

The Guardian.

VOL 11, NO. 1

To U.S. \$1.50 A YEAR.

1916

BAY ROBERTS, NFLD., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

What of Our Heroes?

Some of the boys who fought for us, suffered for us, and risked life and limb for us, have returned home during the past year. Others are arriving now and then, and more are to follow. Are we making any practical effort to show our real appreciation of their services? Then there is the consideration of a suitable Memorial to our fallen heroes, to those who sailed their loyalty and love of King and Country and Right by their lives. It is time to be up and doing. Are we going to sit idle by while others elsewhere in this and in other countries are considering these matters. We would suggest to our returned naval men and soldiers to organize a Bay Roberts branch of the Great War Veterans' Association. By this means they will be able to place any demands or proposals as a body before the proper authorities, and let all the public-spirited and loyal citizens of this section give them all necessary assistance.

Mrs. Abram Squires of Coley's Pt. was terribly burned about her body some time ago, but hopes are entertained for her recovery, though it will not be complete. This case alone pleads very strongly for a local hospital.

Room for St. John's patients in the General Hospital, but "it is useless to send outpatients for some weeks to come." This is practically the Health Department's announcement in the Advocate on Wednesday.

Bennett's High Island, Wesleyville Harbor Newfoundland.

Notice to Mariners

No. 6 of 1918.

Broad Cove Point, Port au Port Bay, Light Established

POSITION—On the Eastern Point of entrance to Broad Cove, South Side of Port-au-Port Bay.

Longitude 58. 37. 30. W. Latitude 48. 45. 55. N.

CHARACTER—A Flashing White Acetylene Gas Light giving 20 flashes per minute, thus:

PERIODS—Light 0.3 sec. Dark 2.7 sec. Light 0.3 sec. Dark 2.6 sec.

ELEVATION—Height of light from high water to focal plane 134 feet. Height of structure from base to top of lantern 18 feet.

STRUCTURE—A square open wood framework with sloping sides painted White, Lantern painted Red.

REMARKS—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

J. G. Stone, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 6th, 1918. Oct 18, 31

Newfoundland, Notice to Mariners

No. 5 of 1918.

Little Denier Island, Bonavista Bay

Lat. 48° 41' 05" N. Lon. 58° 34' 40" W.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Revolving Light at Little Denier Island giving single flashes at intervals of 30 seconds is temporarily discontinued. During its stoppage an Occulting Light will be exhibited, giving alternate periods of 5 seconds light and 5 seconds dark.

Due notice will be given when the Revolving Light is re-established.

J. G. Stone, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 27, 1918. Oct 18, 31

THE GUARDIAN.

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

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 25 cents per insertion. Notes of Thanks and Lists of Presents, 50 cents.

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, JAN. 24, 1919.

Local Hospital and Board of Health

Citizens Should Demand Better Conditions

The influenza and smallpox epidemic prevalent in this section must forcibly remind every citizen of the need of a local hospital for the treatment of those afflicted, especially those with very little or no help or accommodation in their homes.

And every citizen must also be aware of the fact that the present Board of Health for this end of the District, composed only of Judge Oke, is entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory for the needs of this section.

The relegating to one man, residing 10 miles away, of the entire supervision and control of the public health of the whole district is absolutely unsatisfactory to the people of this section. Even were he devoting his time exclusively to this matter it would not be good enough.

Nor was it necessary for this epidemic to occur to bring the need of a local hospital to our attention, for any person with ordinary intelligence can see it. The question is, What are we going to do about it?

The outport people have been denied this blessing for years. That is the case even when the matter has been taken up by outport citizens. Deputations have waited on the Government in the past asking for this right, only to be refused or put off until a later date.

Take Mr. Grace. The public-spirited citizens of that town have had quite a sum of money as the nucleus of a fund for that purpose for the past 8 or 10 years. They have appealed to the "powers that be" time and again, but nothing has been done.

What chance, therefore, is there for citizens of any other outport community to have their request granted, especially when their citizens have done nothing to compare with the efforts of the Harbor Grazeians?

The thing that strikes us as being most unfair and unconstitutional is that one lot of taxpayers can get all their requirements re hospital facilities satisfied because they happen to live in St. John's, while the rest of us have to be content with nothing.

Take the influenza epidemic or any other contagious disease in St. John's. The Fever Hospital is there with nurses, attendants, beds, medicine, etc., ready for those afflicted. If it is not large enough thousands of dollars are spent adding "wings" to it. There is always money to be found by the Government to add "wings" or build anything in St. John's, even a museum where the mummies are kept. If the Fever Hospital becomes too small the Seaman's Institute is fitted up.

Take the outport sick or injured having to go to the St. John's General Hospital. Consider the difficulties and sufferings caused the sick ones having to travel by boat or train sometimes at a distance of hundreds of miles. And then, arriving in St. John's, to be compelled to wait around in

boarding houses sometimes for weeks at a time. This is not good enough for the 20th century.

All these conditions are well known to our public men and representatives. The facts are as clear as daylight. We have been treated disgracefully. We and our children have suffered and died simply because hospital facilities have been denied us while these facilities are granted St. John's.

Newfoundlanders have not attempted Bolshevik methods in order that they may obtain their rights. They have not even used strong constitutional means to this end. They have instead trusted their duly elected representatives to see that they got a square deal. Have we got that? We pay our proportional share of taxes, but what do we get in return? Electric lights on the streets of St. John's when we go there. Hospital accommodation if we can manage to travel there, and fire protection if we go there and board or permanently reside.

Considering these things, and many others if we had the time and space, we ask, What are the 30 outport members in the Government doing? And more particularly we ask, What are the three members for Mr. Grace District doing in connection with the questions above-mentioned? Are they interesting themselves at all except in some trivial ordinary thing. In this end of the district we even haven't as much as seen our member for the past four or five years. Is that good enough?

We do not blame the citizens of St. John's for getting all they can get. What we complain of is that outport taxpayers and citizens do not get their just share of public improvements and facilities.

Read the report of the meetings of the St. John's Municipal Council and see what Dr. Tait is wanting from the Government out of the general revenue.

Think of the cases of sickness and accidents that have come under your own notice, and the many times to your own knowledge, a cottage hospital within easy reach would have been the means of saving life.

Notwithstanding the buildings already erected by the government for the treatment of disease, we notice by the St. John's press that additional accommodation is being provided by adding "wings" to the Fever Hospital.

Who is to blame for this negligence to the outport taxpayer? We claim the outport representatives are chiefly to blame. For had they demanded better treatment for their constituents it would have been granted long ago. Citizens, generally, are also to blame, for have we not been apathetic and indifferent to the cries of the masses who appeal to us for their rights?

The Guardian has taken its stand for the past ten years for outport rights, based on the principle of equal rights because of equal taxation. How far have we succeeded in arousing attention to these rights our readers can judge. We are more strongly convinced than ever that a big wave of public interest must be shown in this matter if anything is to be accomplished. Elect men with ideals who will put their constituents' interests first, first, not last as they have been doing. Men who will fulfill the promises made on the eve of an election, not those who will sell themselves to the various influences and cliques in St. John's to the detriment often of their outport constituents' interests.

Last year Newfoundland had a revenue of \$5,206,648 which exceeded expenditure by \$652,000—and this was done exceedingly well in war time. A surplus of \$250,000 is estimated for the current year. But for the next fiscal year, which begins on July 1, better things still are expected. The new war revenue will amount to half a million dollars and a surplus of fully one million dollars is looked for.

The Peace Conference opened on Saturday last. Newfoundland was represented by the Premier, Sir W. F. Lloyd.

Settle It Right

However the battle is ended, Though proudly the victor comes, With fluttering flags and plauding flags.

And echoing roll of drums, Still trath proclaims its motto In letters of living light, No question is ever settled, Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor May grind the weak in the dust, And the voice of fame with one acclaim May call him great and just.

Let those who applaud take warning, And keep this motto in sight— No question is ever settled, Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage, Though the enemy seems to have won; Though his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong, The battle is not yet done.

For sure as the morning follows The darkest hour of night, No question is ever settled, Until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor! O woman young, yet old! O heart oppressed in the boiler's breast, And crushed by the weight of gold!

Keep on with your weary battle, Against triumphant might; No question is ever settled, Until it is settled right. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

'We found coal on nearly every island we touched, and I am sure who has returned from these islands may some day be of great value.'

On the third page of this issue a typographical error occurs under the heading "The Legislative Council." The date line, April 2nd should read April 23rd.

The small boy defines a headache as a stomach ache in the brain.

Public Notice

The following extracts from "Orders in Council" respecting the payment of Pensions and other Allowances to the dependants of Seamen and crews of Mercantile vessels engaged in the export of Newfoundland produce to market, are published for general information:

1.—The masters of all sailing vessels carrying cargoes of Newfoundland produce to market, shall, before sailing, forward to the Colonial Secretary, a statement giving (a) the full name; (b) Age; (c) Place of Birth; (d) Residence; (e) A complete statement of dependants, and (f) the Address of each of such dependants, of himself and each of the members of his crew.

2.—The benefits to accrue to such dependants are similar to those payable to the dependants of members of the Royal Naval Reserve and of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment under "The War Pensions Act, 1917."

Claimants desiring further information or application forms may obtain same from the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Newfoundland, at Room 10, Militia Building, Water Street, St. John's, East. All claims will be heard and adjusted by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Newfoundland.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary. Oct 18, 31

Arctic Indigestion Cure

Recommended as a Great Cure for Indigestion and General Debility Sold by C. E. Russell, Bay Roberts.

Large Death Rate

The following persons have passed away in this community recently: John Albert Brown, Wm. George Russell, Mrs. Daniel Cleary, Mr. Richard Sparks, John Brown (of John Mrs. Hedley Critch, Miss Gretel Willis Critch, Capt. Azariah Dawe, William Snow, Stephen Earle, Augustus Monchions and Mrs. Geo. Snow.

NEWFOUNDLAND Notice to Mariners

(No. 3 of 1918.)

IRON ISLAND, of entrance to Burin, Placentia Bay.

Latitude 47. 02. 40. N. Longitude 55. 06. 50. W.

Notice is hereby given that the Fixed Red Light heretofore shown from this island is discontinued and a Flashing Red Acetylene Gas Light has been established, giving periods of 0.3 seconds light and 2.3 seconds dark thus:—

Light 0.3 secs.; Dark 2.7 secs.; Light 0.3 secs.; Dark 2.7 secs.

In all other respects the station remains unchanged.

J. G. STONE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Nfld., July 17th, 1918. Oct 18, 31

Notice to Mariners

No. 4 of 1918.

Eagle Island, Bay of Islands, Light Established.

POSITION—On Eagle Island, situated between entrances to North Arm and Middle Arm, Bay of Islands.

Lat. 49° 10' 00" N. Long. 58° 08' 30" W.

CHARACTER—A Flashing White Acetylene Gas Light.

PERIODS—Light Dark Light Dra 0.3 sec. 2.7 sec. 0.3 sec. 2.7 sec.

ELEVATION—Height of light from high water to focal plane, 10 feet. Height of structure from base to top of lantern, 18 feet.

STRUCTURE—A square open wood framework with sloping side painted White, Lantern painted Red.

REMARKS—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

J. G. STONE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 25th, 1918. Oct 18, 31

SERGES AND TWEEDS

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

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

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

A large stock of PAPE BAGS just arrived. Get stock while they last. C. F. Russell, Guardian Office.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

Water Street Stores Dept.

The well known Headquarters for

Motor Engines, Motor Boats, Motor Supplies Gasolene and Motor Oils

— OUR — COLUMBIA CELLS & MULTIPLE BATTERIES

Give results unheard of before. Call or Send for Quotations.

Reid Newfoundland Company

This is the Flour Used In the Household of His Majesty King George



MORE LOAVES to the Barrel

Brown Slab Tobacco

Sold in 6 and 10c. Sticks

Once Tried Always Used

TRY IT.

New Rules

The following additional Rules dealing with the issuance of liquor to the sick, have been submitted by the Board of Control and approved by the Government. These rules have been designed to meet particular cases which it was felt the allowances under the former regulations were not sufficiently elastic to properly serve:

1. In acute illness such as Pneumonia, Typhoid, Septicemia, etc., in which Alcohol is generally used and a larger prescription is needed than is provided under Section B (Rules and Regulations) the medical practitioner will be at liberty to prescribe any amount necessary for such patient, subject to the discretion of the Controller of the Practitioner's monthly allotment. The prescription must state nature of illness.

2. If in the opinion of the Medical Practitioner an aged person requires an extra amount to the 8 oz. prescribed under Section B (Rules and Regulations) then the

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Medical Practitioner may prescribe up to 14 oz. per week subject to the discretion of the Controller. The extra amount prescribed to be added to the practitioner's monthly allotment. The prescription must be marked "Aged person."

3. Section 25 of Prohibition Act, Cap. IX, June 5, 1915, shall be construed to mean that after the first day of January, 1918, licences shall be issued free of charge to Druggists and Medical Practitioners.

Notice

It is notified for information of the public that the Department of Militia has taken over all matters pertaining to Casualties from the department of the Colonial Secretary.

All requests for information concerning condition of wounded men, etc., should be addressed to the Minister of Militia, Colonial Building, St. John's. J. R. ROBERTS, Minister of Militia, Jan 8, 1919.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY Synopsis of Debates.

"For the next fiscal year I look for a Revenue from ordinary sources of at least \$5,700,000 which is the amount we expect to receive for the current fiscal year, and I think I would be justified in claiming that this amount will be substantially increased for the following reasons.

"First, because the cost of all articles imported into the country is steadily growing, and therefore the duties paid on these will increase proportionately.

"Second, because owing to the prosperity of the people, imports of every class will be larger and the revenues will be swollen thereby.

"Third, because owing to the high prices paid for fish, seals, etc., every class of our people will be enjoying a greater degree of prosperity and consequently business in every line will be brisk."

"In deed, I might go further and say that I should not be surprised if our Revenue from all sources for the coming fiscal year would reach a round figure of six million dollars, whereas we will have about \$500,000 additional when the current fiscal accounts are closed, and with prosperity as widespread and assured as it apparently is at present, and with the new income tax, there ought to be a goodly addition.

"However, as in these days one never knows what conditions may develop from month to month, we feel that it is well to be on the safe side, and we are proposing some new taxes, the nature of which I will indicate later.

"The enormous increase in the value of our fishery products is likely to continue all this year. The iron mines at Bell Island are being worked extensively, and the value of the material is increasing rapidly. The lumbering industry in its various aspects is proving highly remunerative, and the working of the limestone quarries on the West Coast furnishes a new employment for our people, and I understand that arrangements are now being made through the Ministry of Shipping for the conveyance of large quantities of our pulp and paper to the United States, which will ensure that the mills in the Exploits Valley will be maintained on a full capacity basis for an indefinite period. It is rather remarkable that there should be such a marked advance in these departments of our local endeavor since the war began, a circumstance best proved, perhaps by exhibiting the imports and exports for these years and comparing them with 1913-14, a few weeks after the end of which period hostilities broke out.

"Further proof of the same kind is afforded by the outcome of the operations of her various banks. The four Canadian Banks, doing business in Newfoundland thru their savings branches and interest bearing deposits, had on December 31st, 1917, on the books \$13,536,607.37, representing, in the main, the savings of our people.

"This is an increase of \$2,406,718 over the amount shown the previous year, namely, \$11,129,889, or in other words, that our people deposited in these Banks last year nearly 2 1/2 million dollars, or twice what they did the previous year, a sum, by far, and away, the largest in our history, and representing, as a matter of fact, an addition of one twelve months to the savings of our people, almost equal to the entire amount in the Colonial Savings Bank, which on the same date was nearly \$2,500,000, a total of savings of about sixteen million dollars. It is scarcely necessary to dwell on these figures. They tell their own story.

"It is gratifying to observe that the Annual Report of the Board of Trade presented in January, in reviewing the events for the calendar year 1917, congratulates the members upon the satisfactory condition the colony occupies today, and then goes on to say:

"The year that has just closed has been one of the most momentous in the history of the Trade of the Colony. The difficulties created by war conditions during the year 1916 were very much increased last year, and in addition thereto we have been faced with the trouble of handling and marketing one of the largest catches of fish the country has experienced for some years. It is with satisfaction that the Council is able to report that, in spite of the immense difficulties under which the busi-

ness of the colony has been operating during the past year, the trade of the country, with but few exceptions, is in a prosperous condition, and although there are many serious obstacles in the way of a satisfactory conclusion of the year's work, the situation is such that most classes of the community have reason to be thankful."

"In fact of all these facts, it is evident that the conditions which prevail throughout Newfoundland are of a highly encouraging character, and we are, therefore, emboldened to undertake the imposition of an income tax following the precedent already created in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The details of this matter I will deal with more fully on the introduction of that Bill itself, but I may say here that it imposes an obligation on every person in the colony with an annual income, if unmarried, of over \$1,000.00 per year, and if married, of over \$2,000.00 to pay a tax on the excess income graded according to the amount. In these days, when we are asking our people to sacrifice their lives in the cause of freedom, it is a very small demand to make upon those who remain at home enjoying the comfort and security purchased by the blood being spilt for us on the battlefields of Europe, to contribute a moderate share out of the riches they enjoy, towards the upkeep of the State, and the payment of the obligations the war has imposed upon us, and which the pensions for our brave soldiers and sailors, and dependents, will require in the future. I am confident that this measure will meet the unanimous acceptance of the Legislature.

"We have also proposed, as you are already aware, to raise a loan for our war needs, of six million dollars, including therein, the amount of three million dollars for which provision was made by a Loan Bill last year, but which amount was not raised for reasons which I set out in my explanatory address on introducing the new loan resolutions. It is proposed to place part of this loan locally, and we hope to have a generous response to the appeal from the people of the country, more especially, when, as I have already pointed out, there are in the Banks about \$16,000,000 altogether, and that 2 1/2 million dollars of this total was in during the past 12 months. In other words, if the people of the country invested in this war loan their savings of the past year, we ought to obtain 2 1/2 million dollars from them, and they would have the advantage of doubling their income from this amount, because the rates paid in the banks is only three per cent., and the rate we propose will yield them fully twice that amount. Perhaps I had better, at this point, give you a brief explanation of our war costs. From the beginning of the war, up to the end of last month, our total war expenditures were roughly 5 1/2 million dollars, contributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year/Period and Amount. Rows include 1914-15 (\$435,000), 1915-16 (\$705,000), 1917-18 to date (\$1,627,000), and amounts retained in London and paid Capt. Timewell by order of the Government (\$1,087,000).

"I have a more detailed statement which will be published later. This amount has been met so far in the following ways:

Table with 2 columns: Source and Amount. Rows include War Loan of \$3,000,000, Votes from Surplus (Trust 1915-16: \$429,000; Trust 1916-17: 470,000; Vote for Pensions, 1917-18: 60,000), Making a total of 3,860,000.

"The additional amounts being obtained by advances from the Imperial Treasury. In connection with this War Expenditure, I might go on to say that, as hon. members very well know, this burden, heavy as it is, is as nothing compared with that being borne by our neighbors in Canada. The cost of the Newfoundland Naval Reserve as to pay, separation allowances, clothing, food, etc., is borne entirely by the Imperial Government, except that now the Colony has undertaken to add thirty cents a day to the pay of each man in that branch of the service, for the time he served therein, in order to put the sailors on a parity with the soldiers of the Regiment; and, as for the Regiment itself, we merely provides the pay and separation

allowances for the men, the Imperial Government feeding, clothing, equipping, and otherwise caring for them from the time the men leave Newfoundland until they return again. It is safe to say that the burden we would otherwise have to bear is more than cut in half by this generosity on the part of the Mother Country, and in taking into account our contribution in this struggle, we ought not overlook this fact. Nevertheless, our burden is a sufficiently serious one to give us occasion to pause, and it is that in order to provide against unforeseen contingencies we are proposing the substantial additions to the tax burden of our people which I am suggesting. I will anticipate the argument that these taxes make an excessive burden on our people by pointing out that the people of the Mother Country, of the neighboring Dominion, and of the great Republic to the South of us, are all much more heavily burdened than we are in these respects, and that we have certain advantages here which ought not to be overlooked, advantages in the fact that our fishery products have increased in a greater ratio than any other food products known to the world to-day, that we have been able to reap our harvest of the sea and the icefloe, almost undisturbed by the suggestion of war or its consequences; that new projects for further enhancing the value of our staple industry are taking forever every day, and that the outlook generally is much more favorable than certain contingencies of this struggle might ensure for us. The North Sea has been almost deserted by the fishing crafts of the European nations, and those adventurous vessels which still ply their calling in that area do it subject to the danger of being shot by German airmen or sunk by German submarines as we read in the messages a few days ago of Dutch fishing vessels and their crews, altho the Dutch are a neutral nation.

"As a result of this and other conditions, the Norwegian fishery is much below the average, and is unlikely to reach a total which will enable it to compete in any serious fashion with our products during the coming year, another circumstance which is certain to contribute to maintaining the price of our staple product and ensuring us of its profitable marketing.

"The new taxes which we propose are as follows: "One cent addition to the ordinary letter postage; in other words, a return to the three cent postage, general here in years past. "A 5-cent stamp tax on all local telegrams. "A ten-cent stamp tax on all Customs forms. "An increase of 2 cents a pound in the excise duty on tobacco. "An increase of 50 cents a pound in the excise duty on cigars. "An increase of \$1.25 a pound on cigarettes. "An export duty of two cents a gallon on fish oils of all kinds. "An export duty of fifty cents a case on salmon, and an export duty at the rate of 30 cents a tierce on salmon. "An export duty of 20 cents each on seal skins. "From these various duties we expect to obtain a revenue of about \$500,000 in round figures.

"I therefore estimate a substantial surplus allowing for the inevitable Supplementary Estimates of next session and unforeseen contingencies which may arise meanwhile." The Committee rose until Monday.

MIN. OF MILITIA moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the War Pensions Act. He explained the difficulty of obtaining commissioners to deal with the pension question. Two of the Commissioners appointed had been unable to serve so far, on account of illness, and the other because he was on active service. The chairman, Sir Patrick McGrath, had been the only one able to act, and in view of the great amount of work involved, one man could not possibly deal with it. It was true that there had been some dissatisfaction with this work, but it was utterly impossible for busy men with large interests of their own to give the necessary amount of time for the matter. Arrangements would now be made to have the matter fully and properly dealt with. He referred also to the efforts made to get a draft away. The Bill was read a second time.

The Bill relating to Municipal Regulations (Control of traffic by the police, etc.) was read a second time.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Military Service Bill were read a second time.

THE PREMIER said that suggestions had been made that the Government were not in earnest about enforcing the Military Service Bill. All he had to say to that was that he hoped before this day was out the Military Service Act (and the Parliament Extension Act) would have been passed by this House, assented to by the Governor, and that the Proclamation calling out Class 1, would be signed before the Governor left this House to-night, and published in the Gazette.

The amendments were then read, altering the age limits of the classes slightly, and providing for the immediate issue of the Proclamation for Class 1, age 19 to 25, to get with certain other alterations which will be published at length in the Proclamation. THE PREMIER shortly explained the various amendments. The administration of the Act would be entrusted to a Board consisting of Mr. R. S. Rendell, the Deputy Minister of Justice, Major Carty and Major Montgomery. Arrangements would be made by which men who had just claims for exemption might have those claims passed upon immediately so that they might proceed to the fishery. HON. MR. COAKER said that while he was not wholly in agreement with all the amendments, he nevertheless supported them. He had been accused of having endeavored to discourage recruitment. He had contended from the first that this Colony should have supplied only Naval Reservists. However, the Regiment was formed, and Mr. Coaker, like all others in the country, fell in line and helped to address patriotic meetings in support of recruiting. He himself had since 1914, addressed 49 recruiting meetings, as well as asking the F.P.U. Convention to do all they could to encourage recruiting. As a result of his statement that if fifty men did not come forward he would go himself, a hundred and twenty Coaker recruits had come forward, and seventy had been accepted. The aspersions cast on him as to discouraging recruiting were absolutely unjustified. He had lost no opportunity in speaking in favor of recruiting. As to the circular sent by him to the F.P.U. Councils in relation to conscription, did not the politicians in the Upper House realize that unless he, Mr. Coaker, had supported conscription instead of a referendum, it could never have been carried? A referendum might have resulted in dishonour to Newfoundland thru the action of irresponsible and unthinking persons. He had done his duty; he had endeavored to do all he could to educate the people in the matter of conscription; he had faced political ruin to support this fair and proper system; and yet people accused him of failing to do his duty. He was ready to face his constituents tomorrow in support of conscription, and if he were defeated in that cause, he would esteem it an honor. The fishermen knew, and he thought they ought to know, that unless they duty on the same lines as Canada and America we could not expect them to help us out with food or tonnage. If we did not do our part, what help could we look for from the British, the Canadian or the American Governments. As far as he was concerned, his duty to the country came first, his duty to the Empire next, and his duty to the F.P.U. third; and if any member of the F.P.U. did not like that they could demand the President's resignation. By voting for this measure he ran the risk of smashing the great organization he had built up by hard labor and toil during the past ten years; and yet there were people found to say that he was a dishonorable man. As to the charge that Mr. Reid and Mr. Crawford had had anything to do with his trip to Canada it was absolutely groundless. They might have been spying on him, but he was innocent of it. He had never accepted the free pass sent him by the Reid Newfoundland Company. He had never accepted a penny from them. He had sought a trial of the matter before the courts. He had refused the demand of Sir William Reid, the ultimatum that had been given him that he should support him as President of the Reid Nfld. Co., and had been threatened with being driven out of public life. He had tried to get the Reids to patch up their differences, but without success. When he went to Canada he went to purchase the machinery for Port Union, the vessels for the Trading

Company and other matters; and the Trading Company paid him way. Did anyone suppose the Trading Company was so poor that it could not send its officers away on business? Did not the Trading Company pay it? He had done his duty as a Minister, as a Newfoundlander, and as the President of the F.P.U.; and the Proclamation that was to issue to-night was proof enough. He asked the fishermen of the north to stand loyally behind the Empire to let the young men come forward and do their duty, and to defend the honor of Newfoundland.

MR. CURRIE said he supported the amendments; they ignored the Bill. He was glad the Government had made their intentions so plain, and that the Proclamation was to issue to-night. If Mr. Coaker had been misjudged, he was himself entirely to blame, for his utterances had been very ambiguous on several occasions. Mr. Coaker had been making defamatory statements about all his opponents for ten years, and now he could not complain. But if Mr. Coaker had decided to come out straight for conscription, then he was glad to hear it and would give him every credit.

MR. MORINE said that he would be brief. He thought the references made to Mr. Coaker in the celebrated letter of Sir Wm. Reid had been taken very much too seriously by Mr. Coaker and his friends. The circumstances under which it was written were such and the actual contents of the letter, when coolly considered, were such that they did not convey any real imputation on Mr. Coaker. Just as that letter lied about himself, Mr. Morine, so, he had no doubt, that letter lied about Mr. Coaker. He did not doubt that spies followed Mr. Coaker; but that he knew that it was not to be believed. Mr. Coaker had had a pleasant trip, had fisherman, and the person of means and leisure. The normal tax would be 5 per cent. on all incomes over \$1,000 of unmarried persons without dependents, and 5 per cent. on all incomes over \$2,000 of other persons, with an increasing series of super-taxes on incomes from \$6,000 per annum upwards. The Act was copied almost entirely from the Canadian Act. The Resolutions were read and passed.

The Income Tax Bill went thru all stages under suspended rules, and was sent to the Upper House. The Shipbuilding Act amendment came before Committee.

MIN. OF MARINE & FISHERIES explained that this was to limit the bonus of \$20 per ton on local built ships of 120 tons. At present large ships might be built which would call for very large subsidies. The resolutions were passed; the Bill was then introduced and sent to the Legislative Council. The Resolutions to tax Telegraph and Cable Companies came before Committee. THE PREMIER explained that it had been held by the Privy Council that under the Act of some years ago the Government had not the right to tax the Commercial Cable Company, and this applied also to the Direct United States Cable Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Company; but the Anglo-American Telegraph Company had to pay the tax. This Bill was to set right this position, and to tax all companies alike, as was the original intention. It would operate retrospectively to 1910.

The resolutions were passed; the Bill was passed through all stages and sent to the Council. The Revenue Resolutions passed Committee. The principal items were increased duties on tobacco, an additional one cent on every post letter, and an export tax on fishery products, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Rows include Cod and other fish 20 cents per quintal, fish oils 2 cents per gallon, seal skins 20 cents each. The resolutions were passed; a Bill was introduced, passed through all stages and sent to the Council. The House rose at 6.30, and resumed at 8 p.m. The Revenue Bill was passed through all stages and sent to the Council. The War Pensions Bill (empowering the Government to appoint a substitute in the place of any of the members of the Pension and Disability Board, who might be temporarily absent or unable to act) passed Committee and third reading and was sent to the Council. The Municipal Regulations Bill (control of traffic in streets) passed Committee and was read a third time and sent to the Council. A Retiring Allowances Bill (various retired civil servants) was passed through all stages and

sent to the Council. MR. MORINE made a strong plea for the doubling of the present miserably allowance to widows in indigent circumstances. MR. GRIMES supported this. The St. John's Municipal Bill passed second reading. Committee and third reading and was sent to the Council. MR. CURRIE said it was disgraceful that the new City Charter had been shelved for so many years. The Government were getting out of the difficulty by extending the present Council's term for another 18 months.

MR. HIGGINS said that the new Charter meant, broadly, increased taxation; and the present time was very inopportune for that. There were considerable differences of opinion on certain points. He approved the principle of extending the term of the present elected Board. MIN. OF MILITIA expressed the same view. Amendments by the Council to the Identification of Criminals Bill and the Inflammable Substances Bill were passed.

On motion to adjourn, the Minister of shipping said he hoped to secure within a short time enough salt to last to the end of June. To last the whole season we would require at least 20,000 tons more. The coal position had improved a little. Five cargoes of sealing steamers were on the way or arrived. This meant about 22,000 tons. One trip of a large steamer had been obtained from Canada, would mean about 1,500 tons for the city and 1,500 for the railway. He hoped to get a trip or two of certain late steamers which were coming this way. As to general freight, the Portia and Prospero had been running to New York. The Thomas Drummond and the San Matco had also brought large cargoes. If no more large steamers could be had we would have to give up the Portia and Prospero entirely to the New York service. The sealing steamers could not come within 25,000 tons of bringing in our coal supply between now and October. The railway was also increasing its rolling stock, and hoped to keep Sydney clear of freight. The situation, on the whole, was better, but the situation as to coal for the railway was still serious.

The House adjourned till tomorrow at 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 14. The House met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment. Petitions were presented by Hon. Min. of Public Works, Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Kennedy and Acting Min. of Militia.

The Bill to amend the Sawmills Act (forbidding the cutting in any mill not licensed under the Sawmills Acts of timber cut on Crown lands) passed through all stages and was sent to the Council. A Bill to give a grant of land to a cattle raising enterprise on the West Coast, provided they maintained a certain stock of cattle, was passed through all stages and sent to the Council. Council's amendments to the Department of Shipping Bill were read a third time and referred to Committee. The Council proposed that the Department be conducted by a Board of three members, of whom the Minister would be one, instead of the Minister having complete control. The Premier proposed that there be instead an Advisory Board of three to consult with the Minister. MR. MORINE agreed with this. Some amendments to the Crown Lands Act were passed through all stages and sent to the Council; and an amendment by the Council to the Military Forces Bill was passed.

The House adjourned to tomorrow at 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15. The House met at 4 p.m. pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Parsons in the Chair in the absence of our Speaker. The House sat intermittently from 4 p.m. until 5.15 and from 8 p.m. until midnight, dealing with various minor amendments sent down from time to time by the Legislative Council.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m. on the 16th, having finished its business for the session, until 2.45 p.m. the same day. THURSDAY, MAY 16. The House met at 2.45 p.m. pursuant to adjournment. MR. PARSONS presented two petitions. The House passed the Legislative Council's amendment to the Sawmills Bill, and refused to pass the Council's amendment to the

THE PREMIER said that the Conscription Proclamation for Class 1 had already been issued. The Minister of Militia had been appointed Registrar, Mr. R. G. Rendell and the others previously mentioned, a Military Service Board, and Mr. R. Alsop, a returned soldier, Clerk to the Exemption Tribunal.

MR. MORINE said that as the Government had said that the case of the Bonavista light keepers would be taken up, and any injustice righted, he desired to say that he had, both from the men themselves and from Father Dwyer, P.P., at Bonavista, direct denials of the charge that they had failed to report ment drifting off to sea. THE PREMIER said he would have the matter inquired into at once.

The House then adjourned till Monday at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 13. The House met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment. Petitions were presented by Min. of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Downey, Hon. Colonial Secretary and Minister of Militia (with reference to the holding of trap-berths in St. John's District; petition supported by several members).

On motion of the Prime Minister the rules of the House were suspended. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Income Tax Resolutions. HON. MIN. OF FINANCE referred to the successful result and the inexpensive operation of the Profits Tax Bill of last year. It was therefore felt that it was now right to introduce an income tax Bill to take a tax from persons with good incomes who did not pay through the business profits tax. This tax would reach the professional man, the well-to-do planter or trap fisherman, or schooner fisherman, and the person of means and leisure. The normal tax would be 5 per cent. on all incomes over \$1,000 of unmarried persons without dependents, and 5 per cent. on all incomes over \$2,000 of other persons, with an increasing series of super-taxes on incomes from \$6,000 per annum upwards. The Act was copied almost entirely from the Canadian Act. The Resolutions were read and passed.

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Crown Lands Act, (striking at the section which gives power to the Governor in Council to reserve or dispose of certain mineral areas as seen fit).

MR. MOULTON presented a petition.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

It is a pleasure to me to be able to relieve you thus early from the duties which your attendance at this session has involved. Having regard to the number and importance of the measures which have formed the subject of your deliberations, it is gratifying that you have been able to dispose of them with such despatch, and so clear the way for what will be to most of you a very busy season.

The measures which you have taken for dealing with the revenue are, I trust, such as will amply provide for the increasing needs of the Public Service, and the growing pressure of those war burthens which you have shouldered in common with the rest of the Empire. Guided, as you have been, in their enactment by the underlying principles of justice and equity, I believe they will be regarded as eminently fair and reasonable.

Your prompt and patriotic action in providing for the enrolment of men in order to keep at full strength the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and ensure the maintenance of the splendid record which has been achieved by our forces, will meet with universal commendation, and form another evidence of that loyalty which has ever been the proud boast of this oldest Colony.

The provision which you have made for the raising of a loan locally for war purposes, displays a confidence in the practical patriotism of our people which I am certain will be fully justified.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

I thank you for the liberal nature of the supplies which you have provided for the Public Service. The appropriations will be expended with due regard to obtaining the fullest returns to the public.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

I sincerely trust that the fishery operations of our people, in which they are now about to engage, will be attended with the fullest measure of success, and that it will be found possible to arrange for the profitable marketing of the catch.

In taking leave of you I would express the hope that Divine Providence may bless and prosper you and our common country, and that the terrible struggle in which we, in common with the Mother Country and her Allies, are participating may be brought to an early and victorious conclusion.

The Legislative Council SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES

APRIL 2nd.

The 6th session of the 23rd General Assembly of Newfoundland was opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir C. Alexander Harris, with the usual ceremonies.

After the Governor had taken his seat on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislature to the Bar of the House where His Excellency was pleased to read the Speech (Speech already published) from the Throne.

After His Excellency had retired Hon. W. J. Ellis, leader of the Government, moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Hon. John Anderson.

RESOLVED—That this House desires to record its sense of the loss sustained by it through the decease of the late Hon. James Ryan, who for the past few years occupied a seat in this Council, and was a valuable acquisition to the Council, because of his wide knowledge of the country's affairs.

RESOLVED—Further that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Mrs. Ryan with an expression of the sympathy of the Council with her and the family of their late Brother Member on the loss they have sustained.

After the resolution had been adopted, Hon. Mr. Harvey, after extolling the war work of Hon. Sir P. T. McGrath, since the outbreak of hostilities, moved the following resolutions which were seconded by Hon. Mr. Bishop, and supported by Hon. Mr. Ellis.

RESOLVED—That this House records its pleasure and hereby tenders its heartiest congratulations to its President, the Hon. P. T. McGrath upon the well deserved honor recently conferred upon him by our Most Gracious Sovereign through his appointment to the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Hon. the President heartily thanked the House for their kind references though the honor in his opinion was an appreciation of the work of the colony, and a recognition of the position of President of the Council, and not because of his efforts, which were given without desire for, or even the remotest expectation of reward.

The House then attended His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council Chamber, when he was pleased to prorogue the Legislature with the following speech.

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minion and believed that his good judgment and ripe experience would be of great advantage during these days of trial. With the proposer he agreed that the Dominion was prosperous. The catch of cod last year showed an increase of 200,000 qts. over the previous year, and the prices were much higher. The Colony's trade showed an increase of \$8,000,000 during the year closed which was an evidence of prosperity. The year's seal fishery was most successful. The outlay in fitting the fleet was much less than in former years, owing to the number of steamers being reduced, and with the high markets for oil and skins, the profits would be remunerative all round. He was pleased that the Tonnage Committee was making every effort to get in salt, and felt sure that the fishery would be as successfully conducted this year as last. The floating of a local loan was a move in the right direction. Many of our people had money in the banks at 3 per cent, and many others had it home drawing percentage. He was sure with the inducements the Government would hold out that these people would subscribe to the proposed loan. He gave his hearty support to the proposal of extending the life of Parliament. The cost of the last general election was about \$50,000, and if one were held now it would cost from \$80,000 to \$100,000. He thought the money should be saved and spent to better advantage. No one in his opinion, wanted an election, only the professional politicians. Owing to the disaffection of Russia the Motherland had been forced to call further on the Dominions for support. For this reason it was necessary to have a conscription measure which had his support. Hon. Mr. McNamara concluded by paying splendid tribute to the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the boys of the Royal Naval Reserve.

HON. MR. GIBBS congratulated both speakers, inasmuch as dealing with a speech that contained nothing they had done remarkably well. In his opinion the speech outlined nothing of a constructive or future policy for the Dominion. As regards the surplus revenue, the present Government had nothing to do with it, any more than they had with the prosperity that existed in certain sections of the Island. The high price of our produce was absolutely the result of the war. The great bulk of fishermen who, in peace times plied the seas, had been called to the battlefields or had been driven from the ocean, and consequently our product were the only ones reaching the markets. He would not support the Government measures of conscription and proposed new taxation. The Government had no right to introduce such measures. They did not represent the people; they did not have the confidence of the people. As a matter of fact, one-fourth of the Dominion was unrepresented, and it would be both immoral and unconstitutional to pass either of these measures until the people had pronounced upon them. The great struggle of the last four years was for liberty but here was a case where the very liberty of the people was bartered away by a body who did not represent them. Such utter disregard of the people's rights was an outrage and could not enlist the honest support of any right-thinking person. Our soldiers and sailors were fighting for right and justice, and at home it was being denied to them. Referring to the proposed local loan, Hon. M. P. Gibbs said the Government took its idea from the Evening Telegram, which for some months had been suggesting of them. He thought Hons. Mews and Squires were unfortunate in reference to the Tonnage Committee. He would draw their attention to a controversy of a little time back, and how one of the members refused to sit with another member unless certain matters were cleaned up, which the Premier had promised to do, but so far had failed. If the Tonnage Committee had done any good, it was not the creation of the National Government. It was formed before the National Government, and if any credit was due it would go to the right parties. He did not at all think that patriotism inspired the Government's proposed measure of prolonging the life of Parliament. It was mere taking advantage of a national crisis, and making it a pretext to hold on to office against

the people's wishes. It was mere sham and hypocrisy. He for one was not going to stand idly by and see the country sacrificed and the Constitution made a "scrap of paper." The people were not so disloyal as they could not be trusted to decide for themselves. The present Government was the result of a dishonest and corrupt bargain by ambitious politicians who were prepared to trample the Constitution and the rights of the people under their feet to hold on, being fully aware of what would happen if they appealed to the country.

HON. MR. ELLIS congratulated the movers of the Address, on their efforts, which he considered were among the best heard in the Chamber for some time, and was sure that their knowledge of public matters would be valuable during the progress of the session.

The motion then passed, and the following were appointed to draft the Address in Reply:—Hons. Mews, McNamara, Anderson, Cook, and Bell.

HON. MR. GIBBS gave notice of question.

The House adjourned till Thursday at 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25th.

The House met at 4 p.m.

HON. MR. MEWS presented the Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech and asked that it be read a first time.

On motion for second reading, Hon. Mr. Squires, who was absent on the opening day, wished to congratulate the mover and second of the Address on their very able maiden efforts, and thought they would be a valuable adjunct to the debating powers of the House. He wished to join in the word of regret at the loss occasioned by the House and the community through the death of Hon. James Ryan, who, without any of the usual advantages of education which he occupied at the time of his death. He also joined with the other speakers in their meed of congratulations to the President on the honor which had been conferred upon him and the Council, by His Majesty, of a knighthood in recognition of his valuable services since the outbreak of war. He welcomed back to the oldest Colony and newest Dominion, Sir Alexander Harris, who had spent his boyhood days in Newfoundland and bespoke for Lady Harris an equally warm welcome to that already accorded Miss Harris.

With regard to the various matters dealt with in His Excellency's Speech, he would refer to these as they came up for consideration later on.

HON. MR. MILLEY supported the Bill, which he thought, should be known as "the Anderson Daylight Saving Act."

HON. MR. ELLIS on behalf of the Government, also expressed his approval and support of the Bill, as also did Hon. Mr. Squires, who had recently had experience in Canada and the United States of the satisfaction which was being expressed by all parties over the scheme.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The remaining stages of the Bill were put through under suspended rules and it was finally sent to the House of Assembly for its concurrence.

HON. MR. ELLIS tabled replies to questions asked by Hon. Mr. M. P. Gibbs, after which the House adjourned till Monday at 4.30 p.m.

MONDAY APRIL 29.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

HON. D. A. RYAN, who had been appointed to the vacancy in the Chamber by His Excellency the Governor during the day, and had taken the oath of office appeared with his commission which was read by the clerk.

Mr. Ryan was welcomed to the House by Hon. Mr. Ellis on behalf of the Government, Hon. Messrs. Squires, Anderson and Bishop, and the President likewise extended felicitations, to all of which the recipient made a suitable reply.

THE PRESIDENT announced that His Excellency had granted leave of absence to Hon. J. D. Ryan for six weeks, and also that he (President) had received a letter from Hon. James Angel, stating that owing to ill health he feared that he would be unable to attend this session. The President added that he had taken the liberty, on behalf of the House of extending its regrets to Mr. Angel on the fact of his being ill, and also the hope of the members that he would soon be restored to good health.

The President also announced the receipt of a message from His Excellency the Governor to the effect that he had appointed Hon. Sir P. T. McGrath, K.B.E., Hon. R. K. Bishop, Hon. W. J. Ellis, Hon. Lloyd, D.C.L., Hon. J. C. Crossbie, and Hon. W. F. Coaker, to be a commission of Internal Economy for the Legislature.

The President further announced that he had received messages from the House of Assembly announcing the passage by that Chamber of the Military Service and Parliament Extension Bills, in which they requested the concurrence of the Council and also of the Daylight Saving Bill as sent down from the Council.

HON. MR. MEWS then moved the Address in Reply, which motion was adopted unanimously, and the President announced that His Excellency the Governor would receive the House with the Address at four o'clock to-morrow.

HON. MR. ELLIS next moved the first reading of the Conscription Bill, and explained that the Government would introduce an amendment on the committee stage providing that ecclesiastical students would be exempt from the operation of the Act, and also that an amendment would be produced providing that on Empire Day, May 24th, prior to which all eligible young men would have the opportunity of offering themselves as volunteers. The motion was adopted without debate, and the Bill ordered for second reading to-morrow.

HON. MR. ELLIS also moved the first reading of the Parliament Extension Bill and it was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow at 3.45 p.m.

movement received the proper support, the measure would not now be necessary. Composed, as Newfoundland is, of the blood of the English, Irish and Scotch unmixed with that of any foreign race, there could be no doubt of her loyalty or courage, but all that could have been done had not been done. He felt that there would be no objection to the passing of the measure and he, himself gave it the fullest support.

HON. MR. BISHOP though not in accord with the principles of conscription, gave the Bill his support because it is due the honor of the Dominion, to those who have fallen on the field of battle, to those who are now in the trenches, to the parents of all our brave soldiers and lastly to the Empire from her oldest possession that our Regiment should be kept up. The law, however, should be applied immediately, and if the first class named in the bill did not meet the needs of the regiment, the second draft should be called up not later than the first of September. He recognized the desirability of not disturbing the fishing industry unduly, but after all what would be the fishery to us if this war were lost? The men would require six months' training here as elsewhere and if necessary, all ranks should be called up so that we would know where we stand. Before the Bill leaves this House, its provisions should be such as to make it ready to go into immediate effect.

HON. MR. McNAMARA showed that this Dominion had not kept up with her neighbor, Canada, nor in fact with any of the British possessions in the matter of sending men overseas. He referred to the great crisis through which the Empire is now passing, and the hardships entered upon by the soldiers of "Ours" now in the trenches, as a result of their having no support from those at home. He had voted for conscription of wealth last year and would do so again, if necessary, and, in the meantime, he gave the measure his fullest support.

HON. MR. MEWS was of opinion that if selective conscription had been introduced in this country long ago, the good results would be apparent to-day, and there would be no such difficulty as confronts us to-day. It should have been done to even the burden, because as things have gone along up to the present. The results show that while whole families have been wiped out, others with as many eligible members have got off without contributing a man. He gave the Bill his hearty support.

HON. MR. GIBBS contended that the result of the returned soldiers' efforts the past month was conclusive proof that voluntary recruiting had not failed. St. John's, he said, had done as well as any city its size, and if the outports had not responded as generously as they should have, it was because they were not brought into touch with affairs like we are here in the city. He also gave the Bill his support.

On the question being put the second reading passed without a dissenting vote.

HON. MR. ELLIS next introduced the Bill for the Extension of the Term of the present Legislature, explaining the desirability of avoiding the disturbance of a general election at this juncture. He showed that during the next six months the Government would have all its time occupied in carrying out the Conscription Act.

HON. MR. MILLEY asked that the second reading of this Bill be deferred until the Military Service Bill had gone through the Committee Stage.

HON. MR. ELLIS did not see any strong reason why this delay should be occasioned.

HONS. HARVEY and KNOWLING expressed the opinion that it would be as well to accede to the motion in the interests of unity, and as the President pointed out that whereas the Military Service Bill would have to go back to the Lower House to have the proposed amendment endorsed, and then be sent back again to the Upper House, the interests of none of the parties would be in any way affected. It was agreed to defer the second reading of the Extension Bill until the Conscription Bill has passed the Committee Stage.

The House then adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

The House met pursuant to adjournment and went into committee on the Military Service Bill, Hon. Mr. Knowling in the chair.

HON. THE PRESIDENT congratulated the House on the fact that the second reading had passed without a dissenting vote, and said that its unanimous passing in both

Houses of the Legislature would have a great moral effect on the Dominion. When Conscription was introduced in the Canadian Parliament there was pronounced hostilities in both Chambers, which almost proved the undoing of the Act. With its passing it was conceded by the Government that 100,000 men would be ready about the end of last year or thereabouts, but actual figures showed that only 25,000 had passed fit for overseas. The trouble was getting the Act enforced. Different tribunals were established to consider exemptions but the machinery lacked perfection in the running. Here, Conscription would have been impossible two months ago. In England it would have been impossible in the earlier stages of the war. Even up to a few months ago the miners and engineers refused to be combed out, but when the crisis came after March 21st, last, no objection was raised. When recruiting agents were visiting outports they were refused sleeping quarters, and in other places people claimed it was just as well to live under the Kaiser as King George. Conditions, he believed, were altered at this moment. The President went on to quote from the Canadian and American systems of Conscription and the results obtained. In Canada, 95 men out of every 100 claimed exemption, and in the United States only 50 men out of every 100. The disparity was due to the system. Referring to Quebec he quoted from the Montreal Witness, to prove that the claims for exemption in the Province of Quebec was about the same as in the Province of Ontario. As regards the tribunal of exemptions, there was only one court here, while in Canada there were several. Whether the single court would be successful or not, was worth consideration. He also referred to the pension scheme. Changes had been made all round, and in Canada it changed four times. The last total disability allowance was about \$60 a month, and this would probably have to be applied in this country. He complained of the medical board in passing men here. Certain cases had come under his notice which proved their laxy in this connection. In one instance a patient from the Signal Hill tuberculosis camp had been passed, and since then there had been so much trouble with him that a boarding housekeeper had called on him to have him removed. Referring to the Foresters, the President said, that 15 per cent. of those sent over failed to qualify on the other side. If the Military Service Act becomes law, a board of doctors should be appointed that would do justice to the men and to the Dominion. When the proclamation of the Act is issued, probably it would be incumbent on employers in stores and factories to move out those of 1st class, and the same would apply to those employing fishermen. It might be well to call up the first and second class together, in order to prevent the slacker who was at age when the war began, and might now escape. On the other hand, however, it would be difficult to maintain more than 500 or 600 men in the city, conditions being different from other camps, but in the meantime he thought that the older fellows should fill the places of the very young boys who are now offering.

HON. MR. GIBBS contended that the result of the returned soldiers' efforts the past month was conclusive proof that voluntary recruiting had not failed. St. John's, he said, had done as well as any city its size, and if the outports had not responded as generously as they should have, it was because they were not brought into touch with affairs like we are here in the city. He also gave the Bill his support.

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HON. MR. ELLIS next introduced the Bill for the Extension of the Term of the present Legislature, explaining the desirability of avoiding the disturbance of a general election at this juncture. He showed that during the next six months the Government would have all its time occupied in carrying out the Conscription Act.

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HON. MR. ELLIS did not see any strong reason why this delay should be occasioned.

HONS. HARVEY and KNOWLING expressed the opinion that it would be as well to accede to the motion in the interests of unity, and as the President pointed out that whereas the Military Service Bill would have to go back to the Lower House to have the proposed amendment endorsed, and then be sent back again to the Upper House, the interests of none of the parties would be in any way affected. It was agreed to defer the second reading of the Extension Bill until the Conscription Bill has passed the Committee Stage.

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No Demand for Fish

The local demand for codfish has slackened off during the past two months, and little has been doing in that line.

Mustard Plasters

Use mustard plasters for all chest troubles, such as colds, coughs, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.

No Coal

There is no coal to be purchased in St. John's at present. The same thing existed last winter and the winter before.

House Destroyed

The dwelling house and stable with practically all contents, belonging to Mr. Noah Barrett, Spaniard's Bay, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

Influenza

Spanish influenza is not Spanish at all in its origin. It is as old as written history. It is chiefly to be dreaded because it weakens the resisting power of the body.

Conditions of poverty or overcrowding may prove in cases of influenza a veritable scourge. The ill-nourished condition of those afflicted often accounts for the large death rate.

Notice

Will the person or persons who picked up some weeks ago a post or posts with burnt tops please notify C. E. Russell, Guardian Office.

The Worst is Over

Speaking at Manchester recently, Premier Lloyd George said: We are going through a large dark tunnel, but the worst is over.

Appreciation

The Youth's Companion makes an earnest plea for an 'appreciation league' and the idea is most worthy. Probably you have complained to the proprietor when a salesgirl has been inattentive or discourteous.

A man in an Ohio city has founded what he calls an 'appreciation league.' Its members agree to 'report' employees who are considerate and courteous, to emphasize the amiable things that people do.

Endowment of Motherhood

Manchester, England has taken a full step ahead in getting ready to do its duty by the coming generation. It has held a conference on the Endowment of Motherhood and has gone much deeper than the merely sentimental stage.

The statement was made on Trafalgar Day in London that the British Navy has carried, by means of its transports 16,000,000 fighting men and the casualties amount to one man in every 10,000.

The Shipbuilding Company at Harbor Grace are preparing to lay the keels of two more large ships, which will, together with those now in frame, be rushed to completion.

Germany as it is To-day

The German empire, better known as the German vampire, embraces 208,830 square miles, but not a single square meal-says The Brooklyn Eagle.

Berlin, the capital, was established in the thirteenth century, on the Spree River. It has not yet recovered. The inhabitants are divided into two main classes—junkers and junked.

Died

At Country Road, Oct. 23rd, after a short illness, Bessie, beloved wife of John Bradbury, aged 77 years.

Note of Thanks

Mr. John Bradbury, Country Road, wishes to thank the following persons who assisted in any way during the illness and after the death of his late wife, viz: Mrs. Josiah Russell, Mrs. Nathaniel Parsons, Mrs. John Snow of Edward, Mrs. William Balbin, Miss Annie Balbin, Mrs. Wm. French, Mrs. Edward French, etc.

The Man Always Just Going To

He was just going to help a neighbour who had died. He was just going to pay a note when it went to protest. He meant to neuter his house, but it burned before he got around to it.

Improving the Hen.—The hen is being developed as a layer in Australia, and few strains are expected to yield 250 eggs or more a year, a production of 300 a year being no longer unusual.

Natural milk is sold in almost all parts of Cuba, but condensed milk is in very general use, and is consumed in relatively large quantities.

General News

One of the English bishops has suggested prayer for the new politicians, and it would be well to adopt the idea all over the Empire.

M. Clemenceau is a wonderful old man. Although he is 77, he is full of vigor and spirit. He speaks English extremely well. He is a most entertaining, conversationalist, and his remarks are full of epigrams and witty sayings.

The eleven sons of Mrs. Annie McGill, a widow of Crofton, England, have served in the Army. Five have the 1914 star, and one of these has the D.C.M. Another son was captured with General Townsend, and died in a Turkish hospital; a seventh has been a prisoner since 1914; another enlisted as a boy of 15, and when discharged as being under age was sixteen.



NEWFOUNDLAND

Notice to Mariners No. 7 of 1916.

Manuel's Island-Catalina Harbor Light Established

Latitude 48° 30' 40" N. Longitude 53° 03' 40" W.

Notice is hereby given, that a Round Iron-Top painted White, has been erected on Manuel's Island, Catalina Harbor, from which will be exhibited a Fixed Red Light.

Height from sea level to base of tower 7 feet. Height from base to centre of light 13 1/2 feet.

This light is established for the purpose of indicating the Island and Shoal projecting from its Southern side, and is obscured in line with the Charlton Rock on the North Side of entrance to Harbor.

Charlton Rock in line with Burnt Point and the Light Tower on Green Island bearing S. by E. and the Light Tower on Manuel's Island bearing W.N.W. from rock indicates its position.

J. G. Stone, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine & Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 25th, 1916. Jan 24, 31

NEWFOUNDLAND

Notice to Mariners No. 8 of 1916.

HOPELL HEAD, Trinity Bay Light Established

POSITION—On Hopell Head, Trinity Bay.

Lat. 47° 38' 10" N. Lon. 53° 34' 00" W.

CHARACTER—A Flashing White Acetylene Gas Light giving 20 flashes per minute thus:— Light 0.3 sec; DARK 2.7 sec; Light 0.3 sec; DARK 2.7 sec.

ELEVATION—Height from high water to focal plane 207 feet. Height of structure from base to top of lantern 18 feet.

STRUCTURE—A square openwork framework, with sloping sides painted White, Lantern painted Red.

REMARKS—This light will be in operation during open navigation.

J. G. Stone, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine & Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 4th, 1916. Jan 24, 31



NEWFOUNDLAND

Notice to Mariners NO. 1 OF 1916

Baccalieu Isld. Fog Alarm

Lat. 48° 06' 20" N. Lon. 52° 48' 10" W.

The Fog Alarm at Baccalieu Island requiring repairs necessitating a stoppage, notice is hereby given that its operation will be discontinued on and after May 21st.

It is supposed that the repairs will take about a fortnight. When repairs are completed, the Alarm will be put in operation without further notice.

(No. 2 of 1916)

Offer Wadhams Island.

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

Notice is hereby given that the revolving Light at Wadhams Island giving single flashes at intervals of 30 seconds is temporarily discontinued. During its stoppage an Occulting Light will be exhibited, giving alternative periods of 5 seconds light and 5 seconds dark.

Due notice will be given when the Revolving Light is re-established.

J. G. Stone, Minister of Marine & Fisheries, Dept. of Marine & Fisheries, St. John's, Nfld., July 13th, 1916. Oct 18, 31

Reliable Medical Books

Self and Sex Series PURITY AND TRUTH.

Size of each volume 4 1/4 x 6 1/4 inches. 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 for 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, \$1.00. "What a Young Woman Ought to Know," by Dr. Emma Drake, 272 pages cloth binding. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. "What a Young Husband Ought to Know," by Dr. Stall, 284 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. "What a Young Wife Ought to Know," by Dr. Emma Drake, 293 pages, cloth binding. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

Stall's Pastor's Pocket Record. An indispensable book for every pastor, who values method and thoroughness in his work. Full leather, postpaid, \$0.50. Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D., says: "Very complete and satisfactory. Just what every pastor needs." "God's Minute." A book of 365 daily prayers, 60 seconds long, arranged from January 1st to December 31st, a prayer to each page, written expressly for this book by the most eminent preachers and laymen in the English-speaking world. Full cloth bound, 384 pages, specially priced at \$0.45c.

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

On Hand and For Sale

Columbia Batteries Lubricating Oil Gasoline Grease, Rubber Hoses, Wiring, Piston Rings Ammeters for Testing Batteries Spark Plugs, Lag Screws Small Brass Nipples Priming Cups, etc., etc. C. E. RUSSELL, Bay Roberts Agent for the Imperial Motor Engine, the all-round satisfactory Engine.

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Colin Campbell

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RELIABILITY

WHICH IS THE MOST NECESSARY FEATURE

FOR FISHERMEN OR MISSION WORK

Ask for Catalogue from

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED St. John's, Nfld.

Advertisement for Safety First FURS, featuring a picture of a fur coat and text describing the quality and variety of furs available.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers

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

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

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

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