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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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PEOPLE OF ENGLAND ARE CONVINCED THAT BIG EFFORT IS ABOUT TO BEGIN AGAINST GERMANY AND TURKEY

Reassuring Speeches By Lloyd George and Harold J. Tennant in Commons

British Submarines in Bight of Heligoland Foreshadows Some Big Movement in North Sea

Troops Being Rushed Towards Dardanelles—Turks at Head of Persian Gulf Suffer Defeat

London, April 22.—Glowing accounts as to the strength and condition of the British army and of the extent of output of munitions, which it is expected will next month amount to twenty-five times what it was last September, given by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office in the Commons have increased the enthusiasm and confidence of the people of Britain in the war which they and their Allies are waging on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Supplementing the statement of the Chancellor that Britain has more than thirty divisions of troops on the Continent, and that the output of munitions has been enormously increased, Tennant today, speaking on behalf of the Secretary for War, Lord Kitchener, declared that recruiting has been most satisfactory and gratifying, and the health of the troops is splendid and that the wounded were in London hospitals twenty-four hours after they were struck in France. He wished to impress upon the country the necessity of increasing the supplies of artillery and ammunition, adding there is no limit to the amount required.

Frankness of Cabinet Ministers in making known the number of men at the front, and reports that reach London from various sources have convinced the people that a last big effort against Germany and Turkey is about to commence. Both in the Aegean and North Seas there are signs of increasing activity.

From to-day all steamboat communication with Holland is stopped by order of the British Government. Taken in connection with the news from Berlin that British submarines have been in the Bight of Heligoland, where the German Admiralty lays claim to having sunk one, perhaps more, this is believed to foreshadow some movement in the North Sea, where there is no longer any endeavor to hide the fact that a big Anglo-French force is prepared to go, as General Damade, the French commander, has said "To any point where it is required."

A German report says, part of this force, which is under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, has been landed at Enos, a Turkish town near the Turkish-Bulgarian border, on the northern side of the Gulf of Saros, under support of the Allied fleet. At the same time there is news of transports loaded with troops passing the island of Lemnos, not far from the entrance to the Dardanelles, and others being sighted off Smyrna, on the coast of Asia Minor. This makes it uncertain where the blow is to be struck.

There are Anglo-French troops in the Aegean Sea, including Sengales, who were transferred from France, and British Tommies from outposts of the Empire, which with the disappearance of the last German raiders are considered safe from attack.

Further east, in Mesopotamia, the Turkish advance from the head of the Persian Gulf, after having suffered six thousand casualties, is in full retreat, harassed, not only by the Brit-

Prussian Officers In Despair

Havre, April 22.—A leading member of a famous banking firm, particularly well acquainted with the financial situation of the European States, has declared that Germany will be at the end of her financial resources by the middle of next June. The Germans have taken extremely severe measures in Belgium to prevent knowledge of the movements of their troops becoming known. Preparations have been made everywhere with a view to eventual retreat.

High Prussian officers in Belgium do not disguise their despair, and admit that the German cause is lost.

ITALY AT WAR BEFORE MAY

Berne, April 22.—According to Angelo Crispis, the famous Italian publisher, Italy will join the war before May.

TITANIC BATTLE IN NORTH SEA MAY BE QUESTION OF FEW HOURS

London in Fever of Excitement

London, April 22.—Last night in a fever of excitement and anticipation of battle, rumour after rumour spread through the streets, restaurants and clubs, each fed by some line on telegraph or cable, that word of activities of the Empire forces afloat. Indications are present that "Der Tag" is near at hand. The Admiralty has been working at full pressure for days. Every naval base has been under extra guard and employees have been urged to greater exertion. The Fleet is known to be at the highest point of efficiency, and letters from the fighting ships have told of an undercurrent of feeling that action soon would take the place of monotonous patrol duty and that the French have joined their British Allies.

This is apparent from a despatch from Copenhagen, which says an Anglo-French squadron has been sighted in the waters to the north of Stavanger, on the Norway coast.

Stavanger is almost due east from the Orkney Islands, and on a line which almost marks the northern limit of the British patrol that guards that exit from the North Sea.

Reports continue to be received from Copenhagen, too, of the presence of German warships in the North Sea. Stopping of all commerce from Holland, Anglo-French guard in the north reaches of the sea, and a raid of submarines into Heligoland Bay, combine to indicate to naval observers that the closing in on German bases has begun, and that its culmination will be lost in the crucible of battles of eight months work, under high pressure, by both the British and German navies.

Germans Capture Norwegian Steamer

London, April 22.—Germans have captured and taken into Halburg the Norwegian steamer Brilliant, from Norway for London with a cargo of granite, deal planks and paper.

According to Berlin evening newspapers, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, a German submarine stopped the British steam trawler Glencarse, off Aberdeen, and took it into a German port on the North Sea.

London, April 23.—A great battle in the North Sea, the most titanic engagement in history of naval warfare, may be a question of hours. All commercial shipping has been cleared from the old German Ocean, and all preparations are complete for a trial of strength between the British fleet and the German Grand fleet, supported by Heligoland fortress.

The schr. Maggie Stone arrived from Trinity Bay yesterday with a load of firewood and coopers' lumber, after discharging she loads supplies for the home port.

DARDANELLES AGAIN BOMBARDED

Paris, April 23.—A despatch from Athens says advice received from Chios stated that heavy firing has been heard there since Thursday morning, which leads to the supposition that the bombardment of Smyrna forts has been resumed.

Four British warships entered the Dardanelles yesterday and bombarded the forts for three hours. The Turkish fortifications also were subjected to an indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros.

They replied vigorously to the attack of the warships.

French mine-sweepers are continuing their operations actively.

All hope for the safety of the Antoinette has now been abandoned. She was expected to leave Patras about the end of December last for Barbados, and no doubt did so, though she has not since been reported. Captain Webber was in command, and she carried a crew of seven men.

British and French Official Reports

London, April 22.—The War Office report violent recurrent attacks by the enemy on Hill 60, repulsed with great loss. German losses since the 17th are between 3,000 and 4,000.

The enemy airships in the harbour at Ghent have been considerably damaged by a bold and successful attack.

Turkish losses in the recent action in Lower Mesopotamia are estimated at not less than 2,500. A Mohmand raid on the Indian frontier was repulsed with heavy loss.

The French have captured another German trench north of Flirey.

French aeroplanes have bombarded the headquarters of General Strantz in Woivre, and the electric station at Baden.

The Russian Government reports abortive enemy attacks in the Carpathians, and the successful bombardment of Soldau station in East Prussia.—HARCOVIT.

BOMBARDMENT TURKISH POSITIONS ON GALLIOLI PENINSULA CONTINUES

London, April 23.—"The Mail's" Sofia correspondent, in a despatch, dated Tuesday, says fugitives from Enos say that following the bombardment by the Allies, the British landed a force at Enos and the Turkish commandant ordered the evacuation of the port.

Enos is Turkey's most south-westerly port on the Aegean Sea.

A despatch from Athens says the bombardment of the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula continues without interruption. The best means of hastening the passage of the Dardanelles by the Allies' warships was one of the principal subjects of a conference to-day between the Minister of Marine, M. Augagneur, and Winston Churchill. The conference was held in the north of France.

On his return to Paris, M. Augagneur told a representative of Havas Agency that the public would be wrong in thinking that operations to the Dardanelles had been suspended.

The French Navy, M. Augagneur, added, never has thought that the Straits could be forced without long preparation, but it has always believed, and is more than ever convinced, that the undertaking is perfectly feasible and before long the object, so ardently desired, will be attained.

THE BRITISH SHELL TURKISH TOWN Bulair, in Gulf of Saros, Shelled By Warships—Ottoman Positions, on Gallipoli, Under Fire

Athens, April 22.—Four British warships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded the Turkish town of Bulair on Tuesday, and also shelled Ottoman positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, east and west of Bulair.

On the same day a British torpedo boat flotilla proceeded along the coast near Smyrna and shelled the Turkish camps at Lyzi and Kato-Panagia.

GERMANS RUSH BIG REINFORCEMENTS TO FLANDERS FRONT

Paris, April 22.—Five attacks were made last night by German troops, attempting to recapture positions taken by the British at Hill No. 60 near Zillebeke, says a despatch received to-day from St. Omer, but all were repulsed with heavy loss. Three of these attacks were made within an hour. German reinforcements are reported rushing through Belgium to Flanders front. They are reserve troops said to number more than 200,000 men. The Germans have found it impossible to shift men from the Aisne, Champagne and Argonne fronts, because French artillery is keeping up bombardment in these regions, while French infantry is maintaining its offensive in the Woivre and in Alsace.

MAY CONFISCATE INTERNED VESSELS

London, April 22.—Britain has not yet decided to act on the suggestion to confiscate interned German and Austrian ships, in retaliation for every British merchant ship sunk by German submarines.

Asquith, answering a question in the Commons this afternoon, put by Lord Charles Beresford, added to the foregoing, that this decision did not preclude consideration of the matter should circumstances demand.

TO SAFEGUARD BRITISH INTERESTS Japan is Officially Informed of British Concessions in China

London, April 22.—Foreign Secretary Grey told the members of the Commons, this afternoon, that the Japanese Government had been specifically informed of concessions granted to British subjects in China.

He explained that this action was taken so that in the Chinese-Japanese negotiations, the existing British railroad concessions could not be injured by new concessions granted to Japan. He added that he had no doubt Japan would respect any rights already acquired.

FRANCE RETIRES 29 GENERALS

Paris, April 22.—Twenty-nine more French Generals have been placed either on the reserve or retired lists, to give place to younger and more active men.

"Done duty is the soul's fire-side,"—Robert Browning.

Berlin, April 22.—An official announcement was made to-day that a British submarine was sunk in Heligoland Bight.

"Discretion of speech is more than eloquence,"—Bacon.

Cotton Cargoes Taken to the Clyde

London, April 12.—The Norwegian steamer Mexican, and the Danish steamer Hammershus, have been intercepted by British cruisers and taken into the Clyde.

Both were carrying cotton cargoes to Scandinavian ports. They will be held until the Government disposes of their cargoes.

All Shipping Stopped Between Holland and England

Amsterdam, April 22.—The following official statement was issued here to-day on behalf of the British Government:—

"All shipping between Holland and United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ship will leave the United Kingdom for Holland. After to-day ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom. It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails."

Italy Sends Terms to Austria

Rome, April 22.—A report has been received from Petrograd to-day, to the effect that Italy has sent a Note to Austria, which virtually amounted to an ultimatum. The Note is said to embody the minimum terms upon which Italy will consent to conclude an agreement with Austria. It is impossible to confirm this report here.

The general opinion in Rome is that an agreement may be reached. Military preparations are being continued with great energy along the frontier where Austria is concentrating troops.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate South and West winds, a few light showers, chiefly to-night, but mostly fair.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind S.W., light, fine and clear; Canadian tug passed in at 8 a.m. and Prospero passed at 10.40 a.m.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.60, Ther. 50.

Point thy tongue on the anvil of truth.—Pindar.

G. Taylor

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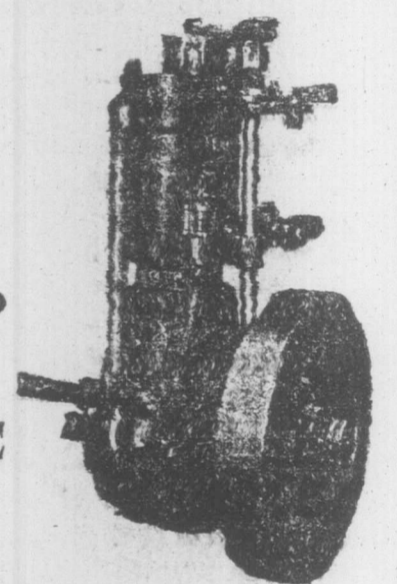


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Mr. COAKER SCORES THE GOVERNMENT

Their Inconsistency and Extravagance Receive His Just Censure

False and Revolting Promises! Asks For Something More Substantial Than Empty and Rosy Visions

COAKER—Mr. Speaker, I suppose, as leader of the Union Party, it would be indiscreet on my part to allow the Address to pass without a few remarks.

I was exceedingly amused to hear the Premier's remarks on yesterday in connection with this question of economy. I agree with the speakers on this side of the House when they say that they believe he was not sincere, and that he really and truly could not mean that to economize was a crime.

Now, if he believes that, I would like to know why he has not dismissed 500 of their employees—turning them out in the dead of the winter to exist as best they may—and putting up the plea that he did it because of war conditions.

We find the Government who had authority last year to raise \$2,000,000 to complete, or partly complete, some of those branch railways, coming back from London with one million, temporary loan in order to aid the Reid-Njd. Co. to complete some work on those railways during the past season.

Might Have Aided the Country

Now, if they got one million dollars they might have got two million, because the Premier then certainly knew the condition of the business of the country so far as Customs returns were concerned, and might have aided the Colony by giving labor had he secured the other million dollars.

Although he went over in March, he knew from the statements made here that the revenue would be very short; and when he found that he could not raise a permanent loan, he ought to have done his utmost to raise a temporary loan of one million dollars, but not of two millions, and then he would have had an extra million to help tide the extra over the present crisis caused by the war, but he did not do so.

He states now that the Water Street merchants have millions of dollars laid by from profits made in connection with their businesses during past years, and he calls upon these men now not to be timid, but to be venturesome.

Well, the Reid-Njd. Co. who have accumulated so many millions from work done in this country since they have been here, might have done something in that direction.

After all, they have contracts to build certain branch railways, to complete them and to operate them, and it certainly would not have been too much an effort to tide the people, which they had in their employ, at any rate, over the winter; but we find that these were the very men who led the way in the dismissal of their employees.

The Branch Railways

Last year the Government promised in the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Trepassey, Heart's Content and Bay de Verde would be in operation during the year. They are now in operation to-day. I presume because there is not sufficient rolling stock and locomotives to operate the line; but here is what the Government said last year:

"Railway extension during the year has been rapid and eminent satisfactory. The equivalent of sixty-four miles of railway has been completed. The Trepassey branch has been fully finished, and is now being operated to Renew's on schedule time. The early summer months ought to be sufficient to have this line brought up to contract specification, so that the

autumn may see the entire branch operated."

Now, the Trepassey branch is not yet completed, although the statement here is that it was all but finished at that date, and was being operated to Renew's on schedule time. The autumn did not see the Branch operated.

The Speech goes on:—"The Heart's Content branch has also been practically completed, and will be operated early in the present year."

No Effort Made to Operate Road

The statement was made last January, and the Heart's Content branch is not yet completed, or at least if it is completed, it is not in operation; and if it is completed it is a very great reflection upon the Government that they do not make the Reid-Njd. Company operate it. They have a contract to operate it.

The people on the south side of Trinity Bay do not know what the Government put the railway there for. They are using it now to haul wood over. No effort is being made to compel the Company to operate the road; and yet the Premier comes in here and tells us that we ought to get the second overcoat, if we have one, and to aid customs returns.

The Speech of last year goes on to say that "The Bay de Verde Branch has been graded, the rails and ballasting far advanced, and some of the stations built. It should be ready for operation in the early fall. The Fortune Bay Branch has been graded for sixteen miles and rails laid to the fifteen mile, but not yet ballasted. The Bonne Bay branch was commenced late in the season, and the work done to date is but preliminary."

When I was down in Bay de Verde district the people from one end of the district to the other were indignant because of the non-operation of the railway and wanted to know for what purpose this railway had been built.

Want Railway Operated

Stations have been built during the election campaign of 1913. That fall there were 1500 men employed on railway work in that district. Stations were built then that have never been used, that an operator has never been in; roads that have never been used were then built connecting these stations with various settlements.

As I have said, over 1500 men were surprised at the figure for last year because when the House opened in September we were told that the shortage would be \$237,000, and the difference between that amount and \$300,000 is considerable. This was caused through the policy of the Government, and through lack of economy in administering the affairs of the Colony.

Were Out in Estimate

The Government last February put on taxation that permitted them to raise \$250,000 more than they otherwise would have received from the time that they put the taxation on until the end of the fiscal year. That meant \$550,000 that the Government were out in their estimate for the year 1913-14, if we add the \$360,000 covered by loans spent in 1913, it will total \$910,000.

Now Mr. Speaker, we are surprised that there was a shortage of \$300,000 last year and we are surprised to be told that the deficiency for the present year is going to amount to a greater sum than that. I have heard men who have been watching the revenue during recent months claim that \$500,000 will be the deficiency for the current year. Well, if \$500,000 is the deficiency for 1914-15, what is it going to be at the end of 1915-16?

Conditions Hard With Them

It is a serious thing, Mr. Speaker, that we have not had a greater effort made by the Government in order to afford the people an opportunity to tide them over this great crisis. Many things could have been done. We are all aware that the Government just now have not a bed of roses to lie upon. We know that conditions are pretty hard with them.

But yet look at the wonderful things which are being done in England at the present time, and they are only being done because the Government is courageous and determined to do the utmost in their power to help the people out.

To-day, in England things are being done by Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, if they were done by him two or three years ago, would have earned for him the name of being the greatest Socialist that ever existed. But he has done these things and come out on top. He had the foresight and the courage to carry out the suggestions which were made to him. I presume, by men who knew all about these various matters, and as a consequence Great Britain has not suffered to any great extent because of the war.

Now, we in Newfoundland have not seriously considered the situation of the country as it stands. I don't think that five men out of a hundred had seriously thought of what our position at the present time really is.

Excessive Profits

Last year we had a shortage of \$250,000 quintals of fish for the year, which at \$6 a quintal means a million and a half dollars; in addition to that there were a million quintals which were sold at a loss of 50 cents a quintal because of the conditions which prevailed at the time the fish was shipped; that is a half million more which the fishermen lost because of war conditions.

Of course, the money that was lost because of the shortage in the catch was not the result of war conditions, but at the same time it meant a million and a half out of the fishermen's pockets.

Then there is another half million that has been taken out of the earnings of the fishermen because of the excessive profits charged on provisions owing to war conditions. That makes a total of Two and a Half Million, which is quite a lot of money when you come to look into the earnings of the people.

It does not come as a surprise to me that the revenue is short. Anyone with common sense who looked around him knew that that would be so. They state that there were \$300,000 short last year, and the amount this year will be a great deal more. I am somewhat surprised at the figure for last year because when the House opened in September we were told that the shortage would be \$237,000, and the difference between that amount and \$300,000 is considerable. This was caused through the policy of the Government, and through lack of economy in administering the affairs of the Colony.

Always Something Wonderful

Isn't it peculiar that every time the House meets there is a paragraph similar to the one I have just read in the Governor's speech. There is always something wonderful going to happen in a few months time. Last year we had this in the Speech:

"My Ministers have also been for some time, and are at present, engaged in negotiating with British

We cannot expect any great improvement in trade, the seal fishery has been a blank—there is going to be a loss to the Government of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 on that account alone—and we certainly won't be able to make up in any way that I see any great amount of revenue from ordinary sources. I would like to know what is going to happen when the war ceases. A great sum of money will have to be raised in order to make two ends meet and enable us to live as an independent Colony.

More Money Needed

There is this million which the Premier got last summer; the other million that he did not get; there is a million which will have to be raised to meet the war expenditure; he will have to get at least two millions more in order to complete the remaining unfinished branch railways.

(Last year we were told that two millions would be about enough to complete all the remaining branches, but I dare say when we get down to facts and figures, we will find that two millions have already been spent and that at least another two millions to complete the contract.)

Never Seems to Learn Anything

Now, what do you think of that? Last year we were going to have a man come down here and take charge of Grand Falls in Hamilton Inlet, and establish a tremendous industrial undertaking; put up tremendous machinery, and all that sort of thing. The whole country was going to be blossoms as a rose.

The wonderful thing about this is that the Premier never seems to learn anything; he does not appear to get wise from year to year; surely he ought to know by this time that he cannot cod the House with this sort of thing any longer.

Now we are going to have more great machinery, great mills, great dams. Mr. Downey told us that there is a company going to spend eleven millions, only eleven millions, and that within two years they are going to have all the machinery in operation.

Well, now is the time for these great things to come along. What we want is something material, something to work on. We have all we want of great promises, pretty speeches, bright phrases.

Combines and Monopolies

Now, I would like to know whether the Government intend to bring in any further legislation this year to strengthen the Act in connection with combines and monopolies, which was passed here at the last session. Up to the present the Act has been inoperative because of the fact that there is no penalty imposed for the breach of it.

There were a number of cases during the last year in which a Commission appointed under that Act might have been called upon to investigate certain combines which were believed to exist, but an investigation would be useless because even if it were found that any wrong had been done there was no way in which the guilty parties could be punished. They would only laugh at us.

There are lots of things which we know of and perhaps lots of things that we do not know of in this respect, but we do know this, that there have been combines existing in St. John's for many years.

During the past fall there have been several combines in existence, but there was nothing which we could do to prevent them from operating. There was no use in calling the attention of anybody to what was going on, because the Act was inoperative so far as getting after the people responsible was concerned and the matter had to be overlooked.

The Debates

Now there is another thing that I wish to call attention to. I hope that the Supervisor of Debates, or whoever is responsible for having the debates published, will see that the speeches from this side of the House are correctly reported.

The reports of our speeches last year were simply an abomination. There was no sense in them. It was a case of simply putting in a sentence here and there. On the other hand, I noticed that all the speeches of members on the other side were splendidly reported; so that we were not given a fair show.

Bonaventure Under Fire

The Minister of Finance and Customs is not present. I was going to ask him why he permitted the Bonaventure to sail from Channel on the 10th instead of on the 13th. The law as passed here last session, provided that steel ships could not sail south or west from St. John's until the 13th of March under a fine not exceeding \$4,000. The ship sailed on the 10th.

The Act provides that any three members of any crew may take action against the owners of the ship for sailing before the time. And that is what is intended to be done. But the Customs people should have been more alive to their duties, and should not have permitted the ship to sail.

Duty on Molasses

There is a lot of talk about a duty going on molasses. I notice that nothing has been said in the Speech regarding this, and I hope that the Government does not intend to do anything in this connection.

The cost of molasses is really 10 cents a gallon higher than last year, and if it is intended to put 4 or 5 cents more on it, then it will merely mean that the poor people will be compelled to use less sweetening.

You must not increase the price of molasses for if you do, you deprive the fishermen of one of their most used commodities. I ask the Government to take this matter into consideration.

Discrepancy in Relief

There is a lot of discrepancy in the relief given to our people. I hope the Government is responsible for that. Relief is being given to some and denied others just as badly in need. Men are refused, and because they are not Tories. The man asks for some assistance, but does not get it because he voted on the wrong side of politics.

No able bodied man wants pauperism. He desires work for aid given him, but work is denied him.

During the winter I suggested that the Government might take drums and hoops from men in Conception Bay. And if these men had the opportunity of selling such it would help many over the hardest time this Spring. Do not make paupers of those men. There are public works to be attended to in Conception Bay which would, if started, help these people out.

Transatlantic Service

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another matter which I wish to mention before I take my seat.

The Allan people are getting \$20,000 subsidy for transatlantic service between here and the Old Country. The Government ought to see that they put decent boats on the service.

I think that the time has come when the Government ought to (Concluded on page 4.)

there were irregularities in the Registration Office of the General Post Office. Why did the matter not come before the Government? He might have said: "Well, I did not know of it until now, but I will do everything in my power to get at the root of the matter."

The books in that department are short by \$130. I do not care who is offended, but this kind of thing must not go on. If I were head of any public department I should punish any one who did any wrong. Is the Government going to allow that sort of thing to go on? Put the pruning knife into all those matters and try to administer justice to all.

The Price of Fish

There is another matter of which I wish to speak. I was very sorry to read in a paper to-day a report from one of the members of the Upper House, who talked about the price of fish becoming lower in the future. I think that the hon. member ought to have refrained from speaking on that subject. It is very poor encouragement for our toiling fishermen to hear such utterings. Tines will be hard during the coming year. We ought to encourage our men instead of discouraging them by saying that the price of fish will come down in value.

Why should it come down? If the war continues why should the price of fish be any lower than it is now. If they buy cheaper the fish will be in the buyers' stores when the price advances again, and they will again make big profits. The price must keep up.

I am sorry that this statement was ever made and I hope that the Government will do all it can to remove that impression from the minds of our fishermen. As it is, salt will be fifty cents dearer than it was last year. In fact, supplies generally will be very much higher in price.

Something Must Be Done

The Government ought to try to give a little advance to the fishermen of the country, and give them a chance to get to the fishery this year. If there were no men to prosecute the fishery, it would be a sad state of affairs.

There are men in Bell Island who have not a chance to work; and over a thousand men in Conception Bay who are looking for something to do. Something must be done. There ought to be some way of arranging supplies for those men the coming spring.

Duty on Molasses

There is a lot of talk about a duty going on molasses. I notice that nothing has been said in the Speech regarding this, and I hope that the Government does not intend to do anything in this connection.

The cost of molasses is really 10 cents a gallon higher than last year, and if it is intended to put 4 or 5 cents more on it, then it will merely mean that the poor people will be compelled to use less sweetening.

You must not increase the price of molasses for if you do, you deprive the fishermen of one of their most used commodities. I ask the Government to take this matter into consideration.

Discrepancy in Relief

There is a lot of discrepancy in the relief given to our people. I hope the Government is responsible for that. Relief is being given to some and denied others just as badly in need. Men are refused, and because they are not Tories. The man asks for some assistance, but does not get it because he voted on the wrong side of politics.

No able bodied man wants pauperism. He desires work for aid given him, but work is denied him.

During the winter I suggested that the Government might take drums and hoops from men in Conception Bay. And if these men had the opportunity of selling such it would help many over the hardest time this Spring. Do not make paupers of those men. There are public works to be attended to in Conception Bay which would, if started, help these people out.

Transatlantic Service

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another matter which I wish to mention before I take my seat.

The Allan people are getting \$20,000 subsidy for transatlantic service between here and the Old Country. The Government ought to see that they put decent boats on the service.

I think that the time has come when the Government ought to

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 23, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Wilson Deal

THE Premier yesterday tabled the agreement entered into with the Wilson interests in reference to the Humber proposition. The proposals are infinitely more extensive than the Reid Deal of 1898 and involve every water power of any consequence in the whole Colony and include the great water powers of Hamilton River, Labrador. All the Gander Exploits, Hall's Bay and Humber water powers are included and if this Wilson Deal becomes law the whole water power of any value in the Colony will be under the control of this great corporation. Various other important concessions are included. The whole deal will be severely examined by the Opposition and the attitude of the Opposition Party will be announced next Wednesday when the resolutions will be discussed in Committee. Meanwhile we publish the whole agreement entered into by the Government which awaits the approval of the Legislature in order to enable the Country to grasp something of its meaning and intent. It seems unlikely that the concessions in Notre Dame Bay will be tolerated with impunity. Apparently the Country will pay a very heavy price for this Deal if it becomes law. We invite the public to watch this measure very closely, for if it is enacted into law it will leave the Colony with about as much control over internal developments in the future as the Colony has over the North Pole. In yesterday's issue under an article headed "Legalized Robbery" the name of Hanley appears as being one of the many who received monies on account of the Railway Arbitration fees. The correct name should of course be Howley.

Notice to French Residents By Order—All Frenchmen born in 1897 are requested to report immediately to this Consulate, in order to pass the medical examination for military service. This order applies also to the men born in 1893, 1894 and 1895, whose enlistment has been postponed by previous medical examinations for temporary physical insufficiency. P. SUZOR, V. Consul for France. St. John's. ap121,tf

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

RESOLUTIONS

Submitted to a Committee of The Whole House of Assembly Yesterday on the Subject of the Confirmation of a Contract With the Newfoundland Products Corporation, Limited.

RESOLVED—The agreement made between His Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, in Council, hereinafter called the Government, of the one part, and the Newfoundland Products Corporation, Limited, hereinafter called the Company, of the other part, dated the 16th day of April, A.D. 1915, and forming Schedule to this Act, is hereby approved and confirmed, and all and singular the several clauses and provisions thereof are hereby declared to be valid and binding upon the said parties thereto, and each of them respectively, and all and singular the several acts, matters and things there in provided to be done or performed by or on the part of the parties respectively are hereby declared to be proper and lawful, and in so far as not by this Act expressly provided for, the parties and each of them shall have full power and authority to do and perform all and singular the several acts, matters and things, in and by the said agreement provided to be done or not to be done, as the case may be, in the manner and under the conditions stipulated and provided in said agreement.

RESOLVED—All construction material and machinery for the Company's mills, factories and works for the purpose of the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and other fertilizers, carbide or calcium cement and their by-products, and for the purpose of such manufactures both for original installation and for extension, shall not in the substitution for old, shall not be admitted into this Colony free of duty.

RESOLVED—All lands, waters, water powers, buildings, erections, and all property whatsoever of the Company shall be exempt from Municipal Taxation for 20 years.

RESOLVED—The stock dividends, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages and other securities of the Company shall be exempt from taxation.

RESOLVED—All prospecting costs, privies and electrodes, soda and bags and packages for distribution of the Company's products required by the Company for the purpose of the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizers, calcium carbide cement or their by-products, shall be admitted into this Colony free of duty.

RESOLVED—All coal required by the Company for use in Labrador for the purposes in the next preceding resolution mentioned shall be admitted into Labrador free of duty.

RESOLVED—It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to grant from lands belonging to or in possession of the Crown to the Company any lands which may be required for lands incident to the flowage rights or rights of way for telegraphs, telephones, power transmission lines, railways, tramways, roads or sites for mills, works, factories, or warehouses, or so much of the seashore or foreshore and of the public waters and land thereon as may be required for wharves, docks, quays, piers, warehouses and other buildings for the purposes aforesaid or shipping facilities in connection with the Company's operations, and within a distance of fifty miles, therefrom, but the quantity of land so granted shall not exceed in the whole ten thousand acres: Provided that this section shall not apply so as to permit the granting of any lands in respect of any water powers acquired by the Company or the Company's operations on any area of land on the East Coast of Newfoundland and particularly described in Clause I of the agreement the schedule hereto.

RESOLVED—That a Bill be introduced to give effect to these Resolutions.

SCHEDULE THIS INDENTURE made and entered into at St. John's, Newfoundland, the 16th day of April, A.D. 1915, between His Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies in Council (hereinafter called "The Government") of the one part, and the Newfoundland Products Corporation, Limited, (hereinafter called "The Company") of the other part: WHEREAS it is desirable to promote the development of all enterprises in the Colony, which will utilize its products and resources, create new industries, and WHEREAS the Company has been incorporated according to the laws of the Colony for the purpose chiefly of developing certain waters for the manufacture of fertilizers and such other articles and substances in connection with the Company's business; AND WHEREAS the Government in consideration of certain undertakings by the Company has agreed to grant to the Company certain rights and privileges; AND WHEREAS the Company has acquired by assignment the rights of the patentees in the Colony and its Dependencies in and to the following patents, namely: No. 184 dated April 21st, 1914, for manufacturing Phosphoric Acid and Phosphates, and No. 189 dated May 16th, 1914, for a method of making Nitric Acid, and No. 193 dated July 25th, 1914, for a method of producing Nitric Acid and Compounds, and No. 196 dated Aug. 22nd, 1914, for method of manufacturing ammoniated double super-phosphate, and which patents were by and by assigned to the Company and by him assigned; AND WHEREAS the Company has also acquired by assignment all the rights of the said Jesse Critz King in and to an invention of improvements in the method of manufacturing nitric acid and for which a patent has been applied.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows:— 1.—The Government hereby demises for a term of ninety-nine years from the date of this agreement to the Company (so far as the Government can consistently with any grants, leases or licenses heretofore made and actually subsisting demise (the same) the water power or powers in and upon the Humber River and in and upon Junction Brook, and for the purpose of its works and operations the Company shall have the right to divert, stop or dam up any stream, lake or water course within the drainage area of the Humber River and to make, construct or maintain any dam, water course, culverts, drains and reservoirs in said area for any of its said works or operations, and it is agreed that if at any time during the currency of this agreement and within a period of twenty-one years from the date hereof the Company shall validly acquire or become legally and properly entitled to any water power or water powers in this Colony or its Dependencies with in a distance of forty miles of the Company's factories or power houses at the mouth of the Humber River or within the drainage area on the East Coast of Newfoundland comprised within the following limits: ALL THAT area of land on the East Coast of the Isld. of Newfoundland between Hall's Bay and the Gander River thence following the eastern bank of the said river in a southerly direction to the junction of the southwest branch with Dead Wolf River, thence in a westerly direction to the mouth of the Victoria River, thence in a north-westerly direction to the head of Duchan's Brook, and thence in a northeasterly direction to the place of commencement, Hall's Bay and the Gander River inclusive; such water power or water powers shall be taken to be held under this agreement, and the provisions of this agreement except clause 10 hereof in respect of the rights and privileges granted to the Company, shall apply to all works and business, and the materials for the construction and operation of the same which may be constructed and carried on in connection with such last named water powers for the purpose of the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia and other fertilizers, carbide of calcium, cement and

their by-products: Provided that if at the expiration of five years on the East Coast, the Company shall not develop the same or any of them, then the provisions of this agreement shall cease to apply to any such water power undeveloped. 2.—Within two years from the date of this agreement the Company undertakes to begin a survey of the Hamilton River and Northwest River in Labrador and to finish the same within five years thereafter, and to furnish the Government with all necessary details and plans of such survey, and the Government undertakes that if the Company expend within a period of ten years from the date hereof in addition to the expenditure hereinafter provided, a sum of not less than five million dollars in Newfoundland or its Dependencies in connection with the extension of its business and operations, it will grant to the Company (so far as the Government can consistently with any grants, leases or licenses heretofore made and actually subsisting grant (the same) the water powers on the Hamilton River from the head of Lake Waincupau to the sea or at the option of the Company equivalent water powers if obtainable on Northwest River, including rights to store at any point or points on the drainage area of the Hamilton or Northwest River the surplus waters and to equalize the stream flow. It is agreed also that in the event of the storage, or compensating dams built by the Company being or becoming of benefit to other companies operating powers on the said drainage area, such last named Companies shall pay to the Company a proportionate part of the cost of the said dams and of their maintenance and operation. If any of the said Companies and Company cannot agree as to the amount payable in respect of the said dams, the same shall be settled by arbitration in the manner provided by clause 8 hereof; AND IT IS FURTHER AGREED that all the rights and privileges, duties and obligations granted to or imposed on the Company by this agreement shall apply to the works and business of the Company in connection with the water powers in said drainage area: Provided, however, that on Hamilton River the rights of equalizing the stream flow shall not permit the Company to raise the level of the natural fall water discharge of Grand Falls; AND the Government further undertakes that during the period of five years it will not grant to any person any water powers or water privileges within the said drainage area of that part of the Hamilton River above named or of the Northwest River, and shall not during the succeeding period of five years grant any such powers within the drainage area of the river required by the Company as hereinafter provided. PROVIDED, nevertheless, that if a COMPANY OR PERSON shall in Labrador that the Company shall, within five years from the date thereof, expend in the development of said water powers and the construction and operation of its plant in Labrador, the further sum of ten million dollars, and if the Company do not expend the said sum within the said five years, then the grant of the said water powers in Labrador shall be void; AND provided further that the Company shall within the period of five years from the date of this agreement elect as to whether it will require the said water powers on the Hamilton or the equivalent on the Northwest River. 3.—The Company agrees that it will furnish at any of its power houses in Labrador to any person or Company engaged in any industry or employment not concerned with the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia or other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement or their by-products of any such substances or materials within one hundred miles of any such power house such electrical power as may be required for the operation of any such industry or employment at a price to be agreed upon and falling such agreement to be settled by arbitration. For the purpose of such arbitration the applicant for power shall appoint one arbitrator, the Company another, and the Governor-in-Council a third, and the award of any two such arbitrators shall be final as to the price to be paid; PROVIDED that the Company shall not be bound to furnish such electrical power to a greater quantity than 50,000 horse-power to all persons or companies requiring same. 4.—The Government hereby confirms to the Company the grant of letters patent as follows, namely: No. 184 dated April 21st, 1914, for manufacturing Phosphoric Acids and Phosphates, and No. 189 dated May 16th, 1914, for a method of making Nitric Acid, and No. 193 dated July 25th, 1914, for a method of producing Nitric Acid and compounds, and No. 196 dated August 22nd, 1914, for a method of manufacturing ammoniated double superphosphate, and which patents have been granted to Jesse CRITZ KING and by him assigned. AND notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter 109 of the Con-

solidated Statutes (second series) entitled "Of Patents" such letters patent shall be valid and continue in full force for and during the period of twenty-one years from the date of the original patents, and all the provisions of this clause shall apply to the benefit of the Company to the said invention of the said Jesse CRITZ KING of improvements in the method of manufacturing Nitric Acid if and when such patent shall be granted. 5.—The Government hereby grants to the Company a fee simple mining grant of ALL THAT area of land at Humber River, commencing at a point the North East angle of Lot 31 of the Reid Newfoundland Company, running thence North five miles and one quarter, thence West five miles, and South to the North boundary of mining location licensed to D. Morrison on the 13th October, 1913, License No. 3167, running thence by the said Location Easterly and Southerly to the North bank of the Humber River, thence by the North bank of the Humber River aforesaid westerly to a point on the said bank of the said River which is intersected by the production of the west boundary of Lot 31 granted to the Reid Newfoundland Company, thence south to the Newfoundland railway, and thence by the said Railway to the place of commencement. Bearings from True Meridian. 6.—All the lands, waters, water powers, buildings, erections and all property whatsoever of the Company shall be exempt from municipal taxation for twenty years. 7.—The stock, dividends, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages and other securities of the Company shall also be exempt from taxation. 8.—All construction materials and machinery for the Company's mills, factories and works for the purposes aforesaid and within a distance of fifty miles therefrom up to and not exceeding in the whole ten thousand acres, on lands belonging to and in the possession of the Crown, the Governor-in-Council shall, upon the request in writing of the Company, convey such lands to the Company at the price of thirty cents per acre. 9.—If the Company shall at any time or times desirous of acquiring lands incident to flowage rights, or rights of way for telegraphs, telephones, power transmission lines, railways, tramways, roads or sites for mills, works, factories, warehouses, or for wharves, piers, docks, or other shipping facilities not belonging to or not in possession of the Crown and in connection with the Company's operations for the purposes aforesaid and within fifty miles therefrom, and shall be unable to agree with the owners or occupiers of such lands as to the purchase money or compensation to be paid therefor, the Company with the consent of the Governor-in-Council may enter and take such lands and the purchase money or other compensation to be paid by the Company to the owners or occupiers aforesaid in such arbitration, the said lands shall become and be the absolute indefeasible property of the Company. 11.—The Company may at any time or times build, maintain and operate telephone and telegraph lines for the purpose of its private business, that is to say, communicating between its factories, mills and camps, and construct and maintain and operate all necessary power transmission lines. 12.—All phosphate rock, pyrites and chlorides, soda and salts and packages for distribution of Company's products required by the Company for the purpose of the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement or their by-products shall be admitted into the Colony free of duty. 13.—All coal required by the Company for use in Labrador for the purposes in the next preceding section named, shall be admitted into Labrador free of duty. Lowest Price Sold To Any Wholesale Buyers. 14.—The Company hereby undertakes that it will at all times sell at the Company's works at the wholesale export price, and deliver at all railway stations in Newfoundland, and will also deliver at all ports of call of the Reid Newfoundland Company's

steamers in Newfoundland freight free any fertilizers manufactured by it to residents of Newfoundland for the purposes of use in Newfoundland. It shall be unlawful to export any substances so purchased. 15.—If the Company in or by reason of the exercise of any of the rights hereby granted submerge, destroy, damage or injuriously affect any private rights, interests, lands or property and shall be unable to agree with the owner thereof as to compensation to be paid therefor, the Company with the consent of the Governor-in-Council may proceed with the exercise of these said rights with the present granted to the said Company, and the compensation to be paid by the Company to the owner for or in respect of such rights, interests, lands or property shall be settled by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided. 16.—If the Company in or by reason of the exercise of any of the rights hereby granted submerge, destroy, damage or injuriously affect any public or Crown rights, interests, lands or property, the compensation to be paid by the Company to the Government for or in respect of such rights, interests, lands or property shall be settled by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided. 17.—If this demise shall not have been determined other than by affluxion of time, the Government will, at the request and cost of the Company, at the expiration of the term hereby granted again at the expiration of every further term of Ninety-nine years which may hereafter be granted under this covenant, grant to the Company, its assigns and assigns, provisions and agreements as are in and by these presents reserved and contained by way of renewal for the further term of Ninety-nine years, to be computed from the expiration of the term hereby granted, a new lease of the said rights. 18.—The Company undertakes to begin actual construction work upon its undertaking within two years from the date of these presents and to expend a sum of five million dollars within the Island of Newfoundland in and about the business and operations of the Company within five years from the date of these presents, and if the Company fails to begin such work or expend such money within the times mentioned this agreement shall be void. 19.—Any dam or dams erected by the Company shall be constructed with proper log sluices and with necessary fish ladders which will provide for the passage of salmon and other fish. 20.—Notwithstanding the grant of the water powers herein all persons shall have the right to the temporary use of the said waters for the purpose of passing to and fro in small boats, and for the purpose of floating logs and lumber belonging to such persons to their mills, provided that such use shall not interfere with or prejudice the business or operations of the Company. 21.—The Company shall provide by the construction of cranes for the passage of small boats at any of the dams built by the Company. 22.—This agreement is subjected to approval and confirmation by the Legislature of the Colony. IN WITNESS WHEREOF His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has caused the Great Seal of the Island of Newfoundland to be affixed hereto and has signed the same, and the Company has caused its seal to be affixed. By His Excellency's Command. (Sgd.) JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. (Sgd.) H. D. REID, Director N.P.C., Ltd. (L. S.) (Sgd.) R. G. REID, Director N.P.C., Ltd.

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Mr. Coaker Scores The Government

(continued from page 3.) see that this is done. We have one company getting \$20,000 subsidy which is giving a 50 per cent worse service than another which gets no subsidy from the Colony. I refer to the Furness-Witty Co. \$20,000 should not be thrown away on the Allans, and they should be compelled to put on first class boats for this money. The War In regard to the war, I endorse all that has been said by the various speakers. I am sorry that it took us so long to make up the thousand men for the Naval Reserve. I think that the authorities are responsible for much of the slackness in enlisting for the Navy. The Naval Reservists are getting only twenty-six cents a day, while the Volunteers for the Army get one dollar a day. When the fishermen come here to join the Naval Reserve and find that the pay is only about one-quarter of what the Volunteers are getting, many of them turn away from the Navy and join the Volunteers. If it had been assured these men that after the war they would get one dollar a day the same as the Volunteers the response would have been much larger. After the war you will find that it will be difficult to get 25,000 of the fishermen towards the Naval Reserve. They are continually complaining about the treatment accorded them, and they come to my office with their complaints, and I know what their feelings are towards the Navy. Naval Reservists Ignored They complain that the whole town turns out to bid adieu to the Volunteers, but the Naval lads leave without any farewell or fuss. These men who have lost their lives have given all they possessed for King and Country. There is no cause so noble as that of fighting for King and Country, and I am sure that the memory of the lads who have sunk beneath the waves will always be accredited by their fellow countrymen. The King, Flag and the Throne was as dear to them as their lives, and they died to uphold the glory and honor of the same. If, by any possible chance, the Germans should destroy a part of our fleet and men were wanted to man warships it would be found that 5,000 of our fishermen would willingly come forward and take their places on the fleet. Some now think the Empire too good along without them, but if the call to duty was urgent it would be found that there would be a ready response. Dependents Cared For The dependents of these brave men who have given their lives for the Empire ought to be properly cared for; and I hope no mean pension will be awarded them when the matter is being arranged. The Government may do wrong and act unfairly, but the fault is not attributable to the Constitution. For under it we possess every liberty available to man. If wrongs are committed we have to blame but ourselves and our indifference to the principles of democracy. We can't blame the Constitution or the Flag or the Throne. The country will regard these men who have gone down as heroes, and the younger men coming up will be influenced for good by the examples of these brave men who sacrificed their lives at the altar of duty in order to do their all to protect our liberty and freedom.

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IDEALS IN CITY PLANNING

Two years ago I was in Tacoma, which has naturally one of the beautiful locations in the world. The glory of Tacoma is its Point Defiance Park, high above and surrounded on three sides by the wonderful waters of Puget Sound. At flowing or ebbing tide the waters rush swirling with a power that suggests the rapids of Niagara. Trees several centuries old grow in the park, gigantic cedars and fir and hemlock. Yet I heard two citizens of Tacoma advocating the donation of the wonderful park to the United States as grounds for a penitentiary. "We don't care for old trees and fine views," said one, "we want to sell tobacco to the soldier guards." Happily this desecration was not permitted.

Real beauty costs little. The most beautiful things in all the universe are absolutely free, the stars, the color of the sunset clouds, the hoarfrost on the trees, the breaking of the waves on a shore, the budding of the trees and the blooming of the flowers in spring; and so with the cities, the most beautiful places I know in the world have not been made so by lavish expense but by intelligent care. On the other hand, the value of beauty is so great that men and women are willing to spend immense sums for the gain.

Let us pass on from beauty to health. Without vouching for their accuracy, I quote the following list from the Census Bureau Report for 1911:

Mortality Statistics, Per 1,000	Per 1,000
Seattle	8.8
Cleveland	12.8
San Francisco	13.2
Denver	13.5
Washington	13.7
Chicago	14.5
Baltimore	18.4
Boston	17.1
Los Angeles	14.5
St. Paul	10.9
Duluth	11.7
Kansas City	15.4
St. Louis	15.44
Buffalo	14.5
New York	15.2
Cincinnati	16.5
Philadelphia	16.6
Pittsburgh	14.9
Milwaukee	11.9

There is the city of Seattle whose death rate is only 8.8 or 36 per cent. better than Cleveland. There will be the natural instinct to make excuses, to assume that Seattle is more favorably located, to deny to the intelligence and conscious effort this wonderful record of Seattle. Some will maintain that Seattle, being further north and on salt water, ought to have a better record. Let us see whether it is location or intelligence. London, England, is further north than Seattle, is on salt water and has a similar climate to Seattle, but in 1736 the births in London were 16,491, the deaths 27,581.

Seattle is a younger city than Cleveland, there are fewer old people, more inhabitants in the prime of life, therefore the low death rate. This is granted, but the real test comes when we check the deaths of children under five years old. Seattle's rate is the lowest in the world. The 1911 Census Bureau report gives Cleveland's deaths under five years of age as 31.3 per cent. of the total, and Seattle's as 18.4 per cent. of the total. Forty years ago, in Munich, Bavaria, the death rate approached 40 per cent. of births for children under one year of age; in Seattle the record is under 10 per cent. for children under five years of age. The Seattle rate in fact approaches 8 per cent. In this matter of life and death I hold up Seattle as an example of what can be attained by knowledge, faith, courage, and power.

A city consists of people and also of buildings. The word health, in a large sense, applies to the conservation of property from fire. How does Cleveland stand in this respect? There are good sized cities in the world whose fire loss, owing to excellent preventative measures, is only \$0.04 per inhabitant per annum. Cleveland's loss is reported at \$2.43 or 60 times greater than that of one of the Swiss cities, and this does not take into account the loss of business due to fires, nor the cost of fire departments, which are palliatives, nor remedies.

In a fourteen years' residence in various European cities I saw only three fires. We excel in the work of fire extinguishment but what we want is fire prevention, and our studies and the experience of other great world cities show that the fire loss ought to be reduced to about \$0.24 per inhabitant.

The best civic virtue is intelligence. What is a man of first class intelligence and training worth compared to the average man? Why are Denmark, Norway and Sweden rich and Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador,

Guatemala poor? Why have property values doubled in the Philippines in the last fifteen years? In our special work of human efficiency, we have in many cases found no difficulty in bringing up the average efficiency of a thousand men from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. without discharging or harrying any of them.

Remember that I am not putting up any task that has not already been attained elsewhere. Human intelligence is without limit and there is always more ahead than there is behind.

The next fundamental is morality, reliability.

It is far easier to build up the morality of a city than the morality of individuals. A certain number of people are born wicked but even they are wicked only a small part of the time, and in a model city even these people would either behave, leave, or be controlled.

The next and last fundamental is industry.

If assessments both real and personal were on the same basis everywhere in the United States, they would be comparative. The average valuation per inhabitant or per voter or per adult above the age of 18 might be used. Assessed valuation is an indication, the per capita amounts of internal revenue tax paid for intoxicants and tobacco are negative indications.

It is difficult to give beauty, health, intelligence, morality, industry a money value, but would it be worth one dollar a day per inhabitant to excel in all these respects? The yearly gain, for a city the size of Cleveland would be \$21,900,000 at \$0.10 a day in one year, or at a dollar a day a piece it would be \$219,000,000.

That you may not feel that I have overdrawn the possibilities, I shall give you the description of two communities, one British and one German.

The island of Bermuda is 700 miles from anywhere, out of the path of all steam lines except those from Halifax to the West Indies. The island has only 20 square miles of area of which 3,000 acres are under cultivation. The island has 20,000 inhabitants, two thirds colored. The island has its roads, as well as its natural scenery, is a dream of beauty, no more beautiful place in all the world. Its healthfulness is very high, its intelligence unusual, no illiteracy, its morality so great that there is practically no crime of any kind, and its industry such that it supports without poverty 1,000 people per square mile, 1 1/2 to the acre.

Ohio has coal mines, lies between the great lakes and the Ohio River; is the great central State between the East and West, it altogether one of the best States in the whole Union; but if Ohio had the same relative population as Bermuda, it would have 40,000,000 inhabitants.

As my second example, I shall quote from "The New Statesman's" review of Frederick C. Howe's book "European Cities at Work."

"Most people know nowadays that it is to Germany—that paradox of one of the best educated, most enlightened and up-to-date people of the world, yet still, for the great part, under the thralldom of a semi-despotic monarch and an incurbed squararchy—that we must look for the most striking examples of state socialism; but Mr. Howe's book will be a revelation to most readers as to the development and progress of the German cities.

"Germany almost alone among the civilized nations sees the city as the permanent center of the civilization of the future, and Germany almost alone is building her cities to make them contribute to the happiness, health, and well-being of the people. This seems to be the primary consideration with officials and citizens.

"Writing of Dusseldorf as a typical example, Mr. Howe states that the German city aims at being a model employer. This town treats its five thousand clerks and workmen more generously than private companies, and goes beyond the requirements of the law in regard to sickness, accident, and old age insurance. It grants all workmen and employees a retiring allowance, as well as pensions for widows and orphans. The wages paid rise with the years of service, and the conditions of work are determined by municipal regulations. This city goes in for all sorts of municipal trading. The whole city has been as much planned out as a garden city as Letchworth, and is one of the finest towns in the world. The city owns a considerable portion of the land on which it stands, some 2,500 acres belonging to it, and it has set aside a special fund of over \$5,000,000 as working capital with which to buy and sell real estate, while its powers of expropriation and its taxes on incremental values make Mr. Lloyd George's schemes appear reactionary. The city owns the trams, gas, electricity, and water works. It operates a municipal mortgage bank, which has

already advanced considerably over \$5,000,000 to people of small means for the purchase of their houses. It has built houses for its own work people, a home for unmarried people; it has one or two municipal restaurants, carries on a wine business, a savings bank, a municipal pawnshop, also a legal aid department, where advice is furnished free. It maintains a corps of eighteen physicians to give gratuitous service to needy persons, while it has numerous municipal hospitals, infirmaries, sanatoria, and nursing homes, as well as an academy of practical medicine attached to the principal hospital. It owns and maintains a fine theatre as well as a great concert hall; it supports a symphony orchestra of sixty-one players, and provides musical direction. It also maintains a fine arts gallery, a museum of natural science and history, and a zoological garden, all of these agencies being correlated with the educational system. A few years ago the city invested something over three-quarters of a million sterling in the shares of an industrial undertaking of a profitable nature identified with the city. As might be imagined, its indebtedness is large, being in the neighbourhood of \$30,000,000, but no less than 87.3 per cent. of this is placed in industrial undertaking, and

CASINO THEATRE

Phenomenal success of the "NEW POLICY." Crowded Houses. All feature Photo-Plays.

To-Night---"CAPTAIN ALVAREZ."---6 Reels.

Thrilling and beautiful Story of the Argentine. EDITH STORY as "BONITA," WILLIAM TAYLOR as "ALVAREZ," A truly wonderful Vitagraph production. Evenings at 7.30 and 9—Matinee SATURDAY at 2.30. ADMISSION—10c. TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

Coming---MONDAY :

Archibald Clavering Gunter's world-renowned story—"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK"—Another Vitagraph in 6 reels.

East End | ROSSLEY'S THEATRES | West End

The most elaborate, up-to-date Theatrical Houses in town. Also the best Orchestra, with Mr. A. Crocker, Leader.

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GRAND INTERNATIONAL SKETCH

Representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Friday Night---GREAT GO AS YOU PLEASE CONTEST.

A night of Fun. Three Prizes—1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd prize, \$3.00; 3rd prize, \$2.00. Saturday for the little ones. And the finest Feature Pictures ever seen.

NOTE—Mr. Rossley has been asked by scores of people to show the Picture of the 1st and 2nd Contingents, as hundreds did not see it, and to oblige he will show the Picture for the rest of the week. LAST CHANCE.

A GREAT BIG PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL FOR THE WEEK-END

"THE LOCKED HOUSE"—A Vitagraph comedy with John Bunny.

"THE SOUL OF LUIGI"—A Vitagraph drama with Dorothy Kelly.

"THE OIL WELL CONSPIRACY,"

A two-part Kalem drama featuring Helen Holmes. The Universal Oil Company's plot to gain possession of an oil well and Millie's work in foiling the plotters, fill this story with rapid action.

Hear HORWARD C. STANLEY, in Syncopated Songs.

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SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

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Presents an all feature Week-End Bill.

"THE WILES OF A SIREN,"

A great Kalem Feature in 2 Parts.

"SUNNY JIM AT THE NORTH POLE"—Tries to find the North Pole with ship, his dog; he doesn't find the Pole, but he saves an express from being wrecked, and is now a hero.

"QUANTRILL'S SON"—A War Drama. In the war the son opposes his father, the boy is taken prisoner by his father, but escapes, going to his wife and baby; his father finds him, at the sight of his grandchild he relents and leaves his son unmolested.

"CIRCUS TIME IN TOYLAND" and "A TANGO TRAGEDY" are two fine comedy films.

The usual extra pictures at the Saturday matinee. Send along the children, the Crescent staff will look after them.

against this indebtedness the city possesses assets exceeding \$38,000,000 in value. Although so much space has here been devoted to Dusseldorf, it must not be thought that the city is unique in the diversity of its municipal undertakings or the success with which they are administered. Mr. Howe's book shows us that in these respects it is characteristic of all large German cities.

"The German city is free to own almost anything, free to control the individual and his property, free to borrow, free to experiment, free to develop as it wills. Its bonds to the state rest so lightly that it is almost unconscious of its chains. The citizen is a subject of the city, just as he is a subject of the state and empire.

"Under the laws of the state the German city can do anything it is not expressly forbidden to do, or that the central administrative authorities do not forbid. Generally speaking it can do anything an individual can do."

"The German city is the justification of the expert, for it is governed by experts who devote their lives to that profession.

"Men prepare themselves for city administration as they do for the law, medicine, or any other profession. They take special courses in the universities or technical schools in law, finances, engineering, town planning, education, or sanitation. On graduation they compete for a municipal post along with other candidates. Sometimes they enter the permanent service from the city council or the state civil administration, or the profession of law. They rise from one position to another or pass from city to city much as a clergyman or professor in this country moves from place to place. In time they hope to become burgomaster, and if they make a success in their city their reputation is known all over Germany. This is true of the burgomaster, of members of the magistrature or administrative council, and of the important permanent officials generally.

"In salary, in social position, in power and opportunity, as well as in permanency of tenure, Germany has provided a system that attracts men of talent and ability to city administration.

"The business men who rule the German city are not the small shopkeepers, as in Great Britain; they are the bankers, merchants, real estate speculators, and professional men. They form the ruling class. They elect the council which in turn elects the burgomaster and members of the magistrature.

"Despite the political power of the business men, they do not legislate in the interest of their class, as they do in America. That is one of the anomalies of Germany, for I know of no other country in the world in which this is true."

Civil service is a delusion. Tenure of office does not make citizens either beautiful, healthy, intelligent, moral or industrious. It may have exactly the opposite effect, it perpetuates incompetence. Some of the most efficient employees I have ever saw were the civil service incumbents in Washington. Among many of them it is not good form to be either intelligent or industrious.

A commission form of government? This may be a distinct step backward. An honest, competent commission may be better than a dishonest mayor and incompetent board of aldermen, but to substitute a collective executive for an individual executive is to weaken one of the fundamental principles of organization, namely, localized responsibility and authority.

The best form of organization in the world is found in modern marine service, and next to that is a great modern office building, which is probably evolving the future city type. The administration of a great office building, like that of a great ship, is simply and successful because there are a few definite aims and ideals and everything else is made subservient to them. In both cases, we have a competent head of the line, with full responsibility. He is surrounded by a staff; he could not for an hour perform his duties without staff help, and the staff and line together carry out the work.

Line gives the skeleton of administration and authority. Staff gives universal knowledge. Line without staff never has sufficient knowledge. Staff without line never has organization. Staff corresponds to a dictionary, line corresponds to grammar. The practical difficulty with unstandardized men is that the line thinks it has knowledge and the staffs think it has authority.

Therefore the three practical requirements for good city government are:

- High Ideals,
- Reasonable Standards,
- Their Attainment

through a strong administration of line and staff.—Scientific American.

"Into the well which supplies thee with water, cast no stones."—Talmud.

Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

¶ We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
Lounges.	Rockers.
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Hall Mirrors.	Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

To the Fishermen

SALT :: SALT

IN CURING FISH, the better the salt used, the better standard of fish obtained.

Analyses made last year by D. J. Davies, Esq., B.Sc., F.C.S., Government Analyst at St. John's, has proven that of all the FISHERY SALTS imported here

Torre Vieja Salt

is the BEST, being practically free of noxious matters such as LIME or MAGNESIA, which is apparent in other salts.

Use TORREVIEJA SALT and have the best results.

TORREVIEJA SALT is almost exclusively used in Norway and Scotland.

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ST. JOHN'S

"Island Brand" Boneless Codfish

Absolutely pure, cleansed by the waters of Wind-sor Lake.

Study economy and buy our brand packed in 2, 5 10, and 30 lb. wooden boxes.

Try our Shredded and Tinned Codfish made ready in a moment.

Packed only by

John Clouston,

Phone 406. St. John's, N.F.

"No man with eyes wide open can fail to appreciate the fine points of St. Lawrence Construction."

The St. Lawrence Two Cycle Marine Motor Engines, Kerosene or Gasoline.

From 2 to 35 H.P. complete with Reverse Gear Engines No. A6, 7, 8, 9, and 10—12 to 35 H.P. are specially made to suit Newfoundland fishing schooners from 20 to 120 tons.

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Full particulars and Illustrated Catalogue with price list will be forwarded on application to

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Agent for The St. Lawrence Engine Co., Ltd.

dec.19, sat., tu., th.

Looks Like Shady Transaction

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me space to say a few words in reference to the way in which the bank fishermen are treated here. First of all, the owners of the vessels refuse to give our men their lawful right which is their half share of fish, paying on their ice and bait, the owner to have half, as is right between man and master. Now this is what the experienced fishermen have to put up with here:

Half their hands pay for ice, bait, fish-making and all usual expenses, and the master keeps all the fish gets it made and sells it. The men do not see the receipts of the fish and never see the bills of the ice and bait of which they pay their share. The fish-making costs 30c per qt. The owners can charge the men with what they like and call it usual expenses, and then, if the men attempt to demand their rights, the owners say that they can get all the men they like around the Northern Bays.

Now, Burin fishermen, it is time you got on your feet and straighten up your backbone, if you have any left. Are you satisfied to leave your homes at the first of February and endure frost-burn and torture yourselves and then let the owners grind you and charge you, as they are doing, \$10.50 and \$11 for flour, and for everything else in proportion.

I would tell the men around the Northern Bays not to be in too much of a hurry to sign that paper called a Shipping Paper, for it is not worthy the name of Shipping Paper when it does not give the servant as well as the master his rights.

To the Banker holders of Burin I put the question—Do you really think you are doing justice to your men in keeping them in the dark? Why not give every man his bit of ice and bait every trip and the receipts of his fish every trip, and things would look a lot better than they do now with Spring Trip—So many Dollars, Gulf Trip—So many dollars, no receipts whatever, and no more satisfaction than that for the men. In the name of common sense, let the men know what they pay for and what they should receive.

Yours truly,

HARD HIT, Burin, April 19, 1915.

Patriotic Concert

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I wish to say a few words in your paper concerning the concerts which were held at Red Cliff, B.B. on Easter Monday and Tuesday nights in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

On Monday the Church of England school room was filled from the door to the platform and many people were standing in the porch. Mr. Frank Kelly of Tielie Cove was Chairman and in his remarks referred to the object for which the concert was held. The teacher at Red Cliff school, Miss Gwendoline PHIBBS, presided at the organ, and very ap-

propriately "Tenting to-night" was given in chorus as the opening item. Dialogues, recitations, and songs followed and all were given in splendid manner and were loudly applauded. At half past twelve the National Anthem was sung and cheers were called and heartily responded to for the King and Empire.

Refreshments were then served to the delight of all and nearly all the crowd went home with the intention of attending on the succeeding night.

On the second night the hall was again packed with an enthusiastic audience, and at the close of the performance, singing commenced and continued until 4 a.m. Much praise is due both to Miss Pittmann, under whose management the concert was arranged, and to Mr. Warford, the C. of E. Teacher, who kindly looked after the arrangement of the concert, as well as to all the performers who so willingly gave their talents to make the affair a success.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE, Red Cliff, April 10th, 1915.

Sighs For Days of Jackman

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Just a word to let you know that the people of Summerville are well pleased with Abe Kean's voyage, and we hope that Borring and Mann have learnt their lesson. I wonder if Jackman of old had been Captain of the "Florizel" would she and the rest of the iron-clads have been jammed in Notre Dame Bay. I guess not. She would have had a full load two weeks ago.

They followed Kean, thinking that if they kept in sight of his smoke they would be sure to strike the seals. It would have paid the Country better if she had gone to Beaverton to the whale factory and taken a load of guano across the ocean.

Wishing the Union every success and a long life to Coaker and the F. P. U.

I am,

Yours truly, UNCLE BOB, Summerville, April 17th, 1915.

OBITUARY

MANSFIELD MERCER

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of friend Mansfield Mercer who passed away on Tuesday morning, the 13th inst. His death came as a sudden shock to us all, for on Monday night he attended the Union meeting and looked well and hearty. Friend Mercer was a good fisherman and a good Union man. He was also a member of the L. O. A. and that Society turned out in a body at the funeral to pay their last respects to a man who had always been held in their highest esteem.

To the heart-broken family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

"Be near me when my feet Are slipping on the brink; For it may be I am near home, Scarer now than I think."

S. E. MERCER, Chairman.

Bay Roberts, April 15, 1915.

Not Correct

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—The letter which you published on Tuesday last respecting the disturbance in Gear St. is altogether incorrect, and was evidently written by some person wishing to do us an injury.

Mr. Hartery, it is true, had a drop in his head and a quarrel with another, who seemed to be looking for a row.

This stranger threatened to do Hartery an injury. This man came back a third time, and when Hartery attacked him, he did so in self-defence.

The charge that we keep a lot of vicious dogs is untrue. We own one, and how it comes about that he is said to have bitten a little girl is in this way. The child ran when she heard the dog bark and in her fright she did not see a heap of earth in her way, over which she tripped and fell.

If a light were placed in this street as was asked for, there would not be a chance for ruffians to make a disturbance and have innocent people blamed.

MRS. HARTERY.

Food Value of Rice

The Chinese are known to be the great rice eaters of the world, because rice is so plentiful and inexpensive. They attribute their longevity and good health to much rice eating and little meat. They have learned the art of making rice palatable by cooking it in many ways, combining it with meat, fruits, vegetables and cream. It is recognized everywhere as one of the most digestible of foods.

Comparing rice with other digestible foods, it has been found that boiled rice digests in an hour, while it takes two hours to digest tapioca, two hours for boiled milk, one hour and a half for whipped raw eggs and two hours and fifteen minutes for raw milk. Rice is made digestible by eating it with butter. It is a nourishing food, because it is exceedingly rich in starch, though it is low in protein.

Such foods as beans, peas and lentils help to supply this want. One of the reasons why rice is becoming recognized as a healthy and palatable dish is because Americans have learned to prepare it in a variety of palatable ways, not always boiling or steaming it. It is better to steam rice than to boil it, as the flavor is better preserved.

PERSISTENT!

That's the kind of Advertising that brings you Results, providing, of course, you have it accomplished through the right medium. The Mail and Advocate has the largest circulation and is a sure result getter.

"The Times" Naval correspondent thinks that Germany has not more than a score of submarines fitted for long distance raids.

"Politeness of the mind is to have delicate thoughts."—La Rochefoucauld.

The Robin

When first the willow catkins show,
And water dews put on a veil
Of golden glory, and the flow
Of maple sap in trough or pail,
With merry drip and tinkle makes
The pulses leap, the fancies throng,
Then robin comes at dawn and wakes
And gladdens all the world with song;

High on the cherry tree he tunes
His voice to many a winsome lay.

Or in the long, sweet afternoons
Till sunset sings his soul away,
Best bird, and wise, no ill praise,
Nor foolish blame disturbs his rest;

Content he weaves divinest lays
Or toils at humble love's behest,
We crown him laureate of our woods,
We welcome his returning wings,
And dream of joy's beatitudes,
Whene'er the vernal robin sings.
—Benjamin S. Parker.

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

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

Try's Cocoa

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

'Phone 379

W. E. BEARNS

Men Wanted

The Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., resume operations at their Limestone Quarries, Port-au-Port, on May 15th, and will require a few Hundred Men.

All Agents of Reid-Nisid. Co'y. are authorized to advance Transportation, after May 10, to Men applying.

FOR SALE

A Steam Capstan, With Engine Attached.

A very suitable Engine for a Factory where a Winding Drum or Capstan is required. A very compact, space economizing outfit. Useful for a Steamer where a steam winch is not available. This Engine is in first class condition, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for at once.

Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited.

Special Offer

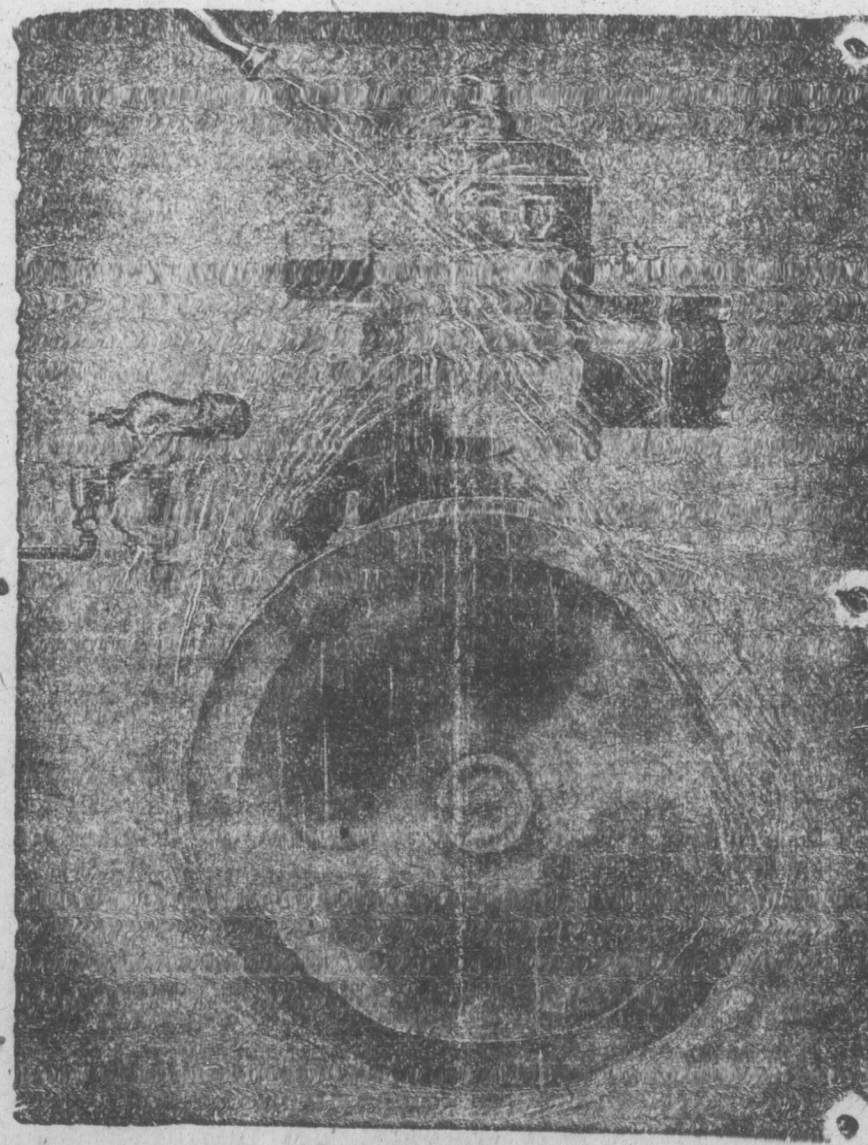
"The Mail and Advocate"

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE OUTPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WHICH OPENED APRIL 7TH, WE WILL SEND THE DAILY ISSUE OF "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE" TO ANY PERSON FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FOR THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR, AND THE WEEKLY ISSUE FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY CENTS.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED



Photograph of Actual Test.

The Trouble-Proof Engine.
PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer

Only One Wire on the Whole System.

The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day.

No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.

Advantages of Perfection Igniter.

No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.

Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" Igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showed the same power and speed as when running perfectly dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

Caille Perfection Motor Company
World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines

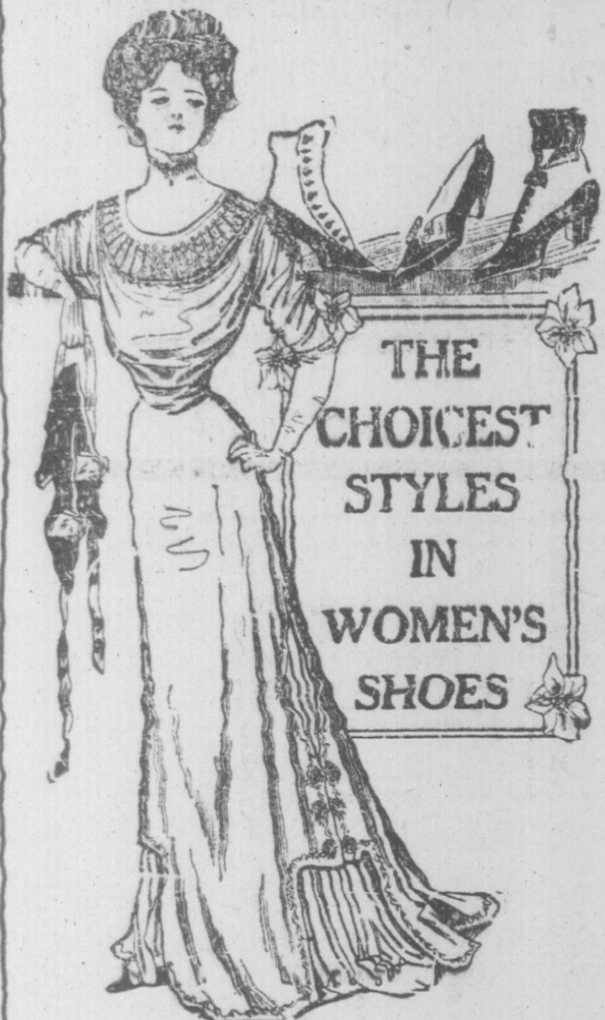
F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.
Sole Agents and Distributors.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Easter Shoe Sale



Special Easter Footwear is now ready. The season's best models for Men, Women and Children. High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear. Shoes for men and women that are classy and different. Black or tan leathers. Not a Shoe in our whole stock is priced too high or beyond reach. Our prices are always pleasing. Men's Shoes, high or low cut, bright or dull leathers and tans. New high toe or low receding toe. Prices: \$2.40 to \$5.00.

In our Women's Shoes are the new military boots in colored tops, Gun Metal and Patent Leathers. Prices: \$1.50 to \$3.00. Youths' and Misses' Shoes. Prices: \$1.25 to \$2. Children's and Infants'. Prices: 39c. to \$1.40. We cordially invite you to come and see **The White Shoe Store** 304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

SMART NECKWEAR FOR MEN

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped "Macgregor's, St. John's" These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

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

The General Hospital: Report of Commissioners, 1915.

To His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies:

May It Please Your Excellency,—

On the Seventh day of May last we had the honour to receive from Your Excellency a Commission issued under Chapter 30 of the Consolidated Statutes, Second Series entitled "Enquiries Concerning Public Matters," directing us to inquire into and report to you concerning all matters and things of whatsoever nature relating to the General Hospital and each and all departments of the same.

In pursuance of the authority and instructions thus conveyed to us the Enquiry was commenced on the eleventh day of May last, and has been continued with as much regularity and expedition as the time at the disposal of the Commission would admit of.

The following persons were examined by us:—

Dr. L. E. Keegan, Miss M. Southcott, Miss M. Cullinan, Miss E. Redmond, Miss Teresa Carroll, Miss M. Parsons, Miss M. Archibald, Miss A. Payne, Miss R. Cluett, Miss B. Forsey, Miss C. White, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. A. Mews, Miss E. Reid, Miss E. Fenney, Miss M. Lloyd, Miss F. M. Bowden, Miss Annie Cashin, Miss Maud Ryan, Miss N. Powell, Miss E. Hartory, Dr. N. S. Fraser, Dr. T. Anderson, Dr. J. St. P. Knight, Dr. C. Macpherson, Dr. H. Cowperthwaite, Dr. M. C. Roberts, Dr. William Roberts, Miss S. Mallard, Mrs. C. Maher, Mr. H. Tucker, Mr. M. Barron.

We have dealt with the matters set forth in the Commission received by us, and beg to make the following report:

The condition of affairs in connection with the management and conduct of the General Hospital has been the subject of our careful enquiry. Whilst it is not apparent that there has been any marked diminution in efficiency, or that the patients have materially suffered thereby, it must be admitted that throughout the staff, there has been manifest an absence of both discipline and esprit de corps. A spirit of unrest, mutual distrust and conflicting interests have been everywhere apparent. Factions have been formed and sides taken. Indeed, it is remarkable that the internal disorganization has not wrecked, rather than handicapped, the usefulness of the Institution. That it has not done so is due solely to the professional pride of the various heads of departments, who, however much they have disagreed, have realized a sense of individual responsibility for the care and well-being of the patients. It is manifest, however, that this state of affairs cannot longer continue without undermining those foundations upon which the Institution rests.

The enquiry into the causes that have resulted in the present state of confusion has been prolonged and searching, but it has not elicited much of a helpful or encouraging character. The story throughout has been one of private animosities and personal prejudices. Trifles have been magnified into matters of first importance, and there has been a woeful lack of the spirit of give and take without which it is unreasonable to hope for satisfactory results.

The contributing causes are many, amongst them in the absence of a central authority, the undefined nature of the duties and responsibilities of the various officials, an exaggerated sense of personal powers, and an unfortunate absence of tact on the part of those departmental heads who should be most endowed with that most invaluable gift.

No apparent good could result by apportioning the blame for this unfortunate condition of affairs. That it cannot continue, is obvious. That it may be prevented, is possible. To do this effectively, the duties of the various officials should be strictly defined; and the resignation asked of any official who heretofore fails to cooperate in the common interests with other officials in the establishment.

The health, comfort, well-being of the patients are too important matters to be endangered by personal grievances and animosities of individual officers. Your Commissioners are persuaded that all that is necessary on a satisfactory basis is a policy of mutual concession, a discipline that is neither harsh nor erratic, and a cultivation of that esprit de corps which is inseparable from the successful conduct of any Institution. Most of the disputes at the Institution arise from differences between

of the staff and employees, except such appointments as they may delegate to the chief officials. The power to settle all matters of difference which may arise between members of the Hospital Staff, including General Superintendent, Medical Staff Superintendent of Nurses, Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Night Superintendent of Nurses, Sisters, Graduate Nurses, Matron and Superintendent of Kitchen, Dispenser, X-Ray Operator and Anaesthetist, should be given to the Board of Governors.

Appointments

We recommend also that the Board of Governors shall have the right to suspend or dismiss for cause and to appoint in case of vacancies the following officials:

1. The General Superintendent of the Hospital.
2. Visiting Medical Practitioners and Surgeons, House Surgeons, X-Ray Operator, Anaesthetist, Dispenser.
3. The Superintendent of Nurses, the Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, the Sisters of the Operating Room, and of the Ward.
4. The Matron, the Kitchen Superintendent, the House-keeper of the Nurses' Home.
5. The Store-keeper and Engineer, and any other official or servant, the appointment of whom is not delegated by them to officials of the Institution.

The General Superintendent of the Institution shall attend such meetings of the Board as the latter may require and furnish such information and advice as to the working of the Hospital as may be required of him.

In making appointments on the Medical Staff, or of Anaesthetist, X-Ray Operator, Dispenser, Sisters in Operating Room, the Board shall consider the advice of the General Superintendent.

In making the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, the Night Superintendent of Nurses, the Sisters of operating room, and the Sisters of the Wards, the Board shall consider the advice of the Superintendent of Nurses, rendered through the General Superintendent, who shall make such report thereon as he may deem desirable.

General Superintendent

We recommend that the official hitherto appointed as Resident Physician shall be called the General Superintendent of the Hospital. He shall be the chief officers and have charge of the Hospital and all its premises. He shall be responsible to the Board of Governors for the exercise of those duties. His duties shall include responsibility for all the Medical and Surgical work done in the Hospital. He shall exercise control over all departments through the departmental heads, who shall be responsible to him for all the work of the department and all subordinates of the department. These departmental heads shall include the Superintendent, and the Engineer. He shall also have directly under him his Secretary, Store-keeper and Male Nurses, and shall have the power of appointing and dismissing such of these officials and servants as are not appointed by the Board of Governors. The powers of the General Superintendent shall not be held to include any right to interfere directly between a departmental head a subordinate of that head except in his capacity of physician or surgeon in the matter of Medical or Surgical directions in relation to the care and treatment of the patients which may be given by him to the Ward Sister or Nurse in charge. He shall have the right to draw the attention of the departmental head to any conduct or act of a subordinate and make representation thereon, and such departmental head shall be responsible to him for the conduct of the department and the work of any subordinate. He shall also be empowered to give directions to the departmental head as to the work and needs of any department. The division of the wards into septic and non-septic wards shall be at his direction and he shall be authorized to lay down, inter alia, such directions as he may deem right as to nurses in their relations to septic wards. He shall also have full and complete control of the Medical and Surgical services in the wards and operating room. He may also make such representations to the Board of Governors as to the suspension and dismissal of departmental heads, and other officials and servants directly under his control as he may deem fit.

Board of Governors

For the purpose of managing the Institution as a Hospital and for the control of the staff in the care of patients we recommend the incorporation of a Board of Governors, constituted of six members, who should be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The term of office should in general be three years, with one third of the members retiring annually, but eligible for reappointment. This would insure a Board after the first year with a membership of at least two-thirds of members experienced in the working of the Board. For the first two years special arrangements would have to be made for a term of one year for one third of the members, a term of two years for another third and a term of three years for the remainder. In two years the normal working of the members under a term of three years would be insured. We think it highly desirable that care should be exercised to make the membership as free from political influence as possible. We think that it would not be necessary to appoint a paid Board and that desirable citizens could be secured who would be willing to give time and attention to this benevolent object gratuitously. The Board should be given full control of the management of the Hospital and should be empowered to regulate the relations of the General Superintendent with the departmental heads and the relations of the departmental heads with the subordinates of their departments respectively. They should also be empowered to make such other regulations for the government of the Hospital as they may deem desirable. Included in these powers should be the power to suspend and dismiss any member of the staff, and to appoint all members

of the staff and employees, except such appointments as they may delegate to the chief officials. The power to settle all matters of difference which may arise between members of the Hospital Staff, including General Superintendent, Medical Staff Superintendent of Nurses, Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Night Superintendent of Nurses, Sisters, Graduate Nurses, Matron and Superintendent of Kitchen, Dispenser, X-Ray Operator and Anaesthetist, should be given to the Board of Governors.

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Schr. "GREENWOOD," 71 tons

Built at Shelbourne, N.S.

Sails and Rigging in good condition.

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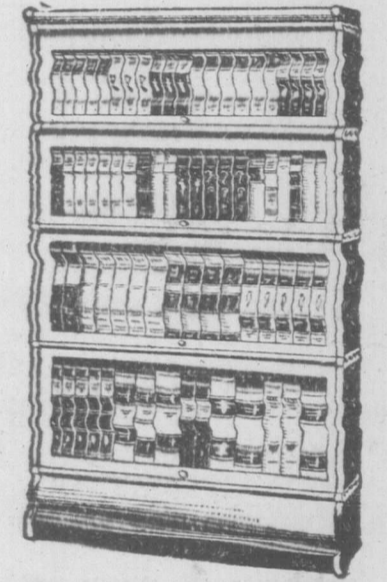
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 When Prices are Right stock goes out the door
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 We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.
White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats —and— Calf Meal,
 in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.
Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.
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 Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



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 time is again the fashion and with it the nuisance of moving heavy pieces. Our patent wipers should never be burdened with the labor of dusting and moving our books while
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 dust-proof book-case sections are so cheaply obtainable. The cost of a section is less than that of many of your books. Why not ask prices?
PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent
Globe-Wernicke

LOCAL ITEMS
 The Municipal Board holds its regular weekly meeting at 8 o'clock to-night.
 The Civic Commission holds its regular weekly meeting at 8 o'clock to-night.
 Don't forget the prize "Do as you Please" competition at Rossley's this evening.
 Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Prowse were passengers by the Stephano yesterday.
 Acting Section Commander W. S. Grant who is attached to the First Contingent, left yesterday for England.
 No less than twelve large icebergs were reported in the vicinity of Cape Race yesterday. Some of them are around and all are a menace to navigation.
 Rev. C. Lench arrived by last night's train from Placentia.
 Revs. Father Mahar of St. Lawrence and Wilson of Marystown are now in the city.
 The D. I. & S. Co. operating the lime quarry at Port au Port, will resume operations on the first of next month. We understand that a large number of men will be wanted, which will mean a great boon to the many now out of employment.
 Capt. Frederickson and crew who were picked off the sinking schooner Golden Rule by the Olinda left by the Stephano yesterday for New York en route to Mobile, Alabama, where they will be paid off.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Wednesday, April 21, 1915.
 House met after recess at 8 p.m. Mr. Parsons, chairman.

MR. GRIMES opened the debate. He said that before recess was taken, hon. members had been discussing their rights as Members of the Assembly. They intended they were sent to the House not as delegates, to carry out mandates, but as representatives to use their own judgment on all matters of legislation, and vote in accordance with the same, without even considering the question as to whether a majority of their constituents were in agreement or whether it was in line with the popular will of the country. Above the power of the Legislature was a higher power, and that was the sovereign will of the people.

That alone is supreme, and such measures as the one now being considered, and all Constitutional questions should be given effect to only by the people expressing themselves through a plebiscite. Machinery should be created, permitting a referendum on all such questions. It would be a safeguard against such unwise and dangerous legislation, which too often passes through this House. Besides it would be separating such questions from the realm of party politics and create a healthier view of public affairs.

With the hon. member from St. John's East, Mr. Higgins, he could not agree that the Revenue was a matter of serious consideration. What should be considered was making more happy homes, less ragged and ill-educated children, and supporters of temperance reform will be quite willing to bear any extra cost, should it be required, which he doubted. He (Mr. Grimes) would support the amendment, as its passage would be an expression of the House to the Government that it should bring in a Bill providing for a plebiscite on the question of Total Prohibition.

MR. CURRIE said, with regard to the Amendment before the Chair he would vote against it because he had every confidence in the Government. He said that he had seen and knew what the Government Bill was, and had, therefore, every confidence in the Government, which we on this side did not have. He (Mr. Currie) questioned the bona fide position of the Government, because if the measure they were bringing in was based on the Canadian principles it would simply mean a pledge, with no virtual results. If the Government, however, will give an assurance that legislation would follow the result of the plebiscite, we on this side of the House would withdraw the resolutions and amendment. It was not time enough when the Government came down with their Bill, because every member of it would be hide-bound, or get out.

MR. HIGGINS expressed himself as being against the amendment, because the Government had a Bill of the same nature in view, and he also had every confidence in the Government.
MR. COAKER said that the hon. member for Burin, Mr. Currie, had said that he would support a Prohibitory Bill, providing it was one that was based on securing its enactment into law by a majority of the electorate. Well, if that is his principle, why does he sit on that side of the House with a Party that represents a minority of the electorate of the country. To be consistent, he should not be sitting there, but on this side of the House, and we should be over there as we represent the majority of the voters. Again he says, "The temperance people in the country did not press for the passage of a prohibitory law through the House, and therefore, would not be justified in supporting any measure that was not called for without a mandate, or something similar." Did the hon. member ask for these conditions when he supported Oosling's Bill relating to the city. No, sir, it is only bluff and nothing more and your pretensions of sincere motives regarding prohibition will arouse an agitation in your district which will be another Keen Agitation in its extent, and you will never again be elected in the Burin District. The hon. member says he will not vote for the amendment because it would mean a vote of want of confidence in the Government's assurance of a Bill to be presented this Session which would cover the principles of the Resolutions. Why should we on this side take such assurances? The Government pretenses are, we know by experience, only empty words. How have they treated questions we have asked? Why put them off with the old stock answer "In course of preparation." If the Premier will say now that he will

bring in a Bill along the lines as suggested in the amendment, then I am willing to withdraw it, if he assures us that the same will be presented this session.
MR. DEVEREAUX treated the question before the Chair as a Party one, and spoke strongly of moral suasion. He spoke also of the impossibility of carrying out the provisions of such an Act as Total Prohibition with the chances of smuggling so convenient.
MR. HALFYARD said that a good many speeches had been made during the debate, some good, some indifferent, and some of them avoiding the real subject altogether. He wanted to be candid in saying that he was strongly in favour of Total Prohibition.

The hon. member for Placentia (Mr. Devereaux) had clearly shown that he was against the resolutions, and had to his mind, at least, insulted the intelligence of the temperance people.
 He (Mr. Halfyard) said it was mere sophistry and nonsense to talk of moral suasion and having our great ally Russia as having been revolutionized since "Vodka" was prohibited. He supported the amendment in its entirety, dealing with the evils of drunkenness in all its phases, economic, physical and moral, which he illustrated with facts and figures of an authentic nature.
 He furthermore said that he did not expect the party spirit would have been introduced until he heard the member for Burin-party spirit should not be brought in at all, but all members should vote according to their convictions.

The passing of this Bill would mean happiness and comfort to thousands of homes in this country, and he gave the amendment his hearty support.
 Some further discussion took place in which Messrs. Bennett, Lloyd, Kent and Morine took part and the end came by the Government on a straight party vote vetoing the amendment and resolutions.
 After the tabling of several questions the House adjourned till 4 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. on the morning, as a mark of respect to the late Hon. J. B. Ayre and to allow members to attend the funeral.

Thursday, April 22, 1915.
 The Speaker took the chair at 4.15 p.m.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY tabled replies to various questions as did also the **PRIME MINISTER**.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY made a statement relative to the Lunatic Asylum and the report of Commission of Enquiry which he tabled.
 Minister of Fisheries **PICCOTT** tabled the annual report of his department, also Mr. Duff's report.

The usual Notices of Question form was then gone through, then came the Order of the Day.
 House went into Committee of the Whole on the "Act to Increase the Revenue by the imposition of certain duties on the estates of Deceased Persons" and the Act passed its second reading to be read a third time to-morrow.

Notice of Motion.
MR. HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—To move the House into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain resolutions, in relation to an agreement entered into by the Government of the Colony with the Newfoundland Products Corporation, Limited.
THE PREMIER in moving the House into Committee of the Whole on these resolutions did not intend to do anything more than make a preliminary statement, and ask that the Committee rise till some day next week.

The agreement involved in the resolutions was one of great magnitude, involving considerable concessions on the part of the Government that called for careful consideration by the House.
 It was an agreement between the Government—with regard to the manufacture of phosphates at the Bay of Islands—and a Company of which, Mr. Wilson, a Canadian inventor, was the proprietor, and who had associated with him the *Reid Newfoundland Co.*, the latter giving concessions, so as by a combination of various products assembled at the Bay of Islands a fertilizer would be produced of great value.

The Premier went through the various sections of the resolutions in detail and laid on the table of the House several maps and charts of where concessions were to be granted and gave all the information in his possession relative to the project.
 As an instance of the magnitude of the Newfoundland Products Corporation the Premier stated that the total cost of the works—before one dollar's worth of product was shipped—would be some thing like eighteen million dollars of that would be required in order to get the necessary 119,000 horse power for operating. In connection with these works, said the Premier, labour is to be provided for some three or four thousand men at wages of not less than \$1.50 per day.

The Government had this project under their consideration for the past 8 months and considered them thoroughly bona fide, but of course every safeguard had been thrown round the matter.
 During the Premier's recital of this gigantic enterprise he was interrupted by Messrs. Morine, Coaker and Lloyd with questions as to the labour principally, to all of which the Premier gave strict attention.

After some discussion and suggestions about maps and charts for the guidance of members, the matter was referred to Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next. House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Notice of Question

MR. HALFYARD—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House (1) A statement showing the amount of money spent on Maloney's Bridge, in Harbor Main Proper, for the year 1914, the amount each man received, and the name of the parties who received the said amounts; (2) A copy of the returns of the main line grant from Harbor Main to Holyrood for 1914; (3) A copy of the returns of local road grants for Harbor Main Proper for the year 1914.

MR. HALFYARD—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House, a statement showing the total cost of the Motor Ferry Service on Placentia Gut, including cost of landing piers, since its inception to date; the name of the parties who received any moneys on this account and the amount received by each.

MR. GRIMES—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the returns of two allocations, \$50 and \$25, made to Isaac Batten of Dock, Port de Grave District, for 1912-13.

MR. ABBOTT—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House all correspondence in connection with the appointment of the present Lighthouse Sweeney Head, Bonavista to that position; (b) who recommended the appointment; (c) the names of persons making application in writing for that position; (d) the reason for replacing the late Keeper's son.

MR. JENNINGS—To ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay upon the table of the House, a statement of amount of duties collected by the Sub-Collector at Moreton's Harbor since his appointment; also, statement of duties collected by the Sub-Collector at Exploits for the past two years.

Weather along the line to-day, is wind N. W. light and fine, temperature from 18 to 4 above.

Last night the Central and Western Companies attended a call from Hamilton Street, the roof of Mr. Carter's house having been set on fire by sparks from their chimney. A few pails of water did the necessary before the firemen arrived, and before much damage was done.
 A message was received in town yesterday that Hierthy's shop and store at Bay Roberts had been totally destroyed by fire during the day, the origin of the fire being unknown. The buildings and stock, we learn, were covered by insurance.

MR. ROSSLEY has been asked by scores to put on the 1st and 2nd Contingents leaving for England. It can be seen for the last time at **ROSSLEY'S East End Theatre.**

The Funeral of the Hon. J. B. Ayre

The funeral of the late Hon. J. B. Ayre took place yesterday from his late residence at "Thornlea." There was a very large gathering present, including members of both branches of the Legislature. The Masonic fraternity preceded the hearse, and amongst the mourners were the employees of Ayre & Sons Ltd. Many clergymen were present, including Revs. Canons Smith and Bolt, and Rev. Charles Lench of Grand Bank. The service at the graveside was conducted by Rev. Drs. Cowperthwaite and Fenwick, also Rev. N. M. Guy, whilst the Masonic ritual was read by Rev. Bro. Memmison and the time honored tribute paid by the brethren. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the city, bearing evidence of the honor and esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes of people. Interment took place at the General Protestant Cemetery, Riverhead.

Rossley's Theatres

A crowded house at Rossley's last night and one of the finest performances ever seen. Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke gave almost one hour. The singing of Mr. Ballard Brown was loudly applauded and encored; Miss Madge Locke gave a scene from Richard the Third, also a great impersonation of Madge Wildfire from Lord Tenneyson's novel. Her baby imitations and stories had the house in roars, while her dainty dancing brought down the house. To-night the "Great Go as You Please Competition," lots of competitors, and the 1st and 2nd contingent shown. Children's contest Saturday matinee. Five cents all over the house.

Ours in the West End

No better show to be seen than that given at Rossley's cosy little West End Theatre. There are many beautiful features both dramatic and comedy; the Vitagraph captures are all fine, but when the Elliott pictures come then there will be a realization in pictures. Those pictures have not yet been seen here, but Mr. Rossley hopes to have them soon. Don't forget the contest to-night at the East End Rossley Theatre.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nhd. Contingent in cover—quality "Most excellent." —ap12,t

At the Nickel

Another great programme has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre to-day, which we are sure will please patrons. Nothing but high-class pictures are shown here, and to-day's is up to the standard. Mr. Howard Stanley is a great attraction. Everyone is delighted with his singing, and justly so, as he is a top-notch. Patrons are now looking forward to the wonderful song picture in three acts, "Thor, Lord of the Jungle," in which the beautiful actress, Kathleen Williams, is featured. Do not miss it, as it is the best ever presented here.

At the Casino

Large audiences attended the large theatre last evening to witness the thrilling story of "Captain Alvarez," a six reel Vitagraph production. The work of Miss Edith Storey as "Bonita" and also that of Mr. William Taylor as "Captain Alvarez" was greatly admired—more especially the latter in the difficult role of the hero who acquitted himself magnificently. A matinee will be given to-morrow Saturday at 2.30. On Monday "Mr. Barner of New York" will be the attraction.

If you want a good enjoyable show, see Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Locke in their great international sketch, representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales —at ROSSLEY'S.

At the Crescent

Don't miss the big show at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. "The Wiles of a Siren" is a great Kaleid feature in 2 reels; "Quarrell's Son" is a fine war picture; "Sunny Jim at the North Pole" is a melo-drama, featuring Bobby Donnelly, the Biograph boy actor, the greatest juvenile actor of them all, beside two funny comedies. The best show yet. Tomorrow the usual extra pictures will be shown at the matinee. Send the young folks along, the Crescent staff will look after them.

SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle left Burin at 6.20 p.m. yesterday, going west.
 S.S. Bruce left Port aux Basques yesterday at 6.50 p.m.
 S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 5.10 p.m. yesterday and sailed at 3.05 this morning.
 S.S. Prospero passed Cape Race at 10.40 a.m. and is due at seven this evening.
 S.S. Florizel leaves to-morrow for Halifax and New York.
 The Morwenna which left yesterday morning for Louisburg passed Cape Race at 10.45 a.m.
 The Durango is expected early next week from Liverpool; she is bringing 800 tons of cargo.
 The Lake Simcoe, now ready to sail for Brazil, will hardly get away before the end of the month.
 The brig. Ada Peard, which has been ready to sail for Brazil for several days, is still detained by adverse weather.
 The Baline, owned by Mr. Geo. Neal, is now under charter to the Canadian Government and is operating out of Halifax, where she will be engaged for some time.

A boy, 10 years of age, suffering from diphtheria, was removed from Bleaming St. to the Hospital yesterday.

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

This is St. George's Day. May success attend the efforts of the Red Cross Dragon Slayer in stamping out the "Mailed First and Iron Cross of Kaiser Wilhelm."

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,t

Messrs. Bowring Bros. received messages from Capt. Bishop of the Eagle and Capt. Bartlett of the Terra Nova yesterday. Neither Captain reported having taken any seals for the day.

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

Besides those mentioned yesterday for Commissions in our regiment, Owen Steele, son of S. O. Steele, Esq., F. Knight, son of H. E. Knight, and Richard Sheppard, son of Head Constable Sheppard have been recommended by Lt.-Col. De Burton for Commissions and the appointments will probably be gazetted next week.

You can buy cheaper coating, but you cannot get better than Elastic Cement Roofing Paint. —pl19,21,24

The baseball teams have a record to be proud of for over fifty per cent. of those who lined up last season have done their duty to King and Country by enlisting in the 1st Nhd. Regiment, the figures being thirty-three out of sixty-two players. Besides this nine others volunteered but were rejected for various reasons. Preparations for the games for the season are now being made and a successful series is anticipated.

Don't forget the Big Competition Friday night at ROSSLEY'S. Lots of fun. 1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd prize, \$3.00; 3rd prize, \$2.00. Children's contest at Saturday matinee.

Girls Friendly Society Celebrate

The Girls' Friendly Society celebrated their "annual" day yesterday. At 7 a.m. Holy Communion was celebrated at the Cathedral at which a large number of members attended, and an inspiring address was delivered by Rev. Canon White. In the evening an entertainment was held at the Synod Hall, amongst those present being Lady Davidson, Miss Davidson, Revs. Canons Smith and Bolt, Dr. E. Jones, Brinton, Stamp Adams and Cracknell. The concert was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number present.
 The following is the programme rendered:—Mandolin solo, Mrs. Foster; pianoforte solo, Miss D. White; song, Miss M. Dunfield; recitation, Mrs. H. Outerbridge; and the farce entitled "Quits" in which Misses Mary Rendell and Nellie Job took part. Following the concert the prizes were distributed by Lady Davidson to whom a vote of thanks proposed by the Chairman, Rev. Canon White, was heartily accorded. At the close teas were served by members of the Society.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,t



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

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

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.



THE BEST OF THE HERD
 the pride of the flock are none too good. When you

BUY MEATS
 you want fresh, healthy, young, sanitariously handled animals. We are prepared to supply you with the finest at fair prices.

M. CONNOLLY, Phone 420. Duckworth St.

Fishermen!



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

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

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.

FOR SALE—Schooner
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FOR SALE—A Single SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new, cost \$60.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours).—mar5,t

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