

The Guardian.

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VOL. 12, NO. 27

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA \$1.50 A YEAR.

BAY ROBERTS, Nfld., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1923

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

If You are Proud of your Baking and want the Really Perfect Loaf of Bread we Recommend You to use

WINDSOR PATENT

"Canada's Best Flour"

WEDDING BELLS.

The wedding of Miss Florence Dwyer, eldest daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. A. Dwyer of this town, to Mr. B. Stafford of St. John's, was solemnized in Boston recently. Miss Dwyer has been nursing in Boston for about seven years and visited her parents last summer. The wedding was a quiet one and the happy couple left by the Majestic and are at present visiting France. The expect to return to Boston by the same steamer and will from there return to St. John's where they will reside, next month. Both of the contracting parties are well-known and popular here and their many friends will wish them a long term of happiness.—Harbor Grace Standard, July 20.

SERVICES ON S. S. WATCHFUL.

An appropriate service was conducted on the S.S. Watchful at St. John's in commemoration of the July 4th drive when so many Newfoundlanders died in defence of freedom. This day, henceforth set apart as Newfoundland Memorial Day, becomes more sacred with the passing of years, for we are learning at what cost peace was purchased.

Mr. Augustus Parsons, Solicitor, will be visiting Bay Roberts on Saturday, Aug. 11th.

The orator had made a speech, and he left the platform he was conducted by a friend.

"A magnificent speech," said the friend, "but hardly original, for I have a book at home that contains every word of it."

The surprised orator said that he would like to see the book, and the next morning he received an unbridged dictionary.

For Sale

Powers' Moving Picture Machine, in splendid condition.
Moving Picture Films.
Gaslight for machine for use where there are no electric lights.
Carbonating Machine.
Bottling Machine, for bottling aerated water—Lemonade, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc. Also a quantity of Extracts for making same.
Ford Motor Car Engine, in good condition. This engine would be very suitable for a large motor boat. Engine can be fitted for boat with steering gear and pedals complete.
quantity of logs suitable for wharf building, etc.
Apply at Guardian Office.

Provisions AND Groceries

Cracker Jack and Blue Puttee Flour, best and cheapest.
Ham Butt Pork 18c. lb.
Pare Ribs 15c. lb.
Good Quality Beef, 13c. lb.
Regular and Picnic Hams 17c. lb.
Lard 20c. lb.
and as a sideline:
Ladies' stockings, 18c.
Ladies' Vests, 38c.
Ladies' Corsets \$1.35
and all other goods at the lowest possible prices.

S. E. MERCER.

Opposite D. G. Fraser's Drug Store.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Miss Mary Whiteway paid a brief visit to Hr. Grace recently. She returned on Tuesday last.

Mr. M. D. McDonald, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia this town, left by Tuesday morning's train for Canada, where he will spend his vacation.

Mrs. (Rev.) S. Baggs, who has been spending a vacation with her parents at Garnish, Fortune Bay, returned on August 3rd, accompanied by Miss Minnie Lorenzen.

We thank a valued subscriber, Mr. Isaac Belbin, 187 Fairweather St., Cambridge, Mass., for a letter in which he expresses his appreciation of the Guardian. It is most encouraging to us to know the old home paper is read and valued by our friends in other countries. We would be pleased to hear at any time from Nflders. abroad.

LAMALINE FISHERY

TOTALS 20,000 QUINTALS

A message from Mr. C. C. Pittman, sub-collector at Lamaline, to the Department of Customs, gives the following account of the fishery to date:

"Good fishing for traps, nets, hook and jiggers from Lord's Cove to Point-aux-Gauls. Very few traps outside that vicinity fishing having to be taken in badly wrecked. Estimate of catch to date totals 20,000 quintals."

Newfoundland Notice to Mariners

(No. 2 of 1923)

Green Island, Catalina

Lat. 48 30 15 N.
Lon. 53 02 30 W.

Change in Character of Light

On June 15th, 1923, the Characteristic of the Light on Green Island, Catalina, was changed from a 4th Order Fixed White Light to a Group Flashing White Light, showing a

TRIPLE FLASH EVERY 12 SECONDS.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries
Department of Marine and Fisheries
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 16th, 1923.
July 6, 21

Canvas Boots and Shoes

RUBBER SOLED, BLACK, WHITE AND TAN,
For Men, Women and Children,
98c to \$1.70 per pair.

Men's High Rubbers

\$3.35 per pair.
40 DOZEN

Summer Hose

19c per pair up.

Marshall's

NEXT DOOR TO PUBLIC BUILDING.

NOTE OF THANKS.

The family of the late Sarah French wish to thank all those who in any way helped them during their mother's illness; also those who sent wreaths and flowers to adorn her casket: Mrs. W. H. Greenland, Mrs. George Russell Tippett, Mrs. John Bradbury, Miss Bertha French, Miss Rita French and the C. E. W. A. of Coley's Point, of which deceased was a member.

Mr. S. M. Hayward, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Twillingate arrived in town by Monday night's train.

Miss Stella Meres, of the office staff of James Baird Ltd., St. John's arrived in town by Wednesday's train, to spend her summer vacation with friends.

The Hr. Grace Regatta, which was to have taken place at Lady Lake, on Wednesday, August 8th, under the auspices of the H. G. V. Fire Brigade, was postponed until Thursday.

One of the special features at the Meth. Garden Party on Thursday last was the presence of the Scout Band who rendered excellent music.

HENRY SULLIVAN

SWIMS ENGLISH CHANNEL.

London, Aug. 6.—Henry Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., has succeeded in swimming the English Channel, according to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph, he reached Calais at five after eight to-night, swimming ninety kilometers or nearly sixty miles.

OBITUARY

There passed peacefully away at Coley's Point, on June 23rd, Sarah French, wife of the late Wm. French. She deceased for the past six years had been confined to her home suffering from heart trouble, but she bore her suffering patiently. Everything was done to relieve her, and when told that nothing more could be done for her, she could look up and say, "What joyful news, for she longed to be released of her pain and go to that Blessed Home, where trials never come nor tears of sorrow flow. She leaves to mourn their sad loss three sons, Elijah, John and William, of Coley's Point; and two daughters, Mrs. Israel Dawe and Mrs. Mary Ann Tucker, of Port de Grave, and 8 grandchildren, beside a large circle of friends. Dearest Mother, thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply mourn. Oh! our home's so sad without thee; Never more wilt thou return. Yet again we hope to meet thee, When this spark of life is fled, In that blessed home to greet thee Where no farewell tears are shed.

WHEN HE GOT BAD

Billy came home from school bearing every evidence of having had the worst of a fight.

"Why Billy?" exclaimed his mother, "How often have I told you to play only with good little boys? Good little boys don't fight."

"Well," said Billy thru his tears, "I thought he was a good little boy till I hit him."

Suet Pudding—Six ounces finely-chopped suet, 1 lb flour and a little salt. Mix and tie up tightly in cloth, then put in saucpan with cold water to cover it. Boil one hour. The result will be a very light pudding, more so than by the old style of boiling the water before putting in the pudding. No baking powder must be used.

RECALL AND LEMON ROLL—Make a paste of 1-2 lb. of flour and 1-4 lb. of suet. Roll out, and over it spread a layer of breadcrumbs, then the grated rind and the juice of one lemon, then a layer of golden syrup. Roll up and boil for two hours and a half.

MR. HIGGINS REPLY TO THE PRIME MINISTER

In our last issue we published a report of the address of the new Prime Minister, Hon. W. R. Warren, when he told the House of Assembly how that he had succeeded in forming an Administration, his intentions regarding investigations, etc. He was followed by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. W. J. Higgins, who spoke as follows:

MR. HIGGINS—Mr. Speaker: Following the example of the Hon. the Prime Minister, I have to ask the permission of yourself and the House for saying just a word or two. At the outset I desire to thank the Leader of the House for the very open manner in which he has just addressed us, and for his frank admission that the desire to form a Coalition Government emanated from himself and those who supported him. I think in making this admission publicly he has done himself credit. I go further and say that in his desire to avail of the recent and unexpected political development to change the lines of demarcation which unfortunately are at present existing in this Assembly he has set an example in liberality of thought that should not quickly be forgotten. Every right-thinking man must deplore the present unnatural division which exists in this House. And so when an opportunity was offered to alter this situation, and the offer was made from a majority of the House, it may be wondered why this proposal was not accepted. Well, Mr. Speaker, the answer is simple. It was not a question where we were masters of our own destiny. To me, personally, the matter of associating with the new Prime Minister would have been a pleasure. As a life-long friend I have had special opportunities to confirm the statement I now make as to his honesty of purpose and absolute trustworthiness. It will be a great disappointment to me if in his new office he fails to live up to the high opinion I have always held of him.

It might also be asked why an opportunity to obtain what is commonly referred to as "place and power," namely offices of emolument for ourselves was thrown down. Well I think I speak the thoughts of Sir Michael Cashin (who because of his seniority in the House was associated with me in the discussions that have recently taken place) that we felt we were helpless. We could not think alone of ourselves and our friends on this side of the House. There was a power beyond us. We were merely the servants of the people who sent us here, and so had to act as we thought was proper in their interests. We did not seek office; the request came from the other side. We were prepared to go a long way to assist in making a stable Government, but there was a limit to our cooperation. Right from the outset we insisted that the party led by the late Prime Minister should go on. His successor in office had the unanimous support of his party, and there was really no absolute necessity for a further strengthening of his ranks. He had a majority of 21 to 13. He and his associates had decided to dethrone the late Prime Minister, and we were but spectators to the unexpected tragedy. The reasons for this change of leadership were matters to be explained by them. Despite rumors to the effect that this was a "plot"; despite the propaganda that it was a religious "frame up" so that we could obtain power and monetary remuneration, we are today in the House exactly as before the change of leadership in the Government ranks. We retain our solid front, and the only loss is from the opposite side. No, Mr. Speaker, we did not desire to ride into power over a corpse. We do not, to use a football expression, liketo win the game by a "penalty kick." We would rather secure our goal by other and more sportsmanlike means of play. Nevertheless it is but due to the new Prime Minister and his colleague, Sir William Coaker, for me to say that, in their conferences with Sir Michael Cashin and myself they displayed a spirit of interest in the public welfare that is to their credit. It is probably better that we were able to meet and part in this spirit, and that it was impossible to come to a common basis of agreement. Who knows but that it was provi-

dential that the opportunity has occurred to get matters cleaned up. Things could not go on as they have been going, and it is due to the members of the Government themselves that there should be a full and complete investigation of the happenings that have led up to the present situation. It is not fair, until we see how far the members of the Government are responsible for what has taken place, to comment here upon the unfortunate affair which in our private capacities we all so deeply deplore. We are hopeful of a full and careful house-cleaning by a tribunal which, to use an expression that is indegent but expressive will "whitewash" nobody. If ever there was a time when party differences should be dropped and party affiliations left out of consideration it is while this enquiry is being proceeded with, so that, while we may criticise where it is found necessary to do so, I think it will be of a helpful nature rather than that which may be calculated to impede the progress of the business of the legislature. We on this side have every wish that the Hon. Prime Minister may receive the fullest support from the members of his own party, and I will go so far as to say that if they were not prepared to give that support they would not be worthy of the place which they occupy in this House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is our intention to do everything possible to facilitate the Hon. Leader of the House in cleaning up the mess that he is confronted with, but when the decks are properly cleared for action again we can assure him of a fair and determined fight. We do not want to charge him until he has both legs on the ground. In this spirit we extend to the Hon. the Prime Minister the assurance that there will be no cause for complaint so long as he lives up to the promise that he has given to have a thorough investigation by an impartial board. This is a feature which, no matter how we may be disposed personally, we cannot cloak up. It is not a personal matter but one which affects the whole country and of which the country must have full information. This enquiry may restore confidence at a time when confidence is sorely needed because there are difficult times ahead, and unless the public can have faith in those who are in high places, in those who are responsible for the expenditure of public monies, our position will be very little better than it was before.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Six-Cup Pudding

—One breakfast cup of each of the following: Suet, flour, sugar, breadcrumbs, fruit (raisins and currants), milk. Mix all the dry ingredients together, pour in the milk, and stir well. Put into a greased basin and boil four to five hours. If well boiled and served with a little sauce it is as good as Christmas pudding, and is more economical.

R. AUGUSTUS PARSONS, B.C.L.

SOLICITOR, etc.

Bank of Montreal Building
ST. JOHN'S
Phone 470. P.O. Box 1303.

Watch this Space Bargains Continued!

A few pairs Boots and Shoes still on hand. No reasonable offer refused.
A further reduction in Girls' Linen and Cotton Dresses. Call early. Only a small assortment to select from.
Ladies' Blouses in white lawn and colored poplins; also in white, black and colored silk. Prices from \$1.49 to \$4.89.
Ladies' White Embroidered Underskirts. Prices from 39c to \$1.20.
Ladies' Cotton Dresses for \$1.58.
Ladies' Cotton Hose in white, brown and black, for 24c per pair.
Overlaces and Veilings at give-away prices.
Children's White Socks with fancy ringed tops, to fit from 2 to 5 yrs. Price 28c.
Boys' Tweed Pants, to fit from 7 to 14 years. Price 88c to \$1.69.
Blue Denim Overalls for 95c pair.
Sewing Machines, from \$11.75 to \$25.00.
Men's Hard and Soft Felt Hats. Price from 75c to \$2.49.
Just arrived, a shipment of No. 1 quality Scythes, including Scythe Handles, Stones and Rasps. Also a full outfit of Hay-making implements at prices hard to beat.
Enamel Bedsteads and Springs at greatly reduced prices.
Provisions, Groceries and Cattle Feeds always on hand at lowest market prices.

E. J. French

BAY ROBERTS WEST.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—The formal opening of the forty-first International Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus will take place to-morrow morning.

It is expected that at least fifteen thousand members and friends will arrive before the convolve begins.

Wanted

Boys to sell THE GUARDIAN in Bay Roberts and vicinity, and Spaniards Bay.
Apply at this office.

To Motor Car and Engine Owners

We want to sell the balance of our stock of
ENGINE ENAMELS
Colors—Green, Black, and Wine. Also RUBBER TOP DRESSING, RUBBER CEMENT, etc. for Automobiles.
C. E. RUSSELL
Guardian Office.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS

A Wireless Telegraph Office has been installed at Flat Island, Bonavista Bay. Local rate 25 cents for 10 words or portion thereof and 2 cents for each additional word. Address and signature free.

DAVID STOTT,
Superintendent.
June 22, 21

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS

A Telegraph Office has been opened at Ferryland. Established local rate 25 cents for ten words or portion thereof, and 2 cents for each additional word. Address and signature free.

DAVID STOTT,
Superintendent.
June 22, 21

Tires and Tubes

TIRES AND TUBES for sale. New. 30 x 3 1-2. Apply at Guardian Office.

Bay Roberts

BAY ROBERTS, population about 2600. With Coley's Point, Country Road and Shearstown, places adjacent to Bay Roberts, the population is over 4,000. Sixty miles west of St. John's. Beautifully situated as a town. Splendid harbor. Railway and coastal transportation facilities. Bank. Three High Schools. Cable Station of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Mercantile and general fishery business. Two lumber mills and one veneer factory. Electric lights and power. Churches, schools, and fraternal societies. Farming and live stock and poultry raising. Boat building plant. Three well-equipped and large coal sheds. Public Building with Court-room and Government Departmental offices. Telephone, local and long distance connection with St. John's and Bell Island. Two hotels. Splendid inland fishing a few miles distant. Anglo-American Telegraph Office.

Take This Tip From Experts

Cookery experts agree that the best and most healthful baking powder is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes.

That is why they insist on

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes

Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

MADE IN CANADA

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Enamel Bedsteads and Springs at greatly reduced prices.
Provisions, Groceries and Cattle Feeds always on hand at lowest market prices.

E. J. French

BAY ROBERTS WEST.

Monuments - Headstones

If you want a first-class Head stone 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
 208 Water Street, ST. JOHN'S P. O. Box 86

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 night 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. LeMESSURIER
 Deputy Min. Posts & Telegraphs

April 19, 23



ROTHWELL & BOWLING LIMITED
 DISTRIBUTORS.
 C. CHESLEY BUTT, HARBOR GRACE, BROKER.

Reid Newfoundland Co. Ltd.

Railway and Steamship Service

Travel and Ship your Freight by our Railway and Steamship Service. It affords its patrons the speediest, safest and best Service.

Reid Newfoundland Co. Ltd.

Victor

The King of Flours.

GEORGE NEAL Limited
 Wholesale Only.

Advertise in The Bay Roberts Guardian

House of Assembly

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, June 21, 1923.
 The House met at 3:15 pursuant to adjournment.

Sir Michael Cashin and the Leader of the Opposition gave notice of question.

In reply to Mr. Cashin (Ferryland) Hon. the Prime Minister stated he would obtain from the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs the necessary information re the opening of a Government Telegraph office at Ferryland.

Sir Michael Cashin (St. John's West) stated the fact was the office was unnecessary. The Anglo office there, in charge of a splendid lady, mother of two sons who now sleep in Flanders, was all that was required, yet because an agitator wanted an office of his own it was granted. He asked that the office be discontinued.

Mr. P. J. Cashin (Ferryland) asked the Prime Minister if he expected his reply to be taken seriously. He was quite sure that the Prime Minister knew all about it. He predicted the receipts of the office would not be more than \$7000 per year, whereas the outlay would be \$60000 per year.

Mr. Moore (Ferryland) agreed with his colleague and thanked Sir Michael for his remarks. The members for the District did not want the office, and the people of Ferryland did not want it. Why was it to be put there.

Mr. Woodford (Hr. Main) said the replies tabled re the returns and all locations for Harbor Main District were not satisfactory, and demanded more definite information.

In reply to question of Sir Michael Cashin re balances due on salt cargo of S.S. Tuckahoe, the following reply was tabled: Total amount due, \$1,728.00; Messrs. J. T. Swyers, Bona Vista, \$1,672.00; Albert Fradsham, Bay Roberts, \$66.00.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries in reply to question, stated that oil supplied Department was supplied by the Imperial Oil Company and G.M. Barr. The price per gallon was 22 1/2 cents in steel barrels and 26 1/2 cents in wooden barrels and \$3.10 per case.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the remaining orders of the day were deferred.

In reply to Mr. Higgins Hon. the Prime Minister stated no reports on the Humber property were made to the Government.

The House then adjourned until Monday next at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, June 25, 1923.
 The House met at 3:15 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker announced the Internal Economy Committee as follows: The President of the Legislative Council, Hon. R. K. Bishop and George Shea, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and Sir W. F. Coaker.

Hon. the Minister of Finance moved that the motion to move the House into Committee on Supply be deferred.

Stall's Books

Rev. T. Albert Moore, D. D., General Secretary of the Dept. of Social Service and Evangelism of the Meth. Church of Canada, who visited Newfoundland in Sept., 1917, in connection with the Social Congress, says:

"Stall's Books on Avoided Subjects have been standard works for such a long time that it seems almost unnecessary to say a word in their behalf. I believe they have accomplished great good, and are written with care and delicacy, at the same time with sufficient frankness or the modest discussion of these delicate subjects. They are safe books for general reading, especially if from the various books there is proper selection for the youth or adult, man or woman, as the case may be."

"What a Young Man Ought to Know," by Dr. Stall, 269 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid..... \$1.25

"What a Young Woman Ought to Know," by Dr. Emma Drake, 272 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid..... \$1.25

"What a Young Husband Ought to Know," by Dr. Stall, 284 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid..... \$1.25

"What a Young Wife Ought to Know," by Dr. Emma Drake, 293 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid..... \$1.25

Sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price.

THE GUARDIAN OFFICE
 Bay Roberts.

Mr. Higgins and Sir M. P. Cashin gave notice of question.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Industrial Development Resolutions.

Mr. Higgins, Leader of the Opposition said he wanted to approach the subject, feeling that the best possible had been done for Newfoundland and to find out during the discussion if anything further could be done by way of amendments that would further safeguard the interests of the people. The Opposition would offer amendments in Committee that would have only this end in view. These amendments would not destroy the principle of the Bill, but would improve it. He recognized that at the present time everything that could be done should be done to encourage industrial development. Unfortunately, owing to our geographical position we had to offer extra ordinary inducements to encourage the investment of capital, but it was our duty to see that no greater inducements than were absolutely necessary were offered. There is going to be a great demand for paper and with the great United States market open in the near future perhaps we would not need to be so liberal in the future as we have been at present, or were in the past. In the water power we have a substitute for coal which will become more valuable as the years go by.

Under the present resolutions before the chair we were asked to grant valuable concessions, timber areas of vast extent and water power of great value and before we did so it behooved every member of the Legislature to convince himself that we were driving the best bargain obtainable. He (Mr. Higgins) further contended that the Prime Minister in his Manifesto prior to the recent election and quoted as follows:

"The British Government has no desire whatever to press this assistance on the people of Newfoundland if the people fear this industrial development is not necessary or desirable. Nor does the British Government desire to press this offer upon the people of Newfoundland, if they do not believe in the possibilities of their own industrial resources and are not prepared to co-operate with the British Government to the extent of giving a guarantee of construction capital to the same amount as is given by the British taxpayers."

Instead of the British Government going in on equal terms we find that the British Government takes a first mortgage for their share and the Newfoundland Government must be satisfied with a second mortgage. The British Government made sure that their interest was protected.

It did not appear that the Armstrong Whitworth Company would be the operators. A new creating altogether might spring up to run the concern. The only obligation of the Armstrong Company was to see that \$500,000 was found for working capital. It did not look well when so far as the expenditure already undertaken were concerned that the British Government did not put up a single dollar. All the expenditure so far both in England and in Newfoundland had been financed by this Colony. This did not show that what the Prime Minister said to the country about going and in hand was true, it showed he thought, a lack of faith by the British Government. He refuted the idea that the Humber Deal was contingent on the passing of the Railway Deal. The people of this country heard nothing about the two million dollars that had to be paid Reid when the Humber Deal was dangled before the country. Now we are told that the Government wishes to deal with these questions from business viewpoints. It is a business proposition they say. He was sorry that the Government had seen fit to treat it not as a business proposition but as a political proposition from beginning to end. The contract was finished when the Prime Minister came back from the Old Country last December. Why was not the House called together and the contract put through. Then it might have been treated as a business proposition, but it would not suit the ends of the Prime Minister if that were done. The people were eager for work and this Humber employment was held out as a scheme to satisfy them. But there was not a jot or tittle of evidence to show that the Humber Deal was contingent upon the passing of the Railway Deal. He was not going, therefore, to discuss the latter in conjunction with the former for than to ask

the Prime Minister who he had in mind to manage the railway. Certain by some negotiations had gone on and if the Premier's Manifesto was to be believed the negotiations were finalized.

A day or two ago the Prime Minister had told the House that no person had yet been found to operate the railway, and the Government would have to operate it for the next two or three months. It was strange that one statement should so flatly contradict the other. The Government has no report as to the timber areas. He did not question the reports of Mr. Scott or Mr. Powell, but these men were not servants of the Government. Before a Government guarantee was given it would be only natural to satisfy oneself with authentic reports. He believed that the principle of a guarantee should also carry with it the principle of a sharing of the profits. He dismissed as worthless the royalty clause. The only revenue Newfoundland land could expect to get out of it was that derived from the employment of the industry gave. The Humber enterprise at Grand Falls were only exempted from Municipal taxation, but this concern is exempted in perpetuity from Municipal, Income and business Profits taxes. Why was that? The former Company did not ask for a guarantee, this Company has done so. The former Company only got a twenty year exemption from paying duty on imported material; this company is granted that concession forever.

Amendments would be suggested to be that some time the Railway would have to be electrified, it would be advisable to have the use of that great amount of surplus power. He would discuss the several clauses as he went along in greater detail and would move amendments which would, he thought, be acceptable to the country.

Mr. Downey (St. George's) contended that the Humber proposition was vitally connected with the passing of the Railway deal.

This Company is getting concessions that other people did not dream of asking for. The tourist traffic was a very important item for the West Coast, and he saw no clause which protected that industry the same as in the Harmsworth agreement. An amendment would all so be sought under that head. He also noticed that out of the 240,000 horsepower it was now only proposed to use 90,000, and he asked that the other 150,000 be conserved.

He advised the Government not to hesitate one moment in taking the Railway over. He knew the majority of the members did not agree with him, but it was his firm conviction nevertheless. Asked by Mr. Higgins if he considered the past three years of Government control and operation a success he replied that the unsuccessful operation was due in a great measure that there were conflicting interests and nobody appeared to have absolute control. Under such dual management success was impossible.

Mr. Sullivan (Placentia and St. Mary's) congratulated the Prime Minister on the splendid biography of the Armstrong Whitworth Company that he favored the House with in his recent speech. It was common knowledge as to where he stood on this question. He had pledged himself to support the Humber proposition, and he intended to do so. The British Government had agreed to guarantee the principal and interest of nine million dollars, and he was prepared to take the same chance as far as Newfoundland was concerned. The amendments would not destroy the principle of the Bill. The criticism they would offer would be constructive and not destructive. The Prime Minister went to the country on May 3rd with the Humber development the principal plank in his platform.

The Opposition pledged themselves to support this measure, but it is not their job to put it through. He was prepared to carry out his pledge provided his constituents were not discriminated against and get their share of work. He did not believe the fishing industry was able in future to entirely care for our people. Contrast the condition of our people today with four or five years ago, when they were prosperous and happy. They are in a far different condition today. Hence industrial development was absolutely necessary. There is a lot of preliminary work that can be done. People who cannot get supplies need work. Why not put on men to work on the ten and a half miles of railway that must be made across the lowlands which will be flooded when the dam is completed. There are some men working there already, but there is room for many more. Railway sidings are re

Continued on page 3.

THE GUARDIAN needs more subscribers. We want two or three hundred more in Bay Roberts and vicinity. We also want our friends in the United States and Canada to send us along additional subscriptions. Will you help—NOW?



THE REAL SPRING TONIC

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Giving strength and energy to the most delicate persons, this great medicine, is daily becoming more favourably known everywhere. In Bay Roberts and vicinity, it is possible to get Dr. Chase's Nerve Food from any Drug Gist or Dealer.

For a Good Spring Tonic, take
 DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD
GERALD S. DOYLE, St. John's, Distributor

Hard Work Means Success

There never was a goal worth getting but you must work to attain. You must suffer and bleed for it, cling to your creed for it. Fail and go at it again.

Success is no whim of the moment, no crown for the indolent brow. You must battle and try for it, offer to die for it; Lose it yet win it somehow.

The Pathway to glory is rugged, and many the heart-aches you'll know. He who seeks to be master must rise from disaster. Must take as he giveth the blow.

There's no royal highway to splendour, no short cut to fortune or fame. You must fearlessly fight for it, dare to be right for it, Fail, yet playing the game.

The test of man's merit is trouble, the proof of his work is distress. Much as you long for it, man must be strong for it. Work is the door to success.

HEALTH Is the greatest blessing in the world

If you are HEALTHY you can work hard but not otherwise. HARD WORK means SUCCESS but you will NEVER be able to work very hard without HEALTH and STRENGTH. If you require HEALTH and STRENGTH use

Brick's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil
PRICE \$1.20 BOTTLE
Dr. F. Stafford & Son
 Wholesale, Retail Chemists and Druggists
 St. John's, Newfoundland

NOTICE

To Owners and Masters of British Ships

The attention of Owners and Masters of British Ships is called to the 74th 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 His 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. LeMESSURIER,
 Registrar of Shipping

Real Economy
 The House Wife knows that it is Economical in every sense of the word when she uses



W. A. Munn, Wholesale Agent

Monday, June 29, 1923.



RULES FOR Making Cod Liver Oil For the Guidance of Manufacturers

- 1st. The manager in charge of factory must see that the livers are fresh; that all brown or poor livers are thrown out; that there is no gall bladder attached to any livers.
 - 2nd. The good livers must then be washed in a tub of clean fresh water.
 - 3rd. The pan in which the livers are boiled must be perfectly clean inside, before any livers are placed in it.
 - 4th. Before you start to boil any livers, you must have sufficient steam.
 - 5th. Turn on the steam, and use as much as you need to have the quantity of livers you have in your pan. Boil until the white foam floats off (which will take about thirty minutes.) Don't forget to stir the livers, and see that those in the bottom and those around the sides are brought into direct contact with the steam all the time.
 - 6th. Turn the steam off, and allow all to settle, not exceeding five minutes, according to capacity of liver boiler.
 - 7th. Then you dip all the oil you can get, which is the finest white oil. Put this oil in a cooling tank made of galvanized iron, and let the oil remain there till next morning. Don't forget to put a lining cloth over the cooling tank before you put any oil in, so that it will catch any bits of blubber; allow to remain 12 or 14 hours, longer if possible, then dip from cooling tank and strain through a blue calico bag, inside bag to be one inch smaller all around; then strain into a tin shute under the bags, the shute to be at the end of the shute with a funnel, to lead oil into casks, which funnel to be covered with cheese cloth.
 - 8th. When you have dipped the finest oil from the top of the boiler pan, take all the blubber from the pan while it is warm, and use it for medicinal purposes.
 - 9th. Then clean your liver pan with warm water and washing water. Have it bright and clean for the next boiling.
 - 10th. Every bag, cloth, tank, funnel and pan, must be washed with warm water, soap and water. Soda must not be used.
- The best results for medicinal oil can only be obtained by the use of tin barrels. Wooden packages generally make the oil dark, and destroy its fine flavor. Keep all oil in barrels in a cool place, and covered from the sun.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
St. John's.



REGULATIONS For Salting Scotch Pack Herring

- One barrel salt to five and a half barrels herring—Large Fulls.
One barrel salt to six barrels herring—Medium Fulls.
One barrel salt to six and a half barrels herring—Matt Fulls.
- This amount of salt is for dredging and laying on rows only. It does not take into account that put on the herring before gibbing.
- All salt falling off herring in rousing tubs is put on rows as you pack unless very dirty or scaly; in that case, you have to make up the same amount, or otherwise you could not have any fixed salt on salt.
- Matt Fulls 10½ inches long Milt or roe
Medium Fulls. 11½ inches long Milt or roe
Large Fulls 12½ inches long and upwards. Milt or roe
Medium Filling... 11½ inches long and upward
Large Filling 12½ inches long and upwards
- Filling Fish may be branded as Scotch Cure without the Crown Brand
- No drowned, stale, or scaleless herring can be used as Scotch pack, nor herring in half frozen state.
- The root cause of light salting is to come as near as possible to the pleasing of the palate of the consumer; and if we bear in mind that over three-fourths of all Scotch-Pack Herring are consumed as a picnic before the mid-day meal, just as they come out of the barrel, without any fire cooking, we can see the reason at a glance for the light salting. The herring is dressed by the head and the tail being cut off, the main bone taken out. It is then cut into squares of about one inch, and is served with vinegar and other condiments. This gives power to the stomach to digest the following meal and keeps the consumer in the best of health.
- People with bad stomachs please note that the art of cooking and eating right is just as essential as the art of curing; and based on the best medical directions, and with the chemical analysis of the constituent parts of herring as a food ever kept before the consumer, we need not be surprised that the people who eat most herring are the most healthy and efficient.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
St. John's

For Sale

Parcel of Land in Bay Roberts; also Dwelling House in Convent Road, to be removed from land; Moving Picture Machine, Gas Light and Fills; Aerated Water Plant, suitable for an outport; one Sleigh. For particulars apply at this office.

R. GORDON BRADLEY, LL.B.,
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.
RENOUE BUILDING,
Duckworth Street,
ST. JOHN'S.
P. O. BOX 1270.

Continued from page 2.

quired at each end of this new section and sidings are also required at the dam site and at the canal. A water supply line could be opened up for a distance of two and a half miles at Corner Brook. Sewerage systems will have to be made also at Corner Brook and more sidings will be required at the Quarry which should also be opened up so that the crushed rock necessary for the construction of the buildings and main dam would be available when required. A lime stone quarry is also needed for the plant, and sidings will also be needed there.

He pointed out to the Committee that 380 pounds of limestone would be required in making a ton of sulphite. The amount of sulphite required would be about 40,000 tons annually. This means that 12,000 tons of limestone will be used at the plant annually to make sulphuric acid. This in other words would be 600 carloads of 20 tons each. This limestone would be obtained in the Humber not many miles from the mill site. The season is slipping away and this is the time when the contractors should have every man available working on the job. It was no use to tell him they were waiting for steam shovels.

He had abundant faith in the soundness of the undertaking to believe that we would never be called upon to pay a penny for the guarantee. Paper, he said, can be made in Newfoundland cheaper than anywhere else, and considering everything he thought that the very worst that could happen would be a very substantial profit per annum for the Company. As regards the water powers he did not for one moment believe that the Armstrong Company would accept a report from any group of engineers unless they were absolutely reliable. As to the timber area one asks what is its extent? What number of cords per acre will it yield, and in how many years will a mill of 400 tons capacity per year be assured of sufficient wood supply? He was quite confident from his own experience that there was sufficient on the property to assure a fifty years operation. All the Government had to be assured of was a twenty years supply or that 3,600,000 cords are now on the land.

As the satisfactory marketing of news print, he felt that in the immediate future the lowest selling price would be in the neighborhood of \$75.00 per ton and in five years and administration. He has absolute control of the plant which he at present manages and is not only responsible for the production of paper, but also for the selling organization. Mr. Slader's appointment has been approved by the Trade Facilities Committee and by the Newfoundland Government.

Mr. Hunt (St. John's West) said in speaking to the resolutions he wished to deal with them as a business proposition only and not from the standpoint of party politics, and while he agreed in general with the resolutions they should not be accepted unless the amendments suggested by the Opposition were accepted. In a general way the people had expressed themselves as prepared to accept the contract; but the people did not know that the security to be given by the Company to this country was a second mortgage. It was not until the House met that we received definite information that the English guarantee would be preferable to ours. If the project proves a failure our security will be valueless; if successful the question whether we hold a 1st or 2nd mortgage will not be material. There was no thing, as far as he could see, that connected up this project with the Railway Deal. They had to be treated separately. He could not vote for the latter under any consideration, and neither could he vote for the former as it stood. Amendments had to be made before he could accept the principle that a corporation should be exempted from taxation forever. Sir William Coaker had made the same statement in 1915, yet to day he is prepared to turn right against his convictions of 1915. Then there was nothing to prevent the Company procuring cheap labor other than that of Newfoundland. There should be a minimum wage clause inserted. He hoped that a clause would be introduced preventing the

introduction of cheap foreign labor on the West Coast. As to the general policy of encouraging capitalists to come in there can be no difference of opinion and pioneers should be given every reasonable concession but we must not seek capital as a bankrupt country when we possess a splendid future. The amendments suggested were essential for the proper safe guarding of the country's interests. Like all other members he hoped that the industry these resolutions created would prove profitable to those associated with it as well as to the Colony.

Mr. Moore (Cabboncar) said as far as he was concerned he believed he owed his election, and others like him, to the pledge that if elected he would see the Humber Deal put through. But this pledge was that a better Deal could be secured for the country by the Opposition than that now before the chair. The amendments of the Opposition if accepted would satisfy him. He advocated an amendment providing against cheap labor, he meant unskilled labor, as the journeymen would look out for their end of it. As regards the Railway Deal he was absolutely against it. He did not cavil over the amount to be paid the Reid Company, but he was absolutely against the Government having to operate the road. If they made no better job of running the road than did the departmental heads in running their departments then a pretty poor job they would make of it.

He hoped soon we would be seeing the five thousand men go on the Humber that were promised work one week after Sir Richard Squires was re-elected to power.

Mr. Vinnicombe (St. John's East) said he was a supporter of the Humber proposition, but there was one part of the agreement which needed amendment, that which related to exemption from taxation in perpetuity. He did not mind allowing the Company to be exempted for 5 or 10 years. He would support the Humber resolutions, but if the railway bill providing for the payment of \$2,000,000 to Reids was to be tacked on to it then he would not support it.

Mr. P. J. Cashin (Ferryland) said he owed it to Ferryland to declare his position which was against the Humber Deal as it stands and flatly against the Railway Deal. Newfoundland, he said, was getting the wrong end of the deal. The Government were not sincere when they went to the country. Nothing was mentioned then about a second mortgage. He contended that our present public debt is over \$60,000,000, and with the guarantee of interest and principal for the Armstrong Company \$10 million dollars, Newfoundland became responsible for a debt of \$70 million dollars.

The people were fleeced by guarantees for fishery supplies in 1921. Right opposite him in the House was a member who had taken thousands of dollars from the Government in 1921 for fishery supplies and as yet had not paid back one cent. How could we have a free parliament. He hoped the House in considering the resolutions would pay special attention to the clauses dealing with the employment of labor and the exemption of taxes, and with other members wished sincerely that the undertaking would be a benefit to the country.

Mr. Higgins: Mr. Chairman certain amendments have been tabled and they meet practically all our demands.

Hon. the Prime Minister suggested that the Chairman leave the chair until 8 o'clock so that the Government may consider the amendments.

The House re-assembled at 8 p.m. when the Prime Minister announced that the Government accepted the amendments of the Opposition with some minor changes. The resolutions were then read. The matter of the exemption from taxation clause, which Mr. Higgins asked to have terminate on June 30th, 1923, and the matter of a minimum wage, will be further discussed when the Bill comes up for second reading.

Mr. Speaker Resumed the Chair
The Chairman of Committee reported the Resolutions had passed with some amendments.

"An Act further to amend the Act 6 George V. 1915 Chapter Four entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of a contract, with the Newfoundland Products Corporation Ltd.'" was introduced and read a first time, and will be read a second time to-morrow. The remaining orders were deferred.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice of a bill to amend the Act entitled "Of the Auditing of Public Accounts."

Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries gave notice of an amendment to "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding."

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

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

Monday, June 29, 1923.
The House met at 3.15 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hunt (St. John's West) presented a petition signed by M. Bennett, S. Viscount and H. Hanniford dealing with the unemployment situation in St. John's. Sir Michael Cashin supported the petition. Hon. the Leader of the Opposition supported the petition. Mr. F. Cashin, Mr. J. Moore and Mr. F. F. Moore gave notice of questions.

Reply to Mr. Cashin's question if fire wardens had been appointed on other branches of the railway except Ferryland, Hon. the Prime Minister said he had no knowledge of any fire wardens having been appointed anywhere in Newfoundland such appointments are matters of Departmental detail.

The Prime Minister introduced a bill to amend the Audit Act read a first time.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries introduced a bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of shipbuilding read a first time.

The Nfld. Products Corporation bill was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday next.

(To be continued.)

LUCY GRAHAM'S SECRET

(Continued.)

"As to his ever falling in love" thought the young lady sometimes, "the idea is preposterous. If all the divinites on earth were ranged before him, waiting for his sultanship to throw the handkerchief, he would only lift his eyebrows to the middle of his forehead, and tell them to scramble for it."

But for once in his life Robert was almost enthusiastic.

"She's the prettiest little creature you ever saw in your life, George," he cried, when the carriage had driven off and he returned to his friend. "Such blue eyes, such ringlets, such a ravishing smile, such a fairy-like bonnet—all a tremble with heart's ease and dewy spangles, shining out of a cloud of gauze. George Talboys I feel like the hero of a French novel: I am falling in love with my aunt."

The widower only sighed and puffed his cigar fiercely out of the open window. Perhaps he was thinking of that far-away time—little better than five years ago, in fact; but such an age gone by to him—when he first met the woman for whom he had worn cravat round his hat three days before. The returned, all those old unforgettably feelings; they came back with the scene of their birth-place. Again he lounged with his brother officers upon the shabby pier at the dreary band with a cornet that was a note and a half flat.

Again he heard the old operative airs, and again she came tripping toward him, leaning on her old father's arm, and pretending (with such a delicious charming, serio-comic pretense) to be listening to the music, and quite unaware of the admiration of half a dozen open-mouthed cavalry officers. Again the old fancy came back that she was something too beautiful for earth, or earthly uses and that to approach her was to walk in a higher atmosphere and to breathe a purer air. An since this she had been his wife, and the mother of his child. Se lay in the little churchyard at Ventnor, and only a year ago he had given the order for her tombstone. A few slow, silent tears dropped upon his waistcoat as he thought of these things in the quiet darkening room.

Lady Audley was to be exhausted when she reached home, that she cursed herself from the dinner-table, and retired at once to her dressing-room attended by her maid, Phoebe Marks.

She was a little capricious in her conduct to this maid—sometimes very confidential, sometimes rather reserved; but she was a liberal mistress and the girl had every reason to be satisfied with her situation.

This evening, in spite of her fatigue, she was in extremely high spirits, and gave an animated account of the races, and the company present at them.

"I am tired to death, though, Phoebe," she said by-and-by. "I am afraid I must look a perfect fright, after a day in the hot sun."

There were lighted candles on each side of the glass before which Lady Audley was standing unfastening her dress. She looked full at her maid as she spoke, her blue eyes clear and bright, and the rosy childish lips puckered into an arch smile.

(To be continued.)

C. & A. DAWE

Our Prices and Qualities are Right for Provisions, Groceries and Dry Goods.

WE HAVE LATELY IMPORTED A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND MEN, AND OFFER YOU A WIDE RANGE OF FOOTWEAR TO SELECT FROM. ALL THESE



Boots are guaranteed BY THE MANUFACTURERS. WE HAVE ALSO LOTS OF LOCAL MANUFACTURED BOOTS AT RIGHT PRICES. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

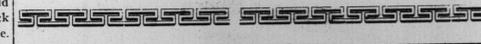
The latest thing in Ladies' Winter Footwear is the CAVALIER GAITER. We have them in Black and Tan, all sizes. They are stylish and the quality is reliable. The price is Right at \$7.50



Your Satisfaction our First Thought.

VICTOR FLOUR

Sold by JOHN PARSONS



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.

H. Maxwell Dawe
SUB-AGENT AT BAY ROBERTS.
Bowring Bros. Ltd., St. John's, Nfld
AGENTS for NEWFOUNDLAND.

Department of Agriculture and Mines

SEEDS

The usual stocks of FRESH SEEDS have arrived and are for Sale at the Department Seed Room.

Albert J. Bayly,
Secretary for Agriculture

PERSONAL.

Miss Vera Crane, of St. John's, is here on holidays and is the guest of Mrs. A. Fradsham.

Mrs. Robert Hollett who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Bradbury, returned to her home at Burin on Friday last. She was accompanied by Miss R. Hannaford.

Miss Gladys Grimes, stenographer in the Inspector General's Dept., St. John's, is spending her vacation with friends in this town.

Mr. William J. Mercer, who has been in charge of the S. A. school at Grand Bank, is spending his holiday's with his parents, in this town. In September he will teach in the S. A. school at Cambou.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Annual Salvation Army Sunday School Picnic, which was postponed from Wednesday to Thursday last was held on Calpin's Farm. The day was delightful and children and teachers thoroughly enjoyed the outing.

The Meth. Garden Party which was advertised for Wednesday, August 8th, was postponed owing to unfavorable weather. Thursday was more favorable and the Garden Party was a great success. It was continued in Snowden Hall on Friday night.

Mr. James Baggs received a message from Vancouver, B. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 8th, stating his eldest sister, Mrs. James Russell, formerly of Bay Roberts, had passed away. The late Mrs. Russell (nee Miss Mary A. Baggs) left here about 15 years ago. She leaves her husband, five brothers and one sister to mourn their sad loss.

For Sale

FORD TOURING MOTOR CAR, with set of new tires. Apply to C. E. Russell, Guardian Office.

LUMBER AND FINISH

When in need of any give us a call. ON HAND. P. and T. Board, Rough Board, Dressed Clapboard, Shingles, Palings, 2 and 3 inch Framing, Fancy Ceiling, Mouldings, Door and Window Facing, Stair Rail, Felt Moulding, Glass Moulding, Slabs suitable for fencing, etc. SPECIAL — Slabs for Kindling, \$1.90 per load.

Bowering's Mill

COLEY'S POINT

NUCOA

IN NEWFOUNDLAND. We take pleasure in announcing appointment of

Soper & Moore

as exclusive distributors of Nucoa for all Newfoundland.

Order from your Grocer; he has it.

NUCOA is packed in One pound Cartons - 30 lbs to case Two " " - 60 lbs to case Five " " - 60 lbs to case

THE NUCOA BUTTER CO.

NUCOA "The Wholesome... for Bread"

SOPER & MOORE Wholesale Grocers St. John's, N.F.

Just Landed

Ex S. S. EDMUND DONALD

900 tons Best North Sydney SCREENED COAL.

THE Avalon Coal Co. LIMITED BAY ROBERTS

THE GUARDIAN.

C. E. Russell - Proprietor

Issued every Saturday from the office of publication, Water St. Bay Roberts, subscriptions (post free) to any part of Nfld. \$1.00 per year. To Canada, United States, Great Britain, etc. \$1.50 per year, postpaid. 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 prices quoted for six or twelve months.

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

Birth and Marriage Notices 50 cents per insertion. Notices of Thanks and Lists of Presents, \$1.00.

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

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

Bay Roberts, Friday, Aug. 10, 1923.

A CASE OF DRESS UP OR GET OUT

Down in York State there is a very brave man by the name of Stevens. He is the president of the Westchester Title and Trust Company, and as such is the employer of a large number of bright young women. One day recently, he sat looking them over. Stevens took stock, so to speak, and came to the conclusion that his eighty beauties didn't have enough on. So it was that he picked out what looked like the worst case, or was it the best. In any event he told the girl to go right home to her mother, garner some notes and put them on. This was to be beginning of dress reform in the office of the Title and Trust Company at White Plains, N. Y.

Little girls and big ones, blondes and brunettes, tried to explain to the boss that nearly all the frocks and sweaters are sleeveless this year, but it did no good. Mr. Stevens, hard hearted man that he is said that such attire, no sleeves and low neck, might be all right for ball rooms, but he was not, as it happened, running ball, but rather a business office. It was intimated to each and every one of the eighty that if they expected to continue their employment with the Title and Trust Company, they must "dress in a manner becoming a business office." And up to date they have obeyed the mandate.

OUTPORT RIGHTS AND RECOGNITION.

For the past 14 years The Guardian has stood for outport rights and recognition. We have done this because we believed there was a need for such a stand. We have done it because it will tend, in our opinion, and we have had this opinion confirmed already, to the development of outport sentiment and opinion. The outports have, to a large extent, been merely lookers on. The capital city of St. John's has been really the stage; its citizens the actors, while in the outports have been content to be merely the audience.

True it is that once in a while an outport person gets an important position in the city, but he is no sooner there when he is swallowed up, so to speak, in the life of that city, and almost immediately he begins to see everything from the city's standpoint alone.

As we see it, Newfoundlanders need to advance along lines which more nearly approach our responsibilities as citizens of a State having Responsible and Representative government.

But how often does one hear the expression that we are not capable of governing ourselves. Well, what about it? Is it so? If it is so, what are we going to do about it? Go back to a Crown Colony? It is idle to talk about this. And so it is just as well to make up our minds that we have got to tackle the problems of Responsible Government and learn something more than we know now about it. And after learning it practice what we learn.

The men whom we elect to be OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GOVERNMENT should endeavor always to carry out their election promises and look out for the interests and needs of THEIR CONSTITUENTS. They need to be careful about the powerful influences abroad in the Capital, where they spend much of their time. We need not enumerate the many ways in which these influences are exerted. They are known to many. Our advice to our outport representatives is, Keep your ears close to the ground of public opinion if you wish to receive a record of the public tremor.

Funeral of the late Dr. Whelan

The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Whelan, who passed away while carrying out his duties as a missionary to the natives of the Labrador coast, were brought to North River by the S.S. Sebastopol on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7th. On arrival the body was taken to the Parish Church where the remains lay in state until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, when the funeral took place.

During Tuesday and Wednesday, from far and near people of all classes and creeds made their way to the Church to gaze, for the last time, on the face of one who was ever their friend.

On Wednesday at 11 a.m., Requiem High Mass and office was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Murphy, with the Rev. Fr. Ashley as Deacon, Rev. Fr. Dwyer, sub-Deacon, and Rev. Fr. Casey, Master of Ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Fitzgerald, the Panegyric was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, of Carbonear, Vicar-General of the Diocese. In beautiful and impressive language the Monsignor dealt with the life and labors of the deceased, urging upon all as far as possible to follow his example. The fact that we must all die; the uncertainty of life, and the importance of being prepared when the call came were impressed on the large and representative congregation present.

The cortege following the remains reached almost from the church to the cemetery. Many prominent citizens were in the procession, which proceeded to the graveside in the following order: Acolytes with cross and candles, priests, the funeral cortege, relatives, Knights of Columbus, including representatives from Dalton, Terra Nova, Conception, Notre Dame and Avalon Councils. A guard of honor from these Councils also acted as pall-bearers. The casket was covered with beautiful wreaths from the K. of C. Councils, schools, children, parishioners and friends of the deceased.

In public life Dr. Whelan's ambition was for the uplifting and betterment of all those he came in contact with. In private life those who knew him best can say of him, "He was one of the biggest souls that ever lived." And who can doubt the greeting of the Master, "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, My brethren, ye did it unto Me!"

A pathetic sight at the funeral was the aged father of the deceased who, despite his 83 years, followed the remains of his beloved son to its last resting place. His sorrowing sister, Mrs. J. M. Curran, of Gambia, also saw the earth close over him they loved so well.

Among those who attended from the city and nearby places were the following:—Sir M. P. Cashin, Sir P. T. McGrath, Sir J. C. Crosbie, Dr. J. A. Robinson, Messrs. W. J. Higgins, N. J. Vinnicombe, W. J. Walsh, Rev. H. V. Whitehouse, Magistrate Thompson, J. S. Currie, A. E. Hickman, J. J. Duff, Dr. Mooney, J. C. Champ-lain, P. C. Archibald, John Casey, J. P. M. S. Sullivan, James Moore and many others.

Heed the Old Proverb

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JOURNAL OF REV. HENRY GORDON

CARTWRIGHT, LABRADOR

Continued.

Saturday, Dec. 14th.

Paradise, once the largest settlement in the bay, is a veritable city of the dead. Many of the people are still sick. Not a sign of life is to be seen anywhere on the river. After breakfast, I started off on a tour round the houses. The first place I made for was Mountaineer Cove. There was once four families living here. I found the remains of one. All the rest were dead. Five little children (the oldest only eleven years old) were left all alone in one of the houses. When I went in the poor little creatures were huddled up round the stove in the most appalling fright that I have seen for years. They had been living like this for over a week. No one could go to them, because no one was able. Four people had died in the house. For weeks during the sickness, the house had been left to look after itself. On a sack behind the stove lay a baby girl. The oldest boy told me that she was very sick, and had been so for some time. "Have you had your breakfast, Jimmy?" I asked. "No sir, not yet," he replied; "the bread is still froze."

And I noticed for the first time that one of the youngsters was holding the bread, as black as coal, against the stove to thaw it out. The children were happy enough. It was probably a huge picnic to them, but a few weeks of such an animal existence would degrade them for a long time. I made arrangements for the neighbours to take them in, one in each house, till I was able to get in touch with some of their relatives. From house to house I had to listen to the same sad tales. One's nerves find the strain very exacting.

Sunday, Dec. 15th.

Snowing steadily, several feet on the ice. In the morning I called a meeting of all the men who were able to get around, and discussed with them the advisability of destroying the houses in Mountaineer Cove. After dinner we formed up a small procession and visited every grave. I read the funeral service over all. As the graves were scattered all over the river we must have walked a good three miles before we got round everywhere. I think everybody felt happier when it was done. Monday, Dec. 16th.

Turned out at 5.0. Clear moonlit sky and air mild. Set off for home at 6.0. Soon found the going bad after the big fall of snow. Turk was not so ready to trot now as he was a few days ago. As he seemed to be making hard work of it, I put a spare harness round myself and haul ed with him. The old hump then deliberately slacked off and tried to give me the heavy end. We eventually got along better together and our load came along well. Halfway down the bay Tom Heard overtook us. We joined forces as far as Long stretch, which we reached about 4.30, and where I stayed on a bit. It was getting dark as I reached the bight at Cartwright. Just as we were going to take the bank up to the Parsonage Mr. Parsons met me with the news that Mrs. Payne was dying. I went straight to the house and was just in time to see her before she passed away. I felt very sorry to see the last of her, for she has always been a great help to me both in the Parsonage and in the Church. In the evening, the first news arrived from the Strand Shore district. Seven were dead, and two more expected to die. From North River again, sad news had arrived. Three more had died. This makes thirteen out of twenty-two people in that place. From the Strand Shore came a tale of extraordinary suffering. Herbert Earl, his wife, and two little children live at a place called Cape Porcu-

rine, ten miles from the nearest house. Early in November, the man died. They were out of all "grub" for some days before any of them were taken sick. Herbert was expected in Cartwright at the end of October. After his death, the poor woman and her little ones fought a long and hard battle with starvation. For a time they were able to get mussels from the shoals, also seaweed and even cast-up jelly fish, but as the ice came in, this source of supply was stopped. The little girl not fight it out and died about the middle of the month. The woman and her boy struggled on, living on anything that they could get hold of. One of their wretched dogs starved to death, and they actually devoured it. It was the first week in December before any one got to them, and only just in time. Added to their other tortures, one wonders what it must have meant to the poor people to live on in the house with the two dead bodies still in the only bunk!

Tuesday, Dec. 17th.

Took us the whole day to prepare the grave for Mrs. Payne. Halfway down, we struck a huge boulder, and had to enlarge the grave to avoid it. It was late before we were ready, in fact, it was by the light of the moon that we performed the ceremony. Started in on the usual grind of wood and water. If one misses a single day, the penalty has to be paid. I am all alone again now.

(To be continued.)

"I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace, But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease."

THE LAUGH LINE

Mr. Youngwed—"This pudding is—pardon me—perfectly dreadful."

Mrs. Youngwed—"I'm sorry, dear but the fact is the recipe was given me by a friend, and her handwriting is simply atrocious."

Enemy (at the manoeuvres)—"You are my prisoner." Sergeant Binks—"Nonsense! How did you get here?"

Enemy—"Over that bridge." Sergeant Binks—"Then, my dear fellow, you are drowned. We blew up that bridge yesterday."

"Johnny, you must comb your hair before you come to school." "I ain't got no comb." "Borrow your father's." "Father ain't got no comb, either." "Doesn't he comb his hair?" "He ain't no hair."

William Ann (to blind beggar)—"Poor man, how do you tell when it is time for you to grope your way home?"

Blind Man—"By the heat of the sun kind sir."

William A.—"But suppose the sun is under the cloud."

Blind Man—"I sneak behind that bush, an' have a peep at me ticker."

Property man (to theatrical manager)—"Sorry, guv'nor, we haven't got any jewels for the great burlesque scene."

"Oh, well, run around and get a shilling's worth at the penny bazaar."

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