

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Hun Squadron Beat A Hasty Retreat as British Gave Chase

The Dublin Riot and Raid on East Coast Towns by German Squadron Are Outstanding Features Today's News—British Light Cruisers Make Visitors Beat a Hasty Retreat

FOUR ARE KILLED AS RESULT OF RAID

Violent Bombardment Reported From Verdun—French Artillery Inflict Great Damage on German Trenches in Argonne Region—French Airmen Are Active and Bring Down Four German Machines

LONDON, April 26.—The riotous outbreak in Dublin which was put down by troops and Volunteers, not without, however, some casualties, and the raid by a German battle cruiser squadron on the East Coast of England, which raiders quickly retreated after having bombarded Lowestoft, are the outstanding features of today's war news. So far as made public, the trouble in Ireland has not extended beyond Dublin, where members of the Sinn Fein Society on Monday captured the Post Office and other points in Dublin, and in the fighting which ensued with troops and Loyalists at least 11 of the city's defenders were killed and nearly a score of others wounded. What the losses of the revolutionists were has not been stated. The British Government asserts the situation in Dublin is now well in hand.

The German battle cruiser squadron made its attack on Lowestoft, opening fire on the coast and killing two men, one woman and a child. British light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and air craft chased the Germans, who put back hastily toward Germany. Two British cruisers and a destroyer were hit by German shells but none were sunk. Whether the Germans suffered any damage is not known.

Except in Lorraine, there has been an entire absence of infantry fighting on the Western Front. The big gains, however, have continued their rain of shells on positions at various points. At La Chapelle, in Lorraine, the Germans launched a heavy infantry attack against the French, which was repulsed. Some Germans obtained a footing in a portion of a French salient, but were driven out with heavy losses. Around Hill 304 and in the region of Esnes and Cumieres, north-west of Verdun, the bombardment continues to be intense. To the east of Verdun and around Moulinville, there also has been violent bombardment. In the Argonne the French have destroyed with their guns a German post and shattered German trenches over a small front. Considerable aerial activity by French airmen, in which four German machines were brought down, is reported by Paris.

On the Eastern Front, near Garbunovka, the Russians have made a heavy attack against the Germans, but according to Berlin, were repulsed with

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, April 25.—Seventy bombs were dropped during last night's Zeppelin raid. One man was injured. Four or five Zeppelins, the Official Press Bureau says, took part in the raid. The German airships opened fire on the coast before departing. Two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage was small.

LONDON, April 26.—An official announcement concerning operations in Mesopotamia was made public today. Lieut-General Lake, in a despatch dated Monday, says:

"To-day there were no important developments on the right bank of the Tigris. We still hold the line running south-east from Bestaieesa, which we pronounced this morning to the southward, driving out the enemy's advance pickets. On the left we still hold the same line as before facing the Samuyat position."

Bowring Bros. had information from the Gulf yesterday that old harp seals are plentiful but that the ice is loose and it is hard to round up the seals with the ice close for a few days good work will be done.

French Folk Honor Their Brave Ally

Stirring Scenes Are Witnessed at Marseilles as Russian Troops Disembark—Great Crowds Gather on Quays and Welcome Them—Regiment French Hussars Act as Guard of Honor

MARSEILLES, April 26.—Marseilles was again the centre of tremendous enthusiasm to-day. Another contingent of Russian troops arrived unexpectedly and word that more Russians were coming soon spread and great crowds gathered on the quay to witness their disembarkation. It was a stirring scene as the Russians lined the decks of the transports, returning cheers from the crowds along the shore, while a flotilla of warships, and merchantmen in the harbor saluted with flags and salvos of booming cannon. A regiment of the French Hussars was drawn up along the quay as a guard of honor. French bands played the Russian National Hymn, while Russian bands responded with the Marseillaise.

sanguinary losses. Heavy artillery engagements are still in progress on the Upper Cordevole and Monte San Michale regions of the Italian front.

BRITISH BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE

Damage Done Enormous—Harbor Docks Badly Wrecked and Some Ships Sunk—Two British Light Cruisers Hit—Bombardment One of the Fiercest Since the War

LONDON, April 25.—The 'Despatch' says that the following message has been received in Amsterdam from Flushing:

"Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries off Heyst, Blankenburghe and Knoeke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration.

The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbour docks were hit several times and some ships sunk. British aircraft also threw bombs on the German batteries. In the engagement two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk.

Big Crowds Attend Both Houses

Secret Session Was Carried Out in Accordance With Promise Given by Premier—Large Crowds Gather Outside Parliament to Watch Arrival of Ministers and Members

LONDON, April 25.—The most crowded House since the war began was drawn into Westminster Palace to-day by the excitement attending the secret session, coupled with the news of various stirring incidents. At the close of the session, members of Parliament received confidential information regarding the number of men who have enlisted, in accordance with the compromise reached at the Ministerial crisis over recruiting last week. That the interest was not confined to members of Parliament, was shown by the large crowd which assembled to watch the arrival of ministers and members.

After Birrell had made his statement regarding the disturbances in Dublin, Mr. Asquith made a motion for the secret session, which was carried. To-day's session was the first secret session of Parliament during the war.

In the Lords the only procedure was to give notice that no one except members would be permitted in the Chamber. The traditional customs were followed in the Commons, which was to open as usual. Attaches, representatives of the Press and spectators remained until the end of the question period. At that time Asquith observed the ancient practice of taking notice that strangers were present. The question was put that strangers must be ordered to withdraw, and nothing be published concerning the proceedings of the secret session, except what may be issued officially. This was provided for in a recent Order-in-Council. Under arrangement, the Commons sacrificed this privilege, jealously guarded for centuries, deciding independently of the King and his Ministers, whether their proceedings should, or should not, be published.

The session of the Lords, like that of the Commons, was the most largely attended of any in months. Earl Curzon made his first appearance since his illness; Earl Rosebery, who has not been seen in Parliament since the commencement of the war, was in his seat.

The desire of the members of the Commons to obtain seats at the earliest possible moment on account of inadequate seating facilities, was more marked to-day than has been the case for several sessions. The first member to arrive, reached the House about 7.30 o'clock this morning. He was followed closely by a number of others.

"I'M NO UNCLE SAM!"



THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

CASEMENT WAS AGENT OF BERLIN

Pall Mall Gazette Says the Sending of Arms Into Ireland Shows Berlin Had Confederates There—No Time Should be Lost in Dealing With the Matter

LONDON, April 25.—The arrest of Sir Roger Casement is dealt with by the Pall Mall Gazette in an editorial which is extremely significant at this moment, but which, for obvious reasons, cannot be dilated upon. Before Germany took the trouble to send arms to Ireland, says the newspaper, she must have been satisfied of the existence of agents in that country, who were prepared to receive and use them in her interests; that is to say, she must have communication between Irish traitors and their confederates in Berlin, despite all existing precautions of censorship supervision. When we find a force, devoid of arms, undergoing military training in Ireland, and a cargo of arms from our enemies seeking a landing place in that country, it becomes highly desirable that the connection, if any, between these two striking phenomena, should be more fully explained.

Why Secret Session Was Called For

Marquis Crewe Speaks For Government in Lords—Cabinet He Said Could Not Agree on Enlistment Methods Hence the Government Had Decided to Hold Secret Session

LONDON, April 26.—The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of Council, in moving the sitting of the Lords to be secret, made a statement on behalf of the Government why this course should be adopted. Although members of the Cabinet were all set on the achievement of victory, the Marquis said, they did not agree concerning the number or kind of men who were available for service in the army and navy, nor did they agree as to the proper means for securing those who were available. The course which the Government proposed to commend to Parliament, the Marquis added, might not meet with the full desires of persons of either extreme views, therefore, it was the Government's duty to recommend it as far as possible the opinion of Parliament as a whole, which necessitated the making of statements containing confidential information, hence the Government had decided on the secret of publishing at an early date of a description of the proposal which the Government in due course would make to Parliament and the country.

LONDON HONOURS ANZACS

King and Queen Attend Services at Westminster Abbey—Londoners Cheer Troops as They Parade to the Abbey—Some Four Thousand Soldiers Took Part in Celebrations

LONDON, April 25.—The anniversary of the landing of the Australian and New Zealand army corps at Gallipoli was celebrated in London to-day by a parade of Australasian soldiers and a memorial service at Westminster Abbey. Between 3,000 and 4,000 attended in the Abbey, where the service was conducted by the Dean of Westminster.

The services at Westminster Abbey were attended by the King and Queen, and General Birdwood, who commanded the Australians and New Zealanders through the campaign, being described in official despatches as the soul of Anzac. Official representatives of Australia and New Zealand also were in the audience, which filled the great Cathedral. The parade to the Abbey gave Londoners their first opportunity since the beginning of the war to cheer troops safely returned from the front.

"An Act of Political Lunatics"

LONDON, April 26.—"An act of folly by political lunatics, old disgruntled cranks and young Sinn Feiners," is the orthodox view of the Irish Nationalists on the uprising in Ireland, as expressed by Matthew Keating, member of Parliament from South Kilkenny. Mr. Keating has been active in the Nationalist group for six years.

"The utter lack of real political significance in what has just taken place in Dublin can be understood when I explain that these concerned would not possibly represent more than 1% of the population of the country," said Mr. Keating. "To illustrate this, not more than 25 of this brand of cranks can be found in my constituency of a hundred thousand, many of them originally joined the Irish Volunteer movement when Sir Edward Carson organized Ulster. Some time after we started the Irish Volunteer movement to offset the Ulster organization, a division arose between the Irish Nationalist Volunteers, some following Redmond and others following the old revolutionary movement. The latter composed, as stated, adopted the name of 'Irish Volunteers' and continued to talk nonsense and drill after the beginning of the war."

Twelve Killed and Many Wounded in the Dublin Outbreak

Turk Camp Destroyed By British Airmen

LONDON, April 25.—Eight British aeroplanes bombarded the hostile camp at Quatia in Egypt, near the Suez Canal. The camp was destroyed, and the hostile troops, the aviators reported, have apparently begun to withdraw from that district.

All Their Destroyers Were Hit

LONDON, April 25.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that during the bombardment of Zeebrugge, fire from the British warships was answered by three German destroyers. It is said that these destroyers were driven into Zeebrugge harbour, and that all of them appeared to have been hit.

Rebellion Breaks Out In Dublin

Post Office is Seized and all Telegraphic Communication Cut—Five Different Parts of Dublin Are in Hands of the Rebels—Situation Said to be Under Control

LONDON, April 25.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary of Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-day that a grave disturbance broke out in Dublin yesterday. He added that troops had been sent to the Irish capital, and that the situation was now well in hand. He said that twelve persons were killed before the disturbance was quelled. Birrell made this announcement in reply to a question immediately after the assembling of the Commons. He said that the Post Office had been forcibly taken possession of and telegraphic communications cut.

In the course of the day, Birrell said, soldiers arriving from Curragh, and the situation was now well in hand, although, as communication still was exceedingly difficult, he would not be able to give any further particulars, but the House, he continued, might take it from him that the situation was well in hand. There had been arrests, but he could not give any names.

At seven last night, Birrell said, four or five different parts of Dublin were in possession of the rebels, but he said they did not control the place.

LONDON, April 25.—An official this evening concerning the situation in Dublin, says:—

"At noon yesterday serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men identified with the Sinn Fein Party, mostly armed, occupied Stephen's Green and took possession forcibly of the Post Office, where they cut the telegraph and telephone wire and occupied Stephen's Green, Sackville and Abbey Streets, and along the quays. In the course of the day soldiers arrived from Curragh.

Fight Took Place Between Members of the Sinn Feiners and Regular Troops—Over a Dozen Are Killed and Some Nineteen Are Wounded—Losses of Rioters Not Known

THE RIOTERS SEIZE THE POST OFFICE

Details Are Magre Owing to Communication Being Cut—Birrell Made Announcement in House That the Situation Was Well in Hand—Casement and Aids Now in Prison

LONDON, April 26.—Dublin has been the scene of serious fighting between members of the Sinn Fein Society and regular troops, reinforced by loyal volunteers. The Loyalists lost about a dozen men killed and some 19 wounded. The casualties of the rioters has not been ascertained. Many disturbers have been arrested. The riots started on Monday in the centre of Dublin, when a mob seized Stephen's Green, a large park near the Royal University, and the Post Office, where telegraph and telephone wires were cut. Troops from Curragh and Loyal Volunteers were hastily summoned. Fighting between them and the mob began almost immediately.

The first announcement of trouble was made in the Commons by Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who said the situation was well in hand, but communication with Dublin was still difficult. Details surrounding the situation are meagre, but Government officials expressed the opinion to-night that with Sir Roger Casement and two of his aides in prison in London, Loyal troops were in control of the situation.

THOUSANDS OF SEALS. What A Pity The Gulf Fleet Were Not There.

The Fisheries Department had the following message to-day from Gull Island via LaSce:—

"On the 22nd, ice to north of Island, as far as we could see with spy glass, covered with seals; nearest to Island about one mile; some scattered ones passed in, South of Island; lot of sea Sunday and greater part of seals gone off the ice; patch just North of Island, about 4 miles long and 1 1/2 miles wide, lying East and West."

GEO. RIDEOUT, Lightkeeper.

The situation is now well in hand. So far as is known here three military officers, four or five soldiers, two volunteers and two policemen were killed; four or five military officers, seven or eight soldiers and six volunteers are wounded. No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Feiners.

Reports received from Cork, Limerick and both ridings of Tipperary, show that no disturbances of any kind occurred in these localities.

LONDON, April 25.—According to an official announcement this evening eleven persons have so far been killed and twenty injured in the Dublin disturbances.

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Patriotic Sentiment Prevails at Topsail

Women Folk Doing Good Work—All Anxious to Help Along the Great Cause.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir.—Kindly allow me permission through your columns to give the general public an idea of the patriotic spirit prevalent here at Topsail.

When the European war broke out in 1914, and recruits for the First Nfld. Regiment were called for, Topsail was represented in the first company that left for England by P. Allan Moses, George Miller, Charles Dawe, Walter Kearley, Lieut. B. Butler, all of whom have witnessed pugna operations at the Dardanelles. The latter has been promoted to the rank of Captain since crossing the herring-pond, and there deserves congratulations of his promotion.

When recruiting was re-commenced on a somewhat wider scale, a patriotic wave was again eminent here, and the result was that John Hibbs, Maxwell Barnes, Cecil Parmenter, Richard Gleeson, Gregory Neville, Andrew Brien, Allan Brien, Thos. Drake, James Brien and William Kearley responded nobly and are now on active service in France, except the latter who was rejected on account of physical deficiency.

Recently when activities in recruiting circles seemed to be on the decline, and measures were taken for a more active campaign, five more of our stalwart boys in the persons of Ernest Barnes, William Hibbs, Fred Parmenter, Jno. J. Neville, Alex. Butler answered duty's call and are now in training at St. John's. Two sons of Rev. Canon Netten have also enlisted in Canada, viz: Alex. Edward and Philip Ernest. The former enlisted with the St. Francis Xavier Hospital Unit and the latter with the Lachine Regiment of Montreal.

With regard to the navy, the response from here has been feeble when compared with that of the army. Charles Barnes being the only Naval Reserve who offered his services shortly after war was declared. Charlie has seen active operations, both in the North Sea and the Dardanelles.

And by the way, the women are not behind in their patriotic efforts.

The W. P. A., under its efficient officers, has achieved wonderful results in the way of providing comforts for our soldiers, and the constant click of the knitting-needles in the various homes remind us that they are solving the difficult problem of—to use the words of one of our local composers—"Socks, socks and still more socks, soft grey socks for Tommy." The members of the above Association are intending to provide a tea shortly, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Patriotic Fund. Well done W. P. A.

The wounded heroes from the front passed through here on Sunday about midnight. Although there was some misunderstanding as to when the train would be due, nevertheless quite a throng of people surrounded the station, and anxiously waited for hours to give the wounded lads a hearty welcome. The brass band of the L. O. A. was present, and as the train pulled in at the station "Home Sweet Home" was splendidly rendered, followed by patriotic airs suitable to the occasion. Private Hibbs of Trinity gave a short inspiring address, also did Dr. Paterson.

After about half an hour's delay, amidst vivacious cheering, the train pulled out for the city. One very marked characteristic of these heroes was their cheery, good humour and light-hearted manner in which they conversed, despite their physical weakness.

Surely to men of this stamp and spirit depends the future well-being of our Empire, therefore it behoves us, who enjoy the privileges these valiant soldiers and sailors are fighting for to cast pessimism aside and view this great struggle in which we are engaged in an optimistic light, knowing that our cause is a just one and that "Britons never, never shall be slaves."

Thanking you in anticipation and wishing The Mail and Advocate success,
 Yours, etc.,
 G.
 Topsail, April 18th, 1916.

Springdale Shows a Splendid Patriotic Spirit

Loyal Orange Association Turn Over the Proceeds of Annual Soiree, to Help Swell the Patriotic Funds.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir.—Please oblige me by inserting in your esteemed paper a few remarks concerning the success which followed us through our Patriotic Day, which was Friday last, April 7th. The members of the Loyal Orange Association here, set aside a certain day each year for their annual soiree, the proceeds of which always go into the funds of the Lodge. This year it was unanimously decided that the day be made a Patriotic Day and the whole proceeds be given to the Patriotic Fund.

The day was nice and fine, but little chilly, which kept the ice and roads in good condition for our visiting friends from the nearby villages to come along in comfort. We had friends from Little Bay, Wild Light, King's Point, Little Bay Islands, Pile's Island, Port Anson and Boot Harbor.

At 9 a.m. the little town of Springdale was alive with bunting. At 10 o'clock the members of Loyal Orange Aurora Lodge began to assemble at their lodge room for the purpose of parading after the opening ceremony. A deputation consisting of the Guardians of the Orange Young Britons—branch which under management of Mr. Moore, our esteemed teacher, was organized the present winter—left the hall and proceeded to the school room, where the young Britons were assembled, and escorted them to the Orange Hall. They were welcomed by the Master on behalf of the Lodge. Cheers were called for King and Country. A collection was taken up in the Lodge for the Patriotic Fund. Since writing the Minister gave \$10.00.

After going to church the parade wended its way back to the Hall where the good ladies of the place had refreshments provided for the occasion, which could be had for a 25 cent ticket. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies. They took the situation at heart and provided nobly.

After all had been served the programme for the evening's concert began which consisted of songs, recitations, dialogues, which kept the crowd in roars of laughter for three hours.

Then the Chairman spoke for a few minutes, which took the attention of the audience. Cheers were called for the King, Allies and Country, which brought the house down. Three cheers were then called for the volunteers, when twenty young stalwart men marched up to the platform and offered themselves to serve their King and Country. After the singing of the National Anthem the meeting closed.

It was indeed a record day in the history of Springdale. Never before has there such a gathering. The handsome sum of \$182.00 was raised for the Patriotic Fund, with twenty recruits to go forward to fight for freedom and liberty.

The writer on behalf of the Orange Lodge wishes to thank the public for their support in making the day a success.

At a meeting of the F. P. U. Council, held on Monday night past, it was decided that they pass to the Secretary of the Orange Lodge the sum of \$31.00, as a subscription from the Council to the P. A. Fund, which speaks well for the union, in uniting with their fellow brethren in making the day a success. This makes a total amount of \$213.00 for the day's proceedings.

Tuesday evening the ladies of Birchville gave the young volunteers a supper in the school room, and Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, eleven of them went to meet the train at Millertown Junction, 26 miles by dog team. We wish them on and all bon voyage and a safe return.

GUARDIAN.
 Springdale, April 13, 1916.
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MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A good weighty quality, correctly cut, in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit \$8.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit \$9.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Splendid English, Brown and Grey mixed tweed—the qualities that most Men like. Correct style, perfect-fitting, finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit \$10.00.

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 Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
 January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Determined to Have Union Government in 1917

Morris and All His Political Boodlers Must Go.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your paper to make a few remarks concerning our union parade which was held on the 13th of March. The day being all that could be desired we met at our Union Hall at 2 p.m. and after a short meeting we started on our parade. We marched around the harbour and back to the L. O. A. Hall, where cheers were called by our Chairman for His Majesty the King, President Coaker and our volunteers, both army and navy, of which there are 11 serving under the grand old Union Jack. When the cheering was over we all stood in line and Mr. J. A. Strong took a snapshot of the crowd. Then we went indoors and we were surprised to see the tables laden with all kinds of cake and dainties, prepared by our kind lady friends. At 5 p.m. we sat down to tea and all did ample justice to what was laid before them.

After tea was over the tables were taken down and the hall put in readiness for the entertainment, which consisted of speeches from our Chairman and Friends Richard Anstey, P. G. Wiseman and Richard Jones. At 10.30 the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem, after which refreshments were served. The receipts of the evening amounted to \$50.00, part of which will go to finish paying for our Union Hall which we purchased and moved into at the beginning of the New Year.

I see by looking over the columns of your paper where P. T. McGrath is appointed President of the Legislative Council, which is another bareface insult to the electorate of the country. The Union men of this place are disgusted over the matter, and also over the present government for they way they are handling the affairs of our country. The people of this place are more determined than ever to have a fishermen's government in 1917.

And poor old "Star" man he seems to be a little quieter lately. Poor fellow, what ideas he must have to think he is going to injure the Union, but instead of that he is only strengthening it. We had an election for a Road Board

22nd of March, which resulted in six Union men and one non-union man being elected. We are expecting good results from this Board, as all of them know how to handle public matters fairly well.
 Must close now by wishing the Union and its President every success and thanking you for space.
 Yours truly,
 ONE OF THE BOYS,
 Little Bay Islds, April 5, 1916.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
 Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
 Polorine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
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 Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
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CHOICE MEATS.
M. CONNOLLY
 Duckworth Street.

Harbor Buffett Has Done Well!

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in the columns of your paper to show how much we appreciate the boys of this place who have responded so nobly to the call of King and Country. At first it was thought this place was not giving a good showing, but when the lads had all realized the urgent need of men, thirteen of our brave lads rallied to the call, this making a total of twenty-two from this place; four of these are serving with the Canadians. This place will have nothing to be ashamed of when the final day of victory comes, for out of a total population of 350, twenty-two offered themselves for service which is about one-third per cent. This place is making a big sacrifice, there is hardly a young man left in it who is physically fit for active service, but the more Volunteers the more credit. Well might we say, well done Buffett! May the lads who have been privileged to live in this place for years come back to it again crowned with victory, bringing honor to their parents as well as to good old Terra Nova.
 —J.C.
 Hr. Buffett, April 13, 1916.

Shortage In Sailing Vessels

Although shipbuilding is being re-
vived in Newfoundland, British Col-
umbia and to a certain extent in
New Brunswick and Chatham, there is
sure to be a shortage in fishing vessels and
sailing vessels generally for years to
come that will insure good profits to
the builders, even without a subsidy.
During the past ten years the export
trade in fish has been carried on
chiefly by steamers, but most of these
have been requisitioned by the Brit-
ish and French governments. The
steel steamers formerly engaged in
the seal industry have been purchased
by the Russian Government as ice
breakers, and can no longer be de-
pendent upon to carry fish cargoes
abroad. There will be much difficulty
to find to carry even Newfoundland's
fish to market. With such a
certain ship famine that is bound to
continue for years there is certainly
a chance to make money out of ship-
building and shipping, and there
would be no better time than now for
something in that line to begin to
take form in Summerside. The large
number of men employed would mean
better prices for farm produce, more
business for our merchants, work
for our bright young men who now
go to the States, and in fact a decided
benefit from all viewpoints to Summer-
side and the entire province. If our
local Board of Trade could see its
way clear to do no more than work
for a subsidy or bonus, it could help
the good cause along. If encouraged
by a subsidy or bonus, shipbuilding
would become an extensive and profit-
able industry, not only in Summer-

J.J. St. John

The TEA with
strength and
flavor is

ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

**ROYAL PALACE
BAKING POWDER**
20c. per lb. Small
Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL,
PATNA RICE,
JACOBS' BISCUITS,
HARTLEYS' JAMS,**
1s. and 2s.

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Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

The Revolt of the Women Of Germany

It was the Kaiser himself who de-
clared that the children, the Church
and the kitchen constituted women's
realm, and that she should stick to it.
It was the Kaiser's ambition that fore-
ced the women of Germany into
workaday world to take the place of
the young men who have been sacri-
ficed in hundreds of thousands to the
god of war.

If the Kaiser and his crew of mili-
tary autocrats are pulled down from
their places of power as a result of
no small part in bringing about that
result.

An Amsterdam Press correspondent
says: It is the testimony of every-
body who has visited Germany lately
that the women are responsible for
the symptoms of unrest. There is
something like a general revolt among
the housewives, who know best of
all, from practical experience, where
the economic shoe pinches. Said one
observer: The women had led the dis-
turbances everywhere, and criticisms
of the state of affairs are very bitter
and outspoken.

One reason for this is the remark-
able change in the status of the Ger-
man women that has come about
since the war. Before, in no country
in the world did the axiom apply so
strongly that the place of the women
is the home. Now the Government
has had to call in the women to help
keep things going, and the result is
a remarkable awakening. With new-
found national importance, the women
of Germany, hitherto among the most
docile in the world, are claiming their

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at THE NICKEL.

"THE TELLTALE HEART,"

Athrilling installment of that greatest of all serial stories.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

HOWARD C. STANLEY,

in all the latest popular ragtime and novelty song hits.

FRIDAY—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a NIGHT OUT—Two thousand feet of laughs.
COMING—JOHN LANE—Baritone.

right to discuss and to criticize the
policy of their country.

The revolting German women are
not contenting themselves with dis-
cussing and criticizing the policy of
their country.

They are beginning to riot in the
streets in protest against the contin-
ually increasing prices of foodstuffs.
Prof. Kroeber of San Francisco, who
has recently returned from Berlin,
says in the Outlook that women start-
ed the food riots in Berlin. "There
were two. In each case a housewife
started it. She walked into a shop
to buy her slab of butter, was out-
raged at the price—outrage is a frequent
sentiment—spoke her mind to the
shopkeeper, who replied in kind.

The bystanders joined in, somebody
used her hand, the provisions began
to be wrecked, people crowded in
from the street and the police arriv-
ed."

The march of the women of Paris
to Versailles with their chant of
"Bread, bread," may yet have its
counterpart in a German revolution

against autocracy.
The rising discontent of the women
of Germany is a significant sign of
the times.

News From Herring Neck

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Allow me space in
your most esteemed paper for a
few remarks concerning our boys
from this place who have answer-
ed the call of their King and
Country.

The first two went from Herring
Neck were Chesley Kearley and
Darius Hurley, who are serving as
"R.N.R." When the call came this
spring for more Volunteers five
brave hearted young chaps re-
sponded to the call, they are now
at St. John's training on board
H.M.S. Briton; their names are as
follows:—Philip Blandford, Ches-
ley Miles, Eric Woodford and
Oliver Batt. No doubt before long
Herring Neck will have the plea-
sure of seeing more of her young
men joining the colors.

Mr. Walter Burt (captain schr.
Nabob) and his crew are prepar-
ing for the summer's fishery. Last
year was Capt. Burt's first year
taking charge. No doubt fish was
scarce on the Labrador last sum-
mer but Capt. Burt got his part
he came home with about 400 qtls.

Mr. Leslie Anstey who has been
mending sails at G. J. Carter's
premises, Herring Neck, left for
home last week.

Mr. Sydney Watkins and Mr
Arthur Warren arrived here on
Sunday from Sydney where they
have been working for the winter.

—YOUTH.

Herring Neck, April 18, 1916.

Germany's Last Stand

(London Spectator)
All the signs point to the Germans
hurling themselves upon the Allies.
That they will make their grand ham-
mer-stroke upon the Western front
seems also logical. The German
General Staff know well enough by
this time that they have got nothing
cut of their Balkan adventures which
will really help them to win the war.
Therefore the great effort must be
made either in Russia or the West.
But the thought of pressing any fur-
ther into Russian territory frightens
them. They have learnt what a terri-
fic engine of war is a Russian retreat
in force. It nearly brought them dis-
aster last autumn, and they are not
going to risk it a second time, es-
pecially in the mud of spring. There
remains therefore only the West, and
on the West they will fall. In all
probability, the attack will go hand
in hand with some grandiose naval
venture—some attempt by linking up
huge fleets of Zeppelins and subma-
rines with capital battleships, we will
not say to destroy our Grand Fleet,
but at any rate to give that Fleet a
very hard knock.

We are now booking
orders for

BIRCH JUNKS

To arrive in about one
week.

PRICES LOW while
schooner is discharging

Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street,
St. John's.

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A 2 Reel Essanay feature presenting Richard Travers and
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A strong Western Drama featuring G. M. Anderson.

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A Biograph picture of primitive man.

"QUEST OF THE WIDOW"

A Vitagraph Comedy with George Stanley and Margaret Gibson.

MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone
Singing Classy and Popular Songs.

Good Music and Effects.

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

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Order a Case To-day.

"EVERY DAY" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

'Peck's Bad Boy' Author is Dead

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—Geo.
W. Peck, author of the "Peck's Bad
Boy" stories, died here to-day after
a short illness. Mr. Peck was 73
years of age. He was twice Gov-
ernor of Wisconsin, and at one time
Mayor of Milwaukee.

The late Mr. Peck, was the origi-
nator of the famous youngster whose
deeds have rivalled those of Buster
Brown in the affection of the Ameri-
can public.

Peck was born in Henderson, N.Y.,
in 1840. He received a public school
education and later learned the print-
er's trade. In 1866, he entered news-
paper work at Ripon, Wis., publishing
The Representative and in time came
to own the La Crosse Democrat. In
1874, he founded The Sun, which, on
moving to Milwaukee, he called Peck's
Sun. It became famous on account of
humorous sketches and particularly
the Peck's Bad Boy series.

Peck published a number of books
nearly all dealing with the irrepress-
ible Boy.

We have a limited
quantity of

CHOICE PARTRIDGE BERRIES.

Selling cheap to
clear 1915 stock.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
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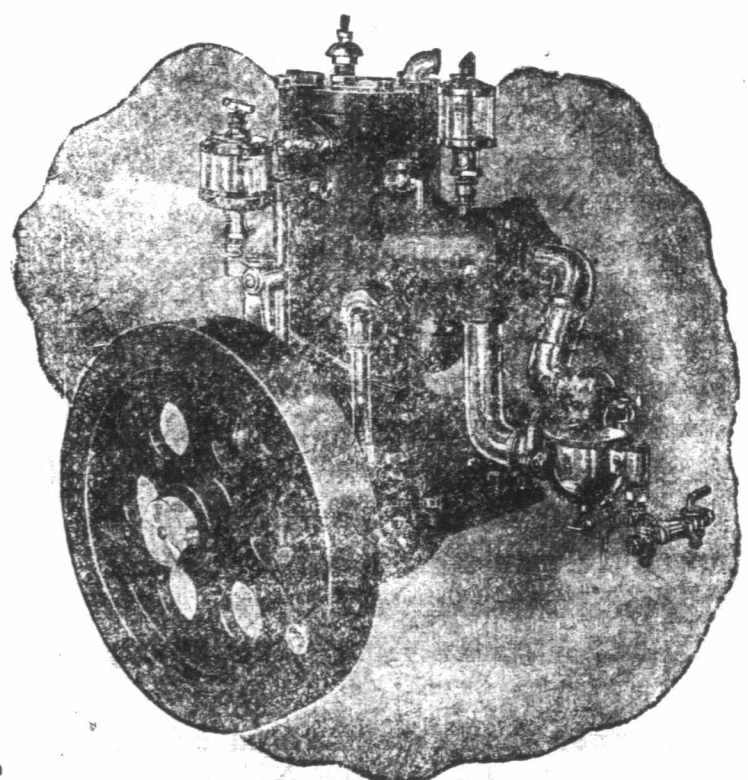
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Kerosene

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A GRAVE AND SERIOUS MATTER FOR MR. GOODISON, M.H.A.

Mr. Halfyard Exposes in the House the Serious Condemnation by the Auditor General of Mr. Goodison's Action in Connection with Expenditure of Public Monies in Carbonear District--- Mr. Goodison, Under Oath, Admits That He Had No Legal Right to Authorize Such Public Expenditure

The Auditor General Says the Conduct of the Member for Carbonear Distinctly Irregular, His Action a Clear Breach of Rule 10 Made Under the Audit Act--Public Monies Were Misused--Construction of Roads on Private Property Clearly Irregular-- Undue Interference by Unauthorized Individuals in the Expenditure of Public Monies--Matter to be Dealt With by the House This Afternoon--Dr. Lloyd Asks that the Speaker be Given an Opportunity in Committee to Defend Himself-- The Truck System in Carbonear District Revealed in a Most Despicable Form of Patronage--Monies Given Out for Which No Work Was Performed, Men Not Even Asked to Work for Same.

MR. SPEAKER.—I beg to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.

It is quite within the memory of this House that during the last session of the Legislature I gave notice of motion that I would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider certain alleged irregularities in the expenditure of public monies at Victoria Village and vicinity as per letter of Authority dated May 16th, 1914, and July 22nd, 1913.

Also in the expenditure of Public Monies from Carbonear to New Perlican as per letters of Authority, dated May 16th, 1914, and May 21st, 1913.

Also in the expenditure of Public monies on account of Special Works in the District of Carbonear as per letter of Authority dated May 12th, 1913.

The Premier, Sir E. P. Morris, pointed out at the time that the Legislature would close within a week, and the time was therefore inopportune for a Select Committee to make an investigation and report to the House during the Session, but if I would withdraw the motion that he, the Premier, would instruct the Auditor General to proceed to Carbonear and there enquire into the expenditures of public monies, accordingly I withdrew my motion and it did not appear on the order paper.

The Auditor General, Mr. Berneau, was therefore about to proceed to Carbonear shortly after the close of the Legislature of 1915, but it was learned that many of the men who could assist in giving evidence, etc., at the enquiry had left their homes for a summer's work at Sydney, Cape Breton, consequently the investigation was not held till the month of February of this year, when the men had returned to their homes for the winter.

The report of the investigation held by the Auditor-General together with the evidence taken have been laid on the table of the House and upon my perusal of the same, in my opinion, I feel that I would be shirking my responsibility as a Representative of the people and unworthy of the respect and support of those who elected me to a seat in this Legislature if I should neglect to bring to the attention of this House and to the Public the result of that enquiry.

Therefore for the benefit of the Members of this House who have not seen this report I purpose to read the report of the Auditor-General, the affidavits and sworn statements of the various witnesses.

The Auditor-General's Report

26 February, 1916.

SIR,—

Agreeably with your request and in fulfillment of your promise to Mr. Halfyard, M.H.A., made during the last session of the Legislature that I should proceed to Carbonear and there enquire into the following expenditures of public monies, viz:—

EXPENDITURE by Edward J. Clarke on account of Local Roads in Victoria Village and vicinity thereof as per Letter of Authority dated May 16th, 1914, allocating \$200.00 for this service.

EXPENDITURE by Edward J. Clarke on account of Local Roads in Victoria Village and vicinity thereof as per Letter of Authority dated July 22nd, 1913, allocating \$114.00 for this service.

EXPENDITURE by Edward J. Clarke on account of Main Road from

Carbonear to New Perlican as per Letter of Authority dated May 16th, 1914, allocating \$200.00 for this service.

EXPENDITURE by Edward J. Clarke on account of Main Road from Carbonear to New Perlican as per Letter of Authority dated May 21st, 1913, allocating \$300.00 for this service.

EXPENDITURE by Edward J. Clarke on account of Special Works in the District of Carbonear on Special work, viz: for the construction of a well at the Neck and roads in Victoria Village as per Letter of Authority dated May 12th, 1913, allocating \$150.00 for this service.

I visited Carbonear in the early part of the present month and held the enquiry. The delay in holding the investigation was due to the absence, at Sydney, of nearly all the witnesses, who did not return until late in December or in January.

In connection with the enquiry I have the honour to report as follows: viz:—

There was no evidence adduced which would tend to show that the Chairman has been guilty of appropriating to his own benefit any of the public monies entrusted to him.

There was, however, sufficient evidence to show that he was to some extent indirectly a party to what is, in my opinion, a grave misuse of public monies allocated for special purposes.

It is necessary that I should call attention to a case in which the Chairman, apparently, paid a labourer for one day's work which he, the labourer, says he did not perform. In his evidence ROBERT W. CLARKE says:

"Mr. Clarke (the Chairman) paid me for one day's work I did not work for. Didn't tell me why he paid me the extra money. I hadn't time to work out the extra day's work as I was going to Sydney. I knew I was taking more money than I earned but I made no objection."

This is the only case in the evidence given in which the Chairman gave an order for the payment of money for work which he had apparently apportioned but which had not been done. As the Chairman (who was present during the whole examination) raised no objections to this statement, I am of opinion that he believed the witness had worked two days. The irregular method, if method it can be called, employed in accounting for the work, the absence of regular Inspector's payrolls, the intermittent inspection and the absence of the Chairman, all render the making of a mistake such as this possible and even probable. So far as the evidence shews, he did not contribute directly in giving out the work payment for which entailed the misuse of public funds. He was however a party to this irregularity inasmuch as he paid these men (in some instances, directly; in others, by orders on Mr. Nicholas Powell, who had made advances in goods to the men), he entered the men's names on the Public Works return sheet and he signed the certificates required by these returns although he did not set the men to work and, apparently, did not know, in many instances, if they had done the work for which he was paying. He does not appear to have fully realized the responsibility attached to his position.

A consideration of the evidence given established clearly the following, viz:—

1. The Chairman and Members of the Road Board have clearly failed to appreciate, in its fullest extent, the duty which they, holding a public trust, owe to the public. The Chairman paid over public monies without personally acquainting himself as to whether the work, for which payment was made, was performed. He paid for work which he did not authorize. He certified returns for work done of which he knew nothing. This was due to some extent to much of the work having been authorized and performed during his absence. But he could have informed himself by applying to the men who had worked and, in any case, his inspectors could have given him some information. These latter appear to have performed their duties in a very perfunctory manner.

2. Public monies were misused. Allocations were made for a definite purpose, i.e. repair of main line and local roads and the construction of a well. To apply these moneys to the purpose of poor relief and repair and construction of roads partly, if not entirely, on private property, is clearly irregular. Evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, there exists in my mind no doubt that much work was done for private benefit.

3. The undue interference by unauthorized individuals in the expenditure of public monies. No person other than the Chairman of the Road Board had any authority to send any one to work, to advance money on account of such work, or to direct the payment thereof, whether completed or not. The plea that the Chairman was absent and that the difficulty of obtaining a competent person to accept that position was insuperable, deserves some consideration. It seems to me, however, that failing the Chairman, some other Member of the Board, or the Board acting in Commission, should have undertaken the work.

4. The construction of the well ("at the Neck") was ordered by the member for the District, and the liability for payment therefor was incurred both before the Public Works Department had authorized the work and had made allocation for the service. The intervention of the Member for the District in the matter was distinctly irregular. He could recommend the Public Works Department to authorize the construction of this well, but his recommendation should not have post-dated the completion of the work which he, personally, had authorized. His action is a clear breach of Rule 10 of the Orders-in-Council made under the provisions of the Audit Act. This rule, which has all the force of law, reads as follows:—

"Expenditure Under Legislative votes may be authorized by the head of a Department on account of appropriations managed by his Department, so soon as he has been notified by the Treasury Board as to the votes assigned to his Department, but he shall not operate in any way on such appropriations until such notification has been transmitted to him, and a letter of credit has been issued in his favour. Nor shall he expend, during the first six months of any year, a sum greater than two-thirds of the appropriation under open vote. PROVIDED FURTHER THAT NO PERSON OR PERSONS OTHER THAN THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL OR THE HEAD OF A DEPARTMENT (so far as the votes managed by his Department are concerned), SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO AUTHORIZE THE UNDER-

"TAKING OF ANY WORK OR THE INCURRING OF AN EXPENDITURE UPON ANY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT. Votes which are by statute placed under the control of the Governor-in-Council shall not be operated upon until specifically allocated by Order-in-Council and placed by such order under the management of a Departmental head."

Mr. Goodison, in his evidence, when asked what right he had to authorize the construction of this well, says: "I understand I have no legal right to authorize such public expenditure, I have followed the custom of the Country in this respect."

With regard to this reply I have to say that no plea of expediency (as to assuming the direction of road matters in the absence of a Chairman) or of the impoverished condition of the people (as to authorizing advance on work to be done, to people in want) or of custom, should be allowed to hold good against the well recognized principle that those officials only who are responsible to the Legislature should be permitted to dispose of the public monies entrusted to their care by act of that Body.

These then are the principle points brought out by the enquiry. There are others of minor importance which a desire to be as brief and concise as possible has led me to pass by. Those given are, however, sufficient to show (if my conclusions are correct) that the allocations which are the subject of this enquiry have not been managed with that strict regard to the requirements of the Public Service and of the Audit Acts which should govern the action of the persons responsible for their management.

In conclusion I desire to draw attention to the evidence and affidavit of the witness George Peckham.

In his affidavit (T.P.I.) he says he did not perform any work on a well or any road on the Neck for the \$10.00 he is alleged to have received as per return sheet dated May 12th, 1913, for an allocation of \$150.00. That he was not asked by any person to do any work whatsoever for the said sum. In his evidence he also says he did no work for the \$10.00 and admits he signed a receipt for this money. The receipt (J.R.G.F.) is as follows: "Received from Nicholas Powell the sum of Ten Dollars, Special Roads, to repair road near my house. Sgd. George Peckham, Victoria Village, April 21st, 1913."

It is quite clear that this man and others of the witnesses obtained money on the promise to do certain work which they did not do. They certainly should be made work out the value of the advances given them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Sgd. F. C. BERTEAU.

Comptroller and Auditor General.
The Right Honourable
The Prime Minister.

Sworn Affidavits of George Ed. White, Achibald Newman and George Peckham of Victoria Village

I, GEORGE EDWARD WHITE, of Victoria Village, Newfoundland, Laborer, make oath and say as follows:—

(1) That I received an order from Mr. J. R. Goodison upon Mr. N. Powell of Victoria Village for the sum of Two Dollars.

(2) That I received value for said order at Mr. Powell's store.

(3) That I never performed any labour for the sum of Two Dollars which appears opposite my name upon the Government Return Sheet, dated July 22nd, 1913, for an allocation of \$114.00.

(4) And that I was never asked to perform any labour for said sum appearing opposite my name upon said Return Sheet.

Sworn by the said GEORGE EDWARD WHITE at Victoria Village, on the 15th day of May, 1915, this affidavit having been first read over to the deponent who seemed perfectly to understand the same, and who made his mark thereto in my presence.

Before me, His
GEORGE EDWARD X WHITE,
LEONARD ASH Mark,
Commissioner.

(COPY)

I, ARCHIBALD NEWMAN, of Victoria Village, Newfoundland, Fisherman, make oath and say as follows:—

(1) That I never entered into any contract for the sum of Two Dollars as alleged on the Government Return Sheet of Victoria Village, dated May 16th, 1914, for an allocation of \$200.00.

(2) That I never performed any work whatsoever for said sum alleged to have been paid me according to the said Return Sheet.

(3) And that I did not sign my name, nor make my mark or order anybody to do so for me upon said Return Sheet.

Sworn by the said ARCHIBALD NEWMAN at Victoria Village, on the 15th day of May, 1915, this affidavit having been first read over to the deponent, who seemed perfectly to understand the same, and who made his mark thereto in my presence.

Before me, His
ARCHIBALD X NEWMAN,
LEONARD ASH Mark,
Commissioner.

(COPY)

I, GEORGE PECKHAM, of Victoria Village, Newfoundland, Fisherman, make oath and say as follows:—

(1) That I received from Mr. N. Powell at his store in the Spring of 1913 a sum of Ten Dollars at the instance of a telephone order from Mr. J. R. Goodison.

(2) That I did not perform any work on a well or any road on the Neck, as is alleged on the Government Return Sheet dated May 12, 1913, for an allocation of \$150.00.

(3) That I did not sign my name, nor make my mark, nor authorized any person to do so for me upon said Government Return Sheet.

(4) That I was not asked by any person to do any work whatsoever for the said sum given me by the said Mr. J. R. Goodison through said Mr. N. Powell.

Sworn by the said GEORGE PECKHAM at Victoria Village, on the 22nd day of May, 1915.

Before me, (Sgd.) GEORGE PECKHAM,
LEONARD ASH, Commissioner.

(COPY)

A GRAVE AND SERIOUS MATTER FOR MR. GOODISON, M.H.A.

Evidence of Edward J. Clarke

EDWARD J. CLARKE (Sworn)—I went away sometime in the spring of 1913. I was working with the Carbonear Electric Company at the Poles while away, the method used was this: The men would apply to Mr. Goodison for work. He would put them to work, direct Mr. Powell to advance their payments and I would pay Mr. Powell for these advances when the money came.

Mr. Powell would pay them in either cash or goods. Mr. Goodison and Mr. Powell did the work between them whilst I was away. With regard to Arch. Newman, now in Sydney, I paid Mr. Nicholas Powell two dollars for him on May 16th, 1914. I also paid through Mr. Powell the men who worked on the roads under the instructions of Mr. Goodison. The note I gave George E. White to Mr. Powell was for two dollars and fifty cents. The usual warning that my evidence may be used against me in the event of further proceedings was given to me before I volunteered the above evidence.

EDWARD J. CLARKE.

Evidence of Theodore Penney

THEODORE PENNEY (Sworn)—I desire to put in the following affidavits relating to the pending enquiry.

Exhibit No. 1. Affidavit of George Peckham, Victoria Village, dated 22nd May, 1915, sworn before Leonard Ash, Commissioner marked T.P. 1.

Exhibit No. 2. Affidavit of Arch. Newman, Victoria Village, dated 15th May, 1915, sworn before Leonard Ash, Commissioner marked T. P. 2.

Exhibit No. 3. Affidavit of Geo. Ed. White, Victoria Village, dated 15th May, 1915, sworn before Leonard Ash, Commissioner marked T. P. 3.

I received the above affidavits directly from the persons who made them; I was present when they were sworn to and signed.

THEODORE PENNEY.

Evidence of Wm. Thos. Penney

WM. THOS. PENNEY (Sworn)—This man's name appears on the returns as Thomas Penney.—F.C.B.

Cannot read or write. I remember doing some work on the main line Carbonear, New Perlican in the spring of 1913. Do not remember how many days. I cannot remember the exact times at which I did the work, because I am employed on the roads at irregular and uncertain intervals; a short time on each employment. I have earned as high as twenty dollars a year and as low as one dollar and a quarter. For the last three years, I would have earned about fifteen dollars for the whole time. Mr. Clarke always puts me to work since he has been Chairman and he always paid me. I never did any work that he didn't pay me for, nor got any money for which I did not work.

WM. THOS. X PENNEY.
Mark

The above being read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of

F. C. BRIEN.

Evidence of Edward Burke

EDWARD BURKE (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. In the spring of 1913, I cannot remember whether I worked. I can't remember any particular dates, but I worked off and on on the roads each year during the last three or four years, I would have earned about five dollars a year on an average. Mr. Clarke put me to work and Mr. Clarke paid me.

The above being read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, EDWARD X BURKE.
Mark

Evidence of John Pye

JOHN PYE (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I remember doing two days work on the Carbonear, New Perlican Road in 1913 and I was paid two dollars fifty for it by Mr. Clarke. The following year on the same road I did one day's work for which I was paid by Mr. Clarke one dollar and twenty-five. In the month of March, 1914, I was paid six dollars by Mr. Nicholas Powell. Mr. Goodison by note delivered by me and my wife authorized the payment of that six dollars. Mr. Powell paid me in goods from his store. I built the bridge for which this \$6 is payment in the fall of 1913, in the month of November. I was paid for it in March following. I went to Mr. Goodison, told him the bridge was bad and he told me to go ahead and fix it. Nobody inspected the bridge upon completion to my knowledge. I found my own timber and nails and that six dollars was in payment for the labor and material. To my knowledge, Mr. Clarke knew nothing whatever of this matter. There is another John

Pye, but I am the man who had to do with the six dollar payment referred to.

The above being read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, JOHN X PYE.
Mark

Evidence of William Ash

WILLIAM ASH (Sworn)—Cannot read or write of any account. Am a member of Victoria Village Road Board, have been since 1908. There was no regular summoning of the Board, but when money was received we got together and discussed how best to spend it. I had nothing to do with the paying out of the money. I did not inspect all of the roads in 1913 to the best of my knowledge. I may have inspected the work done in the spring of 1914. When I was home and the men at work I used to inspect the work two and three times a day sometimes. But I was frequently away to the Power House and could not then inspect the roads. In other words, there was no regular continuous inspection of the roads by me while the men were working. I worked personally on the roads in 1914, don't remember how many days I worked, received five dollars for this personal work. I also worked in 1913, don't remember how many days nor do I remember exactly how much I got for it. If the amount given on statement "D" is for ten dollars, then that must be the amount I received as far as I can recollect. I signed every return (so far as I know) for work which I inspected during 1913 and 1914.

Did you satisfy yourself that every thing on the returns which you signed as Inspector and Member of the Road Board was correct before you signed them? I couldn't answer if everything on the returns were correct, but I satisfied myself that as far as I know, the returns were correct and that good value had been received for the money expended. I had no suspicion that there was anything wrong with those returns and as far as I know there is nothing wrong with them and that I swear to.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, WILLIAM X ASH.
MARK

Evidence of Ed. Clarke of Abel

EDWARD CLARKE of ABEL (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. Was appointed a member Victoria Village Road Board some time in summer of 1914. I have inspected work since my appointment but never inspected road work before that appointment. I was never called upon to inspect work which was done before. I became a member of the Road Board since my appointment. I have signed returns but for what date this work was done I couldn't say, nor could I identify the return. I signed it without taking any special notice, I did not know what was on it as I couldn't read nor write.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, EDWARD X CLARKE of ABEL.
Mark

Evidence of Ephraim Peckham

EPHRAIM PECKHAM (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I worked one day by order Edward J. Clarke on the Carbonear, New Perlican Road in the spring of 1914. I was paid one dollar and a quarter for this work by Edward Clarke, I was also paid 10 dollars (ten dollars) but do not remember exactly when. I don't think it was in 1913. I did a certain amount of work on the road going up to my house. I applied to Mr. Goodison for money, he said I should have to do something for it and I considered the work I did represented the value of the money. I cannot say that it exactly did because there was no one there to inspect it. Mr. Nicholas Powell paid me the money, some in cash and some in goods. I took no order from Mr. Goodison to Mr. Powell for payment. I got paid before the work was done. I had nothing to do whatever with Mr. Clarke in this matter. When I asked Mr. Goodison for the money, there were other people present, I do not know their business with him. I didn't hear him make any remark. He said something but I don't like to say because I am not sure.

The above being read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

Sgd. F. C. BRIEN, His
Sgd. EPHRAIM X PECKHAM.
Witness Mark

Evidence of Willis J. Cole

WILLIS J. COLE (Sworn)—Can read and write. Can't remember if I got any work on the Main Line of road Carbonear, New Perlican, in the spring of 1914. On second thought, I think I did get some work and was paid for it. I do not remember how long or how much I got for

it, but I think I got some work from Mr. Clarke.

I think it was in the spring of 1913 that I got a contract to do some work around my own house to the Salmon Cove Valley Road. Some of this work was outside my gate, and some inside. The amount of the contract was twenty dollars and I was paid twenty dollars in goods by Mr. Nicholas Powell. Mr. Goodison gave me the contract. I don't know if Mr. Goodison gave me an order on Mr. Powell or not, but I think I have some recollection of Mr. Goodison's telling Mr. Powell that I had this contract and to let me have something on account of it from time to time. I went to Mr. Goodison and asked him for the work, because I wanted the work done as an improvement to the place. I was a little in want but not extremely. I think I told Mr. Clarke that I had that contract but I am not sure. Mr. Clarke did not give me the contract. I am not aware if there was anyone else with Mr. Goodison when I asked him for that work.

Sgd. WILLIS J. COLE.

Evidence of Richard Penney

RICHARD PENNEY (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. In 1914 I fixed the road from the main road to my door. It was a contract job. I also dug a well which is included in this contract. I was paid eight dollars by Mr. Clarke for this job. He gave me a note to Mr. Powell for some of it and cash for the rest. I got the money at different times. I was put to work by Mr. Clarke. That is all the money I got for road work that year. There are three Richard Penneys.

The above being read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, RICHARD X PENNEY.
Mark

Evidence of Nicholas Clarke

NICHOLAS CLARKE (Sworn)—Can read write. Am not sure whether I worked on the main line of road Carbonear to New Perlican in the spring of 1914. Think I did and got paid for what I did. Sometime in the spring of either 1913 or 1914 I had a contract for work on the roads in the neighbourhood of Victoria Village. Mr. Goodison made the contract with me for thirty dollars. It was for the land for and the digging of a public well. Didn't see anyone inspect the well when finished but I did it and did it faithfully. Mr. Clarke paid me the money. Did not take any instructions to Mr. Clarke to get the money. He took my word for it. He paid me in cash. With regard to the inspection, the Inspector, Mr. Ash, gets his water from that well and he must therefore know how the work was done.

NICHOLAS CLARKE.

Evidence of George E. White

GEORGE E. WHITE (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I worked on Carbonear, New Perlican road two days in the spring of 1914. Was paid for same in cash by Mr. Ed. Clarke. To the best of my knowledge I did not do any work of any sort for the Government in 1914 except the above. I was told, though to go to work but, not being able to go, James Cole took my place. Mr. Clarke gave me a note in 1914 to go to Mr. Powell. First of all I took a note from Mr. Powell to Mr. Clarke and it was then Mr. Clarke gave me a note to Mr. Powell for two dollars which I took up in goods. I went to Mr. Powell and asked him to let me have a gallon of molasses and a pound of tea and he asked me if I had tried to get work from Mr. Clarke on the roads. I said "No" and he (Mr. Powell) gave me the note to Mr. Clarke above mentioned. I never worked out that two dollars, nor was never sent to. I looked upon the money as relief. Mr. Clarke did not tell me that I would have to work out that two dollars when he gave me that note to Mr. Powell. I cleaned out what they call the Double Brook the previous winter. Then I went to Mr. Goodison and asked him if I could get paid for it, and he gave me a note to Mr. Powell, who paid me at that time either one dollar fifty or two dollars. This is not the same as the note Mr. Clarke gave me to Mr. Powell for which I did no work.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, GEORGE E. X WHITE.
Mark

Evidence of John M. White

JOHN M. WHITE (Sworn)—Cannot read or write very well. I remember working one day on Peck's Brook fixing the bridge in 1913. Was paid one dollar and quarter by Mr. Clarke. I don't think I could have worked in 1914 on the roads, because I had my legs broken in the fall of 1913 at Sydney. I don't remember getting any money from Mr. Clarke in 1914. Just as I could walk after my accident I got some

help from Mr. Goodison, the member. He gave me a note to Mr. Powell for four dollars. He also gave my wife a note for six dollars. My wife and I took it up in eatables. I did no work then nor since for that ten dollars. I could not speak for my wife. I did not know what it was given me for. When I went to Mr. Goodison I asked him to help me as I wanted some relief. I did not know where the money came from and I have not been asked to do any work for it.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by the marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, JOHN M. X WHITE.
Mark

Evidence of Robert Cole

ROBERT COLE (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. Remember working on the Carbonear to New Perlican road in the spring of 1914. Don't remember how many days I worked. Mr. Clarke paid me for the work I did on the Old Man's Marsh. Don't know how much, but think it was about four dollars and one-half. I also worked the same year on the Local Roads of Victoria Village. I swear I only worked one day. I was paid one dollar and a quarter for that by Mr. Clarke. I also received four dollars for work I did in making a turn off to the road to my house and partly in my own yard. I was paid for this by Mr. Powell on an order from Mr. Goodison by telephone. I asked Mr. Goodison for help as I was in need of food, a drop of molasses and the like of that, Mr. Powell paid me in molasses and cash and I used the cash in buying oil and other things for the house in different places.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, ROBERT X COLE.
Mark

Evidence of Samuel Wareham

SAMUEL WAREHAM (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I am Samuel Wareham, Sr., I worked at a well under Mr. Clarke's directions but I do not remember the date. I may have worked five or six days. I received fifteen dollars for work on the well. Some of this money was for work and some for the removal of a fence on my land which was used for the well. For work, land and removal of fence I got fifteen dollars. I was paid by Mr. Nicholas Powell. I did not get this money from Mr. Clarke. I worked on the roads in Victoria Village in 1914. Do not know how long I worked or how much I was paid, but I worked and got money, I think it was thirteen, or fourteen or fifteen dollars. Mr. Clarke paid me this money. See statement "B." I do not remember working on the roads since then. I did not receive any money since then.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

Sgd. F. C. BRIEN, His
Sgd. SAMUEL X WAREHAM.
Mark

Evidence of Moses Vaters

MOSES VATERS (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I remember working on a well at the Neck in the spring of 1913. I worked four days and earned five dollars, which was paid me by Nicholas Powell in goods. Some in goods and perhaps some in cash. I worked two days on the roads under Mr. Clarke, for which he, personally, paid me in cash. This payment had nothing to do with a note for \$2 on Mr. Nicholas Powell drawn up Mr. Goodison in favor of my wife. My wife told me it was to get something for her Xmas. I never did a stroke of work to pay for that and I wasn't asked to do so.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, MOSES X VATERS.
Mark

Evidence of Richard Dean

RICHARD DEAN (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I worked on the Victoria Village roads in the spring of 1914, as soon as the frost was out of the ground. Worked, I think, about two days and one-half. Think I was paid five dollars. Do not remember the rate per day. I wouldn't be sure I worked no longer because it was a job on my own road, which was a bye road passing by my house. I do not think I was paid more than I earned. I can safely say I did not get something for nothing. I often earned more in less time.

The above having been read over and explained, signed by marksman in presence of,

F. C. BRIEN, His
Witness, RICHARD X DEAN.
Mark

Evidence of George Peckham

GEORGE PECKHAM (Sworn)—Can write. On May 16, 1914, I worked one day on Carbonear to New Perlican Road. My signature is on return sheet for \$1.25. In May 1913 I did not work at the construction of a well at Victoria Village. If my name appears on the Return sheet marked "A" as having worked on the construction of a well at the Neck it is not correct. I received ten dollars which appears on said return sheet, but did no work. The ten dollars was not promised me for any thing particular, but I went and got it from Nicholas Powell. Mr. Goodison promised he would do something for me and it was on this promise I went to Mr. Goodison, who telephoned Powell to know if there was any money on hand. Mr. Goodison then told me to go to Nicholas Powell and get ten dollars. I did not see Mr. Clarke in this connection at all.

At the interview with Mr. Goodison, Mr. Goodison said: "BOYS, IF THIS WAS KNOWN ON ME, WHAT WOULD BECOME OF ME." I received ten dollars without working for it. I signed a receipt for the money. This ten dollars I received was in either 1911 or 1912.

Sgd. GEORGE PECKHAM.

Evidence of Lionel Baldwin

LIONEL BALDWIN (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I worked on Victoria Village Roads somewhere about May 1914. Worked one day and was paid for that work one dollar and a quarter by Mr. Clarke. I think I was paid in cash. This is all the road work I did in 1914. (See Statement "B.") In addition to that I was paid for digging a ditch the sum of five dollars. I dug this ditch for my own advantage and for the benefit of the road, but I did it without any authority, and then I went to Mr. Powell and asked him if I could be paid for it. He paid me. I know Mr. Ash, the Inspector, told him afterwards that the work was satisfactory. I received payment in goods. Mr. Clarke did not pay me. Mr. Clarke was Chairman Road Board at that time. People were in the habit of going to Mr. Goodison, so I heard, to get paid for work done, but I wouldn't go, so I went to Mr. Powell and asked him if I couldn't get paid for it and he told me "Yes" and paid me. This is all the work I did on roads.

The above having been read and explained, signed by marksman in presence of

F. C. BRIEN, His
Sgd. LIONEL X BALDWIN.
Mark

Evidence of Henry Sutton

HENRY SUTTON (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I took a contract to do some work on roads in Victoria Village in the spring of 1914. Mr. Goodison made the contract with me through Mr. Powell. The amount of contract was twenty dollars (Statement "B.") I got contract early in spring and as soon as frost got out of ground began work. I was paid twenty dollars by Mr. Powell for this contract. I wasn't paid in cash. I took it up in goods. Mr. Clarke had nothing to do with this contract. I had another contract, the year before, I think. I know I did not get two contracts in one year. The second contract was fifteen dollars (Statement "D.") Mr. Goodison also made this contract through Mr. Powell. Mr. Powell paid me this contract in goods. No dealings with Mr. Clarke either in this contract. To my knowledge nobody inspected my work when performed. No complaints about it that I know of. I know Mr. Clarke was Chairman Victoria Village Road Board. It didn't appear strange to me that he did not give me that contract in place of Mr. Goodison or Mr. Powell. I asked Mr. Goodison for these contracts. Thought it was no use going to Chairman because I knew I wouldn't get them. I never applied to the Chairman at all.

The above having been read and explained, signed by marksman in presence of

F. C. BRIEN, His
Sgd. HENRY X SUTTON.
Mark

Evidence of Robert W. Clarke

ROBERT W. CLARKE (Sworn)—Cannot read or write. I worked on the roads but cannot remember the exact time. Ed. Clarke employed me, I cannot say how long I worked. I was paid for that work. I got about six dollars I think. Mr. Clarke paid me in cash for my road work. He paid me on day's work I did not work for. Didn't tell me why he paid me the extra money, and I hadn't time to work out the extra day's work as I was going to Sydney. I know I was taking more money than I earned but I made no objection. I gave a receipt for the money I received. I signed my name on the note which I took to Mr. Powell for the days work which I didn't do but for which I

A GRAVE AND SERIOUS MATTER FOR MR. GOODISON, M.H.A.

was paid. Mr. Powell paid me in goods on the last mentioned note.

The above having been read over and explained, is signed by marksman in presence of
 F. C. BRIEN His
 Sgd. ROBERT W. X CLARKE. Mark.

Evidence of Elijah Slade

ELIJAH SLADE (Sworn)—Can read and write. Yes, I worked at the construction of a well at the Neck in Victoria Village in 1913. I cannot say for sure how long I worked, it may be two days or there about. I cannot remember receiving any more than two dollars and fifty cents. I may have got three dollars and a quarter and cannot remember. I may have done a little more work on the roads but cannot remember. I was paid for all the work I did. I did not receive any money for alleged work which I did not do.

Sgd. ELIJAH SLADE.

Evidence of Samuel Wescott

SAMUEL WESCOTT (Sworn)—Can read and write a little. I was a member of the Victoria Village Road Board in 1913 and 1914. I did not attend meeting of that Board. Never had anything to do with the giving of work on the roads. The Chairman always gave out the work, he generally let me know when it was being given out. I never worked on the Roads whilst I was a member of the Board. I was foreman on the work. There was more than one foreman, but no particular one. I was not foreman on all the work done on the roads, as I usually go away about the 15th or 20th of May. As foreman I received \$1.50 per day. I have received less than that per day but not in 1913 or 1914. On statement "C" I notice that I am down for \$1.25 per day. The reason for that is the shortage in rate is made up in the hours stated in the time. I was always paid a "globe" amount which was divided by \$1.25, the result being the number of days shown on the sheet. Mr. Wescott shewn the several returns under enquiry. His attention was drawn to his signature as marksman and explanation asked, states that he gave authority to the Chairman to sign his name to all returns in his absence. I cannot of my own knowledge certify to the correctness of the returns under enquiry. I cannot say I ever saw any of these returns before.

The above having been read over and explained, is hereby signed by the marksman in presence of

Sgd. F. C. BRIEN, His
 Sgd. SAMUEL X WESCOTT. Mark.
 Witness.

Evidence of Annaias Antle

ANNAIAS ANTLE (Sworn)—Cannot read nor write. I may have received one dollar from Mr. Powell for driving him to the "Neck well" in 1913. I do not remember receiving any money for road work in Victoria Village in the year 1914. I would not know if my boy received any money. My boy's name is Leonard Antle. I do not remember having a contract to do any work in 1914. I did not receive any money for a contract that year as far as I can remember, but I received fifteen dollars for digging a well that year. Mr. Powell paid me this money. I have no receipt of any kind for this amount. I gave value in labor for all the money I received from Mr. Powell.

The above having been read and explained, signed by marksman in presence of

F. C. BRIEN, His
 ANNANIAS X ANTLE. Mark.
 Witness.

Evidence of Nicholas Powell

NICHOLAS POWELL (Sworn)—I am a Merchant and live in Victoria. I hold no position on the Victoria Road Board. Yes, I have acted as a sort of intermediary between Mr. Goodison and the Chairman of the Victoria Road Board in paying persons Road money. Mr. Goodison would send me notes, which notes I would pay in either cash or goods and would obtain repayment from Mr. Clarke. The same plan was sometimes used by Mr. Clarke. I have accepted road money in payment of accounts due me. I have put men to work on the roads. Sometimes I was asked by the Chairman to tell such a man to go to work; other times Mr. Goodison would phone or send me a note to put men to work on the roads. If Mr. Goodison sent me a note to pay a man who was going to work, I would pay him. But I never in these cases, assumed responsibility for his doing so. I had no occasion to bill Mr. Clarke for these payments, as when the Government money came along, he generally enquired as to the amount of indebtedness incurred by these advances on Government account, and I would give him the names and amounts. This list included the persons whom Mr. Goodison told me

to go to work on the roads. With regard to these last individuals I would ask them if they had worked. I paid a man called George Peckham \$10.00; Mr. Goodison phoned me to do so; Mr. Clarke repaid me this \$10.00. I did not send George Peckham to work, nor did I ask him if he had done the work, I simply paid him and he signed a receipt which reads like this: "Received from Nicholas Powell the sum of \$10.00 for which I agree to repair my road." That was the sense of the receipt if not the exact words. The expression "my road" in the receipt meant repairs to a road leading from the main road to Peckham's house. The receipt was a guarantee that he would do the work. I don't remember the exact date of this. I think it was sometime in the Spring of 1913. The case of Peckham is a typical one. The other payments were made in much the same way. The practice of advancing money on account of the roads for work done had prevailed for several years as between myself and the Chairman of the Road Board; but with regard to the member for the District, it has only extended over a period covering the last three or four years. I have never personally or jointly with Mr. Goodison, had complete charge of the roads in Victoria Village in the absence of Mr. Clarke. I have never authorized on my own responsibility the expenditure of road money during the years 1913 and 1914. I have told two or three men to go to work and that I would see the Chairman and get him to endorse my recommendation and in these cases I did so. We were without a Chairman for three or four months after the death of Mr. Burke. During this time if the road wanted repairing, the men applied to Mr. Goodison. He would send or phone me to advance them money to pay for which which, it was understood between these men and Mr. Goodison, they would perform. This has reference to some of the money that was expended on the sheets under investigation.

With regard to the Well at the Neck, some of the people on the Neck have to go 1 or 1 1/4 miles for water. At the time I promised to do my best to get them a well. I spoke to Mr. Goodison about the well. He said go ahead with it; he would get the money for me. I called a meeting of the Victoria people interested in this well for the purpose of selecting a site. A site was decided upon and I think the two foremen were appointed by the meeting. I put the work in charge of these foremen. I think their names were Samuel Wareham and Benjamin Deer. I did not want to have anything to do with the Road Board and upon receipt of the \$150.00 allocation from the Board of Works, I passed it over to Mr. Edward Clarke in accordance with instructions from that Department. The well was dug before the money came from the Public Works Department and I told anyone who wanted their money to come up and I would pay them. The money was paid in cash and goods; most of it in goods. When Mr. Clarke got the money he paid me. The \$10.00 paid George Peckham was a balance left over from the well. There being no funds at the time to pay Peckham and as the grant was special money, I thought it was just as well for Mr. Clarke to charge it to that grant.

Exhibit 'A' pass to Mr. Powell.
 The heading of this Exhibit which is the return on which George Peckham's payment was charged, reads as follows: "Expended by Ed. J. Clarke on account of Special Works in the District of Carbonear for Special Works for construction of well at the Neck and roads at Victoria Village, under letter of authority dated 12th May, 1913, allocating \$150.00 for this service." The word "roads" covers the \$10.00 charged to this sheet on account of George Peckham, because, as I said in my evidence above, he was to use it for "repairs of a road leading from the Main Road to his own house."

(Mr. Clarke to Mr. Powell)—
 Do you remember the amount of George E. White's note which he took to you from me? The amount was two dollars fifty.
 Did I pay you two dollars for Arch. Newman?
 Yes.
 I hereby certify that the above is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Sgd. NICHOLAS POWELL.

Sworn Statement of John R. Goodison, M.H.A.

JOHN R. GOODISON (Sworn)—I am an Accountant. There was no Chairman of the Road Board at Victoria Village in the spring of 1913. About the end of May, 1913, I recommended Edward Clarke to be a member of that Board and I presume he was elected Chairman. The former Chairman had died about New Year. My being Member of House of Assembly for Carbonear would account for the recommendation. Owing to the continual movement of the inhabitants to and from the Sydneys and other

places, it is extremely difficult to secure a qualified Chairman, i.e.—a person who can read and write and be present continually during the whole year. I had considerable trouble to get a man who would fulfil these conditions. I tried to get the service of either Messrs. George or Nicholas Powell,—the former had been Chairman for many years—but both declined.

While Mr. Clarke, was absent from the Village, I had arranged for Mr. Nicholas Powell to perform, unofficially, his duties as Chairman. He had acted in the same way during the hiatus occurring between the death of the late Chairman, Mr. Burke, and the appointment of Mr. Clarke. I could not tell who set the men to work during this unofficial employment of Mr. Powell outside of some authorizations I made personally. In the very few instances in which I acted, I usually telephoned Mr. Powell a recommendation that such and such a man be given work. The understanding was that the payee would go to work and thus pay subsequently for such advance by working it out.

I know George Peckham. Sometime previous to May 1913 he asked me for some work. He told me the road to which he had to get to his house was knee-deep in mud. It wanted repairing and filling in. I know from personal knowledge that the road was in a poor state. I do not think any part of this road is private, except maybe the inner part. It is open to and used by the public anyway. George Peckham's brother was present when he asked for money for this road. I told them I would give \$10.00 each, and telephoned Powell there and then the recommendation. I do not know whether George Peckham did the work, but his brother came to me subsequently and told me that he had done his own share but had not been half paid for his work. I certainly did not make use of any expression at my interview with the Peckhams, which would lead them or anybody else to infer that I was doing what was not right. I positively swear that I did not say "Boys, if this was known, what would become of me." I am positive that the money paid George Peckham was for some particular work, in fact the work I indicated above in my evidence, and in support thereof I put in Peckham's receipt to Powell marked Exhibit "J.R.G.F."

(Exhibit "J.R.G.F." shewn Witness. His attention drawn to endorsement.)

The endorsement is in the handwriting of Mr. Nicholas Powell.

At the close of the Peckham interview, I told them to fix up the road to suit themselves and then they would not have any cause to grumble about it afterwards. During our conversation just referred to, Mr. George Peckham mentioned a claim he had against the Government for clothes alleged by him to have been detained when he was put in the Smallpox Detention Hospital at St. John's a year or two previous when he was a sealer in the "Newfoundland." He claimed \$25.00, but Dr. Campbell reported he was better supplied on leaving the Institution than when he came in and the Colonial Secretary refused to recognize his claim. I may say, further, that later in the year I declined to advance him \$10.00 to go to Sydney. This last summer he again approached me for a special grant alleging poor circumstances, but I again refused.

I have no recollection of a man called Sutton applying for road work in the spring of 1914, but it may be so. I have no distinct recollection of Moses Vaters' wife getting a note from me to Mr. Powell in 1913. If I gave such an order it would be regarded as poor relief. The times were bad in the village in 1914 and were getting bad in 1913 owing to the curtailment of work in Bell Island and the Sydneys. Under these conditions it was necessary to help, not only them, but others in the Village to what really was Poor Relief.

With regard to the payment of \$2.50 to Arch. Newman, I authorized the advance to him for a couple of days' work. This was a case of extreme destitution also. He told me his wife was very ill; nothing in the house to eat; children hungry. I saw the Relieving Officer at Carbonear, Mr. Noel, and got a little help from him. Then I authorized the advance for a couple of days work. Whether he got it or not I can't say. I telephoned the order to Mr. Powell and I have no doubt but he got the money.

I cannot recollect if I gave an order to Robt. Cole on Mr. Powell.

I authorized an order of \$4.00 and \$6.00 to Jno. M. White and his wife, respectively, on Mr. Powell. This man was in great distress at the time. His two legs were broken and was unable to work them. But I understood he would work it out during the summer months. I do not know if he did. I did not keep track of any of these men afterwards and the fact that they had not worked was not brought to my notice. Had such been done, we could easily have corrected it. I hear now, for the first time, that this work was not done.

Yes I made a \$30.00 contract with Nicholas Clarke for work on the road and well. The whole thing was on private property, but the well was to be thrown open to the public and considered as public property. This had been done.

I cannot recollect giving an order for the employment of William J. Cole. If he swears it is so, very likely I did. I had so many applications, I cannot recall them.

Yes, in November, 1913, I sent a man called John Pye to the Chairman, who was then home, recommending his employment at the building of a bridge. I also recommended the payment, but this payment, to the best of my knowledge, was not asked for until some considerable time afterwards. I can't say when exactly. This was a public bridge.

Yes I authorized George Ed. White to clear what is known as the Double Brook in the winter of 1913. Either George Edward or his father came to see about it. I am not sure whether they came to me after the work was done. If they did, I would telephone the Chairman, if he were home, or if not, to Mr. Powell to pay them if the work was done.

In all the orders given for work to the individuals indicated or any others concerned in this enquiry, the work was done on public property. I must qualify this statement. Lots of these roads connect the main roads with the houses of these people, but they are to all intents and purposes public roads in that they are not fenced. In no case have I ever given an order with the understanding or even the possibility that the work to be done on private property solely as private property.

Without a specific case being given, I am unable to say if I ever gave an order for the payment of any individual connected in any way with the present enquiry, for work done without official authority by that individual. I do not know of any at the present time. In the case of these orders, as far as I know, the work for them had never been touched when the applicants came to me.

As to the "modus operandi" of getting Special Grants for the Victoria Village Road Board. The Special Grant is more or less subject to the Member's recommendation.

Yes, I obtained from the Public Works Department in 1913 \$150.00 for the construction of a well at the Neck and roads in Victoria Village. I am not sure whether I applied for this allocation before the work was done or after. The chances are that I did not apply for the money until after the work was done, I would not like to say definitely as I cannot recollect. I authorized the construction of this well. I understand I have no legal right to authorize such public expenditures. I have followed the customs of the country in this respect.

Sgd. JOHN R. GOODISON.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have performed my duty in bringing this matter to the attention of the Government, and I trust that as we are supposed to be within a few days of the closing of the House that the Government will take up the matter immediately and dispose of it without any further delay.

There is a suspicion in the minds of certain people that some parties are guilty of grave irregularities in the spending of Public moneys. And this has been substantiated by the Auditor-General's Report, the affidavits and sworn statements I have read this evening.

I trust that an opportunity will be given for all interested to explain their actions and if guilty of any wrong they will have to suffer the consequences of their misuse of Public moneys.

Supports Mr. Halfyard's Resolution

MR. GRIMES—Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion for adjournment to enable this House to discuss the very serious and important matter submitted by the Hon. Member for Fogo. Dealing as it does with certain alleged misconduct on the part of the Hon. Member for Carbonear who holds the highest position this House can offer with evidence that gives credence to the alleged irregularities, it certainly calls for some action on the part of this House to rid the suspicion that has gone abroad among the people that law makers can become law breakers and be upheld by this House in so doing.

What has the Hon. Member done? According to the Report of the Auditor-General he has committed a breach of Rule 10 of the Orders in Council made under the provisions of the Audit Act, which Rule has all the force of law. In other words, the Hon. Member gave orders for certain work to be done and did not get any authority from the Public Works Department. He took the law into his own hands; he usurped the powers of the Public Works Department, and of the Road Board who are the sole authorities in the matter to relieve certain

pressing needs which obtained at Victoria Village. He admits his action was not proper but pleads that he followed the custom of the Country in this respect.

What does the Auditor-General say of this plea: "With regard to this I have to say that 'no plea of expediency (as to assuming the direction of road matters in the absence of a Chairman) or of the impoverished condition of the people (as to authorizing advance on work to be done to people in want) or of custom should be allowed to hold good against the well recognized principle that those officials only who are responsible to the Legislature should be permitted to dispose of the public money entrusted to their care by act of that body.'"

These are the words of the Auditor-General and they should not be treated lightly by this House. In acting as he did, the Hon. Member did not improve matters so far as proper expenditure is concerned. According to the testimony read by the Hon. Member for Fogo, we find Ten Dollars given to a man for the digging of a well he never dug, Two and Five Dollars to men for work they never performed, and so on.

Now what are we going to do? What action should we take? We should show to the Country that we are determined to jealously guard the interests of the people by the proper protection of their moneys to the extent of having them properly expended; that we are going to uphold and respect the laws we have created, and if any wrong has been done, that justice will be meted out, whether it affects a Member of the House or any one outside of the House.

I therefore second the motion for adjournment.

Is Backed by Opposition Leader and Mr. Clift

MR. LLOYD suggested that the Leader of the House find an occasion on which to move the House into Committee of the Whole with a view of affording an opportunity to the Member for Carbonear of giving an explanation. He (Mr. Lloyd) said there was no question about the gravity of the evidence taken by the Auditor General and the findings of that official.

The charge was (1) that a breach of the law was committed by a Member who holds an exalted position in the House; (2) that the Member went outside his duties and usurped the function of the Minister of Public Works and of a Road Board; and (3) in a most objectionable way by using an agent, who was not even a member of the Road Board to distribute labor largely on the truck system.

It was due to the dignity of the House for the Member concerned to make such an explanation as he deemed fitting.

MR. CLIFT said the matter was a public one of grave importance and it rested with the Members of the House and the Premier as leader of the House and guardian of its honor to see that proper action was taken. The Report of the Auditor-General had reflected on the conduct of a Member of the House and it was due to the Member that he should have some opportunity of making an explanation.

He noticed that in his evidence, Mr. Goodison stated that he knew what he had done was not legal but that he justified it by stating he was following the custom of the Country. He, Mr. Clift, had been connected with that House for 25 years and he had now heard for the first time the claim that such a custom existed. He denied emphatically that such a custom existed.

There was only one course a Member could take and that was to make a requisition to the Board of Works and the Minister of that Department allocated moneys and the persons authorized by that Department spent the money. There was no custom for a Member to usurp the function of that Minister.

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.D., APRIL 26, 1916

AT THE HOUSE

YESTERDAY'S proceedings of the House caused a sensation. Our pages to-day contain matter submitted by Mr. Hallyard that is beyond doubt, and is such a matter of grave concern to the House. Mr. Hallyard moved an adjournment in order to deal with such a matter of urgent public importance and read the Auditor-General's Report upon the conduct of Mr. Goodison, M.H.A., and others in connection with the expenditure of Public monies in 1914-1915 at Victoria Village. The evidence published elsewhere was also read.

Mr. Grimes seconded Mr. Hallyard's motion to adjourn and briefly dealt with the serious nature of the report and the evidence, respecting the Member for Carbonear. Mr. Clift followed and also pointed out the serious nature of the disclosures and the report thereon by the "watch dog" of the Treasury—the Auditor-General. Dr. Lloyd also briefly referred to the serious nature of the report and the grave position in which the Member for Carbonear is, and asked that the House go into Committee in order to allow Mr. Goodison to defend himself and explain.

The Premier promised to deal with Dr. Lloyd's suggestions at the adjournment and at 6.30 when the House adjourned he promised to deal with the matter when the House assembled to-day.

We refrain from commenting upon the report and evidence until the House enables Mr. Goodison to explain, and has taken action upon the matter. The public will find the facts fully covered in the evidence and in the meantime will no doubt form its own opinion.

That the disclosures places the Member for Carbonear—who is the Speaker of the House—in a very grave position, is indeed clear. That the matter is of the highest importance to the House in view of the high position occupied by Mr. Goodison is very apparent. That action must be taken in view of the carefully worded and severe condemnation of the Auditor-General, who investigated this matter last February, is an absolute necessity.

REBELLION IN IRELAND

EVERY lover of Ireland will regret to learn of what transpired at Dublin yesterday. That there can be found citizens of our Empire who would willingly become the tool of the Huns, all who love liberty and freedom will exceedingly regret. That a number of such exist at Dublin cannot longer be doubted. Our readers must not blame Ireland as a whole for what some at

Dublin has been guilty of. Had Redmond been Prime Minister of Ireland, he would have done for Ireland what General Botha has done for South Africa. The chief regret is that Ireland is not being ruled by its own Parliament, for if such were the case Redmond would have been able to reconcile all differences or put down disloyalty with a strong hand. The sad occurrence of yesterday will cause unfavorable reflection against Ireland and may mean a long delay in establishing Home Rule. That the Huns have been active in creating disloyalty in Ireland is without doubt. That Sir Roger Casement was caught red-handed smuggling fire-arms is an indication of what some men will dare for gold. That his despicable adventure turned out a failure all lovers of the Empire will rejoice over. Had he succeeded in landing the fire-arms, there might have been thousands slaughtered yesterday instead of scores.

God often moves in mysterious ways to protect a people from itself and the destruction of the Hun warship that attempted to smuggle fire-arms into Ireland to provide a few traitors to disgrace a nation—a large majority of which we believe are loyal to the Flag—is indeed an intervention of Providence, intended to protect that long suffering and unfortunate country.

Let us hope that the worse has been told in to-day's messages and that common sense will prevail in Ireland and the traitors who stabbed her in the back will suffer for their crimes.

WHY THE MAILS ARE EXAMINED

TO many, the drastic methods employed by Great Britain in dealing with the post looks as if it were a high-handed proceeding; but when we examine the methods employed by Germany to hoodwink the world, and especially Great Britain, we shall find that Great Britain's action in this matter is entirely justifiable, and necessary.

Lord Newton throws light upon the subject in a statement which he has made for the New York Times. He says that mails may be parcels, or letter mails; and that at the Hague Conference to which Germany subscribed (during the fourth commission, dealing with postal correspondence) there was no intention of extending to parcels the proposed immunity of letter mails. Consequently, parcels are covered by no convention and can be treated in the same way as ordinary cargo. This is a view accepted by the United States.

On September 23, 1915, the British Government informed the neutral powers that the attention of the Allied Governments had been drawn to the extent to which goods were being sent to and from enemy countries, and that if the practice continued, they would have to exercise their undoubted right of seizing goods in parcels which were liable to capture. Thus every opportunity was given to neutrals, if they wished to avoid interference with parcel mails, to take steps to prevent goods being sent by them which would render it necessary for the Allied Governments to interfere.

Lord Newton quotes several instances where contraband of war was forwarded by parcel post. The steamer Gelria carried no less than 69 parcels which contained 400 revolvers destined for Germany via Amsterdam. In 8 ships destined for Hamburg, there were discovered no less than 1,320 parcels containing 437,510 kilograms of raw rubber (a kilogram equals 2 and 1-5 pounds, approximately). In the steamship United States, bound for Scandinavia, it was discovered that the parcel mails contained 1,594 packages of furskins, 22 parcels of strip iron, 418 parcels of military boots, and 80 parcels of ferro-vanadium; in the mails on the Oscar II, were found 21 packages of machinery tools; in the Bergensjord, 2 packages of iron pyrites and 6 of machinery parts—all destined for Germany.

Passing to the question of mails, Lord Newton divided these in two subdivisions. First—there are the mails from England and France to the United States, or from the United States to England or France, and the mails which, coming from another country, are unshipped at English or French ports and pass in transit under English or French jurisdiction. There can be no doubt that such mail is liable to censorship, which forms part of the sovereign rights of the country through which the mail passes. This has been employed in all wars since Government-carried mail has ex-

isted; the Spanish-American War and the Russo-Turkish War, to mention only two of these in recent history. What is that censorship of this class finds? Many important matters regarding the conditions in enemy countries. Lord Newton makes it quite plain that this censorship has aroused a good deal of feeling in the United States against what is termed the "arbitrariness" of Great Britain, and it has been warped by Americans as being a manifestation of hostility to American trade. The accusation is without a particle of truth. Second—The other division of letter-mail is that which is carried on neutral ships and which, in the ordinary course of business, will not pass through the belligerent countries or enjoy the postal facilities of the belligerent powers. In this the Allied Governments do not depart from the principle which was initiated during the American Civil War, and laid down by Convention II of the Hague Conference, in 1907.

Great Britain has held up such mail matter because she discovered that the mails were being diverted from their legitimate purpose; and that regular traffic was being carried in the transportation of contraband merchandise, by letters.

The true mail is not delayed in transmission. It is picked out by the censors and forwarded as quickly as possible to destination by special officers charged with its despatch, and only mail which is found to contain merchandise is retained for further examination. Injury to neutrals using the post for legitimate purposes is therefore reduced to a minimum. The clash of the desire of the Allied Powers to avoid inconvenience to neutrals with their determination to submit the Central Powers to every possible rigor of blockade can be seen in the twofold assurances of the Allied Governments to the neutral powers. They deny that the inviolability of postal correspondence, stipulated for in the Eleventh Convention of the Hague, in 1907, restricts the Allied Governments from visiting and if necessary stopping and seizing such merchandise as is disguised in covers, envelopes, or letters contained in mail bags. Nevertheless, they promise that they will scrupulously regard their engagements respecting genuine correspondence, and will undertake the most rapid transmission of such correspondence to destination.

The Canadian Government has recently introduced a mail censorship, evidently at the instance of the Imperial Government, with a view doubtless to stop the "frightfulness" program which Germany has outlined for its spies in the British colonies. This new move seems to be outlined in the following extract from Lord Newton's lengthy statement:— "The ramifications of the German spy system, all-embracing in its clutches and tending to decentralize to other countries as the nearer ones become too hot to hold them, this we should be all but powerless to check but for the censorship we exercise upon the mail."

"Another undesirable element was found in this report," said the Leader of the Opposition, "and it was this, that you have entrenched the truck system in Carbonear District, an evil which has been denounced in this House and throughout the Public Press for years."

"I have listened carefully to the Hon. Member for Fogo, Mr. Hallyard, as he read those sworn statements, and I have no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Grimes that this matter is one which this House should, for its own protection, immediately deal with."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

THE Bank of England founded, 1694. General Grant born, 1822. Nomination day in St. John's, after dismissal of Kent ministry, 1861. Big fire at Philip Hutchings', Water Street, 1866. James Stephens, head of Fenian organization, arrived in St. John's, en route to New York. There was \$5,000 reward offered for him at the time, but he escaped the vigilance of the British police, and reached New York safely. Only four men in St. John's knew of Stephens being here, and only one of these saw him while the steamer was in port, 1866. William Galloway died suddenly, at his residence, Water Street, 1866. John Delaney, P.M.G., died, 1883. Foundation stone of Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel laid by Bishop Power, 1891. Edward M. Jackman, tailor, moved into Arcade building, 1897. Miss Carbery opened business in Atlantic building, 1887.

Mard Worked Champion. "Johnny, how many times have I told you not to fight?" "I don't know ma." "I stop every day ma, but the fellers I whip keep comin' back for more."

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

The House met shortly after 3 o'clock. Petitions were presented by Messrs Stone and Targett from residents of Trinity District on public matters, and were referred to the department to which they relate. Notice of questions were tabled by Mr. Stone.

MR. HALLYARD—Before proceeding with the regular order of business of the day Mr. Hallyard moved an adjournment of the House to consider what he termed a very serious matter of public moment. This had reference to the expenditure of public moneys at Victoria Village in the District of Carbonear. Mr. Hallyard read the Auditor General's report thereon as well as numerous affidavits of those who received moneys on account of these expenditures to which they performed no work whatever; nor were even asked to do so. Mr. Hallyard's speech as well as the evidence in the case appears elsewhere in this issue.

MR. GRIMES, member for Port de Grave, seconded Mr. Hallyard's motion and in a fluent speech of half an hour dealt with this matter, which he said "was one that concerned every member of this House." "What is the use," said Mr. Grimes, "of us coming here and passing laws for the safeguarding of the Public interests year after year, if the law is to be broken by one of ourselves as it is admitted in this case of Victoria Village expenditure." "The Speaker of the this House," said Mr. Grimes, "was in a very embarrassing position over this matter and he hoped every means would be given him to make himself right with this House and the country."

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, Dr. Lloyd, then addressed the House and in his usual clear logical manner pointed out the gravity of the charges as contained in the Auditor General's report. "Not alone," said Dr. Lloyd, "was the manner adopted by the member for the District illegal; but it was even worse for it can be seen from the sworn evidence of the various witnesses that outside people have been given the spending of public moneys who had no authority or business to handle same whatever."

"Another undesirable element was found in this report," said the Leader of the Opposition, "and it was this, that you have entrenched the truck system in Carbonear District, an evil which has been denounced in this House and throughout the Public Press for years."

"I have listened carefully to the Hon. Member for Fogo, Mr. Hallyard, as he read those sworn statements, and I have no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Grimes that this matter is one which this House should, for its own protection, immediately deal with."

MR. CLIFT, following Dr. Lloyd, said he had followed Mr. Hallyard very closely and was struck with that passage in the evidence of J. R. Goodison, in which he said that "he had followed the usual customs of the country." "He, Mr. Clift, desired to say that during his whole career of public life he never knew of such a custom being in force. "He had never in his time allocated one cent for public works without first going to the department, under whose control the particular grant was, and having the money sent out in the usual way."

"This was a very serious matter, said Mr. Clift, and one which this House should lose no time in dealing with. He also expressed the hope that the House would enable the Speaker to make full explanation of the matter so that any misunderstanding, if there be any existing, will be immediately removed."

The Premier then promised Dr. Lloyd that an opportunity would be given the House before recess to deal with the matter, and further debate on this matter ceased for the present.

The regular order paper of the day was then taken up and on motion of the Finance Minister the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

DR. LLOYD immediately took the floor and got after the Finance Minister in a sharp but brief speech, in which he told the House that the one redeeming feature of this year's Budget was that the Government were not asking for increased taxation. There was very little in the resolutions now before the House, said the learned Doctor, to be alarmed over; but nevertheless the fact remained that although the Government says they will have a surplus on the 30th of June they still keep their extra taxation scale in force. "Extraordinary" revenues as the Leader of the Opposition called it. Dr. Lloyd showed clearly how far out the Finance Minister was in previous Budgets. He

told the Finance Minister that in 1914 he had to face a deficit of \$350,000.00 after his juggling with the tariff during the election of 1913, and he showed where the Minister was compelled to come into the House in 1914 and ask for additional taxation of some \$750,000.00 to balance his accounts. Here the Premier tried to sidetrack the Leader of the Opposition, but there was "nothing doing," as Doctor Lloyd was determined to stick to his statement, and the Premier seeing that he could make no impression on the House gave up any further attempts at interrupting the Opposition Leader who continued to show the Government the error of their ways.

In many fashion Dr. Lloyd showed how the Government, who of course are known as the Peoples Party (not the common people) have failed to avail of a source of revenue known as war taxation as it now raised in Canada and the United Kingdom. He pointed out how our fleet of steel ships have been sold at enormous profits to the Russian Government and their owners have been allowed to escape paying any taxation on those profits whatever. "If these profits were taxed as they are being taxed in other centres, said the Leader of the Opposition, the Government would be enabled to reduce the burden of taxation now resting so heavily on the labouring classes in the Colony."

Mr. Cashin at the conclusion of Dr. Lloyd's rose and said he had little to say to the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition, as he thought them generally correct; but he took exception, and strong exception too, (and many wondered why he grew so eloquent in his defence of the merchant princes) to any such measure as a tax on war profits. The only excuse advanced by the Ministry was that those "hard working gentry" had not always made a profit on those ships, a remark which was greeted with kindly smiles from the Government benches, the members of the "Pie-Nie" Party, being of course in deep sympathy with these hard working ship owners who generally threw up their dividends in scrambles to the man on the street.

Mr. Cashin took exception to a remark of Dr. Lloyd's that his estimate of the amount of revenue to be derived from the export of pit props would be over \$150,000. In this connection the Minister got befogged and the House was treated to a humorous passage between the Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, in which the latter clearly proved that the Minister was unable to define what the word conservative meant. A few sharp passages were interjected at this point, the Minister of Finance as per usual getting the worst of it. However, Mr. Cashin deplored the idea of taxing any war profits, as he felt sure our merchant princes were losing money hand over fist and they would soon be compelled to seek financial aid. "Find out first, said the Minister, if they have made any money and then talk about taxing them." Of course he made it clear he would not attempt to find out if they did in case he may have to do something towards making them "cough up" a little to help the Colony along. Oh! No! He would prefer to let things go as they are and make the labouring man and the fisherman and farmer meet the burden of taxation as imposed by the Morris Government and the merchants, the "real friends" of the people should be protected. Look how they helped out the poor of the city by selling them coal for \$10.80 per ton.

Howbeit, the Minister made it clear that the people need expect no reduction in taxation while the present happy-go-lucky bunch sit on the Government side of the House. That he meant this in earnest no one dare deny for he said "If ever the time comes when the Government finds itself with more money that it can find to spend we will consider reducing taxation."

With their record for hoodling before us we feel safe in saying that the time WILL NEVER come when the Morris Party will find themselves with more money that they can find time to spend.

MR. CLIFT closed the debate with a well worded speech, in which he scored point after point against the Finance Minister who grew restless as Mr. Clift got under his skin. Mr. Clift showed that while the Finance Minister took delight year after year in telling the House what faults the

Bond Government possessed he forgot that he (Cashin) was for years a member of that Government and should shoulder his share of the responsibility for any short comings as any other member of it. This rattled the Minister and he attempted to do the "butting-in stunt" again, but after being warned by Mr. Clift that if he wanted to know what the Bond Government had accomplished he would let him know just what the Bond Government did for the fishermen of this country in the way of building lighthouses and constructing roads and bridges, a fact well known to the country. "If you want to know what the Bond Government did," said Mr. Clift, "I will give it to you and give it to you good."

Mr. Clift regretted that we are making no provision for the days of stress which will surely come after this great war is over. "We are spending money and collecting revenue just the same as we did under normal times," said Mr. Clift, and he hoped the Government would pause in their haste and make some provision to safeguard the country when the hour of trial comes, which come it will. He took exception to the remarks of the Finance Minister that the pendulum had swung back. He showed how the Finance Minister "made" it swing back, but the swinging was not done to the advantage of the people of the country who were now paying more taxation than ever in the history of the Colony.

Mr. Clift's remarks impressed the House and the Finance Minister was unable to refute his statements. The only thing he did was to make a few (unfortunate for himself) references to the Bond Administration, for which Mr. Clift quickly took him to task. When Mr. Clift had finished the hour was 6.30. The Committee rose and will sit again this afternoon at 6 o'clock, when an interesting debate is expected.

The Assembly yesterday was graced by the visit of several of the fair sex. They evidently enjoyed the proceedings as they followed the various speakers with interest, until the Finance Minister rose, and evidently not liking his rasping voice they decided to retire. The debates from the Opposition side of the House were of a high order and even the Government members who appeared to be bored to death were listening, drinking in every word. "The young man of the East" was busy for a time sending notes to "Uncle Ned"; while the "cute man from the West" was busily studying the columns of The Mail and Advocate.

Reid Newfoundland Co.

Notre Dame Bay Service, 1916.

Table with columns for S.S. CLYDE and S.S. HOME, listing destinations and sailing dates. Includes destinations like Leavign Lewisporte, Exploits, Fortune Harbor, etc.

Sailing Dates to be announced later.

Ladies Guild Sociable

Last night the Ladies Guild of St. Andrew's Church held their sociable at the Presbyterian Hall. There was a large attendance and the audience was highly appreciative. The various performers were in excellent form and each item was faultlessly rendered. A particularly pleasing feature was the rendition by Mrs. King of "Till the Boys Come Home," assisted in the chorus parts by the Glee Club. After the National Anthem refreshments were served by the ladies who will give part of the proceeds to the city orphanages. The programme was as follows:

- Mariners of England—Comrades Glee Club.
- Bonnie Sweet Bessie—Mr. McIntosh.
- Till the Boys Come Home—Mrs. King.
- Harbord Watch—Messrs. Somerville and Dewling.
- Sweet and Low—Messrs. Martin, Boggan, F. Seymour, Dr. Howlett.
- Comrades Song of Hope—Glee Club.
- Mary of Argyle—F. Seymour.
- Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes—Glee Club.
- The Lass that Loves a Sailor—Messrs. F. J. King, F. Bradshaw, J. Dewling, H. Taylor.
- Land O'Hame—Mrs. King.
- Maiden Fair, O' Deign to Tell—Messrs. F. Seymour, T. Seymour, F. J. King.
- Dear Little Shamrock—Glee Club.

WILL BE SHORT HANDED

It is now feared that many people going in schooners to the Labrador fishery this summer will go short handed owing to the large number of young fishermen who have already applied to all the principal bays, and already arrangements are being made amongst planters and others to join their fishing forces and handle their traps in a co-operative way when the fish strikes in. In some cases, but not many, it is believed that schooners will not be able to go to the fishery down the coast at all, owing to a shortage of competent men.

RECEIVED SEVERE WOUND

While Mr. F. Searle, of Knowling's, was yesterday swinging a two-pound weight in the store it suddenly slipped from his hand and struck Mr. Herbert Parsons, another assistant, in the head with great force. It inflicted an ugly wound from which the blood flowed in streams, and after Mr. Parsons had been attended by a doctor he was driven home.

LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Nathaniel March took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a concourse of people of all denominations attending. The remains were interred at the General Protestant cemetery on Waterford Road, the services at the graveside, which were very impressive, being conducted by Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh, M.A., of Cochrane Street, assisted by several other clergymen of the Methodist Church.

ASSAULTED A VOLUNTEER

This forenoon on Water Street a man insulted and assaulted a Volunteer who was in uniform, and the latter proceeded to the Court House and took out a summons against the other.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Petral will sail on Monday next to take up the Trinity Bay coastal service.

Thursday being the festival of the Girls Friendly Society there will be Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7 a.m. and an address will be delivered by His Lordship the Bishop.

The schr. Gay Gordon has reached Belleoram, salt laden for Harvey & Co from Cadiz after a run of 16 days, a good voyage at this season. She is now being loaded with fish for Europe.

Yesterday afternoon a boy, resident of Power's Court, off Signal Hill Road, was taken ill of diphtheria and is being nursed at home. This is the third case to develop within the past few days.

Mr. Peter Ryan of Roxbury, Mass., arrived here by the express Saturday, accompanied by his little daughter, and will remain several weeks the guest of his sister, Mrs. Conway, Monkstown Road.

It is likely the S. S. Kasangee which arrived here yesterday from Cadiz with salt will likely go North to load pit props for England. On the voyage out two of her crew, Negroes, had a lively set-to and did each other some damage.

FIREMEN SEEK INCREASE IN THEIR WAGES

The regular monthly meeting of the Firemen's Protective Union was held last night, some 200 members being in attendance, including members from Placentia, accompanied by President O'Keefe of that place. An important matter to the Union was taken up, that of supplying men to firms who did not subscribe to union regulations. As this applies to one firm in the city particularly firemen will be withdrawn from the shipping of the firm until a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at. Owners will be notified in writing that beginning June 1st, the Union would ask as wages, the following rates—Stokers \$45.00 per month; for Oilers \$50.00, these rates applying to steamers plying out of St. John's or other parts in the Island. Before the meeting closed a vote of appreciation was passed to Pte. Edward Pike who recently came home invalided.

A PRISONER IN GERMANY.

Fred Rees of Bell Island, who was 16 months serving with the British Navy in the North Sea and who recently returned yesterday, came over from the Island and enlisted in the Volunteers. His cousin, Enos, joined the 1st Canadian Contingent, and in one of the initial engagements of the war was reported missing and was not heard of for over 12 months, so that he was given up for dead by his father and friends. A couple of days ago, however, these were delighted to get some post-cards from him, saying he was a prisoner in Germany and he was when he wrote, enjoying good health. It is possible that one or two other Newfoundlanders who also are given up may be similarly still in the land of the living.

St. Thomas' Parish Annual Meeting

Various Reports Submitted Show Parish Condition Best in its History—Church Debt Has Been Liquidated—Committee Pay United Tribute to Rector

The Parishioners of St. Thomas' held their annual meeting last night in Canon Wood Hall. The rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, presided and after the opening prayers were offered, the minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. F. M. Stirling, secretary of the Select Vestry, and confirmed.

The People's Warden, Hon. R. Watson, submitted his report, showing that the condition of the Parish was eminently satisfactory, the subscriptions showing a marked increase. The debt of \$3,500 on the Church had been to all intents and purposes liquidated and the \$200 worth of repairs given it recently.

From pew rents, special fund collections and other sources, the total sum raised for the year by the parish was \$12,500, and the General Church Fund is the largest in the church's history.

The rector then read his report referring to the spiritual and social work of the Parish. The number of Communicants on Easter Day was the largest in the history of the parish. The membership of the various organizations have all increased. The Llewellyn Club was organized during the year and now has a membership of nearly 200; the Girls' Guild was re-organized and is now known as St. Margaret's Guild, with a membership of about 120. He spoke encouragingly and appreciatively of teachers of the Sunday Schools, and all church workers, and thanked one and all for the splendid help given him during the past year.

Mr. A. Findlater presented his report as parochial representative to the Church Institute, which he was pleased to say was still maintaining its reputation as a good place for recreation for all young churchmen, in spite of the fact that quite a number of its members are now on active service fighting for King and Empire.

Report from the Cemetery Committee was read by the Secretary, Mr. E. Pinsent. It is evident from his report that the committee will need extra funds this year to enable them to do the necessary repairs to the Mortuary Chapel, etc.

Reports from the Protestant Industrial Society, and from St. Margaret's Guild, were read by Mr. T. Hallett and the rector respectively.

All reports were adopted unanimously.

The Hon. M. G. Winter was re-appointed Rector's Warden, and Hon. R. Watson was re-elected People's Warden.

The Select Vestry was re-elected, viz., the Rector and Wardens, ex officio; Messrs. J. A. Chiff, J. S. Munn, W. S. Monroe, Hon. C. H. Emerson, Messrs. Thomas Lawrence, J. C. Oker, R. Dowden, R. G. Macdonald, Tasker Cook, T. Winter, R. R. Wood, F. M. Stirling.

Auditors—Messrs. J. S. Munn and A. Findlater. Cemetery Committee—Messrs. A. G. Carnell, J. C. Oke, Tasker Cook, E. Pinsent, R. Dowden.

Protestant Industrial Committee—Messrs. W. W. Blackall, T. Hallett, R. W. Jeans.

Mr. J. H. Monroe was elected as lay delegate to the Synod in place of Mr. F. E. Rendell, resigned.

A vote of thanks was tendered the choir and choirmaster for their excellent services during the year.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Mott proposed, seconded by Mr. Carnell, that the congregation place on record their deep appreciation of the work and services rendered by the Rector during the past year. The proposition was agreed to with enthusiastic applause.

The meeting closed by singing the Doxology and the pronouncing of the Benediction by the Rector.

A BUSINESS MERGER

We have it from reliable authority that there are certain changes to be made in one of the largest hardware businesses in St. John's, a concern which has been running, and with eminent success here, for the past 60 years or more. We learn that the present head of the business, a man who has made a handsome competency from the trade, will soon retire and that there will be what might practically be designated a merger in the business. Some people who have been doing trade here for several years past will identify their various articles with the concern we allude to, so that its scope will be enlarged and new avenues of trade will open up to it, while a new management will supervise its operations.

IN MEMORIAM

In memoriam of Norman S. Fowles, who died of wounds, April 9th. He enlisted with the Second Canadian Pioneer Battalion (Canadian Expeditionary Force) in November, 1915.

The cord of life is cut at last. The sword of justice shattered lies. All labor ended, sorrow past. He, like a hero, falls and dies.

A noble death—A mother's heart Shall stand the test. Far from the shadow of earthly fears, The weary soul has found its rest.

Sleep on, thy noble hero, sleep on. For nobly thou hast fought and well. Let others stem the tide of wrong And strive its surging waves to quell.

Till radiant in her peace and pride Britannia reigns from shore to shore, And all her foes are scattered wide To vex her smiling lands no more.

F. E. MORRISSEY.

AT THE CRESCENT THEATRE

G. M. Anderson—"Broncho Billy"—is presented at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in "Broncho Billy's Surrender," a strong Western drama. A great feature is "Jane of the Soil," produced in 2 reels by the Essanay Company, featuring Richard C. Travers and Lillian Drew. "Man's Genesis" is a fine picture of primitive man; and a lively Vitaphone comedy is "The Quest of the Widow," with Margaret Gibson and George Stanley. Mr. Frank DeGroot sings one of New York's latest songs. Go to the Crescent to-day and hear it.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Got Twelve Months

The boy Geo. England was before Judge Morris in Court to-day and pleaded guilty to the following series of larcenies committed since January—\$5.00 from Jackson & Green; \$36.00, Monroe & Co.; 3 watches, valued \$21.00, from Ayle & Sons; \$5.00 from Alex. Scott; tinned goods, valued \$2.50, from Margaret Lawlor; \$5.00 from J. J. St. John; \$18.00 from Ben Stafford; \$3.40 from Geo. Neal; \$16.40 from St. John's Meat Co.; \$3.00 from J. Parsons; \$6.00 from Albert Soper; \$28.00 from S. B. Kesner; in all 12 larcenies. He was given 30 days for each or an aggregate of 12 months. Const. John Simmonds who made the capture of this lad deserves credit, for citizens generally were almost in a state of panic, as day after day his deprecations were recorded. Const. Simmonds who is an officer of years standing with a good record behind him, should, we think, receive some recognition for clearing up this mystery.

TRAIN NOTES

Monday's No. 1 left Curling at 8.10 a.m. to-day.

Yesterday's No. 3 left Alexander Bay at 9.15.

No. 2 (local) left Gambo at 6.35 a.m.

No. 2 (to-day's), leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Kyle.

NEGRO ARRESTED ON STEAMER.

To-day Head Const. Peet, with Officers Day, O'Neil and Symmonds, went over to the S.S. Kasanga now discharging salt at Moray & Co's premises, and arrested a negro, a stoker, on the ship and brought him to the lock-up. On the voyage out from Cadiz, the man attacked a shipmate, another coloured man, and seriously wounded him with a razor to a fight which occurred on board. The injured man will appear in Court against the prisoner to-morrow.

THE "LILA D. YOUNG" HERE.

The schr. "Lila D. Young," Capt. Jenkins, which left here Saturday last fish laden for Europe and put into Bay Bulls, arrived here from the latter place this morning. When the ship left here she had a pretty rough time of it and got a drubbing in the storm and high sea of Saturday night, and the Captain thought it better to run into Bay Bulls, as there were signs of the vessel making water, though not leaking badly.

Mr. W. Winsor went up Monday and came down in the vessel and we hear reports that nothing of a serious nature had happened. The ship not long ago, we also learn, was surveyed and given an overhaul and was pronounced to be, and is, according to competent authority, in good condition. To-day it is said that the Captain and crew will leave her and that others will go in their places.

VESSELS FOR SUPPLIES

Quite a number of schooners arrived here yesterday from the Westward, and several others passed Cape Race bound in. From all around Placentia and St. Mary's Bays and Conception and Trinity Bays a number of craft are now getting ready to sail here for fishing supplies, and salt of which several cargoes should arrive here after another week or so, and there will be as a result a boom in business.

REID CO'S STEAMER REPORT

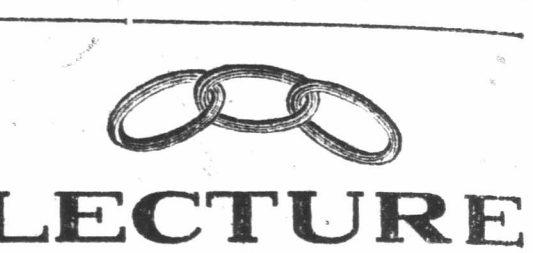
Glencoe left St. Jacques 12.40 p.m. yesterday, coming East. Home left Flat Island 2.40 p.m. yesterday, going West. Kyle due at Port aux Basques this a.m. Sagona left Port aux Basques 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The fine new schooner "Independence II" arrived here to-day from Boston with oil, gasoline, &c., after a good run and has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Hiscock of Brigus.

Citizens Meet to Discuss Charter

Last night a meeting of the Citizens' Committee, of an informal character, was held to discuss the charter, but little, if any, business was done as the convention was hurriedly called at the request of a member who wished to have the qualifications of voters in the projected Municipal election more than closely expressed than in the Act of 1902. The section as it now stands is ambiguous and anything but clear, and the idea is to have it legally defined. No official recommendation has been made to the Select Committee on the matter, but the meeting understood that it will receive attention when the report of the Committee was presented to the House.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



LECTURE

Under the auspices of Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F.—ON—
Wednesday, April 26th at 8.15 p.m.
Lecturer: REVD. EDGAR JONES, Ph.D.
Subject: "Is the World Growing Better?"
Pianoforte Solo: H. Gordon Christian, A.R.A.N.
Soloists: Messrs. H. Courtney and C. Trappell.
Tickets on sale at the door or from any Oddfellow.—ap24.31

TENDERS

For the following Machinery for the Manufacture of Plain and Fancy Biscuits will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, May 1st. The lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

- 1 Wire Cut Soft Dough Machine, including 6 Dies.
 - 85 Steel Pans.
 - Reeve Ceiling Transmission.
 - 1 Excelsior Pat. Convertible Cutting Machine.
 - 1 4bbl. Dough Mixer, T & L Pulleys.
 - 1 1 1/2bbl. Dough Mixer, T & L Pulleys.
 - 1 No. 3 Dough Break, 17 inch Rollers.
 - 1 Reversible Dough Break.
 - 1 30 gall. Cake Mixer.
 - 1 Jacketed Icing Mixer.
 - 2 Pan Trucks.
 - 85 best Wire Pans.
 - 85 Steel Pans.
 - 1 Plain Soda Cutter.
- H. J. BROWNRIFF,
Liquidator.
Royal Biscuit Co. Ltd.
ap120.91

MUIR'S MARBLE WORKS

As our present Foreman is resigning owing to ill health,
We want an Experienced Marble Worker for this position.
Apply to
MARTIN O'FLANAGAN, R. A. TEMPLETON, Trustees.

Sub-Agts. Wanted

In outposts for the "MONARCH" Kerosene Engine. Cheapest and Best; all sizes. Write
FRANK KELLY, General Agent, Tickle Cove, B.B.

WANTED—A good MACHINIST. Steady employment; good money to right person. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD., Duckworth Street.—ap24.61

WANTED—Good Pressers. Good wages, steady employment. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING COMPANY.—ap19.61

A List of Useful Articles
Always needed, but seldom obtainable at such **Very Low Prices.**
An excellent opportunity of saving about 50 per cent. off regular prices.

<p>Savings for Ladies</p> <p>WHITE LAWN JABOTS, Regular 20c. 10c value; each</p> <p>WHITE and PARIS NET JABOTS, Regular 25c. value; each</p> <p>WHITE and CREAM LACE COLLARS, many beautiful designs. Regular 20c. and 25c. value; each</p> <p>FANCY COLORED SILK COLLARS, various styles. Regular 25 cents and 30 15c value; each</p> <p>Extra Special!</p> <p>LADIES' CREAM SERGE COATS 35c each.</p> <p>Ladies' One Piece Dresses Made from All Wool Serge. Colors: Navy and Saxe Blue. Regular \$4.50 value. \$3.00 Now</p> <p>Ladies' White Lawn Dresses Pretty Embroidered; Long and Short Sleeves. Value \$3.00 to \$5.00. Sale Price \$1.60 to \$3.00.</p> <p>Ladies' Costumes In Tweed and Corduroys; several leading colors. Formerly sold at \$5.00. For \$2.50.</p> <p>Footwear Specials Ladies' Black Dongola Laced Boots. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.90 pair. Ladies' Black Dongola Buttoned Boots. \$1.95 pair.</p>	<p>Savings for Men</p> <p>SUIT BARGAINS 150 AMERICAN TWEED SUITS Made from good materials by Union workmen, ensuring a well finished suit; sizes 30in. to 36in. Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50. Less than HALF the former price.</p> <p>Men's Tweed Coat Specials, \$1.50 to \$3.00.</p> <p>Men's Tweed Vest Specials, 40c. to 75c.</p> <p>Boys' Tweed Vests, 30c. Each.</p> <p>Men's Collar Special Two styles; medium height. Regular 10c 15c. value. Now</p> <p>Shirt Specials MEN'S BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS; full size, double stitched all through. 55c Each. MEN'S WHEE SHIRTS; double collar attached. Each. 75c MEN'S HEAVY BLACK SATEN SHIRTS. Each. 85c</p> <p>Footwear Specials Little Girls' Box Calf Boots. \$1.40 pair. Men's Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.40 pair. Men's Vici Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.80 pair.</p>
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LADIES' COSTUMES!
Very Newest and Up-to-date Styles, just to hand in all the Leading Shades,
Price \$8.50.
LADIES' NAVY COSTUMES, \$8.50, 10.50, 12.00.
LADIES' BLACK COSTUMES, \$8.50, 10.50, 12.00.
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Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,