited. We had been taking recruits far too young hitherto. At the Premier's suggestion he accepted of this war. Voluntary recruiting was no longer adequate. He proceeded to give an account of its progress and ultimate failure.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA congratulated Mr. Speaker on his elevation. This session, he felt, was a very important session, a Win-the-War Session, and this was its most important measure, and one on which he thought every member of the House ought to state his views on this most important question. He himself, had advocated conscription throughout this war. Voluntary recruiting was no longer adequate. He proceeded to give an account of its progress and ultimate failure.

The needs of the Regiment were urgent, and we wanted now, not 300 men, but 1,000. We wanted men, not only to fill the gaps but also to take the places of men who had been wounded again and again. If this country stood high to-day in the eyes of the world, it was through the blood of the boys who were at the front. The country must be aroused far more than it had ever been before. He spoke in high terms of the work of the returned soldiers in arousing public sentiment at this critical time. He felt that the intelligence, the loyalty and the true British spirit of the people of his district was such that they were behind him as one man in taking his present stand.

The Bill was read a second time.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER moved second reading of the Extension of the Legislature Bill. He said that the object of this was to give the Government a free hand in carrying out and enforcing the Conscription measure. They would do as much as possible immediately, before the fishery opened, then there would be a certain time before any large number could again be obtained. In the fall, however, the main bulk of the recruiting would be done, and men would be compelled to come up whether they wished or not. During the next few weeks he thought there would be a considerable amount of voluntary recruiting. There would be no time for politics or for ministers going away from St. John's in the autumn. The experience of last year had shown that the Government had found that all their time in the fall was taken up in assisting the trade to deal with the tonnage question. It would be the same with the Military Service Bill. The fighting of an election would interfere seriously with the enforcement of the Act. He regretted any misinterpretation on his part, of Mr. Currie's views yesterday, it arose from the rather cold and neutral terms in which Mr. Currie had referred to the Bill, which he had voted for this afternoon. The Government intended to get through the Military Service Bill, and to remain in power to carry it out.

MR. CURRIE said it was extraordinary that a Government should say they intended to remain in power for the purpose of enforcing the Military Service Bill. Why should they suppose that any Government which might replace them would not enforce the Act.

THE PREMIER—You have people associated with you who would not enforce the Act.

MR. CURRIE—If there are people associated with me who would not enforce the Act, I do not know who they are, and I for one, would not be associated with any such people. The Act ought to be put into full force at once; otherwise there would be discrimination because those who went to the fishery would escape while others would be conscripted.

THE PREMIER—Nothing of the sort.

MR. CURRIE—It was remarkable how much the opinions of Govt. members had changed from what they were in opposition. They were leaning now towards their principles for political expediency. It was only a week or two since they were preparing for an election, now they had changed their minds. If any election could be held in Canada and in Australia it would be held here. He opposed the second reading.

MR. COAKER hoped Mr. Currie was not associated with Mr. Walsh or Mr. Gibbs, who opposed Con-

scription, or at least, did not support it. The men who had wanted elections last fall, and this January and this May, were the F.P.U. men. If they did not want one now it was because they recognized that this year was the crisis of the Empire's fate, and they intended to see that the country did its duty. We had only been playing at war so far, we would have to suffer now. He challenged Mr. Currie to face him in Burin District, and see what the people thought about it.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Marine Disasters Fund Bill was read a second time, also the Education Act amendment, the Inflammable Substance Act amendment in the Act to adopt the (Imperial) Maritime Conventions Act, the Patents Amendment Act and Dog Act amendment were read a second time, each being briefly explained by the Prime Minister.

The Legislative Council sent down the Daylight Bill, which was read a first time.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th.

The House met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Walsh, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Parsons, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Moore, the Premier, Mr. Coaker, Mr. Targget, Mr. Winsor.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Military Service Bill.

MR. WALSH asked that the Committee stage be deferred until Monday.

THE PREMIER refused to defer the Bill. The Government intended to put the Bill through as soon as possible and to put out the proclamation before next week was out. He regretted that he could not comply with the request, because the matter was one of national urgency.

MR. WALSH repeated his objections to proceeding at once. The Committee proceeded nevertheless with the reading and passing of the Bill.

THE PREMIER in reply to Mr. Currie, said that it was the intention to put the Bill through as soon as possible and to put out the proclamation before next week was out. He regretted that he could not comply with the request, because the matter was one of national urgency.

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The Bill passed Committee with some trifling amendments, and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Bill to extend the term of the Legislature also passed Committee without debate.

The Marine Disasters Fund amendment was partly passed and deferred. The Education Act amendment, the "Maritime Conventions Act" Bill, the Patent Law Amendment Bill also passed Committee.

The Dog Act Amendment and Daylight Bill were read a second time.

The House, on motion of the Premier adjourned till to-morrow, Saturday, at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th.

The House met at 3 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

HON. MIN. OF FINANCE tabled the public accounts for the past year.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Parsons, Mr. Walsh, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Grimes, Mr. CURRIE gave notice of questions.

THE PREMIER had leave to introduce a Trade Control Bill, which was read a first time.

Various questions were asked and answered.

The Military Service Bill was read a third time and sent to the Legislative Council.

It was moved and seconded that the Parliament Extension Bill be read a third time.

MR. CURRIE said he saw no possible reason for this Bill, but he had been deprived of his opportunity to remark on it in Committee, and it was futile to do so on the third reading. The Government were in favor to-day without the consent of the people. There were vacancies in at least one-third of the seats. Extension of Parliament might be carried again and again in the same way indefinitely, and the Government were the same people who last year held up the proceedings of the House for three weeks while they threatened and abused the then Government for daring to pass a similar Bill, but now they were availing of the national

Published by Authority

Upon the recommendation of the Food Control Board, and under the provisions of the Food Control Act, 1917, and the War Measures Act, 1914-1916, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Regulations regarding the sale of Sugar, Flour and Molasses.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary, Dept. of the Colonial Secretary, October 8th, 1918.

SUGAR

1.—From and after this date the retail price for white granulated sugar, within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, shall not exceed 13 cents per pound, and in the outports 14 cents per pound; and for all other sugars the retail price shall not exceed 10 1/2 cents per pound, within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and 11 1/2 cents in the outports.

WHITE FLOUR—First Grade.

2.—The retail price of Manitoba First Patent White Flour shall not exceed \$15.50 per barrel within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$15.50, with the addition of an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit and to freight actually paid thereon, from St. John's to the point of sale.

WHITE FLOUR—Second Grade

3.—The retail price of Second Grade White Flour shall not exceed \$15.00 per barrel within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$15.00, with the addition of an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit, and freight actually paid thereon from St. John's to the point of sale.

War Standard Flour

4.—The retail price of all grades of War Standard Flour shall not exceed \$14.00 per barrel within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$14.00, with the addition of an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit and freight actually paid thereon from St. John's to the point of sale.

Molasses

5.—The retail price of molasses shall not exceed \$1.20 per gallon within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$1.20, plus freight and insurance.

6.—Any person who shall offer for sale or shall sell by retail any sugar, flour or molasses at a greater price than that fixed in above regulations shall be guilty of a breach thereof.

7.—All the foregoing prices to be for cash sale.

8.—No dealer is to refuse a tender for cash when a purchase is made.

9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment. One half of the fine shall be paid to the informer and the balance to the Food Control Board, for the benefit of the Dominion. oct18,31

Fire Insurance

When you insure your House, Furniture or Stock

the Insurance Company carries the risk. If you remain uninsured, you carry the risk yourself. IT COSTS BUT A FEW DOLLARS ANNUALLY TO HAVE YOUR PROPERTY OR STOCK COVERED.

C. E. RUSSELL - Bay Roberts Agent for Fire and Life Insurance.

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

THE GUARDIAN.

Issued every Saturday from the office of publication, Water St., Bay Roberts. Subscriptions (post free) to any part of Nfld. or Canada, \$1.00 per year. To United States, Great Britain, etc., \$1.50 per year, postpaid. All subscriptions payable in advance.

Advertisements Rates—Per display advertisement, 50 cents per inch for the first insertion; 25 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 subject to the approval of the management.

Birth and Marriage Notices 25 cents per insertion. Notices of Thanks and Lists of Presents, 50 cents.

We cannot guarantee to insert items of news or advertisements received later than 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, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1918.

A German Opinion of Russia

In view of present conditions existing in Russia, it will be interesting to our readers to quote a paragraph or two from General Bernhard's book, entitled, "Germany and the Next War," published in October, 1911, less than three years before the present great war broke out. He says:

"Should Russia, then, after weighing these chances, launch out into an offensive war in the West, the struggle would probably assume a quite different character from that, for example, of a Franco-German war, Russia, owing to her vast extent, is in the first place secure against complete subjugation."

"The inhabitants will hardly ever show self-devotion in warfare objects cannot be clear to them. Throughout the vast Empire the social and political education, especially among the peasants, is so poor, that any grasp of the problems of a foreign policy seems quite out of the question. The sections of the people who have acquired a little superficial learning in the defective Russian schools have sworn to the revolutionary cultures, or follow a blind anti-progressive policy which seems to them best to meet their interests. The form, at least, would only make use of a war to promote their own revolutionary schemes, as they did in the crisis of the Russo-Japanese war. Under the circumstances, there can be little idea of a united outbreak of the national spirit which would enable an offensive war to be carried on with persistent vigour. . . . The revolutionary elements in the heart of the state would avail themselves of every weakening of the national conscience of power to effect a revolution in internal politics, without any regard for the interests of the community. . . . In the war against Turkey and Japan the internal affairs of the Empire prevented the employment of its full strength. In the latter campaign revolutionary agitation in the army itself influenced the operations and battles, and in a European war the same condition would, in all probability, make themselves emphatically felt, especially if defeats favoured or encouraged revolutionary propaganda. In a war against Russia, more than in any other war, c'est le premier pas qui compte."

"If the first operations are unsuccessful, their effect on the whole position will be wider than in any other war, since they will excite in the country itself not sympathetic feelings only, but also hostile forces which would cripple the conduct of the war."

Referring to the Triple Alliance Bernhard wrote: Our alliances are defensive, not merely in form, but essentially so. I have already shown that this is a cause of their weakness. Neither Austria nor Italy are in any way bound to support by armed force a German policy directed towards an increase of power. . . . It even seems questionable at the present moment whether we can always rely on the support of the members of the Triple Alliance in a defensive war."

F. GORDON BRADLEY, L.L.B.,

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Etc.

Law OFFICES: SMALLWOOD BUILDING, St. John's.

The Soundest Industrial Policy

I believe that the ultimate object of all activities in a country should be the development of the manhood of its citizens; that such manhood can be developed to the fullest degree only under conditions of freedom for the individual, and that industrial enterprises can and should be conducted in accordance with these principles. I believe that a prime consideration in carrying on of industry should be the well being of the men and women engaged in it, and that the soundest industrial policy is that which has constantly in view the welfare of the employees as well as the making of profit, and which, when the necessity arises, subordinates profits to welfare. If, with the responsibilities I have and the opportunities given me, I am able to contribute toward promoting the well-being of my fellow men, through the lessening of injustices and the alleviation of human suffering, I shall feel that it has been possible to realize the highest purpose of my life.

Ahead of Them All

Quebec leads all Canadian provinces in pulp and paper making. In 1916, 924,000 cords of pulp wood were cut by Quebec workmen, and this huge log pile was worth almost \$7,000,000. Ontario came second, with 687,000 cords cut.

A Belgian woman filled out a registration card the other day and in answer to the question, "What is your present occupation?" she wrote "Nursing the baby." And to the question, "Do your circumstances permit you to live away from home," she wrote "Only when my baby is on a drunk."

Christmas Parcels

The Christmas rush is great in normal times. With millions of men, and a time that is a tremendous strain on all Postal Staffs, and delays are unavoidable. In the Old Country 75 per cent. of trained Post-Office officials are with the Army, and their work is being done by untrained men and women. For the Home parcels to reach England before a Christmas, the slower they are posted the surer will their timely delivery be. To reach our gallant lads in France, parcels should be despatched as early the month as possible. Please pack securely. Do not use sharp-edged boxes. Square boxes should always have their edges padded.

J. Alex. Robinson, Postmaster-General. oct18,31

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 names 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."

Claims 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



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.

Offer Wadham Island.

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

Notices is hereby given that the revolving Light at Wadham Island giving single flashes at intervals of 30 seconds is temporarily discontinued. During its stoppage an Osculating 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. oct18,31

Reliable Medical Books

Self and Sex Series PURITY AND TRUTH.

Size of each volume 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches. Rev. T. Albert Moore, D. D., General Secretary of the Dept. of Social Service and Evangelism of the Meth. Church of Canada, who was in Newfoundland in Sept., 1917, in connection with the Social Congress, says: "These books would make very suitable presents. Sent to any address in Nfld. on receipt of price. C. E. Russell, Printer and Publisher, Bay Roberts."

"What a Young Man Ought to Know," by Dr. Stall, 269 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. "What a Young Woman Ought to Know," by Dr. Emma Drake, 272 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. "What a Young Wife Ought to Know," by Dr. Emma Drake, 293 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

"God's Minute." A book of 365 daily prayers, 60 seconds long, arranged from January 1st to December 31st, a prayer to each page, written expressly for this book by the most eminent preachers and laymen in the English-speaking world. Full cloth bound, 384 pages, specially priced at 45c.

These books would make very suitable presents. Sent to any address in Nfld. on receipt of price. C. E. Russell, Printer and Publisher, Bay Roberts.

On Hand and For Sale

Columbia Batteries Lubricating Oil Gasoline Grease, Rubber Hose, Wiring, Piston Rings Ammeters for Testing Batteries Spark Plugs, Lag Screws Small Brass Nipples Priming Cups, etc., etc.

C. E. RUSSELL, Bay Roberts

Agent for the Imperial Motor Engine, the all-round satisfactory Engine.

Christmas Presents

For Our Boys 'Over There'

All wishing to contribute donations toward Christmas presents which the W. P. A. are sending, will kindly leave same with Mr. William Mercer, Postmaster.

Money will be used to send cigarettes and chocolates to our boys "Over There."

Success and Failure

It is not what you do but how you do it that makes the difference between success and failure. In this day of push and struggle and close competition, nothing but skill can succeed. Skilled labour always commands its price. Therefore, if you would succeed, be a specialist. Do some one thing and do it well, do it better than any one else can do it, and whether it be the product of hand or brain, it will command a price, and, what is more, the respect of your neighbors. Does any one look down on the man or woman who bravely makes the best of themselves? No, success commands respect. You give in turn for the money you earn something which is money's equivalent—your skill. You will not obtain any large amount of money without giving money's worth. Skilled labor, whether of the hands or brain, is money's worth, and does not fail to obtain it.

Wife Sold at Auction

Mary Ann Thompson was the last wife to be sold at public auction in England, the sale taking place at Carlisle in 1832. She was the spouse of a farmer, Joseph Thompson, and had been married about three years when her husband decided to sell her at auction. This old practice, although it never had legal sanction, had been followed in rural sections of England for centuries. The auction commenced at noon on the appointed day, Thompson placing his wife in a large oaken chair with a rope around her neck. He pointed out her faults and her good qualities to the assembled throng, there were few bidders, but at length she was "knocked down" to Henry Meors, who paid 20 shillings and a Newfoundland dog, Mrs. Thompson went away contentedly with her new owner and is said to have lived happily with him.

How 'Bout It, Doc?

A medical journal vouches for this story: A distinguished surgeon, while making his rounds through a hospital, was momentarily dazed when a wounded soldier inquired querulously: "Say, doctor, when one doctor doctors another doctor, does the doctor doctor the doctoring doctor the other doctor like the doctor wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor the other doctor like the doctor doing the doctoring wants to doctor him?"

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

Slattery's Wholesale Dry Goods House

To the Trade.

You will always find us largely stocked in all lines of English and American

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We Make a Specialty of

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It would be to your advantage to phone, write or call, when you will find we are quoting

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Security Milk Is Milk Made Sweet,

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GET BIGGER PROFITS THIS SEASON

By Shipping Your

RAW FURS

Direct to a house who can afford to pay more. Why do we pay HIGHEST PRICES WITH MOST RELIABLE ASSORTMENTS? Because we are MANUFACTURERS with years of reliable dealings, and, therefore, we can divide the dealer's profits with You. Send for price list which will give references and quotations.

H. HAIMOWICZ, 265-267 Main Street, FATERSON, N. J.

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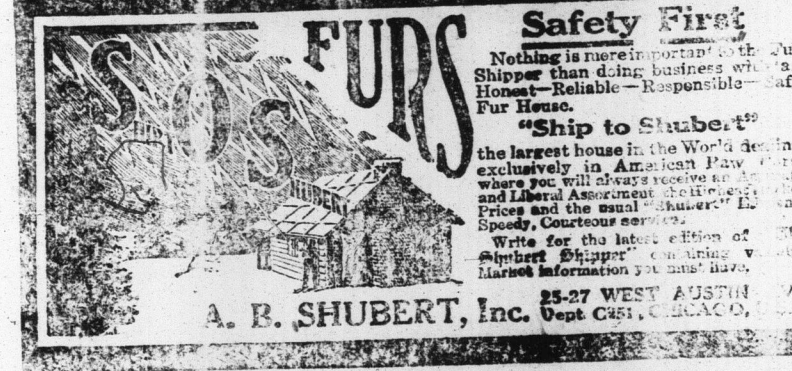
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WHICH IS THE MOST NECESSARY FEATURE

FOR FISHERMEN OR MISSION WORK

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Notice to Wholesale Buyers

We stock lines of LRY Goods your customers need daily—line that help in a wonderful way to build up your trade, and satisfy the needs of your people.

We study the requirements of each district—buy accordingly, and price to make quick sales. We want you to know our varieties qualities, and low prices.

There is something in dry goods you never have—your customers need—but your merchant does not stock. Write and ask us for it today, and watch how quickly we can produce it. Remember, we are pleased to send samples and prices upon request.

ANDERSON'S Water Street, St. John's, Nfld.