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To United States and Canada \$1.50 a year.

BAY ROBERTS, Nfld., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1925.

\$1.00 a year, in advance.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

IF
it is good enough for Windsor Castle—the home
of our beloved royalty—surely it is good enough
for us—
WINDSOR PATENT
"Canada's Best Flour"
so called because it is made by the
Ogilvie Flour Mills who are millers
by Royal Warrant to his Most
Gracious Majesty KING GEORGE Vth.

Ask your Dealer for

"NAVY"
OILED

CLOTHES

Made from Sound Stock
and Well Matured.

W. & I. BOWERING

Repairers of all kinds of
MARINE and STATIONERY
ENGINES.

All Outport Orders carefully at-
tended to.

COLEY'S POINT SOUTH.
Bay Roberts, Nfld.

R. AUGUSTUS PARSONS,
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SOLICITOR, etc.

Bank of Montreal Building,
ST. JOHN'S.

Phone 470 P. O. Box 1308

The Gracian
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MRS. YETMAN, Proprietress.

Cochrane St., Opp. St. Paul's
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Transient Boarders accommo-
dated at moderate rates.



F. GORDON BRADLEY, L.L.B.
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.

RENOUF BUILDING
Duckworth Street,
ST. JOHN'S.
P. O. BOX 1270.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Misses Claire and Alice George
went to St. John's by Thursday
evening's train.

Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Hann,
of Grand Falls, who have been
visiting friends in this town, re-
turned to their home by Tues-
day morning's train. Mrs. Hann
formerly belonged to this town
and her many friends are always
glad to welcome her back again.

Now is the time to brighten up
the home and make it cosy for
the fall and winter months.

WE OFFER

Wall Papers

in bright and attractive designs.
We have also a quantity of
wall papers that we are selling
below cost to clear.

MATCHLESS PAINT for inside
and outside.

Varnish, Stains, etc.

ALSO

Flannelites, Shirts, Gings,
hams, Voiles, Calicos, etc.

MEN'S and BOY'S READY-
MADES.

BOOTS and SHOES a specialty.

ALSO

A High Grade of GROCERIES
PROVISIONS and CROCK-
ERYWARE always on hand.

W.H. Greenland,
COLEY'S POINT.

Stoves!

I have the following:

Kitchen Stoves.
Hall Stoves.
Parlor and Office
Stoves.

ALL AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

UNDEBTAKING A
SPECIALTY.

Caskets and Coffins always on
hand.

JAS. G. BAGGS.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Curtis, of St. John's,
was a guest at the Parsonage
this week.

Mrs. Hector Dawe and Miss
Gladys Mercer left for Boston,
Mass., recently.

Messrs. George Yetman, Robert
Dale, Nathaniel Russell and
Gilbert Mercer arrived from the
United States recently.

Mr. Wm. Morgan, of Coley's
Point, was in St. John's last
week on a brief visit.

Mrs. George Richards, of Port
Union, was here recently visit-
ing her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
John Batten.

The P. M. D. Schr. "George
Tibbo" Arrives
from Labrador.

A special appeal is being
made by the Committee in
charge of the Permanent Marine
Disaster's Fund for dona-
tions for that worthy cause.
Now that the Christmas season
is approaching, the widows and
orphans of the brave men who
have lost their lives at sea, in
many cases have nobody to pro-
vide Christmas cheer or even
the necessities of life for them
but the small amount they re-
ceive from the Permanent Marine
Disaster's Fund.

The Daily News of Decem-
ber 3rd says—

"The appeal is not to St.
John's alone; it is addressed to
every section of the Island.
There are beneficiaries of the
Fund north and west and south;
a few in the city, the great ma-
jority are distributed among
the various districts, where our
seamen and fishermen continue
the traditions of their forefath-
ers.

"The scope of the P.M.D.F.
covers every part of Newfound-
land's over 6000 miles of coast
line; and from every settlement
assistance is asked, so that the
objective may be reached, and
the Christmastide section of the
1925 chain be perfect in its
workmanship and weightier
than its predecessor, the weld-
ing of which made possible the
successful work of the past
twelve months."

"This town has not suffered
from the 'toll of the sea' for a
number of years and because of
this we should be thankful and,
as far as possible, donate a
thank-offering to the Permanent
Marine Disaster's Fund.

BRIGUS BRIEFS.

His Lordship Bishop March of
Harbour Grace was a visitor in
town last week and a guest of
Rev. Dr. Murphy.

Mr. G. C. Jerrett leaves by S.
S. Silvia Saturday for Philadel-
phia where he shall resume his
work with the General Electric
Company.

Capt. G. D. Kelly of Montreal
spent a few days here on a hunt-
ing trip and found the birds very
plentiful. During his stay a
demonstration of the Life Sav-
ing Apparatus of which he is
owner, was given over the pub-
lic wharf. Much enthusiasm
was in evidence and it is thought
our fishermen will eventually
adopt this wonderful invention
which has been the cause of sav-
ing so many lives.

Miss Dorothy Chafe is spend-
ing a few days at St. John's as
a guest of Mrs. J. W. Edgar.
Dorothy is accepted at the Jef-
ferson hospital, Philadelphia,
and leaves for that place Janu-
ary next to study the nursing
profession.

Professor Seeley, the Physical
Culturist, gave a demonstration
in the Orange Hall Thursday
night. There was a good at-
tendance and all were much de-
lighted and amazed at the many
great feats performed there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hiscock and
Mr. Lorne Hiscock returned to
St. John's by car Thursday.
"LACHESIS."

THE HERRING FISHERY.

The herring fishery in North
Arm last week was not so brisk
as it was earlier in the season.
At Middle Arm there was good
herring fishing last week up to
the end of the week, when there
was a slackening.

There were evidences of her-
ring in Humber Arm yesterday.
At Port aux Choix the total
herring pack has been about
nine hundred barrels. The fish-
ery there is over.

At Bonne Bay the herring
fishery has been slack, and less
than seven hundred barrels have
been packed to date.—Western
Star, Nov. 18.

The Ocean
Around New-
foundland.

By A. G. HUNTSMAN, Director
of Atlantic Stations, Biological
Board of Canada.

In the sixteenth century after
the Cabot voyages to North Am-
erica, Newfoundland and its
banks became the resort of in-
creasing numbers of Norman,
Breton, and Basque fishermen,
who carried back rich cargoes of
codfish to supply food for the
meatless days of religious Eu-
rope. Jacques Cartier on his
voyage of discovery in 1536 was
in known waters sailing north
along the east coast of New-
foundland and in through Belle
Isle Strait which was thought
merely to lead into a bay. That
Strait again figured prominently
in the discovery of the highway for
the discovery of Canada. And still
that Strait in spite of its ice-
bergs, its fogs, and its narrow-
ness is when open, almost the
exclusive route for traffic be-
tween the St. Lawrence and
Europe.

Like Newfoundland in general
the Strait of Belle Isle still bears
in its place—names records to
its early occupation by the
French, who have for the most
part disappeared. There are
Quirpon, Pistolet Bay, Belle Isle,
Chateau Bay, Point Armour,
Porteau Bay, L'Anse au Loup,
Blanc Sablon and many more.
Not a few names are so changed
as to be nearly unrecognizable.
L'Anse a Midi (Mday Coce) has
become Lancemitten or Lanney
Meadows, and in southern New-
foundland, Baie d'Espoir (Hope
Bay) has become Bay Despair.

The Newfoundland region is
not only interesting geographi-
cally, geologically, and histor-
ically, but it also has waters of un-
rivalled interest to the ocean-
ographer. To it come from the
north a coastwise current, which
bears enormous fields of ice and
icebergs, consists largely of the
coldest water that can be found
in the sea, and contains a host
of Arctic animals; and towards
presses from the south the tropic
water, which is warm and
very salt, and carries Sargasso
weed as well as a host of tropic-
al warm-water forms of life.
These two bodies of water, so
diverse in character, meet near
the south eastern tip of the
Grand Bank at the place where
the Titanic struck an iceberg
and sank. They mix together
and the resultant heavier mix-
ture sinks into the depths to
make room for more mixing in
a continuous process which
draws both kinds of water to
the sinking point.
(To be continued.)

DIED.

In London, England, on Oct.
18th, Charles W. Green, son of
the late W. S. Green, M.H.A.,
formerly of Bay Roberts, aged
84.

KIRKMAN'S
BORAX SOAP.

First In Quality Since 1837.
Contains No Impurities.
Will Not Harm Your Hands.

Convenient Size.
Highest Quality.
Moderate Price.
Wrappers are Valuable.

"Your Hands Will be Grateful."

For Sale By

JOHN PARSONS,
General Dealer,
Bay Roberts.

Election of
Officers

The Annual Meeting of the
L. O. A., Victoria Lodge, No. 3,
was held in Victoria Hall here
on Tuesday night, Dec. 1st, and
the election of officers for the
coming year took place.

Mr. S. E. Mercer, who has
been Worshipful Master for the
past two years, has retired and
Mr. Samuel Brown, Organizing
Secretary of the G.W.V.A. for
Bay Roberts Branch, has been
elected in his place.

The following were elected:

W. M.—Samuel Brown.
Dep. M.—Wm. Bartlett.
Rec. Secty.—Abs. Norman.
Fin. Secty.—Donald Mercer.
Treasurer—Geo. North.
Chaplain—John J. Bradbury.
D. of C.—Jas. G. Baggs.
1st Lect.—John Mercer of John
2nd Lect.—Sam. Mercer of Sam.
1. Tyler—Wm. Norman.
O. Tyler—John Mercer.

We wish the newly elected of-
ficers a successful term in office.

FORSALE!

1 JUMBO 6-horsepower Station-
ary Engine, with two saws,
mandrills, belting, etc., com-
plete.
1 Lockwood-Ash, 4 h.p. Marine
Engine, complete.
1 Newspaper Printing Press.
1 FORD Touring Motor Car.
1 "Slow-but-Sure" Combustion
Stove.
Apply to THIS OFFICE.

Preliminary
Announcement!

Keep Wednesday night, DEC.
23rd, open for the CHRISTMAS
CONCERT by the pupils of
the Superior and the Primary
Meth. Schools in
Snowden Hall.
PARTICULARS LATER.

Reserve

DECEMBER 28th and 29th for
CHRISTMAS TREE, SALE and
DANCE

under the auspices of Catholic
Ladies' Assn. in the
R. C. HALL, BAY ROBERTS.

Come and meet your friends!
PARTICULARS LATER.

NOTICE!

DR. PRITCHARD is living at
MRS. RYAN'S, next door R. C.
Church, Cross Road.

At The
Bargain Store.

Where quality and prices are
right.

We stock Boots and Rubbers for
the whole family.
Boys and Men's Suits and Over-
coats.

Ladies and Gent's Sweaters.
Men's and Boy's Winter Caps.
Wool and Silk Scarfs.
Children's Wool Caps and
Scarfs.

Carpet Rugs and Floor Canvas,
very neat patterns.

A Big Stock of Pound Goods.
A real snap in Crockeryware and
Wall Papers to brighten up
your Home for Xmas.

Bed Springs and Mattresses,
Groceries, Hardware, Paints,
Meal, Oats, Bran and Provis-
ions,—all at lowest Market
Prices.

E. J. French.

THE BARGAIN STORE
BAY ROBERTS, Nfld.

Trapnell's Gift Suggestions

FRENCH IVORY 75c. to \$45.00.
 DIAMOND RINGS \$25.00 to \$175.00.
 SINGLET RINGS \$6.00 to \$15.00.
 SET RINGS \$5.00 to \$30.00.
 WRIST WATCHES \$20.00 to \$45.00.
 BRACELETS \$8.00 to \$20.00.
 PEARLS \$6.00 to \$15.00.
 ROSARIES \$5.00 to \$6.50.
 MESH BAGS \$4.00 to \$25.00.
 WALKING STICKS \$1.25 to \$15.00.
 WATCH FOBS \$4.00 to \$6.50.
 CUFF LINKS \$4.00 to \$12.00.
 CIGARETTE CASES \$1.00 to \$25.00.
 MILITARY BRUSHES \$6.00 to \$11.00.
 ASH TRAYS \$1.00 to \$4.00.
 TOBACCO POUCHES \$4.00 to \$5.00.
 FOUNTAIN PENS \$2.50 to \$5.50.
 PENCILS \$1.50 to \$5.50.

These are just a few items of many that we offer and we will gladly answer any enquiry. Please remit with order and save delay.

R. H. TRAPNELL, Ltd.
 JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.
 197 WATER ST., ST. JOHN'S.

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If you want a first-class Headstone or Monument, send to **Chislett's Marble Works**. We carry the LARGEST STOCK and BEST FINISHED WORK in the City.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our Carving and Lettering pleases everyone. We are now booking orders for **Spring Delivery**.

DESIGNS and PHOTOS of our own work sent everywhere FREE.

Write to **Chislett's Marble Works**
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 JAS. G. BAGGS, AGENT, BAY ROBERTS.

Newfoundland Government Postal Telegraphs and Cable Service

Covers the whole of Newfoundland with Telegraph and Telephone Service. Has wireless connection with Shipping, via Cape Race, Fogo and Labrador, via Battle Harbor. Gives quick service to Canada and the United States, and all benefits of reduced low rates for freight messages. Direct service to Great Britain at rates as low as 6 cents a word. Earnings go to Newfoundland Revenue and the business is handled by officials sworn to secrecy.

DAVID STOTT,
 Superintendent
 G. W. LEMESURIER
 Deputy Min. Posts & Telegraph

April 19, 25



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 DISTRIBUTORS.
 C. CHESLEY BUTT, HARBOR GRACE, BROKER.
 SOLD BY W. H. GREENLAND, COLEY'S POINT.

Nfld. Government Railway

VACATIONISTS!

Take the Sea Trip!
 Via "PROSPERO", "PORTIA",
 or "GLENCOE".
 "A Fortnight Afloat".

Ask our Railway Agent about the Exceptionally Low Round Trip Fare, including berth and meals. Every consideration given to the Round Tripper.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Proceedings At The Legislative Council.

(Continued.)
 February 24, 1925.
 The Council met at 4.05 pursuant to adjournment.

HON. DR. ROBINSON submitted draft of Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, which was moved and read a first time.

HON. MR. GIBBS said that before the motion was put he desired to make a few observations in reference to the Hon. the Leader of the Government's speech at last session, and which appeared in the press as the official report. The Hon. Leader of the Government was quoted as saying "if the Government went to work and attempted to prescribe hours of work and rates of wages what would happen?" No one, said Mr. Gibbs, advocated the fixing of wages by the Government. Hon. Mr. McNamara did draw attention to the rate of wages paid on Bell Island and in the Sydneys, but no suggestion that the Government should fix a schedule of wages was made. The Government had a right to fix hours of working, but with the matter of wages he believed the matter should be settled through collective bargaining. The Government had a right, however, to protect the physical welfare of our workmen and not expose them to risks which might deprive them of their health and strength. The Government have a right to say to employers that eight hours a day is long enough to work when the welfare of the people is concerned. On Bell Island miners have to shovel 16 tons of ore a day for the wages they receive, whether they do it in eight hours or less, and it is not sound argument that these men should continue to work for ten hours and shovel 3 or 4 tons more. Men will accustom themselves to a certain physical strain, but when one passes that strain and does more work he is bound to overtax his strength. A man might run twenty miles one day, but it does not say that he can keep the same pace for three or four days. On Bell Island the miners work under great strain. Some work all day in oil clothes, others work in their underclothing and with a candle in their caps, while they are engaged. Go to the mouth of the pit, see these men when they reach the surface, and look at their condition. Their faces do not wear a smile or a look of cheerfulness, or pleasantness. They are worn and haggard looking after their toil and bear marks of fatigue. It is the right of the Government to improve these conditions.

Under the covering of plausible sophistry, the Hon. Mr. Morine advances the dangerous preference of dole to the provision of suitable employment by the Government for the unemployed. He presented to us the unsatisfactory and irregular conditions which prevailed during the past few years when the rock sheds were open and shovelling offered to those out of employment. Having thus emitted his smoke screen, he hastily and impulsively concludes with an air of finality, that the dole is the proper and correct means of meeting the problem of unemployment and that other proposed solutions do not contain sufficient weight to merit even momentary consideration. The Hon. gentleman in arguing thus, had fixed upon his conclusion before he had prepared the proof of his thesis; and thus judiciously selected the plausible points in favour of his proposition and dilated upon the ostensibly unfavourable aspects of the means utilised in the past. With a foresight and wariness that is remarkable, he has studiously avoided consideration and comment upon the more objectionable aspects of relief by dole, and the more favourable arguments for the supplying of suitable employment. The method of argument is designed to catch the unthinking, but its foundation will not bear scrutiny.

The first Bill introduced in Parliament in England 1907. It was the first bill enunciating the right to work.

Under Elizabethan Statutes Parish authorities were bound to provide work for the unemployed, first voluntary subscribed but later raised by tax.

Sir Lyndan Macassey, L.L.D.

D.Sc., Board of Trade Arbitration, says:

"The justification for them is, that when an humanitarian ground, payments have to be made out of public or municipal funds for the maintenance of unemployed persons and their dependents, it is better, instead of giving a dole without requiring any work, to ask for work which may confer some benefit on the community paying wages for it. It is wholly unnecessary to emphasize the evil of doles whatever form they may take, whether Poor Law, Outdoor Relief, or anything else. I have had many cases under my personal notice of men, who, being offered work at reasonable rates of pay, refused to take it, stating, that they were doing better out of their various payments for unemployment."

When the elections were upon us last year and the present Government were presenting their cause to the country, one of the strongest planks of their platform was the proposed tiling of squandermania. The extravagances of the late Government were stressed and enlarged in every manner possible.

The present Prime Minister promised that the people's money would be expended in a manner which would ensure good returns. This cry fixed itself in the people's imagination. For that purpose, in particular, the present Government was given the management of the country; and the members for St. John's made representatives with such decisive majorities. The very people who made those majorities so marked in St. John's, were the people who had been employed in the Rock Sheds. Their action should not be taken as evidence that they disapproved of the Government's handling the unemployment problem for the concrete and the constructive object in view, but, as an unalterable and uncontrollable proof that better returns should be made, that more beneficial work should be offered them. The common sense of the crowd is always a good criterion of ultimate work. You have had their verdict, we have heard your platform, and now we ask for some effort to produce tangible results. You throw up your hands in holy horror, and thank God you are not like other men when the word squander is repeated. When any of the deeds of the late Government were spoken of you cry, "Unclean" and run to cover, but look to yourselves.

Weekly there is paid out of the funds of this Colony, over \$10,000.00 in pauper Relief, and what returns are made for it? Is this squandermania or shall we term it the charitable efforts of an all wise and all provident Government, which can do no wrong?

If I denounce the present method of the Government as

impracticable, unethical and injudicious, and ask that in its place there should be substituted employment on some public work, which will prove a lasting benefit to the Colony, it is illogical to draw the inference therefrom that I support the repetition of what occurred in the past. It would be absurd for anyone to deny the statement that value was not given by the unemployment for the money which was expended on relief during the past few years. It is not my intention to do so. But, it is upon the painting of extreme pictures of these irregularities that the Government hope to palliate and excuse their present act. By the presentation of such incidents, they emit the smoke screen, and then spring this odd and peculiar conclusion. Let us penetrate the mist. Dealing with the matter of the much offending form of relief, has it ever occurred to the Government that perhaps it was not the means adopted in past years which was wholly at fault, that perhaps it was the manner in which the solution of the problem was applied, which was productive of many of the unsatisfactory results? Has it ever occurred that perhaps the extensiveness of unemployment, the unsettled condition of affairs, the effect of the cessation of hostilities were no uncertain mal-producing elements, which may have contributed to the unsatisfactory results. Apparently they did not occur to them, nor apparently did they entertain the most noticeable fact, that many of those disturbing elements have so diminished as to be almost non-existing. But, even with the disappearance of some of those elements, it is to be admitted that such work as rock-breaking and snow-shovelling ought not to be considered if more permanent and more productive work can be found. In an undeveloped country such as ours, whose public service are so needful of improvement, surely, work of a permanent character is to be found. Undoubtedly as Hon. Mr. Morine says, it is much more preferable to commence work during the summer months. But at present, we are which we cannot exercise preference with a difficulty upon preference. Before us is stern necessity. To enumerate works of a constructive character and give detail is unnecessary. But I might mention the basin above the Long Bridge which could be dredged, a concrete wall built along the Southside to serve as a mooring for schooners and thus relieve congestion in the harbour and make more room about the dock and railway premises. Some say concrete work cannot be done in winter but the 100 foot chimney at the Hospital was built in winter, the Newfoundland Clothing Factory the same, much of the masonry on the Royal Bank building was done in the winter and in January and some of it was put up in a temperature of 20 to 30 degrees below zero. It is almost as practicable to handle concrete in winter as in summer. Other works could be done, and

instead of \$10,000 a week going out for nothing something could be accomplished for it.

So much for the distinction between the means itself and the method of application. But the attempt to delude becomes more objectionable, when there is offered for our thought and analysis the statement that "whatever could be said of dole, nothing could be said in favour of giving out work as in the past," and further, "It was wrong and a greater disgrace to accept money for work that was non-productive and which nobody wanted." "Come let us reason together." I have yet to hear of work, which absolutely speaking is non-productive. Relatively, economically such a distinction exists in a greater or less degree, but absolutely speaking, all work does some good, be it great, be it small. Dole is something given for nothing; something which does not require the performance of any work. When rock-breaking, road-making and snow-shovelling were given the men some returns were made and some benefit was derived from it. Inasmuch therefore, as there was work given are the means abandoned superior to the dole system. The unemployed are receiving money which the country can ill afford to give, but, unfortunately must give. Could not returns be made for that money to place a constructive programme before the unemployed and the executive ability? Are we to accept a negative

answer because the Government have not the initiative and energy to see that the course once decided upon is carried out? By their indifference in this matter they are not only placing an extra burden on taxpayers, receiving no benefit for that burden, but giving a certain sanction to idleness, and above all, giving the two-edged sword of idleness fullest play possible. There is a salutary lesson to be gathered from the simple but instructive words of F. R. Fairchild, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University. He says, "People are misled by forgetting the real purpose of all work. We do not work for the sake of working. Work is a means, not an end. The purpose of work is to enable us to have the products of labour to satisfy our wants. The greater number of workers and the more efficiently they work, the greater will be the product to be divided. People living in idleness are not an advantage to the workers. On the contrary, for every idle member of the community those that work must work harder and have less to show for it."

Unemployment may be generally classed as follows:—

- (1) The vagrant;
 - (2) Those mentally or physically unfit;
 - (3) The under-employed; and
 - (4) The unemployed.
- In greater or lesser degree all classes are practically inseparable from modern city life. But to-day, unemployment is a burning question and the under em-

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.

The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd.

British Fire Offices
 Property insured at Tariff Rates. Losses Liberally and Promptly Settled
Gus. Dawe
 SUB-AGENT AT BAY ROBERTS.

Bowring Bros. Ltd., St. John's, Nfld.
 AGENTS for NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE.

Department of Agriculture and Mines.

Farmers requiring ground Lime Stone for use in their ground, will please place their orders with this Department, pay for same and present the order at the Lime Lila, Battery Road, and take immediate delivery of the material. The maximum amount available to farmers in five tons. Persons operating on small areas of land may purchase proportionately less quantities only. The Pulverized Lime Stone will cost \$6.00 per ton at the Pulver.

Outport applicants requiring this material are requested to communicate directly with this Department.

W. J. WALSH,
 Minister Agriculture & Mines.

NOTICE

To Owners and Masters of British Ships

The attention of Owners and Masters of British Ships is called to the 7th Section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

75.—(1) A Ship belonging to a British Subject shall hoist the proper national colors—

- (a) on a signal made to her by one of His Majesty's ships including any vessel under the command of an officer of Her Majesty's navy or full pay, and
- (b) on entering or leaving any foreign port and
- (c) if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards, on entering or leaving any British Port.

(2) If default is made on board any ship in complying with this section the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

At time of war it is necessary for every British Ship to hoist the colours and heave to if signalled by a British Warship; if a vessel hoists no colours and runs away, it is liable to be fired upon.

H. W. LEMESURIER
 Register of Shipping.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Rakes, Forks, Plows, Cultivators.

Everything for the Garden and Farm.

A Full Line of Terry's New Seeds.

MAIL ORDERS

specially attended to with promptness and despatch.

Bowring Brothers, Limited,
 St. John's, Nfld.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

played and unemployed are the classes which demand our attention. Hon. Mr. Morine in his palliation of the Government's solution of the question, confuses and classes all four categories as one. I am fully in accord with him when he states that when work is offered to a man and he refuses to take advantage of the offer, the fault is not in giving the dole but in creating the necessity. Nor do I disagree with him when he states that there is no disgrace in a woman accepting relief because illness or some other such uncontrollable cause has forced her to seek it. But these types come under the division of "the vagrant" and "those physically and mentally unfit for work."

When Mr. Morine urged this in support of his conclusion he failed to realize that those classes are at all times subject of Government aid. They are largely the poor whom we have always with us. We accept his dictum that the method adopted by the Government in this respect is correct. But it would be necessary to agree upon that the classes which demand our attention and which swell the number of unemployed to over a thousand are principally the under-employed and the unemployed.

A learned English authority on social subjects treating of unemployment has written: "Experience has shown that relief, however necessary and judiciously administered, is no solution. It leaves the problem just where it was." Had he in mind the particular kind of relief doled out to a needy body by our Government he would have gone further. He would have said, search the world as you will, you cannot find a more plausible and at the same time more effectual means of degrading the people than the giving of dole. The Hon. Mr. Morine has said, that the Government looked the matter square in the face, but my opinion is, their solution is the product of a sluggish mind, of a blunted sense of public duty, or a dampening indifference to public welfare.

Upon us is placed the obligation and duty of serviceable activity. That duty binds great and small. It is a wise precept a protection against moral, intellectual and physical atrophy. But as right and duty are co-relative that duty carries a right none the less demanding and that right is the right to labour.

The right is inalienable to a man and cannot be taken away. If it is not exercised the better elements of man's human nature become degraded. The State, the Government, is a creation of man's intellect, formed and fashioned to preserve amongst other things, the five or six inalienable rights peculiar to his nature. It is, therefore, a duty incumbent

upon the Government when employment is so wide spread, to tackle the question in the manner best suited not only to the needs of the moment, but with a view to the effect of the solution on future generations. There are needs which the moment asks you to supply. Opportunity wears all his locks before, should we not noise him as he advances. There are marks which can never be erased, and are we making such an indelible stigma?

Unquestionably there is destitution, and will be no matter what happens, because we have seven to eight thousand people here who, if conditions were normal, would be in want because there is not sufficient employment for them. And some solution has to be found to remedy this. It is only those of us who have opportunity to go amongst the people and in their homes who know the conditions that exist. Only recently I heard of a schoolmate and went to his home and found he had scarcely fire or food in his home. Do you think I could tell him to go down and get a pauper's dole and offend his manhood; a man of education destitute through no fault of his own. Neither would I send a policeman to his home to investigate as to whether he wanted relief or not.

There are 257 coopers in this city and 200 of the mhave been out of work for the past three months. Many of these men have College educations, better than some in this Chamber, and from this class has been recruited some of the best citizens of the country. Would you ask that class of man to degrade himself to ask for a pauper's dole? He would not do it. He would sooner lay down and die.

HON. MR. ALDERDICE.—Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks in reference to the Speech from the Throne but before doing so may I offer you, Sir, my sincere congratulations on the honor conferred on you by your appointment to the presidency of this Council. It goes without saying, Sir, that you will maintain the position with dignity and credit to yourself and to the country at large.

relieving distress by other methods. Stone breaking is usually associated with convict labour and savours too much of the unproductive treadmill. It is wrong in principle, and to my mind, lowering the dignity of labor to ask men to perform work of a nature that gives practically no returns for the time and energy expended.

The intention of the Government, as outlined in His Excellency's speech, to institute a bounty for the encouragement of repairs to fishing vessels is commendable and is a step in the right direction. Granted, there may be difficulties in the way of making equitable distribution of the bounty, it will, nevertheless, be the first of putting many a vessel into commission that otherwise would within a year or two be qualifying for the hulk class because of the need of an incentive such as this bonus supplies.

The proposed Bill for the Redistribution of the Seats in the House of Assembly is highly desirable. Many anomalies that now exist are sure to be removed. One man for each district is the ideal form of representation; for it brings home to each member a full sense of his responsibilities to his constituency.

Tourist traffic is indirectly referred to in relation to the proposed revision of the Motor Traffic Laws. Good roads must precede Tourist Traffic development, but before either must come hotel accommodation. This is most essential, for before we attempt to advertise the scenic beauties and attractions of our country we must prepare comfortable quarters for our prospective paying guests. If we are to attract the wealthy tourist, we must be able to assure him of getting here the same comforts as are at his disposal in his own country and for that reason a first class hotel here in St. John's is imperative and should be the first step in the development of Tourist Traffic.

The proposed legislation for the incorporation of Municipalities ought to be productive of much good. The aim of the measure is to permit settlements and communities to initiate public utilities and give them authority to levy and collect taxes to finance them. This ought to foster a spirit of independence and responsibility and should engender a proper civic spirit that is bound to react to the benefit of the general good.

And now, Sir, with your permission, I should like to say a few words of a personal nature. Through you, I should like to tell the honourable Members of the Legislative Council how much I appreciate the warm welcome that has been accorded me by every member and how much I desire to thank them. In particular I should like to thank the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Hon. Mr. Morine, and the Hon. Mr. Bishop for their rfar too complimentary references to myself. I am afraid their good nature got the better of their good judgment. In any case, I desire to assure you that it is my firm resolve to give honest, loyal disinterested service in this House, thereby hoping to make some return for the great blessings I have found in this my adopted country.

But above all, I wish to thank these three gentlemen for their references to my uncle, the late Moses Monroe. They did not say one word too much. His lovely, loyal and thoughtful disposition endeared him to everyone who came into close contact with him. His sympathy and kindness of heart for those in affliction was proverbial. His democratic spirit and strong sense of fair play appealed to the whole community. He has gone but his good works live after him; and I can assure you Mr. President, it is very consoling to his relatives to know the fragrance of his memory still remains within the confines of this House.

HON. MR. MORINE.—It is always a pleasure to me to listen to my late junior partner in the practice of law, and to reflect how much better fitted he would be for a seat in the Lower House than some of those there who try to attack the Government from day to day. However, I think too much reading has driven him mad. He propounds theories and answers them himself in the same speech. Quotes principles that have no bearing on present day affairs, and I will try to show their false application. For instance, take the Bell Island question. Hon. Mr. Gibbs tried to draw a distinction between the price of labour and the hours of work, but it is apparent that they are so closely connected as to be inseparable to a large degree. The Government is bound to interfere if the work resembles anything like slavery. But as to whether the men shall work 8 or 10 hours is not a matter that the Government is called upon to interfere with at present. As regards the reference of Hon. Mr. Gibbs to the haggard condition of the men emerging from the mines, in none of their representations have they laid any stress on the evil effects resulting from their long hours of toil. It is true they have said the hours should be eight, not ten, but I understand they had no insuperable objection to working ten hours if they got more pay for ten hours. There has certainly been no evidence to show that suffering and bad health had been caused by these long hours and consequently no need for the interference of the Legislature, if sufficient wages were given the men would work for 10 hours. It would not be beyond their normal strength. The punch clock which may have caused some trouble, was the sort of thing which registered, when men came and when they left, and gave evidence of the men at work in the mine at certain times. This was quite a common practice and was in the interest of everybody. The men would be willing to do one of two things—work for 8 hours a day at the present rate or work for a longer time at a higher rate. If short hours meant a lowering of price, or if the company said that 8 hours were not sufficient to produce what they should, then the question of safe-guarding the industry arose. The Government is anxious to get for the men reasonable hours and pay without endangering the industry. There is no need to talk of the Government as though it has wanted disregard of the welfare of the labourers. The best that could be done must be done. Those who hesitate did so for fear of doing harm to our neighbors, the labourers or to the industry. We have no fear as to how the share-holders may suffer; the only fear is that in striving to take the side of the men, in trying to obtain shorter hours and higher wages we might be killing the goose that laid the golden egg. If the industry ceased the result would be most harmful for many men would be thrown out of work altogether. Anyone who knows the conditions of the steel market to-day and of the history of the Besco Co., what it was doing or even what its enemies said of it, could realize the dangerous position we should be in if we hampered it in any way. It would be more expensive if run more inefficiently and more dangerous to the company. If the company were put into insolvency it might mean that the mine would be closed for years. This would have very harmful results, many men would be thrown out of work, some probably would find labour elsewhere, yet many who are permanent residents, would have their living taken from them.

(To be continued.)

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All bills or accounts properly certified and on hand in the Department for approval and audit on the preceding TUESDAY will be available for collection on the following SATURDAY.

The above also refers to allocations in connection with Roads and Special Grants. In the event of any SATURDAY being a whole holiday, bills must be in the Department on the preceding MONDAY and payment will be available on FRIDAY.

All those concerned will please govern themselves accordingly. C. E. RUSSELL, Minister of Public Works, Department of Public Works, November 7th, 1925. nov. 13, 41

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Watch this Space for ADVERTISEMENT Next week.

C. & A. DAWE.

Your Satisfaction our First Thought.

VICTOR FLOUR

Sold by JOHN PARSONS



Newfoundland Postal Telegraphs

Foreign Connection The Commercial Cable Company and its World-Wide Service

THE POSTAL is the only extensive public telegraph service for Newfoundland, and has connection to all inland places. A ten word message costs only twenty-five cents, the address and signature as well as Postal telephone transmission to destination is free of cost.

THE POSTAL has also immediate and constant connection with Wireless Stations at Cape Race, Fogo and Battle Harbour, and in Summer with Labrador Wireless Stations. Also with Wireless to and from ships at sea.

Cable business handed to the Postal ensures quick service via New York or Canso to Brazil, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahamas, Barbados and Bermuda. Our connections are as follows:—

The Newfoundland revenue benefits largely when you patronize the Postal Telegraphs. Its whole staff (clerical and operators) from Superintendent to Messengers are sworn to secrecy.



Electrify!

No doubt you INTEND to have Electricity in your home SOME TIME—no home is complete now-a-days without it. BUT WHY WAIT? You want the comforts and conveniences that Electricity affords now, and you can have them with less trouble and less expense than you may think possible. Hundreds of thousands of already built homes have been wired for Electricity—AT SMALL COST.

Perhaps you are not familiar with modern methods of installing Electricity, whereby wires are drawn through partitions and under floors by expert workmen. There is no dirt, no disfigurement of walls or woodwork and no interruption of the everyday household routine. GET YOUR HOUSE WIRED NOW!

For particulars apply to Mr. F. J. WINSOR, Bay Roberts, agent sept. 25, 41 b.w. UNITED TOWNS ELECTRIC CO., Limited.



Hello!

I HAVE A TELEPHONE IN MY HOME!

Have You?

It's the handiest thing about our House. We can talk to almost anybody in town—any time. It saves trips and time, and offers the surest protection against fire and sickness.

No, it's not expensive. It's the cheapest, best thing you can get!

DO IT TO-DAY!

AVALON TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mary Meeting

The annual missionary meeting was held in Central Meth. Church on Thursday night, Dec. 3rd.

Dr. T. C. McLeod was chairman of the evening and spoke very appropriately at the opening of the meeting.

The first address was given by Rev. W. Bugden. He painted some vivid pictures of the work done by the missionary workers.

We consider that this address delivered by Dr. Curtis was a masterpiece and we hope that he will long be spared to continue his good work.

While the offering was being taken the choir sang a suitable anthem. The hymn, "Jesus Saves" was then heartily sung by the large congregation present.

After the distribution of prizes to the Juvenile Collectors, the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Curtis and the gathering dispersed.

COM.

There passed away on Monday, Nov. 30th, at Shearstown, after a brief illness, John, beloved husband of the late Mary Ann Parsons, aged 72 years.

Deceased was one of the most respected citizens of Shearstown and was held in high esteem wherever he was known.

Funeral took place on Sunday, Nov. 29th, to the C. of E. Cemetery, Rev. Mr. Seavey officiating. A large concourse of citizens, including the L. O. A., of which deceased was a prominent member, attended the funeral.

Mr. Hubert Greenland, who arrived from Boston, Mass., two weeks ago returned via the S.S. Newfoundland on Thursday.

Mr. Harry Greenland went to St. John's on Wednesday.

A Hot Supper was held in the S.U.F. Hall on Thursday night. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the attendance was not as large as expected.

Mr. A. J. French is, we regret to say, unwell and we learn has gone to the General Hospital, St. John's, for treatment.

Miss Annie Stevens went to St. John's on Wednesday, Nov. 25th, and will spend the winter months there.

Miss Ethel Bartlett arrived from St. John's on Saturday, Nov. 29th.

Barreced.

The Guardian

C. E. Russell - Proprietor.

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

Advertising Rates—For display advertisements, 50 cents per inch for the first insertion; 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special advt. Want or For Sale column, 10c per line for 1st insertion, 5c a line for subsequent insertions. Special prices quoted for six or twelve months.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All advertisements subject to the approval of the management. Birth, Marriage and Death Notices 50 cents per insertion. Notices of Thanks and Lists of Presents, 50c to \$1.00.

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

Bay Roberts, Friday, Dec. 4th.

H. M. the King Thanks People of Empire.

London, Nov. 29—Responding to many expressions of condolence on the death of Queen Alexandra, King George to-day issued the following message to the Empire:

To my people: My great sorrow is helped by the flood of sincere and generous sympathy reaching me from every quarter of the British Empire, and indeed from all parts of the world. While deeply grateful for these expressions of good-will, I also rejoice that my beloved mother enjoyed the constant and warm affection of my people. It is such proofs of allegiance to my throne and family that have given me confidence and strength in the many anxious days I have had to face during the past fifteen years. Signed, George, R.I.

Artificial Silk From Wood Fibre

We are informed that some very fine artificial silk can be manufactured from wood fibre. This industry is already quite a large one in Canada and United States. The cost of the artificial is so much below that of genuine silk so that the sale of the former is fast eclipsing that of the latter.

Newfoundland is below the mark in its manufactures. Where her sons and daughters are forced by lack of employment to seek a livelihood in foreign countries, they should be able to find sufficient employment to keep them in the Homeland.

For a number of years there seemed to be no future for Newfoundland. The country had gotten into a rut and it seemed that nothing less than a miracle could effect a change in conditions. But men of vision have become interested in the future of this country and there are signs of progress everywhere.

When industries flourish and Newfoundlanders are given a chance to use their talents and know that their own country is reaping the benefit of their labors, then will come the day that we are all striving for, the day when Newfoundland will take her place as a prosperous and flourishing country peopled by loyal and independent citizens.

SUITABLE for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Self and Sex Books, "What a Young Man Ought to Know," "What a Young Woman Ought to Know," and others. Reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00 to clear. For Sale at "Guardian" Office.

PORTO RICO MARKET

(Trade Review.) The firm of Ramirez and Co. of San Juan, Porto Rico, wrote us last mail as follows in regard to the condition of the fish market there:

"Although receipts of small and medium cod have been rather ample, the price of \$41 per cask, duty paid, remains firmly maintained. There is a scarcity of Gloucester large cod, haddock, pollock and N. S. split herring. The schr. Excellence is in from Lunenburg with 573 casks and 11 drums landing for Ponce.

The steamers Corozal and Clare also arrived lately from New York with 672 casks of cod and a few packages of haddock, pollock, hake and 200 boxes blotters. We quote to-day as follows: Large codfish—\$44 to \$45 per cask, 448 lbs.

Medium and Small—\$41 to \$43 per cask, 448 lbs. Haddock—\$32 to \$33 per cask, 448 lbs. Pollock—\$34 to \$35 per cask, 448 lbs. Split herring—\$10.50 to \$11 per barrel, 200 lbs. Blotters—\$1.30 per box, 90/100.

NO HOPE OF THE S.S. DERVILLE.

There is very little hope now of the S. S. Derville, and the general opinion amongst mariners is that she foundered in one of the heavy gales that swept the Atlantic the last two weeks of October. The ship had a cargo of 17,192 quintals of Labrador fish taken on board at Emily Harbor and was bound to Malaga in Spain to discharge. Her crew consisted of Capt. T. N. Havard and fifteen men from the Old Country. Her net tonnage was 542. The shippers were Geo. M. Barr and others.—Trade Review

It is reported that the lime, which has been found at Ramea Brook by Mr. A. Bayly on his recent visit to the West Coast, has been analyzed and shown to contain 98 per cent of pure lime. This lime is found to be an excellent fertilizer and will be used by practically all the farmers next spring. The Dept. of Agriculture has reserved the area where the lime deposit has been found.

A very solemn memorial service for the late Queen Mother Alexandra was held in the C. of E. Cathedral, St. John's, on Friday last and was largely attended. The service lasted from 11-30 to 12:45 and all present felt the solemnity of the occasion. The sermon was delivered by His Lordship Bishop White. All the City clergy and men prominent in business and state were present.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kiely spent the week-end at Carbonear.

Mr. Wm. French, of Coley's Point, arrived from Grand Falls by Thursday's express.

The C. E. W. A. of this town held their annual sale of work in the Parish Hall on Wednesday and Thursday nights, Dec. 2nd and 3rd. The tea, candy and fancy work tables were beautifully laden. A large amount was realized as a result of the work of the ladies.

Word has been received by Mr. C. E. Russell, M.H.A., from Mr. McDonald, of Besco, Bell Island, stating that 20 underground loaders are needed there at once. This is a chance for any men requiring employment to apply immediately.

FOR SALE—Piece LAND fronting on Water Street, Bay Roberts West, very suitable for building purposes. Apply at this office.

OBITUARY.

New Glasgow, Nov. 27—The death occurred Friday morning of John Snow, a citizen of Trenton, formerly of Bay Roberts.

He was well known in the community and had only lived in the steel town for a few years, going there from Newfoundland. He was fifty-seven years of age and is survived by his wife and four children.

He was a member of the Salvation Army, and the funeral was held this afternoon from the Army Hall.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS ON CORNER BROOK PAPER.

The first American newspaper printed on paper manufactured at Corner Brook has reached the City, and we were shown to-day a copy of the "New York Times" of date November 17th, which is entirely made up of Newfoundland paper. The current issues of the "Brooklyn Eagle" and "Philadelphia Enquirer" are also being printed on the product of the Mill of the Newfoundland Laid Paper and Paper Company, Limited, and the users say that it is very satisfactory.—Telegram, Dec. 3rd.

A missionary meeting was held in the Meth. Church at Coley's Point on Wednesday night Dec. 2nd. The speakers were Rev. W. Bugden, Dr. L. Curtis and Rev. C. Howse. Mr. I. Morgan occupied the chair in a very able manner. Quite a large audience was present.

Mr. John Kiely, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., this town, has returned recently after spending a month's vacation in New York, U. S. A.

Miss Myrtle Dawe went to St. John's by this (Friday) evening's train.



NEWFOUNDLAND NOTICE TO MARINERS NO. 7—1925.

Fog Alarm Established

Point La Haye, St. Mary's Bay

Lat. 46° 54' 20" N. Long. 53° 36' 40" W.

POSITION—On Pt. LaHaye, entrance to St. Mary's Bay. DESCRIPTION—A 3 inch Diaphone Fog Alarm operated by compressed air by oil engine.

PERIOD—Three blasts of 1 1/2 seconds duration every 60 seconds, thus—Blast Silent Blast Silent Blast Silent 1 1/2 2 1 1/2 2 1 1/2 52 1/2

STRUCTURE—Flat roofed engine house dwelling house and store, all painted red and white horizontal bands.

REMARKS—This Fog Alarm will go into operation on December 26, 1925. W. C. WINSOR, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Department of Marine & Fisheries, Light House Department, St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

The whale fishery this season was very successful. There were two whalers fishing, the S. S. Cabot and S. S. Cachalot. The headquarters were at Hawke's Hr., Labrador; and Rose au Rue on the South West Coast. The total catch was 300 whales as compared with 140 last year.

The S.S. Gullog has already made two trips to market with the whale oil and will soon return for a third cargo. The whalers are now laid up at Harbor Grace for the winter, and the crews, who are all Norwegians, will return to Liverpool by the S.S. Sachem, going thence to their homes in Norway.—Trade Review.

NOTICE!

Will the person who was seen taking a Plaid Carriage Rug from off my horse, opposite the "Guardian" office on Thursday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock return same immediately and avoid further trouble. BERT HIERLIHY, Butcher.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whiteway, of this town, have closed their store and have gone to St. John's where they will spend the winter months the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Puddester.

Rev. W. Bugden, of Carbonear, was here during the week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Payne.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Miss Lily Mercer arrived from St. John's by Wednesday's train.

Mr. A. E. Mercer went to St. John's during the week on a business visit.

The schr. Josie & Phebe, Capt. Walter Hounsell, arrived here Thursday from White Bay with a load of lumber for Wm. Dawe & Sons, Ltd.

CONCERT AT SHEARSTOWN.

A very successful and enjoyable concert was held in the C. of E. Schoolroom at Shearstown on Monday night, Nov. 30th, by the schoolchildren. A crowded hall greeted the performers. Rev. E. M. Bishop acted as Chairman. Each item was well-given and heartily applauded. Much credit is due to the efforts of Mr. H. T. Butler, the principal of the school, who trained the children. At the close of the concert teas were served.



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We are now showing complete stocks in the following lines: Men's Caps In all the leading Brands: Maritime, Cooper and Eastern. Men's Shirts

In a beautiful assortment of striped Percaloes, open front and tunic styles, sizes 14 to 16 1/2.

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Cotton Blankets, Wool Knap Blankets, Riverside Woolen Blankets and Wadded Quilts. Stair Canvasses, Floor Canvasses, Canvass Mats and Hearth Rugs. Child's, Misses and Ladies' Sweaters in Pull-over and Coat Styles. Men's and Boy's Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Oil Coats, Caps, Boots, Rubbers, etc., etc., all at attractive prices. We are clearing out Job lots of Ladies' and Misses Boots @ \$2.35 and \$2.25 per pair respectively. WE ARE ALSO SHOWING SPLENDID VALUES IN Aluminum Boilers, Kettles and Percalates; also Nickel Kettles, Nickel Tea Trays, Fancy Tea Trays and Fancy Crockeryware. WE CAN ALSO FILL YOUR REQUIREMENTS IN CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, SPRINGS, MATTRESSES, WALL-PAPERS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, etc., etc. No. 1 Labrador Feathers @ 30c. per lb.

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