

The Evening Telegram.

VOLUME XLVI.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY MARCH 22, 1924.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

NUMBER 67.

WEATHER FORECAST.

TORONTO. (Noon)—Strong N. and E. winds, showery to-day and on Sunday; not much change in temperature.
ROPER & THOMPSON—Bar. 29.86; Therm. 58.

VOLUME XLVI.

\$6.00 PER YEAR.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY MARCH 22, 1924.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

NUMBER 67.

3-Ply Ru-ber-oid, 36 ins.
3-Ply Ru-ber-oid, 18 ins.
2-Ply Ru-ber-oid, 36 ins.
Mineralized Ru-ber-oid, Red and Green, 18 ins.
Eureka Rubber Roofing.

Ruberoid Red Coating.
Ruberoid Cement.
Ruberoid Galv'd. Nails.
B.-H. Paint.

Tarred Paper.
2-Ply Felt.
3-Ply Felt.
Matchless Paint.

Tierces Coal Tar.
Barrels Coal Tar.
Half Brls. Coal Tar.
Tins Roofing Tar.
Brls. Roofing Pitch.
Tar Brushes.

BOWRING BROTHERS, Limited, Stores Department.

Auction Sales!



GRAND AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS.
Thursday and Friday,
at 10.30 a.m.,
March 27th and 28th,
at the Residence of
MRS. I. WILANSKY,
312 Water Street.
(Entrance by Store of English-American Clothing Co.)

THURSDAY'S LIST.

Living Room—1 beautiful Regal upright piano in perfect order, 1 piano stool, 1 rosewood whatnot, 1 massive 2 piece mission auto leather upholstered consisting of settee and arm chair, 2 beautiful solid oak occasional chairs, 1 solid oak hand carved chair, 1 leather covered smokers' chair, 1 spring seat upholstered Ottoman, 1 mantelpiece complete, 1 carpet 12 x 5, 1 carpet square 12 x 12, 2 rocking chairs, 1 beautiful Stoddart cabinet gramophone and 67 records, 1-4 bar electric fixture, 2 oil paintings, several pictures, 1 oak record cabinet.
Dining Room—1 extension dining table, 4 oak dining chairs and 1 carver, 1 massive English oak buffet, hand carved, 1 small bamboo serving table, 12 yards canvas, 1-4 bar electric fixture, 1 handsome Sheffield plate teaset consisting of tray, coffee, tea, butter, sugar and milk; also a nice assortment of other plated and glassware, several pairs of nice curtains, 3 pressed dishes, 1 china teaset.
Halls—1 Happy Thought hall stove (brand new), 15 lengths 7" pipe (new), fire and pipe guards, stove tray, 1 upholstered lounge, massive oak dining table, 1 hall stand, 1 electric fixture, 1 coat rack, 1-5 drawer Singer sewing machine in perfect order, 1 over-mantel.
Bedrooms—1 beautiful w a n u t double bedstead with box spring and twopart all wool mattress, 1 gent's highboy to match, 1 double mirrored one drawer wardrobe to match, 1 ladies' dressing table to match, lot French ivory, 1 non tannish brass clothes stand, 1 round oak table, 1 reading lamp mission, 1 rocker, 2 enamel cots with springs and mattresses, 1 linen hamper, 1 lazyback, 1 wicker chair, 2 mats, 1 shaving stand, 1 W.E. Bureau, 1 washstand, 1 gas heater, 1 baby's cot, 3 W. E. beds with springs and mattresses and sundry other articles.

FRIDAY'S LIST.

Kitchen and Scullery—1-6 cover Kootenay McClary range in perfect condition, 1 McClary 5 burner 2 oven gas range (new), 1-30 gallon copper boiler, 5 high back kitchen chairs, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1-95 piece dinner and teaset, 3 kitchen tables, 20 yards cork linoleum, 1 towel drier, 1 lot of wearer aluminiumware consisting of roaster, boilers, dippers, etc., 1 large white enamel butchers' tray, 1 porcelain kitchen sink with two brass taps, lot kitchen utensils, 1 Jewel 3 door refrigerator, 1 straw go-cart, 1 trout basket and rod, 1 child's sleigh, 1 babies' sleigh with wheel attachment, and sundry other articles.
Piano will be sold at noon Thursday. Open for inspection from 10 to 12.30 Wednesday morning.

FEARN & BARNES, Auctioneers.



TO SATISFY A MORTGAGE.

ON THE PREMISES ON
Monday Next, 24th Inst.,
at 12 o'clock.
ALL THAT leasehold dwelling house situate No. 8 Freshwater Road. For particulars and inspection apply to
FEARN & BARNES,
mar18,19,20,21,23 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

That first class property of the Estate late James Stott, situate on the Portugal Cove Road, about one mile from the City, containing Dwelling House in good repair, with Electric Light and Water, Barn and Stable almost new, Dairy, Ice House, etc. Large Fruit and Vegetable Garden and three small Fields, the whole containing nearly three acres. For further particulars apply to
W. & G. RENDELL,
mar21,61

FOR SALE.

1 Newly Built House
with all modern improvements; first house west of the new S. A. Grace Hospital, LeMarchant Road West. Apply to
WM. CUMMINGS,
'Phone 1687W. Carpenter & Builder.
mar18,61,60d

FOR SALE.

ON VERY EASY TERMS.
1 House on Cochrane St., 8 rooms.
1 House on Flavin St., 9 rooms.
1 House on Spencer St., 8 rooms.
1 House on Young St., 9 rooms.
1 House on Pleasant St., 7 rooms.
7 Houses on Patrick St., 8 rooms each.
2 Houses on Burton's Pond Road, 7 and 8 rooms respectively.
1 House on Barnes' Road, 8 rooms.
1 House on Duckworth St., 6 rooms.
Country property with farms and others to numerous to mention. Money to loan on city property—leasehold or freehold. Every satisfaction guaranteed by applying to
J. R. JOHNSTON,
Real Estate Agent,
mar18,3mos,60d 80% Prescott St.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

No. 174 LeMarchant Rd.
(Near St. Clair's Home).
containing 5 bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bath room, hot and cold water; house eight years old, in first class condition, 200 feet rearage, motor car entrance; immediate possession; seen any day between 2 and 6 p.m. or by appointment. Sell at a big reduction; apply E. INNES, Bon Marche, Telephone 531, or W. P. MEEHAN, Royal Stationery Co., Telephone 842. This is an exceptional opportunity.
jan12,2,1,1,1,1

30 (THIRTY) HOUSES FOR SALE.

Prices \$1800.00 to \$16,000.00; suitable terms arranged.
MONEY TO LOAN.
\$100.00 and upwards on city property upwards.
FRED J. ROIL & CO.,
Real Estate & Insurance Agents,
Smallwood Bldg., Duckworth Street.
mar4,11

0-0 (OUR OWN) CINNAMON TOAST

A "good morning" breakfast—OUR OWN BREAD, freshly toasted. Butter it, sprinkle lightly with sugar and cinnamon, and lay two slices together, sandwich fashion. Utterly delicious.
Try this breakfast food to-morrow morning, but make sure you use
OUR-OWN BREAD
for the toast.
THE EAST END BAKING COMPANY.
(Our own bakers)
feb18,6m,60d

RHODE ISLAND REDS Hatching Eggs.

Best Display Last Poultry Show.

These eggs are from imported stock, finest breed in America.

\$5.00 for 15 Eggs.

All eggs are guaranteed and I will gladly replace all infertile (clear) ones providing they are returned to me not later than the 24th day.

All orders booked in rotation.

E. MUNN,
Waterford Bridge Road.
mar20,41,th,s,m,w

OFFICES TO LET.

Two bright offices 18 x 12 each in the G.W.V.A. Building, overlooking Water Street. Both complete with floor coverings, stationery cupboards and electrical fixtures, Central heating, Janitor's permanent services retained. Very reasonable rent; apply G.W.V.A. immediately.
feb23,60d,11

Money to Loan

on freehold and leasehold security in St. John's.

T. P. HALLEY,
Solicitor,
Renouf Bldg., Duckworth St.
mar1,1,m,w,s,t,f

Belvedere Orphanage Sweepstake.

5th Week's Lucky No. **123,249.**
Drawn by F. Jarvis and P. Fitzgerald, 66,131, 47,446 and 81,267 Still Unclaimed.
mar18,31,60d

Goodform Hair Nets.

A particular hair net for particular women.
GOODFORM NETS.
Serve to hold the attractive appearance of the hair.
Single Mesh15c.
Double Mesh20c.
We guarantee them perfect.

PETER O'MARA,
THE DRUGGIST,
THE HEXALL STORE.

THE BEST CROPS.

AMONIUM SULPHATE is acknowledged to be the best chemical fertilizer extant, for FARM or GARDEN.

By it's use large Crops are assured.

Printed instructions furnished with each order.

Book your orders early.
St. John's Gas Light Co.
'Phone 81 Gas Works.
mar30,11 St. John's.

STAR MOVIE THEATRE

SUNDAY EVE—8.30—MARCH 23rd.

Special Sunday Concert

LIEUT. RICKARD, Late R.N., will speak on

"THE FADING POPPIES OF FLANDERS FIELD."

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
All Seats Free. Silver Collection.

Chairman: Rev. Nangle, President G.W.V.A.
No children under 16 will be admitted to this Concert.
mar21,21

Billiard Notice

A number of Billiard enthusiasts have asked me to convene a meeting for the purpose of forming a Billiard Association and arranging a Championship Tournament. With this purpose in view a meeting will be held at the G. W. V. A. Office on Tuesday, March 25th, at 8.15 p.m., at which the Prime Minister has signified his intention of attending.
All those interested in Billiards are asked to attend.
mar22,11 T. NANGLE (C.F.)

St. John's Meat Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MEAT MERCHANTS.
OUR SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
RABBITS 30c. & 40c. Brace RABBITS
Frozen Shoulder 15c. per lb. Roast Cuts

Purity Bacon55c. lb.
Empress Butter (1-lbs)65c. lb.
Fresh Eggs (Firsts)60c. doz.
Pure Beef Dripping20c. lb.
White Puddings, 15c. lb.
Potted Meat, 15c. 20c. 40c. bowl.
Our Famous Cambridge Sausages30c. lb.
Our Pure Pork Sausages25c. lb.
Our Reliable Beef Sausages20c. lb.
Swift's Bologna, 20c. lb.
Fatted Rock Chicken60c. lb.
Fresh Ox Liver20c. lb.

FRESH KILLED VEAL.

Our usual stock of PRIME BEEF, MUTTON and PORK at regular prices.

Note the Address:—174 Water Street.
PHONE 800. mar21,21

JUST ARRIVED!

A large shipment of CROCKERY of all descriptions, including thirteen thousand, five hundred Cups and Saucers

13,500
Cups and Saucers
10 cents and up.

S. O. STEELE & SONS, Ltd.
100 WATER STREET
'Phone 192 Opp. Seamen's Institute.
mar18,3mos,60d

Forty-Five Years in the Service of the Public—The Evening Telegram.

C. L. B. C. LADIES' ANXILIARY.

A Special Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Seamen's Institute (Ladies' Parlour), on Monday, March 24th, 3.30 p.m. A large attendance is requested.

F. HYNES,
Hon. Secretary.

M. G. C. A.

The Annual Meeting of the Methodist Guards Comrades Association will be held on Monday next, March 24th, at 8 p.m. Will every member please make a special effort to attend?

WALTER GROUCHY,
Secretary.

VICTOR SAFES.

A size for Every Business
WALTER E. WHITE,
Bon Marche Bld. 'Phone 1521.
dec10,m,th,s,t,f

Preliminary Notice.

The Congregational Ladies' Aid intend holding a Spring Sale of Aprons, Children's Dresses, etc., on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 28th, from 3 to 6 p.m. Afternoon Teas and Candy for sale. Admission 20c.
mar22,11

INVESTIGATE.

If you want your typewriter to give the best results, you must use the best machine. You should therefore investigate the Underwood.
ROYAL STATIONERY CO.
mar22,31 182 Water St.

THOS. J. O'ROURKE,

Duckworth St. East.
Gran. Sugar, per lb.10 1/2 c.
Jams (Imported)—Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple30c. glass
Davis' Baking Powder, loose40c. lb.
Saxa, Refined Table Salt, 1 lb. package7c.
Pumpkin, tall tins10c. each

TO LET

That most centrally situated Store, No. 246 Water Street, next door east Royal Tobacco Store; recently painted and ready for immediate occupation; also Offices in Exchange Building. For further particulars apply at 2 Devon Row.
mar20,60d,t,f

TO LET.

From May to October, **FURNISHED HOUSE** in best residential locality; nine (9) rooms, comfortably furnished, with all modern conveniences; apply to
THE HOME ESTATE CO.,
'Phone 1379 or 1088 Water St.
mar21,31

HOUSE TO LET.

That most desirable Dwelling House, No. 24 Cochrane Street; apply to
M. & E. KENNEDY,
Carpenters and Builders,
Jan17,11,60d Office 23 Renouf Bldg.

TO LET—Small Building.

suitable for garage or stable, possession given April 1st; apply at 69 Cookstown Road or 'phone 1136V.
mar15,11

TO LET—Dwelling House.

No. 61 Quidd Vid Road, containing drawing room, dining room, kitchen, two (2) bedrooms, bath room and large cellar. Fitted with all modern conveniences; apply to F. G. BRADLEY, Solicitor, Renouf Building.
mar20,60d,t,f

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!

1 Six Cylinder Nash Motor Car
in good running order, and free in good condition; apply this office.
mar22,11

FOR SALE—6 Head Cattle.

young and in good condition; apply to JOHN McDONALD, Kilbride.
mar22,31

FOR SALE—An Attractive Bungalow.

on the Topsail Road, quarter of an hour's walk from the car; freehold land with 40 feet frontage; possession given May 1st.
mar22,61

FOR SALE—Two 8 Room Houses.

freehold, situate on Patrick Street; prices right; apply to J. T. DOODY, 426 Water Street, or phone 103.
mar21,31

FOR SALE—A Dwelling House.

on McDougall Street, immediate possession. For further particulars apply to WOOD & KELLY, Temple Building, Duckworth St.
feb23,11

FOR SALE—Nfld. Dog (Curs).

rising 17 months old, trained to hunt, kind with children. For further particulars apply to HARVEY WHITE, Pearce Avenue, off Mundy Pond.
mar22,11

FOR SALE—A Dwelling House and Garage.

on Macklin Place, also a Building Lot on McKay Street; all freehold. For particulars apply NORMAN PEASE, Macklin Place or phone 1538R.
mar20,61

FOR SALE—Freehold Building Lot.

on Waterford Bridge Road, two minutes' walk from street car; also Leasehold Dwelling House in good locality, suitable for business and residence; apply to T. P. HALLEY, Solicitor, Renouf Building, Duckworth Street, City.
mar5,w,s,m,t,f

FOR SALE—House and Land.

freehold, land 50 x 225 ft., house contains 2 bedrooms, dining room, parlour, kitchen, pantry, water in kitchen, barn on back 15 x 18 ft., eight months fire wood also; can be inspected at any time, bargain for quick sale; apply to F. BEST, Mundy Pond.
mar21,31

TO LET

from April to October, **Furnished Residence** "Pringlesdale," lawns, trees, large front garden, ideal situation during summer months; apply Telephone No. 633.
mar19,11

TO LET.

That most centrally situated Store, No. 246 Water Street, next door east Royal Tobacco Store; recently painted and ready for immediate occupation; also Offices in Exchange Building. For further particulars apply at 2 Devon Row.
mar20,60d,t,f

WANTED.

Two Experienced **SALESLADIES**
Please apply by letter, stating experience, etc., to
THE ROYAL STORES, LIMITED.
mar20,31

LOST—Black and White Setter Dog.

collar on neck, netting MR. DAVIS, No. 101 George's Street. Reward.
mar21,11

NOTICE—If the person who took a Blue Raglan and Scarf from the hallway of a residence on Duckworth St. East does not return same immediately they will be prosecuted.

No Need to be Worried With rats, mice or would be burglars. If your house is fitted with Electric; same time safety from the children. A. E. MORGAN, phone 846M.
mar22,11

A VALISE TAKEN—If the person who took by mistake on Saturday evening last, a Valise from the Shores Train, between Manuels and Bay Roberts, will leave it at the nearest Railway Station, or at the Lock-up, St. John's, he will be suitably rewarded.

Window and Carpet Cleaning—All work guaranteed; will call for carpets and deliver them cleaned in 24 hours. 'Phone 1327W. J. J. CLARKE.
mar20,11,60

WANTED—To buy 50 Ideal and Victoria Cooling Stoves.

any size; apply J. T. DOODY, 426 Water Street West, phone 103.
mar21,31

WANTED—By a Young Lady.

Board in private home, with all modern conveniences; apply to Box 10, c/o Evening Telegram Office.
mar22,31,60d

WANTED—To Purchase.

House (will wait until the middle of May for occupation). Party having for sale small or medium size house of not more than 5 rooms will find each purchaser immediately by applying to "HOUSE" c/o this office.
mar20,11

DON'T THROW AWAY your money on cheap fountain pens.

We have the best values obtainable. Every boy and girl needs our Ever-ready pencil with clip, only 25c.
BUTLER BROTHERS,
"The Fountain Pen Centre,"
mar22,11 161 Water St.

CARD.

Dr. M. F. Hogan,
Dentist,
142 Water Street,
over Lamb's Jewellery Store.
(Opp. Royal Stores).
Telephone 1255.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A Country Washerwoman for single wash; apply A.B.C., Telegram Office.
mar22,31

WANTED—A Good General Girl apply to MRS. D. BUTLER, 166 LeMarchant Road.
mar22,11

WANTED—Tailoress, experienced in coats and pants; apply A. M. HALL, Bates' Hill.
mar20,31

WANTED—General Girl, reference required, good wages; apply MRS. O'LEARY, 41 York St.
mar19,11

WANTED—A Smart Girl for Ice Cream Parlor; apply at THE BLUE PUTTEE, 10.30 Monday.
mar22,11

WANTED—A General Maid in small family, must be experienced and have reference; apply at 43 Patrick Street.
mar21,11

WANTED—A Maid who understands plain cooking; apply to MRS. CHARLES HUTTON, 222 Water Street.
mar15,11

WANTED—A General Girl, one who understands plain cooking; references required; apply to MRS. FRANK BRADSHAW, 37 Military Rd.
mar22,11

WANTED—An Experienced Grocery Assistant; written application only considered; apply G. KNOWLING, LTD., Water Street.
mar22,11

WANTED—A Girl for general housework, another girl kept; reference required; good wages to right girl; apply 64 Monkstown Road.
mar21,11

"I Had Bilious Attacks and Stomach Weakness"



DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS
GERALD S. DOYLE Distributor.

Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Yonker, Sask., writes: "I suffered from stomach and liver trouble, and used to have bilious attacks so bad that I could do nothing for weeks at a time. My stomach would be so weak that not even a drink of water would stay on it. On my sister's advice, I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and must say that they have made me feel like a new woman."

The Countess of Landon.

CHAPTER XI.

"I know," said Irene, holding in her horse with a light but firm rein. "Everybody was afraid to live there, because it is so lonely a spot, I suppose; but madame had it done up and furnished for Mrs. Hooper, and she seems to be very comfortable there."

"But who is Mrs. Hooper?" he asked, as steadily as he could.

"I don't know," replied Irene, "but I think she was an old servant of madame."

"I don't remember any servant of that name," said Seymour.

"No," said Irene. "Perhaps it was one of the maids in the general's time who had got married."

"Ah, yes!" he said. "My mother has always a tender heart. I—I am afraid your horse will throw you, Irene, dear," he jerked out, as the mare, with a contempt akin to that of the head groom, pranced about in the hope of getting rid of her feeble rider.

"I think she would be quieter if I let her go for a spin," said Irene. "I will take her to the cottage. You need not come. I will join you on the road at the end of the common."

She did not wait for his assent to this proposal, but let her horse have his head and bounded off.

As she had said, the animal only wanted a gallop, and consented to be pulled up at the cottage without any trouble.

Irene lifted the latch of the little wooden gate with her hunting-crop, and, riding up the path, knocked at the newly greep door.

It was opened after a moment or two by a middle-aged woman with a pale and care-worn face, which lightened and brightened at the sight of Irene.

She was very thin and frail-looking, but was decently and, indeed, well dressed, in black merino. The scanty hair under her white cap was streaked with gray, and there was a half-frightened, half-anxious expression in the timid eyes, which tells so plainly of a mind disquieted by some heavy sorrow or burdensome secret. But the wan face was flushed with welcome as she lifted it to the young and beautiful one above her.

"Well, Mrs. Hooper, have I started you?" said Irene, smiling down at her.

"No, no, Miss Irene!" said the woman. "You never startle me, I'm always too glad to see you."

"Thank you, Mrs. Hooper," said Irene. "I was riding by, and I thought I would come to ask how you were getting on."

IF CONSTIPATED, SICK, BILIOUS

Harmless Laxative for the Liver and Bowels

10¢ CANDY CATHARTIC CASCARETS

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Feel fine! No griping or inconvenience follows a gentle liver and bowel cleansing with "Cascarets" Sick Headache, Biliousness, Gases, Indigestion, and all such distress gone by morning. For Men, Women and Children—10¢ boxes, also 25 and 50¢ sizes, any drug store.

attacks. It's the heart, Miss Irene. That's—that's why I like to be quiet and—by myself, I'm all right now, miss," and dropping a courtesy to Seymour, she went slowly into the cottage.

Irene flung her bridle to Seymour and followed her and got a glass of water.

Mrs. Hooper took it, and smiled gratefully.

"Thank you, miss, I'm ashamed of myself, and for giving you so much trouble. Don't wait, please, Miss Irene. I am quite right now—indeed I am. See!" And she stood up and smoothed her gray hair.

"Are you sure?" asked Irene, gently. "If not, I will stay with you. The earl can take the horse back."

"No, no, miss. Please—please go. And—and if you'll kindly not mention my—attack to madame the countess."

"No, I will not tell her if you do not wish it. You are quite sure you are well enough to be left?"

"Quite—quite!" said Mrs. Hooper, eagerly. "I'll come with you to the door. You can see that I can walk quite strong."

Irene went to the door slowly and reluctantly.

"You must see a doctor, Mrs. Hooper," she said. "Living here alone—"

"No, no, miss; I don't want any doctor. I understand these fits they're not serious." She stopped, and as Irene reached the door, put a hand timidly on her arm. "Who—who did you say the gentleman was, miss?" she asked, with downcast eyes.

"The Earl of Landon—the countess's eldest son, you know," replied Irene.

Mrs. Hooper nodded, and forced a smile as she raised her eyes to Irene's, glowing with tender sympathy.

"Of course, miss. I—I hope his lordship won't be angry at my—my keeping you. If you'd go now, Miss Irene—"

Seeing that she should distress the woman by lingering, Irene got on to her horse, and nodding to her encouragingly, rode out, followed by Seymour.

"What was the matter with her?" he asked, with an impatient impatience which one would not have expected in a philanthropist.

"She felt faint, I think," said Irene. "Poor woman! I must ride over and see her again to-morrow."

"Faint!" said Seymour. "Whoa! I—I think if we were to walk it would be better, Irene, dear. Faint! Well, she looked to me—there was something about her appearance which indicated—er—insanity. Really, I think my mother ought to be careful whom she selects for her pensioners. Whoa! This is a most vicious horse, I am sure. Yes, I should say, my dear Irene, that the woman was mad, and I must insist upon accompanying you if you go to see her again. Oh! Whoa-a!"

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Caused by Troubles Women Often Have—Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Medina, New York.—"I had a great deal of trouble such as women often have, and this affected my nerves. For over two years I suffered in this way, then I read in the 'Boston Times' about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and have taken it with very good results. I am very much better and feel justified in praising the Vegetable Compound to my friends and neighbors who suffer from anything of the kind."—Mrs. Wm. H. Adams, 511 Erin Road, Medina, N. Y.

Feels Like Girl Sixteen

Rochester, N. Y.—"After my twin girls were born I was all run-down. My neighbors thought I was going to die. I saw your advertisement in the paper and bought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The first bottle helped me and I kept on taking it. I only weighed ninety pounds when I began taking it, and I have gained in weight and feel like a girl of sixteen. I never can say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Nellie Doney, 16 Slocum Park, Rochester, N. Y.

WOMEN DYE ANY GARMENT OR DRAPERY!

Waists Kimonos Draperies
Skirts Dresses Gingham
Coats Sweaters Stockings

Diamond Dyes

Each 15 cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Drug stores sell all colors.

Germans Discover Deadliest Gas

Paris, March 4.—The new poison gas developed in Germany embodies carbon monoxide in the opinion of the French chemist, Dr. Pierre Louis Rehm, writing in the *Matin*.

The German chemists, he says, probably have succeeded in getting solutions of metallic carbonic, the microscopic particles of which are capable of penetrating the filters of gas masks and then giving off carbon monoxide.

The gas is not only colorless and odorless but is one of the deadliest known to science.

20 Thousand Gallon Still Was Captured

New York, March 4.—Prohibition agents attacking a bootlegger's establishment yesterday were met by torpedoes, gas and water defenses but emerged as triumphant captors of a \$50,000 redistilling apparatus whose daily output was estimated at 20,000 gallons. The operatives escaped.

A French hat of black Milan has a swivel brim of the Milan kind in strips.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS

Cooling and health giving. An ideal aperient for children from the period of teething to the age of 10 or 12 years.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "HINTS TO MOTHERS" HEALTH AND POIS FRESH

JOHN STEEDMAN & CO. LONDON

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

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The gas is not only colorless and odorless but is one of the deadliest known to science.

20 Thousand Gallon Still Was Captured

New York, March 4.—Prohibition agents attacking a bootlegger's establishment yesterday were met by torpedoes, gas and water defenses but emerged as triumphant captors of a \$50,000 redistilling apparatus whose daily output was estimated at 20,000 gallons. The operatives escaped.

A French hat of black Milan has a swivel brim of the Milan kind in strips.

SPECIALS

- GRAHAM FLOUR 7 Pounds for 40c.
- MCCORMICK'S Jersey Cream Sodas 60c. Pail.
- HAMILTON'S CREAM SODAS 48c. Pail.
- GOLDEN BANTEM CORN ON COB (3's) 40c. Tin.
- Apricots (2 1/2's) 25c. tin
- Apricots (extras) 40c. tin
- Peaches (2 1/2's) 30c. tin
- Peaches (extras) 45c. tin
- Pears .33c. & 40c. tin
- Plums (2 1/2's) .25c. tin



- TOMATOES Libby's (2 1/2's) 22c. tin
- Libby's (2's) 17c. tin
- Spanish (1 1/2's) 14c. tin
- CAMPBELL'S ASSORTED SOUPS 16c. tin.
- BORDEN'S Evaporated MILK 15c. tin.
- PRUNES 12c. and 18c. lb.
- APRICOTS 18c. and 22c. lb.
- PEACHES 18c. lb.

TO-DAY

- OXO CORDIAL 95c. Bottle.
- GRANULATED SUGAR 5-lb. Pkg. for 52c.
- MEAT and FISH PASTE (in Glass) 20c.
- APPLES (Ready for use) GALLON TINS 60c.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!

A BIG BARGAIN

CORSETS

A SPECIAL LOT size 19, 20 and 30 only

To make room for the Spring Goods we are

CLEARING 98 cents pair

Them Out at

Worth double the money---See Window

Handsome Cutlery to Adorn Your Table

- THE HANDSOME ADAM DESIGN (50 year Guarantee).
 - THE FAMOUS "APIS" UNSTAINABLE CUTLERY
 - DINNER FORKS \$14.50 doz.
 - DESSERT FORKS \$15.00 doz.
 - TABLE SPOONS \$17.00 doz.
 - DESSERT SPOONS \$15.00 doz.
 - TEA SPOONS \$7.50 dozen.
 - DESSERT KNIVES \$12.50 doz.
 - DINNER KNIVES \$15.00 doz.
- Other lines from \$2.70 dozen up.

Pen Knives

ENGLISH & FOREIGN.

Stag, Ivory, Buff Handles.

60c. to \$1.30 each.

COMMON KNIVES 12c. to 45c. ea.

COMBINATION KNIFE \$2.30 ea.

Razors & Blades

ENGLISH OPEN BLADE RAZORS \$1.90 and \$2.40 each.

FOREIGN OPEN BLADE RAZORS 50c. to \$2.00 each.

AUTO STROP BLADES . \$1.10 pkg.

GILLETTE BLADES . . . \$1.20 pkg.

MERCURY BLADES . . . 50c. doz.

BOWRING BROTHERS, Ltd.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday 3 Days of Wonderful Pictures shown in St. John's under the Auspices of the Newfoundland Great War Veterans Asn.

LONDON "DAILY TIMES" SAYS:

"A Picture which no British subject can afford to miss. No other picture of such national interest ever shown before London audiences."

LONDON "DAILY TELEGRAPH":

"Haymarket Theatre was packed all last week to show its approval to Capt. Barker's masterpiece 'On Tour With Our Smiling Prince.'"

LONDON "EVENING NEWS":

"A Picture full of wonderful events. A real masterpiece in Motion Picture Photography."

Special Solo During Big Storm Scene

Good Two Reel Laughable Comedy

GOOD TIME FOR ALL

Special Music

STAR MOVIE Theatre

MONDAY - - 7.15 9.15 - - Citizens' Night
TUESDAY - - - - - Veterans' Night
WEDNESDAY - - - - - Society Night

ADMISSION 25c.

MATINEE

MONDAY - 3 P.M. - Meth. & Presby. Schools
TUESDAY - - - - - Catholic Schools
WEDNESDAY - - - - - C. of E. Schools

ADMISSION 10c.

A Strike of the Tram and Bus Services Called

Twelve Casualties when British Soldiers are Fired on in Queenstown -- Kyle Caught in the Ice off Low Point--Crazed Agent in Far North Directs Murderous Ceremonies.

BRITISH TROOPS FIRED ON.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21. A detachment of British troops landing here to-day were fired on by a machine gun set in a motor car which was said to be operated by four soldiers of the Free State Army. There were twelve casualties in killed and wounded among the British soldiers.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

LONDON, March 21. Seventeen thousand tramway men, and 20,000 bus men determined to strike at midnight to-night. Secretary Beven of the Transport and General Workers' Union announced this afternoon "A strike to-night is a certainty." Nearly 40,000 men will be involved.

RUM RUNNING TREATY APPROVED.

OTTAWA, March 21. The House of Commons this evening passed a resolution moved by Premier King, approving the rum-running treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain. Premier King asked Parliament to approve the treaty on the ground of morality, international good-will and commercial benefit.

KYLE IN HEAVY ICE.

HALIFAX, March 21. According to word received here to-night the S.S. Kyle, which left Port aux Basques for Sydney last night, is

YOU should use DURADIO GLOSS PAINT



It has an exceptionally high gloss. Enamel Finish, and is equally suitable for outside or inside use, being very tough and durable, and can withstand all climatic conditions. It is easy to apply and can be used on either wood, metal or stone. Its use is advised for all passages, hallways, kitchens and sculleries, as the periodical cleaning these walls have to undergo does not in any way damage the hardy surface of "Duradio" Gloss Paint.

FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORE-KEEPERS

mar22,24

which probably makes another 100,000 words. There were 150 exhibits at the trial. It is estimated the cost of the two King's Bench trials is between \$50,000 and \$75,000 of which the greater part is attributed to the first trial.

SHIP IN DISTRESS.

NEW YORK, March 21. A distress call was received by the naval radio station to-day from the British freighter Dunclutha, 25 miles east of Barnegate, N.J. The steamer D. Roche, which was five miles away, was going to her assistance. The coastguard cutter Seneca also started to the disabled ship. The freighter's circulating pumps broke down, the message explained. The Dunclutha was en route from New York to Norfolk. Her owners are the Scottish Navigation Company, Ltd.

EPIDEMIC SUBSIDING.

LONDON, Mar. 21. The influenza epidemic throughout the country is subsiding, though new cases last week numbered nearly 1000.

THE COST OF RELIEF IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 21. Statistics published to-day show more than £392,000,000 have been spent in relief of unemployment in Great Britain since the armistice. More than £170,000,000 of this sum was provided from the National Exchequer including £100,000,000 in re-issuing ex-service men and the balance of £222,000,000 has been contributed to the unemployment fund by employers and workers.

Insulin Price Boon.

Cure for Diabetes to be Reduced to 6s. 8d. a Bottle. Insulin—the wonderful cure for diabetes discovered by a Canadian doctor—is to be sold more cheaply to sufferers from the disease. It is announced by the Medical Research Council that principal firms engaged in the manufacture of the preparation in this country will reduce the retail price—which was 25s. less than a year ago—from 12s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per bottle.

Personal

Dr. and Mrs. Hall arrived by S.S. Rosalind from St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. Hall has completed his course in Medicine and Surgery, being a student of Berkeley University and also at St. Paul. He has had special training in Surgery, having spent considerable time in several hospitals in the U.S.A. He is an ex-pupil of the Methodist College and his success speaks well for that institution. We congratulate him on his success and wish him abundant prosperity in the work which he is about to take up.

La Grippe
Pneumonia and Colds exhaust in the short period of their course more of the nerve tissues of the body than weeks of hard work. After them take

Asaya-Neurall
THE NEW REMEDY FOR Nervous Exhaustion which contains Lecithin (concentrated from eggs), the form of phosphates required for nerve repair.

PREPARED BY DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. KEEP MINARD'S LINDENT IN THE HOUSE.

"The Eternal Light," a Lenten Attraction

WILL ARRIVE IN ST. JOHN'S NEXT WEEK.

"The Eternal Light," which comes to the Nickel Theatre, is said to be an appropriate Lenten attraction. The picture, which is a classic reproduction of the Passion Play, is not only beautiful in scenic settings and entertainingly interesting, but it reaches out to everybody regardless of religion. It is the sort of motion picture that will attract thousands of persons who have never seen picture plays before—and more than that it furnishes convincing proof that the screen is a blessing to civilization. Children will find in this production an incentive for reading the Bible. The older folk will marvel at its beauty, its realism, and its enormity. In brief, there is no one to whom the film will not appeal. The picture has been based on a book that has been translated into every civilized language, that has lived down through the ages. There is not one man, woman or child who has not read or heard of the Bible. The production itself will exceed the fondest expectations of even the most generous of its clings to the Bible in every respect. No detail has been overlooked. Every character is carefully interpreted by proven artists.

The Nickel management takes great pleasure in presenting to the St. John's public a worth-while and appropriate attraction for the season of Lent. Watch for more definite particulars of this marvellous photoplay.

Star Theatre Now Shows Signs of Patriotism

Early this morning, several men were to be seen arranging a number of flags and bunting around the front entrance of the Star Movie, which is a forerunner of the big picture production which will be shown the first three days of the coming week, and it now presents a somewhat pretty appearance with the flags of several different nations flying from the building. The Theatre Box has been gaily decorated with the Newfoundland Colours in honour of the official visit of his Excellency Governor Allard and Lady Allard and Premier Warren, who will be present at the first showing next Monday evening. Everyone seems to be working hard for the success of this wonderful picture. The Theatre phone has been kept busy, and the management have been giving information continually during the last 24 hours regarding time and information in general.

Long before the time of the first showing it is anticipated that the theatre will be filled to capacity, and it is advisable to be on hand when the doors will be thrown open to the general public at 6.45. Post Cards will be given to all attending, and it is respectfully requested that after having seen this picture you will just address it to one of your friends and leave with the ushers who will see that postage stamps are attached and sent forward by the first mail.

St. John's never failed the boys when they went overseas and we hope that that wonderful spirit which they so splendidly manifested in 1914 will be repeated at the showing of this wonderful picture. Lieut. Rickard comes to St. John's with splendid recommendations, and has proven that he is heart and soul behind the ex-service men, and on Monday evening will be introduced

in person by Col. Nangle, President of the Great War Veterans Association. During the 3 days' engagement Lieut. Rickard, who has seen 8 years in his Majesty's Navy, will speak with his pictures at every performance. Lieut. Rickard is the youngest Navy War Veteran in Canada, having served on board H.M.S. Terrible in the South African War, and will relate the great story of the crossing of the Equator, when King Neptune comes on board and rules supreme for 24 hours.

Every loyal citizen of St. John's will want to be present at this showing on Monday evening, so as to give a good start to the famous Canadian lecturer and his picture. Look through this paper and you will find a printed programme for to-morrow night. Just clip it out and bring it along.

Monday is the start. Let us all get together and welcome Lieut. Rickard and his Veteran work, for said the Calgary Herald: "No man ever appeared on our stage who received more congratulations and praise for his production and humorous incidents in connection with the trip than did Lieut. Rickard, and it was regrettable that so many had to be turned away."

The latest Chevrolet models are on display at BERT HAYWARD'S, Water Street, opp. Ayre & Sons. mar14,101.eod

Mr. Geddes Will Sing 'The Heart Bowed Down'

THOS. MEIGHAN AT THE MAJESTIC NEXT WEEK.

The attention of readers of the Telegram is directed to the majestic advertisement elsewhere. Mr. Geddes has been requested to include in his numbers of next week "The Heart Bowed Down," and "Mary of Argyll." The feature picture is "If You Believe It It's So."

Chick Harris, a crook, robs Ezra Wood, an aged countryman, but on hearing his victim's story of how he and his wife had worked for years to pay off the mortgage on their home, he repents and restores the money. He goes to St. Clair determined to reform and peddle soap, finally becoming a real estate agent. He meets Alvah Morley, at whose house he lodges and falls in love with her. Sky Blue, a counterfeiter, appears at St. Clair under the guise of a ministerial reformer and raises a large sum of money, to which Alvah has contributed all she owns, for the alleged purpose of building a "Bleeding Heart" Orphanage. Chick is named treasurer of the fund and frustrates Sky Blue's design to decamp with the money. Sky Blue tells Chick's friends that the latter "had fallen for a lot of religious bunk but if you believe it, it's so." Chick

tells the story of his reformation to Alvah who takes him to her heart, convinced of his worth and forgetful of his past.

T. A. Society Folk

HEAR INTERESTING LECTURE. The weekly entertainment of the T. A. Literary and Amusement Committee took place last night in the armouries before a large gathering of members and friends of the Society. Mr. Geo. J. Coughlan occupied the chair and in his opening remarks addressed words of welcome to the large audience, following which he introduced Mr. T. P. Halley the lecturer of the evening. Mr. Halley spoke on "Reminiscences" and for upwards of an hour he related many interesting things he had seen and heard in this country. Mr. Halley was tendered a hearty vote of thanks at the close. The balance of the evening was taken up with a short musical programme, amongst those who took part were—Messrs. F. Oliver, R. Redmond, P. Smith, P. Donnelly, W. J. Myler, and T. P. Halley. The C.C.C. Orchestra was present and rendered some delightful selections.

Chevrolet produced 245,000 motor cars in 1923; 500,000 in 1924; commencing March 1st, 3,000 Chevrolet are being manufactured daily—all of which are high class fully equipped motor cars.—mar14,101.eod



Goods Which You Can Depend On.

ELLIS & CO., Limited,
203 WATER STREET.

French Boneless Sardines. French Sardines in Pure Oil. Skipper Sardines in Oil. Tuna Fish (like Chicken). Dry Shrimps. Clam Chowder. Little Neck Clams. Barataria Prawns. Cove Oysters. Chicken Haddies. Kipper Herring. Hors D'Oeuvre. (6 tins in Block). Royals ala Borelaise. Anchovies in Oil.

Fresh Oysters. Fresh Smelts. Fresh Smoked Haddies. Fresh Smoked Kippers. Fresh Smoked Salmon.

Sardine Paste. Anchovy Paste. Shrimp & Salmon Paste. Bloaters Paste. No. 1 Salmon (1 and 2 lb. tins). No. 1 Lobster (1 lb. tins). No. 1 Mussels (1 lb. tins). Shredded Cod Fish. Boneless Cod Fish.

JUNKS
AND

Kindling Wood
Birch junks, finest quality for sale cheap; also dry kindling wood delivered daily to any part of city.

West End Wood Factory.

Box 1366 Phone 1186
decl2.eod,tf

MINARD'S LINDENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Bargains!

Broken Lines and Oddments in Men's and Boys' Wet Weather Clothing

FOR CASH—NO APPROBATION!

We are clearing to make room for New Spring Shipments.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Men's | Men's and Youths' Leatherette Coats—Just the thing for knockabout wear .. | 5.75 |
| and | | |
| Boys' | Men's Waterproof Coats—In Fawn, Navy and Black. All sizes to clear .. | 5.95 TO 19.95 |
| Raglans, | Men's Raglans—In Fawn and Grey. If your size is here, you can get them from .. | 17.50 TO 21.25 |
| Mackintoshes, | Men's Oil Coats—Special Black .. | 4.60 TO 2.30 |
| Leatherette | Boys' Waterproof Coats—Only a few of each size .. | 8.45 TO 8.00 |
| Coats, etc. | Boys' High Grade Raglans—Assorted sizes, mostly Fawn and Grey mixtures | 17.90 |

Look these Special Price Attractions over; they will mean large savings to the Purchaser.

G. KNOWLING, Limited

mar21,31.fg,tf

Report of T. Hollis Walker, K. C.

Sir Richard Squires Declared a Receiver and Accomplish.—Dr. Campbell Misused and Misappropriated Public Funds—Public Moneys Wasted; Electorate Corrupted; Departments Debased.

FINDINGS ON SECTION I. (Controller's Dept.)

That Miss Miller was aware that the bulk of the money was taken from Controller's Dept., the whole of which was applied by her to the purposes of Sir Richard Squires for his benefit.

That Sir Richard Squires accepted the use and benefit of over \$20,000 so obtained with knowledge of their tainted history, and made himself a receiver and an accomplice in Mr. Meaney's wrong.

FINDINGS SECTION II. (Besco)

That responsible officials of the Dominion Co., were willing to and did give timely financial assistance to Sir Richard Squires out of the funds of the Company, that \$43,000 was paid to him accordingly, that the allegation in this paragraph is proved. That Mr. Miller and Mrs. Harsant were his instruments.

FINDINGS SECTION III. (Pit Prop & Model Farm)

That the loss to the Government on logging operations were not less than \$130,000.

That the allegation that Dr. Campbell paid his own private cab fares to a very substantial amount out of the public funds under his control, is fully proved. In relation to his cab fares, Dr. Campbell directly misused and misappropriated portions of the public funds under his control, which throughout were badly and wastefully administered by him.

That the Union Trading Company appear to have made a profit of \$10,000 out of the contract, but the Government gained no advantage.

Model Farm—That the list of cab fares proves to my satisfaction actual misappropriation on the part of Dr. Campbell, and the padding of wages' bill by men unnecessarily and improperly introduced at this instance was a misuse of the funds amounting to misconduct, in my view.

That Mr. McNeily misappropriated \$120.00.

IV.—RELIEF—

That it was as the General Election approached that misuse of public money developed, and to keep on or to secure their political support, idlers were paid for work at the rock sheds which they never performed.

V.—PUBLIC CHARITIES—

That a great deal of this money did not go in necessary relief; it was not reserved for proper cases after due and searching enquiry; it was lavishly scattered broadcast with both hands for political purposes.

That there does not appear to be any instance of actual misappropriation by anyone in the Department, but the conduct of the Department was slovenly and unbusinesslike and made possible abuses all over the Island, of which I cannot think the staff was ignorant.

That Politicians exploited the situation improperly to further their aims.

THE PIT PROP ACCOUNT.

3. The third matter mentioned in the Commission was stated in the following terms:—"Allegations have been made of wrong-doing in the Department of Agriculture and Mines during the years 1922-1923 in relation to the expenditure made for the relief of destitution and known as 'Pit-Prop Account', and also in relation to expenditure upon the model farm."

1.—PIT-PROP ACCOUNT.

In the period that followed the cessation of active operations in the great war the Colony of Newfoundland encountered serious troubles and difficulties. Markets were closed and trade upset, unemployment was rife and numbers of the people were on the verge of starvation. This state of things became pronounced in the year 1920 and grew worse in the succeeding years 1921 and 1922. Early in 1921 the Government devised a scheme of relief by which work was to be found for the necessitous and the perils of want averted. Hitherto the law had prohibited the exportation of unmanufactured timber, this it was proposed to relax to the extent of permitting the production and sale of pit props and pulpwood. By an Order in Council dated 21st of January, 1921, it was provided that the Governor in Council should permit—

- 1.—The cutting, taking and carrying away from ungranted Crown Lands of timber for exportation;
- 2.—The exportation of unmanufactured timber by such persons as may be approved by the Governor in Council and who shall enter into such agreement therefor as may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines;
- 3.—The sale either within or without the Colony of timber cut

upon ungranted Crown lands by such persons as may be approved by the Governor in Council and who shall enter into an agreement therefor approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

4.—The purchase of timber cut upon ungranted Crown lands by such persons as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

The administration of this order was entrusted to the Department of Agriculture and Mines (of which Dr. Campbell was the head) and all the accounts were kept in that department under the title "Pit Prop Account." At a time when the relief work of the department increased both in volume and variety, the department itself conducted cutting operations, made contracts for roasting wood or selling wood, bought junk and spits, provided work on unremunerative undertakings such as roads and bridges, and sought to increase food supplies by distributing seed potatoes.

The results from a financial point of view were disastrous. There are items still awaiting adjustment and there are claims outstanding by and against the Department, but the total loss to the Colony up to the end of 1923 cannot be less than \$1,200,000. It is not surprising that there should arise murmurs and rumours against the Department instigating extravagance and waste, mismanagement and inefficiency, misappropriation and graft. In July, 1923, statements were made in the House of Assembly criticizing Dr. Campbell, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and in particular charging him with paying cab fares, part of his election expenses, out of the Pit Prop account; the account itself was tabled, and its unexpected contents made known and discussed; and this section of the enquiry was settled in its present form in order that investigation might be made both as regards the specific charges against Dr. Campbell and also the general conduct of his department in relation to this costly experiment. At an early stage of the enquiry, Mr. Howley, K.C. (Counsel for Sir Richard Squires and Dr. Campbell) complained of the wording of the Commission, and asserted that there were other allegations against his clients which he wished to have included. I held that the Commission did not restrict me to the matters which Counsel on the other side of the table had opened, and I expressed my willingness to deal with any allegations of wrong-doing in the Department in relation to the Pit Prop Account, which he (Mr. Howley) or anyone else might bring to my notice. At my invitation Mr. Howley enumerated his additional charges as follows:

1. That Dr. Campbell had been guilty of misappropriating the funds of his Department;

2. That when Dr. Campbell left the country in July, 1923, he fled from justice;

3. That indictments were prepared and the Government authorities were taking steps to bring him back to stand his trial;

4.—That large misappropriations and misuse of funds (in other words graft) were made by Dr. Campbell and divided up between himself and Sir Richard Squires.

In my view paragraph 1 was already before me, possibly also paragraph 4; but I invited Mr. Howley to assist me, especially as regards paragraphs 2 and 3, by information as to the source of the allegations so that although I was doubtful whether they really fell within the scope of the enquiry, I might send for those who were responsible for them. His answer that he knew only of popular rumours and the columns of a Canadian newspaper placed me in a difficult which was solved by a timely statement made by Mr. Warren, who was Minister of Justice in July, 1923, that no indictments were laid or contemplated against Dr. Campbell and that he (Mr. Warren) had never heard or thought that Dr. Campbell fled from justice. No one in the course of the enquiry expressed any other view, and I declare these two paragraphs of idle and probably malicious gossip to be untrue. I would add that from the first to the last no suggestion whatever was made against Sir Richard Squires, and there was no evidence that he was a party to the misuse of any funds belonging to the Department.

The contracts which were made under the order in the year 1921 were in a form drafted by the Minister of Justice which after reciting the order provided, among other things:

1. The Government shall permit the contractor to cut on Crown lands and to sell in the Colony of Newfoundland or to export therefrom—cords of pit props or pulpwood. . . .

2. The contractor agrees to pile the pit props. . . .

3. The Government shall not be responsible for losses by flood, fire or larceny. . . .

4. Should the contractor fail or be unable to sell or dispose of all or any of the pit props or pulpwood cut under this agreement, the Government agrees to purchase whatever amount the contractor has failed to sell or dispose of at the rate of six dollars per cord provided:—

(a) The contractor shall first have made a bona fide attempt to sell all such pit props or pulpwood.

5. The contractor shall permit the contractor to cut on Crown lands and to sell in the Colony of Newfoundland or to export therefrom—cords of pit props or pulpwood. . . .

6. The contractor agrees to pile the pit props. . . .

7. The Government shall not be responsible for losses by flood, fire or larceny. . . .

8. Should the contractor fail or be unable to sell or dispose of all or any of the pit props or pulpwood cut under this agreement, the Government agrees to purchase whatever amount the contractor has failed to sell or dispose of at the rate of six dollars per cord provided:—

(a) The contractor shall first have made a bona fide attempt to sell all such pit props or pulpwood.

7. The Government shall permit the contractor to cut on Crown lands and to sell in the Colony of Newfoundland or to export therefrom—cords of pit props or pulpwood. . . .

8. The contractor agrees to pile the pit props. . . .

9. The Government shall not be responsible for losses by flood, fire or larceny. . . .

10. Should the contractor fail or be unable to sell or dispose of all or any of the pit props or pulpwood cut under this agreement, the Government agrees to purchase whatever amount the contractor has failed to sell or dispose of at the rate of six dollars per cord provided:—

(a) The contractor shall first have made a bona fide attempt to sell all such pit props or pulpwood.

8. The contractor agrees to pile the pit props. . . .

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10. Should the contractor fail or be unable to sell or dispose of all or any of the pit props or pulpwood cut under this agreement, the Government agrees to purchase whatever amount the contractor has failed to sell or dispose of at the rate of six dollars per cord provided:—

(a) The contractor shall first have made a bona fide attempt to sell all such pit props or pulpwood.

(b) The contractor shall furnish to the Government satisfactory evidence of his attempts to sell the same.

Agreements were made in this form with thirteen contractors, and wood was cut, but no sales were effected. Some of the contractors were able to show that they had made substantial efforts but the majority were in the first instance unable to furnish satisfactory evidence of this. It was, however, common knowledge that the state of the market made sales practically impossible and ultimately the Government took over the whole cut at the agreed price. In fact this proved to be a very bad bargain the cost to the Department was \$192,872.21, a good deal of the wood was stolen, and the Department's own attempts to sell at a latter date had very unsatisfactory results.

For the following season a new form of contract was devised. Sales by the contractor were eliminated and from the first the Government agreed to take over the whole of the wood at a fixed price per cord. The contracts were originally offered at four dollars, but the Government were compelled to give five at first, and later to add a bonus of 50 cents. The dimensions of the wood were altered, and all of it had to be clean-peeled. Like its predecessor this contract was permissive only, it did not bind the contractor to cut a single cord and the operations conducted under it proved equally unprofitable. It contained a clause (No. 5) which provided "that the Minister of Agriculture and Mines may from time to time prior to the time above stated make payments on account of wood cut by the third contractor to the extent of and in such proportion of the whole amount provided hereunder as may hereafter be determined by the Governor-in-Council." It does not appear that anything was ever determined by, or even brought before, the Governor-in-Council in this connection, but many and large advances were made not only on account of wood cut, but also on account of wood to be cut, which might or might not be cut, and before a single cord was cut. This contract was certainly in form more favourable to the Government than its predecessor and it was difficult to find contractors, who would undertake its burdens. Most of those who did accept it were unable to pay for the supplies without which the operation could not be started, and the various stores were unwilling to provide them on credit without a Government guarantee. The contractors themselves were usually accepted on the recommendation of the members for their District, and in many cases the contract or the money to become due under it was at once assigned to the provider of supplies to whom the Department thereupon made advances. There was no other way of meeting the situation, in remote districts before navigation was closed for the winter but in the result there were many contracts or which the amounts advanced far exceeded the value of the wood cut under them. For instance a number of contracts were made in the names of employees of the Fishermen's Union Trading Company on the recommendation of Sir W. T. Coaker and forth with assigned to that Company:—

Brown's contract showed \$2,250.00 advanced and wood cut worth \$1,462.50.

Russell's contract showed \$2,250.00 advanced and wood cut worth \$1,410.00.

Yedman's contract showed \$2,250.00 advanced and wood cut worth \$789.00.

Groves' contract showed \$5,000.00 advanced and wood cut worth \$2,184.00.

Several of the contracts were assigned to Mr. McKay either personally or as assignee of Steer Brothers including:—

Gillard where \$5,208.00 were advanced against wood cut worth \$6,175.00.

Tulk, where \$5,405.00 were advanced against wood cut worth \$4,575.00.

Jennings, where \$9,000.00 were advanced against wood cut worth \$4,701.00.

Budden, where \$15,000 were advanced against wood cut worth \$5,739.00.

A curious piece of history was disclosed in connection with these contracts in the names of Bragg, Pelley and Stanford respectively, the moneys due or to become due being in each case assigned at an early date to Messrs. Hickman. Payments were made by the Department up to the full value of the wood cut; the contractors however still owed money to Messrs. Hickman who used them to judgment and issued executions. The sheriff levied on the wood, and sold it to Messrs. Hickman themselves at prices ranging from 25 cents to a dollar a cord. Interesting questions will arise in the legal proceedings which are pending in respect of these seizures, but the effect up to the present time is that the Department has nothing whatever to show in return for the advances. Another cause of loss on these operations was a deplorable spirit shown by the people themselves; relief meant to them payments or supplies without work, and men would secure supplies, work a few days and disappear, offering work on every-where and always, and there were instances of suppliers calling into some quiet bay and taking away whole cargoes of wood from the dumps. The

truth is that very little regard was paid to the contracts at all, the essence of the whole scheme was relief, but it was hoped that some return in the shape of wood might be secured, and the machinery of apparent contracts with private individuals was adopted because the "custom of the country" was unhelpfully made clear that the inhabitants would not put forth their best efforts on behalf of the Government. The expedient certainly failed to accomplish its object, the real meaning of the movement was universally known, and the general attitude was succinctly summed up in the cabman's cant repeated to me at a later stage—"Pit props pays for all." In some instances (Gillard's contract assigned to McKay was one, Grover's contract assigned to the Fishermen's Union Trading Company was another) the suppliers insisted on a condition that the advances should not be recoverable if sufficient wood was cut, and in my view it is doubtful whether any of the advances or any part of them, can now be recovered. Without them supplies would not have been sent, the scheme would have been brought to a standstill at a critical time, and direct relief would have been necessary probably to the same amount. Contractors and suppliers were used to enable relief to reach the destitute, but it cannot be held that the cost should come out of their pockets when they were not at fault.

Another form of transaction in which the Department engaged was exemplified by a contract entered into with M. E. Martin on the 24th of November, 1921, by which the cutting of pit props was financed. Mr. Martin undertook to cut about 10,000 cords and the Government deposited \$30,000 in the Bank against which he could draw on presentation of scale sheets at the rate of three dollars a cord, the contractor being bound to refund at the same price as and when the wood should be shipped, any wood advanced which was not shipped by the 30th November, 1922 was to become his property and he was to be immediately liable for it at the same rate. The full sum of \$30,000 was deposited in the Bank and in three instalments, and Mr. Martin has repaid \$21,280 for 5320 cords at four dollars a cord, another dollar having been added to the price by supplemental agreement to cover the cost of hauling. He has, however, been allowed to draw out the whole \$30,000 and the prospects of recovering the difference appear to be remote. On 8th July 1922 he made another contract of the same kind, which has been treated by the Department in a still more imprudent manner—the contractor had been allowed to draw out deposits of \$35,000 and up to the present has repaid nothing. Similar contracts with deposits or guarantees made with the Horwood Lumber Company, appear to have been carried through without loss. Another special contract was one made by William Dawe and Sons on 9th December, 1921 by which the contractor agreed to cut 400,000 cords of hard wood; advances of \$5,120.00 have been made by the Department,

nothing whatever has yet been received in return.

Towards the close of the year 1921 negotiations were opened with the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. at Grand Falls, which culminated in an agreement dated 2nd December, 1921, by which the company undertook to buy from the Government 20,000 cords of pulpwood at \$7.50 a cord, delivered at Grand Falls or other specified place, by the 31st October, 1923, and on September 5th, 1923, a similar agreement for a further 10,000 cords was made, providing for delivery by 1st May, 1923, on the shore of North Twin Lake at varying prices. Mainly for the purpose of fulfilling these contracts the Department tried the experiment of cutting wood without the intervention of contractors. On the recommendation of a Mr. Scott three districts were selected and three managers appointed, viz: Curran for Glenwood District, Goodyear for Skull Hill District, and Moore for McElroy District, and contracts were made by the department and the managers, dated 8th July, 1922, 10th July, 1922, and 23rd September, 1922, respectively. The contracts were alike in terms and conditions, and Curran's may be taken as a type. By his contract after a recital that in order to relieve destitution it had been decided to initiate logging operations in the vicinity of Grand Falls, on the Grand River to be known as the Curran operation, he was appointed at a salary of \$200 a month to take full charge and management of the cutting of pulpwood there, and of its transport to Grand Falls; he was to employ 100 men to be maintained by the Government, and the Government was to find the necessary supplies and to deposit to his credit in the Bank of Montreal the amount of each fortnightly pay sheet. In the result each of these contracts showed a heavy loss. In Curran's case the expenses, including wages, provisions, horses and equipment, exceeded \$80,000; at the close of the operation he agreed to take over what was left of the outfit at a valuation of \$6,833; this has not been paid and he now has made an assignment of the net result of this operation being a loss of about \$30,000. Goodyear's showed a loss of \$19,000, and Moore's of as much as \$84,000. There was also a small operation of the same kind in Avalon, costing \$20,000, which proved unprofitable, and altogether the loss to the Government's logging operations cannot be less than \$150,000.

One of the causes which contributed to the disastrous result was the selection of the District in which Moore's operations were carried out. The Minister of Agriculture and Mines was badly advised and the place proved unsuitable and the cost of transport to and from it enormous. But there were other causes for which in my opinion he was entirely to blame. One was his selection to supply—these were arranged and forwarded by the Minister himself and he distributed the patronage among a number of people in St. John's, many of them retail tradesmen in a small way of business and some of them not tradesmen at all. My attention was called to many of their prices which I found to be very much in excess of those ruling at the time among the bigger houses along Water Street. No attempt was made to examine or compare the prices charged, they were never looked at, and in my view much public money was thus wantonly wasted. There was no evidence before me that anyone in the Department privied any pecuniary advantage from this practice, but it was an instance of the grossness and extravagance.

Another matter was when the goods reached their destination the Government's representative on the spot was not supplied with copies of the orders or invoices so that the deliveries might be adequately checked, and it must remain doubtful whether all the goods paid for were really sent. As an example of lack of care and proper attention to detail—over and over again there are among the goods sent up steel casks worth ten dollars each, but except in one of two instances, there is never a sign of an enquiry after them or of the return of any of them or their value to the Department.

Criticisms were directed to the great loss which occurred on horses, especially in connection with Moore's operation, and the facts and figures were certainly startling, but after hearing the evidence I have come to the conclusion that this is to be accounted for by the nature of the work and the nature of the work which it had to be performed.

The operations under the 1921 contracts had left or should have left the Department in possession of a considerable quantity of wood which it was expected would be enormously increased by the operations under the second form of contract, and it became necessary to see about selling. Efforts were made to interest foreign buyers, and in the latter part of 1921 there were negotiations between the Minister and a Mr. Johns, which, however, did not come to anything. The market at the time was bad, and though it improved somewhat in 1922 purchasers continued to be very hard to find. Early in May, 1922, Sir W. F. Coaker, then in New York, came into touch with a Mr. Rogers, who made an offer for the wood and ultimately entered into an agreement, dated May 13th, 1922, by which he agreed to purchase 70,000 cords of pulpwood at \$5.00 per cord for hand peeled wood and \$7.00 for roared wood, and to take and pay for as much wood as could be reasonably moved by him during the year 1922; he was to pay and did pay \$25,000 to be held by the Department as a guarantee for his performance of the contract. This had all the appearance of a satisfactory bargain, but it was

(Continued on page 5.)

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At the end of a hard day, your feet are as comfortable as when you first put them on.

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(Continued on page 5.)

Don't Say— "Just a Sore Throat"

IN a few days, you know, "just a sore throat" may be something much more serious. For science has proved that the throat is not only the first spot reached by infectious germs, but also forms the ideal soil for them to multiply on.

Throat protection, therefore, means germ destruction and is a duty that you owe your health. It is easily achieved by the regular use of Formamint—the germ-killing throat tablet.

Formamint (which is endorsed by over 5,000 American physicians) is the scientific way of disinfecting the mouth and the throat. Handy to have with you—pleasing in taste—it frees an efficient germicide that mixes with the saliva and so reaches where gargles cannot go.

And a tablet taken occasionally during the day not only brings grateful and immediate relief from "sore throat"—but affords protection against even more distressing ailments that so often follow infection of the throat linings. At all druggists

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Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an itching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

D.D.D.
Gentleman Enclosed

Report

never carried out had not the wood tractor never tested and disputes arose and clean-up of 1923 each party for the day was submitted to the justice who advised that wood which they should be taken to the Minister of Agriculture in no way responsible for this advice. The time then was strengthened which he has given up his business and is unable to end a new contract dated 16th June provided:—

(par 2) The number of cords by the Government

(par 3) The wood delivered shall be paid at the price of \$5.00 per cord

(par 4) 18,000 ed pulpwood Government advanced with the at \$5.00 per cord

Government shall if it so desired

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D. D. D. for Eczema

The Standard Remedy with thousands of endorsements from all over Canada to recommend it

A trial bottle only is required to stop the pain—the sleepless nights—the agony of itching. It was written by Mrs. J. W. Lewis, 35 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, one of the prominent business men of that city. A letter from you would reach me in three or four different doctors. I went to a skin specialist. All of no use. I used one bottle of D. D. D.—that is all. Today I am perfectly well.

D. D. D. is a soothing, cooling fluid directly applied to the skin. This powerful agent instantly acts on the inflamed and tortured cells. The itching disappears at once. The pain is soothed. Under continued treatment the rough unightly surfaces assume the healthy normal look you have perhaps not known for years.

Perhaps there is someone in your home who is suffering with some skin disease, a mild case of rash, a chronic eczema of long standing. Perhaps you have a friend, know a growing child, a tiny baby, who have tried other ways of relief without success. Why not try D. D. D.? Thousands of people in every walk of life have used it. It gives results in the worst cases, yet is mild enough to use on infants' tender skins. Do not make the mistake of neglecting to try this great medical discovery.

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She was not available as a witness before me, and I was not able to probe this matter fully outside the Department of Agriculture and Mines. I am satisfied that there was no wrong-doing in the Department in relation to it.

To enable the Government to perform this contract with Rogers, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines made a contract on 9th June, 1922 with Charles Bryant, of Port Union, by which it was provided:—

1.—The contractor agrees that he is in possession of necessary and suitable machinery to undertake the work of rossing pulpwood and that he is ready to proceed with the work immediately.

2.—To ross not less than 20,000 cords of unrossed pulpwood on the bank within 100 feet of high water mark in the various harbours or other places indicated by the Minister or his agents.

3.—The Minister undertakes to provide not less than 20,000 cords of unrossed pulpwood on the bank within 100 feet of high water mark in the different harbours and places in which pulpwood has been cut and delivered on Government account on or before 31st December, 1922 and to have said wood measured before it is delivered to the contractor for rossing. Each cord to contain 138 cubic feet of unrossed pulpwood. But should the Minister be unable to provide 20,000 cords the contractor is to be paid at the rate of \$2.25 per cord for the difference between the amount delivered and the 20,000 cords herebefore provided. Payment of such difference to be due and paid on 31st December, 1922.

4.—To pay the contractor fortnightly on the certificate of the scaler or inspector appointed by the Minister at the rate of \$2.25 per cord of 138 cubic feet of unrossed pulpwood except as provided in paragraph three hereof. The Minister undertakes to have such certificate issued promptly each fortnight.

5.—To reimburse the contractor to the extent of one half the cost of the removal of the rossing outfit incurred by him in moving the same from harbour to harbour or place to place where the wood has been deposited by the Minister for rossing.

And by a letter written the following day, the Minister undertook to bear the additional expense of assembling or delivering all piles under 100 cords to the rossing machines when placed for operation in the different bays. This operation, which at a very early stage was taken over by the Fishermen's Union Trading Company from Bryant, (indeed it was in reality the Trading Company's contract from its inception) also proved extremely costly. To hasten the output the Government bought two additional machines and later bought the five machines from the company, subsequently selling the whole seven at a considerable loss, and they supplemented the rossing with handpeeling at a high price. Altogether some 14,000 cords of wood were dealt with at a cost of about \$37,000. The Trading Company appears to have made a profit of \$10,000 out of it, but it is difficult to see where it produced any advantage to the Government.

But the districts in which there was wood to be cut were not the only ones in which there was destruction, and the Government embarked upon various schemes of unremunerative work with the object of providing relief. The most important of these was embodied in a contract, dated 3rd August, 1922, and made with the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company, by which it was recited that the Company in response to the Government's request might be of assistance in finding work for unemployed had agreed to anticipate certain works which in the ordinary course of its operations might have to be carried out during the next few years. The work in question included the making of roads, improvements to a stream and construction of a dam, at certain fixed prices per mile or cubic yard as the case might be. The company were to hire men and supervise the work, the Government furnishing the funds and providing tools and equipment and accommodation for the men. The cost at the agreed rates was to be paid by the company to the Government in equal instalments on 3rd August, 1923, 31st December, 1923, and 30th June, 1924, respectively. On the whole this venture seems to have worked out satisfactorily. With regard to most of the instances in which this class of relief was tried it was very difficult to follow the course of events or to determine what the result has been. From every quarter came urgent appeals to the Minister or to the members of the House of Assembly, and large and numerous sums were paid out by the Department to members who utilized chairman of road boards, ministers of religion and other prominent citizens in arranging for their distribution. The Minister could not be in personal touch with all the districts of a country like Newfoundland, and in seeking the assistance of the local members, who had better knowledge and means of knowledge of local needs, he took, in my opinion, a course which was perfectly proper at the time. The plan was to find work on improvements of public utility, and in some districts roads and bridges, and in others wharves and har-



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hours were repaired in this way, but much of the \$289,504 spent on this form of relief produced no return whatever. Many of those who received portions of this money have certainly failed to make the returns demanded of them, and it is impossible now to trace how much has been spent in direct relief, and how much in work, and whether the whole ever reached those for whom it was intended. That it was possible to keep account of it was shown by the careful conduct of some of the members who at once paid the amounts received into special account at a Bank and were prepared with cheques and vouchers, but no such system was enjoyed, and other recipients simply mixed the money up with their own and there is nothing but their word to show how it was disbursed.

Under this head of relief is included considerable purchase of junk and spilt. The buying was done without discrimination and there are no proper accounts of the disposal. It is said that the spilt has been consumed in various public institutions but there are no records of this and the department has not been credited with a cent in respect of it.

In the winter of 1921-22 there was reason to suppose that everything available in the way of food was being eaten, and that the proper reserve of seed potatoes was not being maintained, and the Government in fear that there would be no crop in the autumn resolved to supply seed to poor persons and to treat this as another form of relief to be included in the Pit Prop account. They consulted with members of the House of Assembly from whose estimates it appeared that the probable cost would be about \$450,000. This was considered too high, and the scheme was launched upon a basis of \$300,000; in fact \$57876 were spent upon it. The carrying out of the scheme was attended with many abuses; there is no doubt that seed potatoes were obtained under it by persons who were not of the class that it was intended to benefit and by persons who had no facilities for planting and never intended to plant, that a considerable quantity disappeared as food and that little or no work was ever given in return. The distribution in St. John's East which was under the control of Mr. Bayly an official of the Department of Agriculture and Mines was not inaptly described as 'Bedlam'. The office was besieged all day and although Mr. Vinnicombe, the member for the district, attended with the object of helping Mr. Bayly to discriminate, he does not appear to have done much good and the affair de-

generated into a mere scramble. Throughout the island the organization appears to have been inadequate and faulty, and as many districts have obstinately refrained from making proper returns, full details cannot be ascertained. The conclusion of the matter, however, is better than one would have expected—there was quite a fair crop in the autumn, and it has not been found necessary to repeat the experiment.

Individual items in the Pit Prop account were brought before me in great numbers, the majority being satisfactorily explained. Many would have needed explanation if proper records had been made and vouchers preserved, some at this distance of time could only be explained by guesswork. But there are two matters which in my view deserve and require to be specially dealt with:—

(a) Dr. Campbell's cab fares charged to the account; (b) payments made for extra remuneration given to members of the auditor and to the police. Among the cheques issuing out of the department were a large number given to cabmen in respect of hire for the ministers. In the period from 1st June, 1922 to 23rd May, 1923 the total reached \$1218 an average of a little over \$100 a month. During the first eight months, however, that figure was never approached while the last four showed—February \$103, March \$250, April \$375, and May to the 23rd, \$122. Dr. Campbell's evidence was that throughout the summer and

autumn he was using his own motor car and had comparatively little need of cabs, assuming that to be true, and ignoring the earlier items the figures for the winter months are sufficiently startling. From \$73 in January and \$103 in February to \$250 in March and \$375 in April is a big rise which followed as it was by a sharp fall in May suggests some special activity in the two heavy months. And there was a special account on 3rd May there was a general election and Dr. Campbell was a candidate for St. John's West. One of the cabmen to whom were paid \$21 on April 20th and \$51 on April 25th, and who drove Dr. Campbell at no other time, described how he used to call for Mr. Fitzgibbon, Dr. Campbell's fellow candidate, pick up Dr. Campbell and drive the men canvassing, how he saw Dr. Campbell go to houses and heard him ask the inhabitants for support. Another cabman deposed to driving him with Mr. Fitzgibbon about the same time. I can see no indication that relief was more exacting than usual during those two months and though election time is calculated to increase the chances of disorder I cannot think that that was enough to account for the difference. I felt forced to come to the conclusion that the cabs charged to the Pit Prop account in fact included a large number of the minister's electioneering drives. Dr. Campbell agreed that there might be some overlapping, but he declared that as a set off there would be found among his election expenses cabs which were really hired on the business of the department. Unfortunately, however, returns of election expenses are not insisted on, and there are no records that I could examine and his idea appeared to me to be merely a guess or a forlorn hope. No doubt the strain of a contested election superimposed upon the labours and worries of his office would make him careless and forgetful even where he ought to have been punctilious, and mistakes might have arisen here and there, but this discrepancy was too marked. When the Model Farm account came under review an equally startling set of figures were disclosed—January, \$97; February, \$110; March, \$284; April, \$446; and May, \$801. In the month of April no less than \$821 were charged for cab hires against the account under his control, about four times as much as was sufficient two months before. Mr. Bayly, the Secretary of the Agriculture Department, could not suggest any reason for the increase and I can only find it in the election. I find that the allegation that Dr. Campbell paid his own private cab fares to a very substantial amount out of the public funds under his control is fully proved.

From the Pit Prop account, from the Model Farm account and from the Relief account under the office of Public Works money was paid to officials in the public service by way of extra remuneration; in one or two cases fortified by an Order in Council, but generally by the simple direction of the Minister concerned. I

do not doubt that the administration of relief in all its forms entailed a great deal of extra work and that many, perhaps all, of those who received this additional pay richly deserved it. It certainly is not necessarily misconduct in them or their chief to think so, but it is questionable whether the right methods were adopted and whether the safeguards which the law provides were heeded. It is expressly provided by the audit act (section 34) that no payment shall be authorized by the controller and auditor general for any extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever purporting to be payable to any deputy, head officer or employee of the Government or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. In each of these cases the official from the audit department who actually conducted the audit was among the recipients of the minister's bounty. I do not say that he did not deserve it, but a practice under which a minister distributes among his staff at his own discretion presents from the public funds and adds a similar gift to the only person whose duty it is to check his actions seems to me to be fraught with mischievous possibilities and not to be in accordance with the law of the land.

During the hearing I was several times reminded by witnesses "this was relief and not a business proposition," and that seems to have been the view of all classes. But it is not mine. It is true that the ques-

tion of profit and loss was not the main consideration but business methods and business principles were still essential, and it was a business proposition in the sense that it deserved and required that the best should be made of it, and that it should be carried out on business lines, and with due appreciation of the fact that it was the administration of a great public trust. Generosity to those in need of relief did not necessarily exclude justice to those who had to pay for it. The need was great and urgent, the means were novel and experimental, relief was the first thought, but it was not the only thing to be thought of and in my view money was lavishly and often recklessly poured out and sometimes selfishly and improperly received. For some of the steps taken I could find no adequate authority in law, but I accept Dr. Campbell's statement that no new move was made without consultation with his colleagues in the Council. Much new and difficult work was thrown upon him and his unlettered staff and they worked early and late to achieve what I think was too much for them; I cannot altogether wonder if they did not always wait for formalities. Fresh phases, foreign to its ordinary scope, were continually being added to the labours of the department; even the bureau of the prevention of disorder and the shadowing of agitators was laid on the shoulders of Dr. Campbell and his energy overflowed into the office of

(Continued on page 7.)

Report of T. Hollis Walker, K. C.

(Continued from page 4.) same price rossed wood for the said clean peeled wood and of cutting and sap peeled new wood as part of the said 18,000 cords.

(par 5) The delivery of the said 18,000 cords and other wood shall be made between 15th July, 1923, and 15th October, 1923.

This was in form an unsatisfactory bargain and in execution it was more unsatisfactory still. The total amount brought in by it hardly exceeds \$20,000, against that must be set the heavy expenses of rossing and handpeeling, and Mr. Rogers alleging many breaches of it on the part of the Government, has instituted a huge claim for damages which is still pending in the Courts. I think that there has been gross mismanagement in this matter. The original contract was made without adequate enquiry into the power to perform it, and when the inevitable trouble over it arose the Government was frightened into its improvident successor, Sir Wm. F. Coaker who actually negotiated the first contract, denounces the second and disclaims any responsibility for it; Dr. Campbell does not profess to have sufficient knowledge of the subject to be able to deal with sales, and he left the matter to his colleagues on the executive council; a mysterious individual named Colishaw was mixed up with it in some undefined way and was originally to have had a commission of a dollar a cord out of it;

(par 2) The amount of 70,000 cords is hereby reduced to the number of cords actually delivered by the Government.

(par 3) The entire quantity of rough wood delivered by the Government shall be paid for by the contractor at the price of \$3.00 per cord.

(par 4)—18,000 cords of clean peeled pulpwood shall be secured by the Government and delivered in accordance with the terms of the contract at \$5.00 per cord. The Government shall also have the privilege if it so desire, of substituting at the

Wet Weather Bargains KNOWLING'S SHOWROOM NOW OFFER ASTOUNDING VALUES Raglans, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, etc.

LADIES' RAGLANS In shades of Fawn, Navy, Grey. Extraordinary value 7.95, 10.95.

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES Colors: Fawn, Saxe, Navy, Black and Shot effects, 2.95 to 9.90.

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UMBRELLAS A great variety of shapes to select from 1.25 to 15.50

BLACK LEATHERETTE COATS 5.75

CHILDREN'S & MISSES' RAGLANS Colors: Fawn and Tan, well made and finished, lined and unlined, belt and pockets; sizes 24 to 39 inch. 2.37 to 6.50.

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CHILDREN'S & LADIES' RAIN HATS In several shapes, materials to match Coats. Prices 35c. to 95c.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, etc.

NOW BEING PLACED IN STOCK SPANISH VALENCIA ORANGES 35c. Doz. MESSINA LEMONS 30c. Doz. GRAPE FRUIT 90c. Doz. up. CALIFORNIA ORANGES 50c. Doz. up. EXTRA FCY. WINESAP TABLE APPLES— 45c. Doz. up.

FLORIDA CELERY, RIPE TOMATOES, RIPE BANANAS, FRESH PEARS, WASHED AMERICAN PARSNIPS, CARROTS and BEETS, NEW CABBAGE, NEW Laid EGGS, AMERICAN & SPANISH ONIONS, NEW YORK CORNED BEEF, MONTREAL SAUSAGES.

Uneda Biscuits,

In Cartons and by the Pound. FIG NEWTONS—SHORTBREAD, GINGER SNAPS—LEMON SNAPS, GRAHAM WAFERS—CHOCOLATE SNAPS, MALLOMARS—SOCIAL TEA, Etc., Etc.

C. P. EAGAN TWO STORES DUCKWORTH STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD.

Special to Motorists

Have you seen the latest TUBE PATCH? If not, call at our store and see



'The Dandee' It is the quickest, best and most economical patch ever invented.

The Hotter the Road, the Tighter it Holds! Put up in two size packages and retails for 50c. and \$1.00 each.

It doesn't cost you anything to call at our store and we will demonstrate it for you in a few seconds.

Martin Royal Stores Hdw. Co. LIMITED.

Re THE EVENING TELEGRAM

THE EVENING TELEGRAM, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

All communications should be addressed to The Evening Telegram, Ltd., and not to individuals.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Saturday, March 22, 1924.

Chastened, We May Learn Wisdom

There have been days when disaster has caused the people of this country to bow their heads in grief, but never before has been witnessed the tragic spectacle of our citizens standing with heads bowed to hide their shame—shame because through no fault of their own the pages of our history have been blackened, the name and reputation "of this fair land and her brave and hardy people" have been besmirched by those to whom love of country was but a figure of speech, and her agony, their opportunity. They have hovered like vultures over a stricken animal, nor have they waited for weakness to overcome it before they have begun their unnatural feast of blood and living flesh.

The lust for power has ended in a climax which has preceded in the history of England's Oldest Colony, and which is more in keeping with the political records of a Spanish-American Republic than with those of a British Dominion. Our political fabric has been shaken to its base, our departmental system has been condemned, and two of those who recently occupied the highest ministerial positions have allegations of grave misdemeanour to account for.

To-day Sir Richard Squires, in whom in 1919 and again in 1923 the country placed faith, and who was given the opportunity to climb to the greatest heights of political fame, stands charged with infamy.

To-day Dr. Alexander Campbell, a stranger to our shores and welcomed with that warmth of hospitality for which Newfoundland is proverbial, is accused of the basest ingratitude and with having turned and bitten the hand that fed him.

There are others who through weakness of character or mistaken loyalty are indicted for having aided and abetted their principals.

There are also the swarm of parasites which are ever content to batten on the scraps left over when their lords and masters are filled to repletion.

Incapacity on the part of a departmental head in a crisis must be placed in the same category of crime as that of a field officer who fails in his duty and brings disaster upon his regiment. For the latter, the punishment would be death or disgrace; for the former, it can be nothing less than dismissal.

The politician who has secured his seat in the Legislature by subordinating the will of the people by corruption, who exercised his baleful influence at a time when they were weakened by poverty, has forfeited all right to a voice in the making of our laws. He stands self-convicted, an outlaw, a renegade.

The pilferers to whom the finger of the Commissioner has pointed must take their place at the bar of justice to answer to the charges, with the prisoner who robs the store or forges his employer's signature. Thus and only thus can our political atmosphere be purified, the control of the public funds made a sacred trust, and honesty and integrity in public life restored.

To the Minister of Justice and his colleagues the country owes a debt for the courage and firmness they have shown in stirring up this political cesspool and bringing to the surface the poisons that lurked in its depths, even at the risk of contaminating themselves. The country now calls upon them to show even greater fearlessness, and to undergo a test even more severe, in order to prove themselves worthy of their high offices. They stand to-day in a position of jeopardy, and if they fail through fear, through influence exerted by class, or creed, or politics, or because of friendship with the accused, their downfall is certain, the ends of Justice will be defeated, and the political cancer will but fix its roots the more firmly in the body corporate.

The work of the Commissioner, Mr. T. Hollis Walker, K.C., has been that of the skilled surgeon, who must first lay bare the wound and remove the infection in order to quicken the process of healing. Beneath the corruption he finds clean blood flowing and a healthy constitution to which he trusts for the ultimate recovery of his patient. His clear, impartial mind has penetrated the deceit, evasion, and equivocation with which he was confronted, he has weighed the evidence point by point, and he has handed down a decision which for definite, logical conclusions and damning effect has seldom if ever been surpassed in an investigation of such a nature. To him we are under an obligation which we can never hope to repay for placing with in our reach the means by which we can erase the foul stain that tarnishes the otherwise bright surface of our escutcheon.

If we would free our land from every ill, and break the chain of avilice and pride, of lust and greed, that binds her fast; if we would surely gain our passionate desire—our country freed from evil, poverty, and bondage finally, then we must be bound by one hope, one purpose, one ideal, and move the world through that Divine appeal—The sacrifice of self for commonweal. That all be free!

Munn Memorial Window

AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

The Memorial East Window, presented to St. Thomas's Church by Mrs. Munn, in memory of her husband, the late John Shannon Munn, and members of her family, will be dedicated at the 11 o'clock service to-morrow. The late Mr. Munn was a member of the first Select Vestry of the Church, and his death with his little daughter Betty in 1918 in the wreck of the Florlet, a Director of the firm of Bowering Bros. he was one of our most prominent

of the Department of Militia, he rendered valuable services to Newfoundland as Honorary Treasurer of the Patriotic Association. Mr. Munn was also a member of the Sealing Disaster Committee in 1914 and helped later to establish the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund. In his announcement last week of the dedication service Rev. Canon Earp, Rector of St. Thomas's extended a special invitation to all friends of the late Mr. Munn, outside the parish, who may desire to be present to-morrow and to honour to the memory of one who was a good citizen and faithful friend.

SEALING NEWS

The sealing fleet on the Northern front are practically in the same position, all jammed. The Ranger's crew picked up a number of pans yesterday accounting for 1,700 on board and stowed down with 10 pans yet to be collected. Capt. Abraham Kean in a message to Bowering Bros. is of the opinion that the main body of seals are lying in White Bay, and should the wind change to the westward, all the ships would get clear in a few hours, and the prospects of securing good loads would be bright. A similar message was also received from the Sagona.

The following are the latest messages received:—

BOWERING BROS.
Sagona—Jammed W.S.W. of Cape John. Imagine seals are in White Bay.
Ranger—Position 15 miles N.E. New Day Head, 1,700 on board, 10 pans out.
Eagle—Position 15 miles S.W. Groat Islands, ice tight, ship jammed; Thetis alongside.
Viking—5 miles S.E. Deadman's Island, steering in a N.W. direction. Crew all well.

JOB BROS. & CO.
Neptune—Position 7 miles S.E. of Horse Islands, strong breeze from E. N.E., weather very thick, ice heavy, ship jammed. Clear water in sight about four miles, south east.
Thetis—Position 20 miles N.E. Horse Islands. Jammed all day.

Weather and Ice Report

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

St. Anthony—Wind E.N.E., moderate, ice off shore here; no seals.
Greenspond—Light N.N.E. wind, foggy.
Catalina—N.E. winds, foggy, harbour blocked with ice; no seals outside; heavy ice.
Bonavista—Light N.E. wind, thick fog, very mild; no ice to be seen.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

Hr. Deep—Wind N., ice loose and moving; men boating seals.
Concho—Wind N.E. by E., all water in sight, ice cut off; no seals.
St. Anthony—Wind E.N.E., ice off shore; no seals.
Grinnet—Fresh N.E. winds; no ice in sight, heavy sea; no seals.
Cook's Hr.—Wind N.E., ice coming in sight; very heavy sea. Few old seals seen in water off Cape Norman yesterday.

The eyes of the world are on the Chevrolet—watch Chevrolet lead. mar14,10f.eod

Magistrate's Court.

Two ordinary drunks were liberated.
The Burnstein enquiry was resumed at 11 a.m. when Mr. Jas. O'N. Conroy finished the cross-examination of George England. The remainder of the morning was occupied taking the evidence of Ralph Reid by Supt. O'Neill.

Express Delayed.

The incoming express with the Kyle's mail and passengers has been delayed at Kitty's Brook, owing to a strong N.E. gale, snow and drift, which has been sweeping over the Topalls since yesterday morning. The west bound express is also snow bound at Mary March. The Rotary plows are operating in advance of both trains.

Supreme Court.

Before Mr. Justice Johnson.
In the matter of the Petition of Bishop's Sons & Co. Ltd., alleging that L. H. Simmons, Spruce Broker, lumber merchant is insolvent and prays that he be so declared.
J. A. Winter for petition is heard and asks leave to withdraw the petition. It is ordered accordingly.

Coastal Boats.

Aeryle left Epworth 2.35 p.m. yesterday, outward.
Glencoe left St. Jacques 2.50 p.m. yesterday, coming east.
Kyle jammed off Low Point.
Wren arrived Hr. Breton 11.30 a.m. yesterday. Left early morning.
Walker detained in port owing to ice conditions.

Seals at Moreton's Hr.

A message received to-day, by the Marine and Fisheries Department states that during Thursday and Friday the men of Moreton's Harbour killed about 250 young hoods. No seals were seen further than 3 miles from land, according to the message.

History is rolled back, space is annihilated, and the Passion of our Saviour is once again enacted in Pilate's Daughter.

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

AN ANOMALY REMOVED.

LONDON, March 22.
William Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day with regard to the granting of old age pensions to people who reside at certain periods in the Dominions, said Colonies said the situation could be remedied only by altering the statute. This was one of the anomalies the Government would try to remove in any legislation it might be able to introduce.

AN INLAND "RUM ROL"

WASHINGTON, March 22.
A \$200,000 whiskey deal "the biggest yet" was uncoiled to-day by the Daugherty investigating Committee, John Goroni, Vice-President of the Alps Drug Co. told a story how he and the late Jess Smith were bumper and friend of Attorney General Daugherty, and Howard H. Nannington, one of the occupants of "the little green house on K. Street" he said, shared in the withdrawal of whiskey from federal warehouses where it was sold to bootleggers. More \$1000 bills figured in Goroni's store of the whiskey transaction. He testified he had paid \$300,000 bills of that denomination to W. A. Orr of New York, previously connected with the Dempsey-Carpenter fight deal, and also \$150,000 to Owen B. Murphy, another New York politician. Payments Goroni said were at the rate of \$15 a case for permits to get whiskey to bootleggers.

PARALYSIS OF LONDON'S ARTERIES.

LONDON, March 22.
The strike of tramway operators and bus men began at midnight involving about 40,000 employees.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.
A big high powered motor car containing four men wearing Free State officers' uniforms drove to Pier Head 100 to-day, and without warning fired a machine gun upon a party of fifty persons the majority of whom were British soldiers just landed from a military launch from Spike Island. Constable Ennis was killed. The fire was aimed chiefly at the soldiers many of whom fell. One soldier was killed outright, four were so severely wounded that they are not expected to recover and seventeen others received serious injuries, it is not certain whether any civilians were hurt. The motor car started away at racing speed firing at the destroyer Scytho but it is believed the shots went wide. Armed parties of the Free State troops were sent out in lorries to search for the assassins who it is believed are milliners of the Free State army.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE EXPRESS-ES HIS INDIGNATION.

DUBLIN, March 21.
President Cosgrave has telegraphed Premier MacDonal "I am shocked that the British were fired upon in Cork Harbor this morning. I hasten to assure you that this cowardly act will cause the same horror and detestation throughout Ireland as it has caused to myself and my colleagues. No effort will be spared to bring the criminals to account."

AN ACT OF FANATICS.

LONDON, March 21.
Reports from Queenstown thus far give the impression that the attack on British soldiers was carried out in a fanatical way by a few irresponsible. The Free State Army chiefs immediately began an investigation and a wide search is being made for the perpetrators.

SHIPBUILDING LOCKOUT DEFERRED.

LONDON, Mar. 22.
The threatened national lockout in the shipbuilding industry has been deferred. At a conference in Carlisle yesterday the employees agreed to defer further time to bring pressure on the Southampton workers to resume work. In the meantime the employers have offered arbitration by an industrial court failing mutual settlement.

RAILWAY LINE IS BONE OF CONTENTION.

MOSCOW, Mar. 22.
The Chinese Eastern Railway, the fourteen hundred mile line connecting China with Siberia and Europe, is the real bone of contention in the interrupted Russo-Chinese negotiations, according to the Russian viewpoint, and control of the road is also being sought by France, the United States and Japan. Russian engineers say that Soviets hold the strategic economic control of the line and should it become necessary they could cut off its most profitable traffic.

REVERBERATIONS OF THE MUTINY.

DUBLIN, Mar. 22.
Reverberations from the mutiny within the Free State army are continuing and growing louder, as witness the occurrence at Queenstown yesterday when a body of British soldiers in uniform and their families were fired upon by individuals who drove up in an auto, and opened fire on the crowd with a machine gun, and dangerously wounding

twenty others. They drove away in safety shouting "up Tobin." General Tobin was a leader of the mutiny among the Free State, and he is still at large. President Cosgrave cabled the British prime minister a denunciation of what he called a cowardly shame, and the Irish papers in their editorials deplore the incident which they say is plainly intended to further aggravate the situation between Ireland and the British Empire.

CARMANIA RUNS AGROUND.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 22.
The Cunard liner Carmania which has been on the Clyde-Liverpool route since December, went aground on Askew Point at the mouth of the Mersey this morning, according to the Daily Courier. The Carmania was due here to-day with passengers. Wireless messages of distress were reported to by the despatch of six tugs. The Carmania was refloated and docked safely.

Shipping.

S.S. Digby leaves Boston on 26th inst.
S.S. Sachem is scheduled to leave Liverpool on the same date.
S.S. Silvia is due at Halifax at 5 p.m., according to a message received this forenoon by Harvey & Co. The passage from here was a good one, being made in 39 hours.
S.S. Rosalind leaves New York to-day for Halifax.
S.S. Spes is sailing to-day for Boston, ice conditions permitting.
S.S. Canadiana Sapper leaves Halifax on April 17th for here. From this port the ship will sail for Montreal to take up the regular summer service, which opens May 1st.

Obituary

MAISIE B. CHAMBERS.
The sympathy of their many friends is being extended to Mr. W. McK. and Mrs. Chambers, on the passing of their daughter Maisie B., which occurred yesterday morning. Death came from an attack of Meningitis, which followed a period of severe illness. Last fall she was ill with Typhoid, this was followed with Scarlet Fever, and then the fatal attack came before she had fully recovered from the fever. Only twelve years of age, she had made herself a general favorite, and the many floral tokens that now surround her casket in silent testimony of the love and regard in which she was held. The funeral took place at 2.30 this afternoon.

At Rest.

The funeral of the late Lady Winter which took place yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended. The hearse and casket were covered with the most beautiful flowers, and the carriage following the hearse, was also filled with magnificent wreaths; mute tokens of sympathy of many friends. Interment took place at the C. of E. Cemetery.

"Pilate's Daughter."

To-morrow evening at 8.30, the pupils and ex-pupils of the Mercy Convent, will present the scriptural drama "Pilate's Daughter," at the Casino Theatre. During the Lenten season last year the play was performed by practically the same caste, in a manner which won much praise. The scenery and stage effects have been specially prepared and greatly enhance the beauty of the piece, whilst the portrayal of Calvary on the first Good Friday is said to be a masterpiece of local dramatic art. Appropriate music specially prepared for the occasion, will be rendered during the evening by the boys of the Mercy Convent Orchestra.

Relief Work to Close Down.

It is understood that next week relief work at the Rock Sheds will close down. During the past few days gangs of the men have been sent out to shovel the roads leading to the city which have for some time past been almost impassible.

Kyle Jammed Off Low Point.

S.S. Kyle at 11 a.m. was still jammed in heavy ice eight miles N.E. by E. of Low Point. A heavy northerly wind is blowing in the Gulf since yesterday, while the ice is closely packed as far as the eye can see.

From Cape Race

CAPE RACE, To-day.
Special to Evening Telegram.
Winds N.E., weather dull and showery. Ice about four miles off, drifting S.W.; no vessels in sight. Bar, 29.40; Ther. 40.

ALUMINUM DINNER BOILERS—Sizes 2 3 and 4 gallon—\$2.88 \$3.18 and \$3.78. WM. J. CLOUSTON LTD. Water St. mar21,1f



An Exclusive Showing of
New Spring MILLINERY
New Styles, New Materials, Lower Price
Someone said that a new Hat was interesting to a woman as the finding of a new continent. If this be true, the new style revelations in this rowing are sure to delight every woman who likes to look her best.
Strikingly original in conception, the models reflect the distinctiveness and ingenuity which has always characterized our Millinery.
Prices are temptingly low

The Royal Stores, Ltd.

M. C. L. I.

PERTINENT ADDRESSES BY REV. R. E. FAIRBAIN AND MR. A. B. MORINE, K.C.

Thursday evening's meeting was most interesting. The Institute had the pleasure of listening to two addresses and a well-rendered recitation by Mr. B. Colton. The speakers were Rev. R. E. Fairbairn, whose subject was "The Honest Art of Argument," and Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., whose topic was "What's the matter? What's the Cure?" There was a striking contrast both in the speakers and their subjects that added to the interest. Mr. Fairbairn's address was a valuable lesson to the members of the Institute. Most of our evils, he said, were due to bad thinking, and from this starting point he discussed the method of argument and then dealt with the fallacy of false consequences, or arguing beside the point, and hearing the question. He also discussed the strategy of argument. For forty minutes he held the closest attention of his hearers, emphasizing his contentions with striking illustrations. Mr. Morine's address dealt with the matters that are agitating the minds of all patriotic citizens. His was a thoughtful and forceful utterance, to which further reference will be made in a later issue. A vote of thanks to the speakers and reciter was proposed by Mr. G. F. Grimes, M.H.A., and seconded by Mr. W. Drover.

Leaves the "Daily Mail."

We learn that Dr. H. M. Mosdell, who was formerly Managing Editor of the Daily Star, and during the last twelve months occupied a similar position with the Daily Mail, resigned his position yesterday.

Jekyll-Hyde Film Censored.

Pag Pago, American Samoa, Feb. 10 (A.).—The authorities in Western or British Samoa recently censored as unfit for the Samoans a film representation of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Chinese and other inhabitants were admitted to be show, but Samoans were excluded.

FOR SALE — Schooner, 70 tons; also a quantity Trap Netting. THE COWAN BROKER-AGE CO., LTD.—mar18,1f

ENQUIRY ADJOURNED.—The enquiry into the casting away of the schr. "Willis C." has been adjourned until Tuesday next. The evidence of Mr. Thomas Smyth finished yesterday.

SOLID BRASS COAL BOXES with galvanized iron lining, \$13.00; without lining \$12.00.—WM. J. CLOUSTON LTD. Water Street.—mar22,1f

ROYAL TRUST CO., Executors and Trus.ees. Capital and Reserve \$3000,000. Assets under administration exceed \$335,000,000.

ST. JOHN'S OFFICE Bank of Montreal Building.

Manager J. A. Padden Secretary E. D. Bate

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

247

FOR SALE!

"COLE" ARO 8-CYLINDER TOURING Has run only twelve thousand miles; in perfect running order and condition; equipped with New Battery and New Hood Cord Tires; also, two Spares, fitted to Rims.
Reason for selling, expect to be away during Summer months. Apply
HAROLD MACPHERSON.
AGNT FOR FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS.
mar11,10f.s.w

FOR SALE — Schooner, 70 tons; also a quantity Trap Netting. THE COWAN BROKER-AGE CO., LTD.—mar18,1f

SYMPATHY.

Ease the family's Sorrow, send FLOWERS. Wreaths delivered promptly. Prices reasonable. Phone 1513. Night Phone 2111M. Valley Nurseries, Ltd. mar1,10f.eod

MARRIED.

At George Street Parsonage, by Rev. R. E. Fairbairn, Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Maudsley, to W. M. Mawer, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Moncrieff Mawer.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. at Carbonara, Mary, widow of the late John O'Reilly, aged 79 years, leaving one son.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Joseph Wheeler will take place to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, Powerscourt, Signal Hill Road.

NOTE OF THANKS.—Mrs. Joseph Johnson and family wish to thank Drs. Gaylor, Fox, Keegan, J. J. Murphy, McDonald and Roberts; the Nurses and Sisters of Shea and Carson Wards; the telephone girls who answered all calls; Messrs. Berrigan and Payne for use of phone; Rev. Fr. Pippy and Carter, who attended him while in Hospital. We wish to thank Mrs. Michael Murray, St. Lawrence; Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Boston; Mrs. Don Kiely, Miss Madeline Kirby and Mrs. John Brophy and family, Holyrood; Miss Alberta Williams and Mrs. Annetta Malcolm, Bay Bulls; Rev. Canon Smart, Heart's Content; Richard Walsh and the Star of the Sea Ladies' Auxiliary for notes of sympathy; Martina Drug Store for wreath; Mr. and Mrs. P. Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. Myron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barron, Mr. Denis Meany and family, Mr. Thomas Wall, Members of the Star of the Sea Society, and all kind friends too numerous to mention who helped us to bear our trouble in our sad bereavement—adv.

Report

Public Works... charge of that... continue a line... rations by... accompanied... known in the... Charities... culture and... disembarked... fected was... inevitable result... work was done... say in panic... ness, irregular... without, and... others to sta... moil. Its re... cord of rish... erred disasters... the times and... ple, and of... in alarming... and without... costly business... but it need... I am not am... inherent in the... by elements... land, the exte... its population... fished that... should be ma... to his cab... rectly misse... portions of... his control... badly and wa... him. The pu... unpassed by... ed, have been... For many... wenchers at... For many... been certified... The prices... high. For many... for relief the... ever, and the... gard to seed... The audit... tion to a m... to be a part... mishandling... Out of it Dr... to improve... the young sub... Centenary... sone by the... ed, with th... know why th... fore Dr. Camp... of the insti... sons—(a) be... more money... Ministers of... and (b) beca... stre candida... went justifi... resident reme... witness has... understand... the outset of... doubtfully... I came more... great part... of the matter... discussion. Th... problems w... ed, the mat... actions which... be found in... tics caused... tracts for... steers, crowd... model farm... used potato... for them, po... the island w... accounted for... of every fo... proach of a... was not bus... find that Dr... ed his oppo...

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Report of T. Hollis Walker, K. C.

(Continued from page 5)

Public Works when the minister in charge of that department refused to continue a line which had become ruinous by reason of the abuses which accompanied it, and he was not unknown in the Department of Public Charities. The Department of Agriculture and Mines was overworked and undermanned, the only economy effected was economy of staff and the inevitable result was inefficiency. The work was done in haste, one might say in panic, it was attended by looseness, irregularities and mistakes which made possible impostures from without, and put it in the power of others to steal a profit from the form. Its record in the main a record of rash and bad bargains, rendered disastrous by the conditions of the times and the temper of the people, and of public money poured out in alarming profusion without care and without safeguards. It was a costly business, it was bound to be, but it need not have been so costly, but it was not unmindful of the difficulties inherent in the problem, aggravated by elements peculiar to Newfoundland, the configuration and climate of the island, the extent and distribution of its population, the nature and amount of available transport—but I am satisfied that many things would and should have been done more carefully and more economically. In relation to his cab fares Dr. Campbell directly misused and misappropriated portions of the public funds under his control which throughout were badly and wastefully administered by him. The pit prop account is still unpassed by the auditors because, among other things—

For many payments there are no vouchers at all.

The prices paid for supplies are too high.

For many of the lump sums paid for relief there are no returns whatever, and the same thing with regard to seed potatoes.

The auditor also called my attention to a matter which seems to me to be a particularly gross case of misappropriation of the pit prop account. Out of it Dr. Campbell paid away \$300 to improve the means of access to the young scholars to the Methodist Canteen Hall. The work was not done by the District and had nothing to do with relief. I was puzzled to know why this matter ever came before Dr. Campbell, then the Treasurer of the institution gave me the reasons—(a) because Dr. Campbell had more money at his disposal than the Ministers of Roads and Education; (b) because he was a prospective candidate for the District. The want justified his judgment and the incident reminded me that a candid witness has told me that I did not understand Newfoundland politics. At the outset of the Enquiry this was undoubtedly true, but as time went on I came more and more to realize the great part played by politics in many of the matters which came up for discussion. The key to many of the problems with which I was confronted, the misappropriation of many of the actions which I questioned, was to be found in the word "politics." Politics caused the distribution of contracts for supplies among petty profiteers, crowded the rocksheds and model farm with shirkers, scattered seed potatoes among all who asked for them, poured out money all over the island without care of check, and accounted for the phenomenal growth of every form of relief on the approach of a general election. Relief was not business, it was politics. I find that Dr. Campbell improperly used his opportunity as Minister to ad-

vance his political prospects and exploited the situation to that end. This in my view was misconduct. Mr. Turner, Mr. Bayly and Mr. Ryan, members of the staff who were called before me, in my opinion did their best under very trying circumstances.

I find that Mr. McNeilly misappropriated \$120.00. From March to October, 1922 a relative of his named Summers was acting as a scaler at a salary of \$120 a month including board. In July McNeilly prepared an additional cheque for \$120 made payable to Summers or bearer, and placed it before the Minister, who signed it, there being more than that amount being due to Summers at the time. McNeilly cashed the cheque at the Bank and devoted the proceeds to his own purposes. Summers knew nothing of this matter being subsequently paid his salary in full.

The evidence given in relation to this section of the enquiry was very voluminous and full of detail. It would serve no useful purpose to attempt to deal with all of it, or even with all that influenced me and I am content with the general verdict given above.

MODEL FARM

In the year 1920 a model farm was started on the Topsail Road in the neighbourhood of the Lunatic Asylum. Its area was about 75 acres, the bulk of which was Crown property; a part (25 acres) was rented from Mr. Fraser and some additional land belonging to Dr. Campbell himself was occupied and used without any agreement made or rent paid or asked for. It was a stock farm, on each of the three parts of it there were buildings and the only crops grown were hay and turnips. It was placed under the control and management of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines and for its upkeep the Legislature each year voted a special sum distinct from the amount allocated to Agriculture generally. The accounts kept in the department did not maintain this distinction, only one account was kept for everything, but the items referable to the farm were carefully extracted by the Secretary, and it appeared that for the year 1921-22 the cost was over \$18,000 against a vote of \$12,000, and for the year 1922-23 the cost was over \$24,000 against a vote of \$15,000. In the summer of 1923 after Dr. Campbell had ceased to be the Minister, the farm was given up, and the greater part of the stock and implements were sold by his successor. My attention was called to a number of items in the accounts, most of which were satisfactorily explained. These remained—

(a) \$25 for Christmas cards and envelopes.

(b) \$12.50 for a medal given as a prize for an athletic contest.

(c) \$1,500 the cost of installing electric light.

(d) Payments to members of the staff and auditor.

(e) The increase of cost during 1922-23.

(f) \$1,200 charged for cab fares January to May 1923.

(g) The prices realized at the sale of September 1923.

The items a, b, and c are small, but I can see no justification for charging them to the model farm or to any other fund belonging to the department, a, and g, have already been dealt with.

As regards d.—It had been intended to erect new and substantial farm buildings, but in view of the great strain on the public finances caused by the prevalent deflation, this idea

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was abandoned, at any rate for the time, and the existing buildings were retained and used. These were old and inflammable and the foreman complained that the means of lighting in use, kerosene lamps, was dangerous and unsuitable in a place where valuable bulls and stallions were housed. On the whole I do not think that this was an unreasonable view, but more care should have been taken before so much money was spent, largely on the property of other people. No suggestion of contribution to the expense was made to either Mr. Fraser or Dr. Campbell; no attempt was made by estimates or tenders to keep the cost down; the contractors were simply told to do the work and when his bill came in the Department was surprised. If it had been known, as it should have been, before the work was given out, that so large a sum would be involved, I think that some less ambitious and extravagant scheme would have been found. In fact the installation had hardly been used when the farm was given up. Dr. Campbell does not want it on his land and Mr. Fraser seems to be the only person likely to benefit from this large expense so lightly incurred.

As regards l.—The prices of food stuffs in the market had not risen and the home grown crop had not diminished. Though the distribution of stock under the different heads was different, the total number was not larger, and the amount of feed required for them was very slightly if at all increased. The great advance was no doubt in the wages bill; for the six months January to June 1923 they rose from \$2,591 to \$5,252. The number of men employed regularly on the farm was originally 2, it afterwards rose to 7, and there were short periods of special activity, such as the time for hay to be got or manure to be spread, when extra hands were taken on; the total, however, never exceeded 12 or 13 in 1921-22. But in the following year there were throughout March 14 to 16, and throughout April 13 to 21, Mr. Bayly the secretary could not find any need for the increase, and it is clear that such work as they did was especially made for them. They were in truth residents of St. John's West, voters too, for whom the Minister, a prospective candidate for the district, found jobs on the eve of a general election.

As regards h.—There are few farmers in the island who are in a position to buy expensive machinery and pedigree stock and it was suggested to me by Dr. Campbell that the sale of the Model Farm effects was insufficiently advertised and that there was negligence in not bringing it to the notice of foreign buyers. He complained that costly well bred cattle were knocked down at beef prices, and that animals which were worth \$20,000 to \$30,000 were allowed to go for about \$2,300. This was hardly a fair description of his successor's action, the best of the stallions and nearly all the bulls were excluded from the sale, and were retained for use in Colony. I do not find that there was any impropriety in the course pursued by Mr. Downey.

The egregious list of cab fares charged to this account proves to my satisfaction actual misappropriation on the part of Dr. Campbell, and the padding of the wages bill by men unnecessarily and improperly introduced at his instance was a misuse of the funds which in my view amounted to misconduct on his part. Beyond these matters I do not feel called upon to find serious fault.

RELIEF ACCOUNTS.

The fourth matter mentioned in the Commission stated in the following terms:—"Similar allegations have been made respecting the expenditure upon relief of institutions during the years 1922 and 1923 by the Department of Public Works and known as 'Relief Account Number 1 and Relief Account Number 2.'"

In the Autumn of 1921 great damage was done to breakwaters, piers and wharves and to railway lines, roads and bridges by a storm of unusual severity; there was also an abnormal amount of unemployment and consequent destitution. On 2nd November an Order-in-Council was made by which among other things a special account was to be opened in the De-

partment of Public Works to be called "Storm Damages and Special Employment Account," the expenditure being limited to \$125,000. A copy was sent by the Deputy Colonial Secretary to the Minister (Mr. Jennings) with a covering letter dated 29th November, which stated:—"The Government direct that the expenditure in your Department on this account shall be definitely to repair storm damages and to meet unemployment and destitution. There is to be no per capita basis applying to the several Districts, but each individual application will be considered by the Government on its merits and if approved will be authorized by Minute of Council. All payments therefor under this account will be made only upon receipt by you of a certified copy of Minute of Council." About this time fears of public disorder appear to have arisen and the Government sought to interest merchants, employers of labour, owners of property and others in the problem of dealing with unemployment which was increasing daily; meetings were held and in December a Citizens' Committee of 15 members was formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Cowan. Suggestions were made by this Committee and the result is shown by a Minute in Council dated 17th January, 1922—"Committee of Council had under consideration the question of unemployment in the city as set forth in the report from the Citizens' Employment Committee and as was voiced at the meeting of the G.W.V.A. last evening. It was decided that the time had come when steps should be taken to provide employment in some way for the unemployed. The payments were charged to a relief account known afterwards as No. 1, and in the month of May had reached a total of \$180,000, when that particular account was closed; the full amount was allocated to it from the loan of 1922 by an Order-in-Council.

In April 1922 the Citizens' Committee came to an end. It had kept in touch with the leaders of the unemployed and dealt with periodical reports from Mr. Davey, but unemployment appeared to be lessening and with the approach of summer there was every prospect of an early return to normal conditions. Their Minute of 6th April defines the position—"The petition of the men was as follows: 'That providing the Citizens' Committee will give work to the newly unemployed for one month full time the men now working are agreeable at the end of the month that the work be discontinued. This arrangement is to include single and married men with or without dependents.' After some discussion it was ordered that the Men's Committee should be communicated with as follows:—(1) that the Committee feels that relief should be curtailed, (2) the Committee abides by its former decision regarding single men, (3) that the work on the roads outside the municipality near St. John's should be handed over to the Road Commission and that only City men be employed, (4) that the Committee proposed to finalize its work on April 28th."

The optimistic forecast of the Citizens' Committee was signally falsified by events. In the month following their dissolution the new account (Relief No. 2) was opened, the summer showed no diminution of expenses and in the succeeding winter the figures were strikingly increased. In the month of February, 1923, this expense reached \$50,000, in March it was \$100,000, and in April \$125,000 had already been spent when Nomination Day (the 28th) brought this form of dole to an end for a time. According to Mr. Jennings it would have been cheaper to have given a dole per man and simple. The country would at least have saved the expenses of buildings, tools and haulage and the salaries of foremen and supervisors. There is no doubt that especially in 1923 a great many of the men did not work fairly for their pay, the younger men being the worst offenders in this respect; discipline was not enforced and the output per man fell off to a remarkable extent. Mr. King, the foreman at the rock sheds in St. John's East, described the system in vogue and gave cogent and reliable evidence of the abuses which he was powerless to prevent. The men at these rock sheds who numbered slightly over 100 in 1922, increased to 600 in 1923; they were taken on by Major Butler and each man on presenting himself for work in the morning was given a numbered metal check by the time-keeper, which it was his duty to hand in against his pay at the conclusion of the day's work. In fact men left at all hours, giving their checks to the fellow workmen to hand in for them, with some transparent excuse or with none. Sometimes the full day's pay was handed out to these shirkers, sometimes it was refused, sometimes a man was dismissed, but if there was no difference, he would be at once reinstated at the instance of some member of the House of As-

ssembly, and there was "quite a lot" of this kind of thing. "When a man came back under these circumstances," said Mr. King, "he was bossed and I was not." Another matter dealt with by this Department was the buying of splits. It had always been the practice of the Department to provide splits as fuel to various public institutions. In the autumn of 1922 Mr. Jennings, having heard complaints as to the way in which this business was being carried on, took the matter into his own hands. By 31st October, 1922, he had failed to keep the

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had supplied all the institutions with enough wood for 2 or 3 years, and he refused to purchase any more in disgust of the abuses which prevailed. The matter was then taken up by a Committee consisting of Dr. Campbell, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines; Mr. Harris, the Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. Butler and Mr. Davey, the first two being the active members, and splits to the price of \$8,000 were purchased and stored. The matter was then taken up by the House of Assembly on the 3rd or 4th of February, 1923, he

Department "Recent," resigned his office.

Of individual items brought to my notice only two need to be specifically dealt with—

(a) A sum of \$3000 was paid to Mr. E. G. Cousens on 1st May, 1923, to settle a claim for damages alleged to have been done to land by Mr. Davey and his workmen, during the time of Mr. Jennings' tenure of office. The original claim was somewhat extravagant and nebulous and Mr. Jennings thought that there was nothing in it. I had the advantage of hearing Mr. Cousens himself, and though I think he was treated generously, I am not prepared to say that the settlement was improper.

(b) A sum of \$2,500 paid to Mr. Duff on 24th April, 1922, in respect of compensation claimed for a strip of land taken for road widening during the year 1922. Mr. Duff's original claim was for \$8,250, while Mr. Jennings considered that \$145 would suffice. The proper procedure governing such disputes is provided by the Statute dealing with roads; the Minister and two assessors, one appointed by himself and one by the owner, being made the Tribunal. Mr. Jennings appointed Mr. Churchill and Mr. Duff appointed Mr. Courtney, and the three undoubtedly met and had some sort of conversation about values. On 14th August, 1922, Mr. Jennings and Mr. Churchill issued a so-called award—"We hereby certify that after due consideration we award to Mr. J. J. Duff the sum of \$445.00 in full value and compensation for land and trees belonging to the said J. J. Duff and appropriated by the Department of Public Works for the widening and improvement of Waterford Bridge Road."

Mr. Courtney refused to recognize this document in any way, and it is possible that its value and validity can be successfully questioned, though I am not enamoured of Mr. Courtney's chief objection, viz. that the Tribunal provided by Statute was not calculated to give an owner a just price. This type of argument, however, was not new to me. Several times in the course of the enquiry witnesses when faced with statutory obligations or restrictions contentedly assumed me that they were universally ignored. In this very case Mr. Jennings and Mr. Churchill charged \$15.00 for their services and greeted with surprised smiles the reading of a section which specifically limits them to \$2.00. Mr. Duff seems to have taken his claim to a higher authority which also did not effectively study the Statute and on 9th March, 1923, the Deputy Colonial Secretary wrote to Mr. Jennings—"... the matter has now been arranged and it has been agreed by the Government to make a payment of \$2500.00 in full settlement of all claims in connection with this matter. I shall be glad if you will kindly issue a cheque."

The same day Mr. Jennings replied, informing his correspondent of the alleged arbitration and referring to the Statute, section 1, chapter 23, Consolidated Statutes. This letter was laid before the Executive Government and on 21st March the Deputy Colonial Secretary wrote confirming his previous message. Mr. Jennings, however, refused to recognize the authority thus to override him and still de-

(Continued on page 3)

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Report of T. Hollis Walker, K. C.

(Continued from page 7.)

clined to pay. After his resignation the amount was paid to Mr. Duff by cheque of the Deputy Minister dated 9th April, 1923; and there I am content to leave the matter.

The summer operations in the way of making and improving the roads appear to have turned out well. All the work was done under contracts, the terms of which were carefully considered and while no undue amount of profit reached the contractors the public obtained tangible and useful results. It was in the winter and as the General Election approached that the misuse of public money developed, and to keep or to secure their political support aiders were paid for work at the rock sheds which they never performed.

PUBLIC CHARITIES

The fifth and last matter mentioned in the Commission was stated in the following terms:—"Similar allegations have been made respecting the expenditure upon able bodied poor relief by the Department of Public Charities during the years 1922 and 1923."

The Department of Public Charities was also engaged in meeting the special wave of destitution referred to in previous sections of this report, and its activities followed a course very similar to that which was taken by the Department of Agriculture and Mines and of Public Works respectively. From small and defined beginnings it rapidly passed into a period of varied and informal growth developing beyond expenditure, beyond intention and ultimately beyond control and reaching at last a maximum of lavishness in the months of March and April, 1923.

This Department was a sub-department under the Colonial Secretary and was controlled by a Commissioner and a special staff. Its principal function was to bring relief to the permanent and casual poor and it distributed funds at the rate of a dollar per head of the population to relieving officers appointed for the various districts. For many years it has also dispensed a certain amount of help among able bodied persons, though until recently the sums thus expended were comparatively small. In 1917-18 they amounted to \$8692, and in 1918-19 to \$4933. In 1921-22 they reached \$170,756, and in 1922-23 \$286,608. The remarkable increase in 1923 is shown by the following table:

| |
|---|
| 1922, January 55834; 1923, January 24,894. |
| 1922, February 55231; 1923, February 135,384. |
| 1922, March 118,118; 1923, March 333,199. |
| 1922, April 21,460; 1923, April 54,248. |

The payments are, however, frequently almost generally made in the month following that in which the relief (in the form of groceries, etc.) has been supplied and it is necessary to add to the table.

May, \$38,677; May, \$74,416.

In the year 1921 the Commissioner was Mr. O'Dwyer, and the chief clerk was Mr. Dunphy. Towards the close of the year Mr. O'Dwyer became seriously ill and the Department was therefor carried on by Mr. Dunphy, who in important matters took counsel with Mr. Mews, the Deputy Colonial Secretary. To Mr. Mews at the end of 1921 or the beginning of 1922 came Dr. Campbell, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, complaining that he was in difficulties over his timber contracts and asking that men who could not be relieved by that means should be assisted by the Department of Public Charities. Many members of the House of Assembly made similar requests and Mr. Mews arranged with them for the employment of the people in public works such as cutting wharf sticks, telegraph poles or bridge timber in return for provisions given them. On 11th January, 1922, an Order in Council was made which stated:—"The Commissioner of Public Charities having reported that cases of destitution have arisen in various localities that cannot be relieved through the contracts for cutting wood or by

employment on public works; and as the various Relieving Officers under his department will have to afford relief in such cases; and as there are at present no funds in the Department of Charities to meet such expenditure; and the necessity is urgent; on recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Charities it was ordered that authority be granted him to issue able-bodied relief through his Relieving Officers in such cases when it has been ascertained after careful enquiry that there is actual need which cannot be met in any other way. The expenditure under this authority to be limited at present to the sum of \$20,000. . . . A copy of this was sent to the Commissioner with a covering letter from Mr. Mews, dated 17th January, impressing upon him the necessity of keeping a very close touch upon the different disbursements in this connection," of supervising the expenditure and reducing this relief to a minimum. Circulars were then sent to the Relieving Officers by the Commissioner, which bade them make due and searching enquiry into every case, and emphasized the absolute necessity of taking precautions to detect fraud and to keep such extra relief down to the smallest possible amount. From time to time further sums were allocated by Order in Council to the Department, "for expenditure in connection with the relief of extraordinary destitution"; on 21st September, 1922, it was provided that \$170,755, the amount spent during the financial year 1921-22, should be transferred to loan account 1922, and that out of the balance of that loan \$60,000 should be appropriated to meet able-bodied expenditure for 1923; a further \$25,000 was allocated in December 1922, \$60,000 in April 1923, \$100,000 in July 1923, and so on. In the circulars to the Relieving Officers they were particularly enjoined to keep a separate account of this extra relief and a list of the recipients of the same and to forward the same to the Commissioner weekly. From the first this was entirely neglected and no attempt was ever made to enforce it; distribution was not long restricted to Relieving Officers; accounts were sent in to the Department certified by Chairmen of Road Boards, members

of the House of Assembly, and later candidates for the House of Assembly; money was poured out faster and faster, and as the year 1923 advanced the work in the Department got completely out of hand. In Mr. Dunphy's view the greatest distress was in January, February and March, but the demands were greatest in respect of April, the month before the election; after that event the pressure was relaxed, and in another month or two the work was within bounds again. I have no doubt that a great deal of this money did not go into necessary relief; it was not reserved for proper causes after due and searching enquiry; it was lavishly scattered broadcast with both hands for political purposes.

Mr. Dunphy declined to make himself responsible beyond the limits of the original scheme. He dealt only with accounts certified by Relieving Officers, he knew of no authority under which he could recognize anyone else and he referred all others to the Colonial Secretary and paid them only on his instructions.

A large number of accounts were brought before me. They exhibited every kind of imperfection and irregularity, but all were paid in full. Sometimes there were no details at all, no names of recipients and nothing to show how or in what quantities the goods were, if at all, distributed; sometimes there were mere lists of names, or mere lists of groceries; one account included a considerable quantity of tobacco, several contained items of biscuits, and one was made up largely of peaches, pineapple, greenages and lime juice.

I did not find any instance in which there was actual misappropriation by anyone in the Department, but the whole conduct of the Department was slovenly and unbusinesslike and made possible abuses all over the Island, of which I cannot think that the staff was ignorant.

Three departments of the Public Service were called in to help in meeting the emergency of unusual destitution. There was destitution, unusual destitution, and though I think its extent and dangers have been exaggerated, there was more than enough to call upon the Government to institute special measures of relief. That relief was provided at prodigious cost, far in excess of what was necessary and would have been found sufficient if only proper care and supervision had been exercised and the people had shown a little patriotism. But the prevailing spirit was far otherwise, there were too many who sought only to make out of the position what they could for themselves. Politicians exploited the situation and improperly scattered public money to further their political aims, the recipient rejoiced over the fallacious semblance of getting something for nothing, and general demoralization has been the result. The Departments themselves cannot escape a share of the condemnation. Their restrictions and formalities required by law are the taxpayers' safeguard and to relax them at the behest of a member or even of a Minister is fraught with grave peril. It

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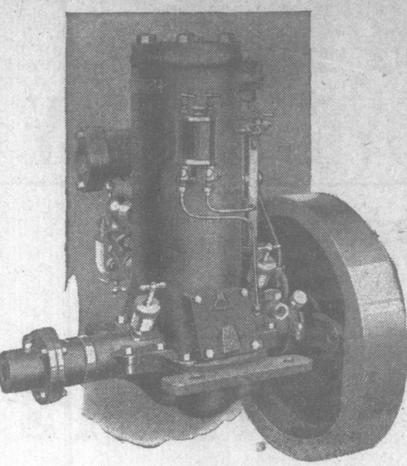
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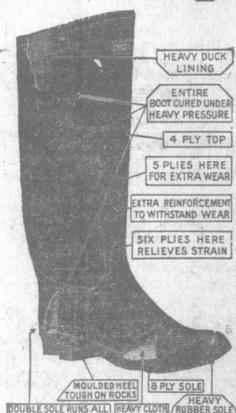
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London, Feb. 27 (A.P.)—The use of motor cars is increasing slowly in England, and the revenue from licenses also shows a gain. During the year 1923 a total of 1,066,000 licenses were granted, an increase of 132,632 over 1922.

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Serge Dresses. Unusual in Variety and wonderful Values. Every one a handsome new spring model and of splendid quality material. Each \$7.98

Sale of Spring Millinery. New styles in bewitching variety, for misses, women and matrons, wonderful assortment of colors and combination. Each \$4.98 to \$5.98. Also a full line of Felt Sport Hats at 98c.

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| SAILINGS FROM ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. TO LIVERPOOL: | | | |
| S.S. DIGBY | April 1st | S.S. SACHEM | July 15th |
| S.S. SACHEM | April 22nd | S.S. DIGBY | Aug 7th |
| S.S. DIGBY | May 11th | S.S. SACHEM | Aug 28th |
| S.S. SACHEM | May 31st | S.S. DIGBY | Sept. 17th |
| S.S. DIGBY | June 24th | | |

Bookings now being made for these sailings.

Furness, Withy & Co., Limited.

Phone 130 Water Street East.

Some of the spring suits have quite Stars of colored soutache are used wide sleeves set in square armholes, on a brimless toque of picot straw.

YES, WE INSURE CHILDREN!

In fact we pride ourselves on the liberality of our Child's Policy with its guarantee of return of all premiums with 5 p.c. Compound Interest up to 10 years of age.

I will be glad to explain further. CALL AND SEE ME.

CYRIL J. CAHILL,

Manager for Newfoundland. CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Head Office: Toronto, Canada). Offices: Law Chambers Duckworth Street. oct19,th.s.tu

Forty-Five Years in the Service of the Public—The Evening Telegram.

BILLY'S UNCLE



Good Advice.



BY BEN BATSFORD.



Harbor G.

St. Patrick's... Today, or the... stated in the... the distinguished... Lordship, Bis... ed success, be... through, and p... mon from the... The performe... packed hall and... were cleverly ac... in the cast of... Jean McLenn... Miss Mamie... Mrs. Juniper... Florence Cas... Victoria (the... Miss E. Mar... T. G... West), Miss F... Max Juniper... band), A. J. V... Alonzo Wh... Fortune Hunt... Ted Reegan... W. O. B. Ke... Sheriff Jim... J. M. Kenn... Two Deputy... Ne Thomas... Mr. W. H... sible for the... as well as the... congratulated... day night's per... Mrs. George... visiting friend... places, for the... turned home... enjoyable visi...

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Demand  **ASPIRIN**

SAY "BAYER" when you buy—Genuine

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain, Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Genuine Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. (Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Monastach, the Tablets of Bayer Company, which the "Bayer Cross" mark, the "Bayer Cross" mark.

Aspirin is the trade mark registered in 1900 in the United States and in many other countries. While it is a well known fact that Aspirin means Bayer, it is not known to all that Aspirin is a Bayer product. The Tablets of Bayer Company, which the "Bayer Cross" mark, the "Bayer Cross" mark.

no definite obstacle in the deepening of that affection, yet, as I have already mentioned, she had other plans for Mansfield. She realized, however, that having brought Miss Walker to Trinity, she had materially risked the upsetting of those plans. She had taken it for granted that the disparity of their ages, and the difference in family position, would be an all sufficient reason for the prevention of other than a mutual friendship—though their actions towards each other already indicated that they had passed the friendship stage.

For many years the Garlands in Lisbon had conducted a branch of their business in Lisbon, and long before the coming of Miss Walker to Trinity, Mr. Garland had decided to offer Mr. Mansfield the position of agent there. It was a position for which Mr. Mansfield was well qualified, and it was also in the line of promotion that Mr. Garland was delighted to advance him. Though both Mr. and Mrs. Garland were far too honourable to have planned this for any sinister motive, and Mrs. Garland was delighted with Mr. Mansfield's promotion, yet she could not refrain from hoping that his absence from Trinity, and the many demands that his new and responsible position would make upon his time, might arrest the development of the attachment between him and Miss Walker; and that this, together with his mind to go back to Trinity for the winter, and to ask Miss Walker to become his wife, and to return with him in the spring. Without a word to anybody about his feelings towards Miss Garland during her visit, he prepared the way to a welcome from the Garlands in Trinity, by a letter to them in which he gave a detailed account of the visit of the ladies and Mr. Rivington from Poole and of the relationship between Mr. Rivington and Miss Garland. This (the engagement of Miss Garland to Mr. Rivington) proved to be, as he knew it would be, a revelation to Mrs. Garland at Trinity, and immediately removed from her plans every obstacle to his marriage to Miss Walker. He wrote in the same strain to Miss Walker, and hinted to her the part she was to be offered in the plans for making his future a happy one. To Miss Walker it was a delightful letter, for during the summer, though Mr. Mansfield's letters had been unfailingly regular, yet there had been something lacking in them, that had filled her with gloomy forebodings, which, however, she never hinted to him or to any one else.

When the position in Lisbon was offered to Mr. Mansfield, knowing from the correspondence of years past, what an important position it was, he gladly accepted it, and in the Spring of 1915 he left Trinity for Lisbon, via England, and in due time he was fully occupied with the responsibilities of his new position. These duties left him but little time for extraneous thoughts during office hours; but the evenings and the meal hours were lonely, and he was glad when he was notified of the coming of Mrs. James P. Garland and her daughter, Miss Mildred, to spend the summer in Lisbon. The agents of the past had all been married men, and the agent's residence was fully equipped for the convenience and comfort of a family. Mrs. James Garland and her daughter had spent two summers there before, and the house was quite familiar to them. Their knowledge of the requirements necessary to make the house attractive and home-like, quickly changed the lonely meal times and evenings into delightful hours for Mr. Mansfield. Their knowledge too, of the language and scenery of the country was of the greatest help to the making of plans for excursions into the more beautiful surroundings of Lisbon. It was not long before Mr. Mansfield found himself strangely drawn to Miss Garland, and unable to keep her out of his thoughts. He considered himself perfectly free to act, for there had been no formal declaration of his love to Miss Walker, at Trinity, though that she had kept up a regular correspondence with each other all through the summer. His conscience, however, continued to remind him of the fact that the many reasons to know) Miss Walker had for him; what her hopes were; and for which he was largely responsible. Those reminders compelled him to fight several battles with his better self, in his attempts to justify his actions and position towards Miss Garland.

The regular arrival of the mails from England not only brought letters to him from Trinity, but also to Miss Garland from Poole, in which letters, it was evident to Mr. Mansfield that she was deeply interested; though the reasons for such interest never dawned upon him. As the time was fast approaching when Mr. Mansfield's visitors were to return to England he became more and more anxious to know just what place he had in Miss Garland's affections, and he made up his mind that he would end the suspense by a declaration of his feelings towards her, as soon as he had dealt with the office correspondence by the incoming mail from England. The steamer that brought the mail, also brought as one of her passengers a young lawyer—Mr. Lester Revington—with an introduction from the agent in Poole to Mr. Mansfield, and asking him to give to Mr. Rivington all the time that he could spare, towards the making of a week in Lisbon a pleasant one. Mr. Mansfield was too busy to meet Mr. Rivington at the pier, but Mrs. and Miss Garland promised to be there and to bring him home with them. A room had been prepared for him, and when Mr. Mansfield returned to dinner, he was introduced to Mr. Rivington by Mrs. Garland, as not only an old friend of the Garland family, but also as Miss Garland's fiancé, who had come to Lisbon to accompany them back to England.

While Mr. Mansfield, so far as he knew, betrayed no outward expres-

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

A Harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups — No Narcotics!

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years to relieve babies and children of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Febrile attacks arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food, giving natural sleep without opiates. The genuine bears signature of

Charles H. Fletcher.

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From the time she received that letter, till the arrival of the "Brig "George" from Poole, on which Mr. Mansfield was a passenger, Miss Walker spent many extra hours in her dressing-room; for she realized, though she never would admit it, that she was not so young as she was when Mr. Mansfield went away. She was anxious to be at her best when he returned, and she gently washed the busy finger of time, as it touched her here and there. This, together with the effects of the presence of a love within that refused to be inactive, intensified a beauty that had been her's since childhood. Mrs. Garland was quick to notice it, and any other plans that she had made for Mr. Mansfield's future were dismissed from her thoughts, at the realization of the happiness that



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AFTER this job come the after-effects—soreness and stiffness of muscles, exposure results—rheumatic twinges, lumbago, sciatica.

And then—Sloan's Liniment, with its prompt, soothing pain-and-ache-conquering relief, its known ability to put you in ship-shape for the day's work ahead.

Sloan's Liniment is the ever-ready, ever-effective, standard remedy of its kind. It leaves no stained skin, no plaster or ointment muddiness. *Preserve its quality.*

It goes further, acts quicker, relieves better. For 18 years it has been the favorite liniment of families everywhere.

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Sloan's Liniment is always sold by DEALERS you know and can trust.

Sloan's Liniment  **KEEP IT HANDY**

J. J. KIELLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Seward, named John, and William. Greenpond—A son and a daughter to Benjamin and Mary Burry, named Levi and Rachel.

Bay de Verds—A son to John and Catherine Lockyer, named William (2 years old).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. J.T.S.—Your surname appears for the first time in the old Church Register in the year 1763.

B.B.—You ask for some information re the family of William Sweet in English Harbor. I shall try to let you have it next week.

F.R.D.—The dates you ask for are 1766, 1785, and 1810 respectively. —W.J.L. March 22nd, 1924.

Registrars Warn English Girls

AGAINST MARRYING FOREIGNERS London, Feb. 27. (A.P.)—The increasing number of marriages between English girls and men of foreign nationality is viewed with some alarm by the authorities.

These mixed marriages mostly take place in registrars' offices, but many occur in churches. "We are bound by law to marry them," said a registrar, "and all we can do is to point out to the bride the seriousness of the marriage and give her some idea of the customs prevailing in the country to which the man belongs."

From my experience not one in ten of these mixed marriages turns out happily.

SIMONDS SAWS

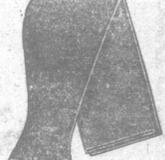
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LOCATION--The Easiest Store in the City to Find Is W. R. GOOBIE Just Opp. the Post Office.

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| RIBBONS.  A very select lot of Fancy Hair Ribbons. Only 45c. per yard. | NICKEL KETTLES.  It pays to have the best in Water Kettles; four sizes, each \$2.60, \$2.95, \$3.60, \$3.95 | UNDERSKIRTS.  Ladies' White Lawn Underskirts, with lace and embroidery flourishes. Price \$1.59 |
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| SPECIAL! Aluminum Saucepan with wood handle and Aluminum Cover for only 59c. | SPECIAL! English Galvanized Bucket for only 39c. |
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| LADIES' HOSE.  English Hosiery, in Fawn, Navy, Brown and Black. "Per Pair" 39c. 59c. 75c. 85c. | CORSET COVERS.  Ladies' Corset Covers, made from very fine Lawn, with fancy lace trims. Worth \$1.45. Now 59c. | LADIES' SINGLET.  Low neck, short sleeve; just the right weight for the season. Each Only 98c. |
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Men's and Young Men's SUITS

If you want real values see this English Tweed Suit for only **\$12.50**

TOILET PAPER.
Good Sanitary Paper 2 Rolls for 15c.

BAG TAGS.
To protect your bag from being taken by mistake. Each Only 25c.

KINDLY REMEMBER W. R. GOOBIE Is JUST OPP. POST OFFICE

ANOTHER CAR

of those bright-red Morris half-sheet

SPARE RIBS

in barrels, just received

Order Promptly as they are in such demand they won't last long

HARVEY & CO., Limited

The S...

It is very difficult to find the great... though I think I have under many a difficult... to a very great... to acquire... details... to another... of one spring... the next, as the... purchased or have... merchant to take... vessel. We can... keep alive the... fellows who... in the days long... of the great fishing... fishery, in particu... of our sea... gentle marine... such a training... of the ice floes... recognized as the... I have known... Their sea... caught after, not... gentle marine... of Great Britain... could relate... wherein they pla... they fought and... and 2,000... and Navy during... of the United States... them in the Na... Clubs, Brazil an... For their... and contempt of... ways placed in... and dangerous p... they upheld the... I have known... important, resp... positions of tru... vice of those... flags of which... As I said abo... the past century... at the zenith of... regard to the... ability of the... and success of... he looked upon... nance in our... all this has pay... left for us... national pride... perpetual refer... and glories of... In the spring... amount of sea... great sailing... which 13,774... John's. Among... year there were... ad by the merc... shippers of Ha... Belgus, Heart... parts of the... vessels disch... good showing... three years af... best in the "S... when it was... than 40 years... crushed by the... probable appl... Amount of... John's one o... popular seal... of whom I...

Editor Evening... Dear Sir: I... in your paper... for our nice... Time and as... marks and s... boxes, and... feet, whatever... we should be... fall of snow... ferous than... where does... animals com... for instance...

Don't... If your... falling out... lowing tre... hundred... Ointment... of Car... See 25c. O... lowest... lowest... lowest...

The Spring of 1855.

"Skysail" Jack Aide.

(H. F. SHORTIS).

It is very difficult to get at the real significance of the great sealing fleet when it was at the zenith of its glory (although I think I have done fairly well under many difficulties), and we have, to a very great extent, to depend on tradition to acquire the full particulars and details. In those days the masters shifted about from one vessel to another, and thus the record of one spring would not do for the next, as the master might have purchased or have been engaged by the merchant to take charge of another vessel. We can only do our best to keep alive the memory of those famous fellows who performed so much in the days long past to place Newfoundland in the foremost position as a great fishing country. The sealery, in particular, was the great glory of our sailors for our maritime marine, and they received such a training amidst the dangers of the ice floes that when they emigrated from Newfoundland they were recognized as the most competent, fearless, and intrepid mariners in the world. Their services were sought after, and, along in the mercantile marine of the United States and Great Britain, but also in the service of nearly every other country, could relate scores of instances wherein they played a prominent part in the naval battles in which they fought under many flags. We had them (2,000 of them) in the Federal Navy during the great Civil War in the United States, and we also had them in the Navies of Chili, Peru, Cuba, Brazil, and many other countries. For their courage, intrepidity and contempt of danger, they were always placed in the most important and dangerous positions, and well did they uphold the honor of our country, and very many of them, whom I have known personally, rose to important, responsible, and lucrative positions of trust in the public service of those countries, under the stars of which they fought.

As I said above, in the fifties of the past century, the sealing fleet was at the zenith of its glory, both with regard to the strength, size and durability of the vessels and the fame and success of the masters. It may be looked upon as the period of romance in our country's history. But this has passed away, and all that is left for us to do now is to foster national pride and love of country by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past.

In the spring of 1855 the total amount of seals brought in by the great sealing fleet was 298,083, of which 130,774 were landed in St. John's. Amongst the vessels of that year there were many that were owned by the merchants and independent shippers of Harbor Grace, Carbonar, Bruce, Heart's Content, and other parts of the island. In that year 128 vessels discharged in St. John's; a good showing considering it was only three years after the great loss of our fleet in the "Spring of the Wadhams," when it was estimated that not less than 40 vessels were abandoned or crushed by the ice during that memorable spring.

Amongst the fleet of that year was one of St. John's, Capt. John Aide, of St. John's, one of the most successful and probably seal killers of his time, and of whom I have some remarks to

make in this communication. As I remarked one of the best known skippers of the fifties and sixties of the past century was Captain John Aide, who was familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Skysail Jack." How he acquired this title was that when he was master of the brigantine "Mizzie" out of David Steele's employ in St. John's, he carried a skysail, royal studding sails, rigger and utilized every pace where he could carry a yard of canvas. He was a fearless and competent ship-master; and a man of wonderful agility, and many a story is told of his prowess.

After Steele's failure he bought the pink-stem brigantine "Snipe" from the estate. I presume Steele purchased her from the firm of Newman & Co., as he took over Newman's premises. My reason for thinking so is that all Newman and Company's fleet were called after the feathered tribe, such as Duck, Drake, Goose, Snipe, Swan and so on.

The steam tug "Dauntless" was owned by David Steele, and Capt. Merne was in charge. He was master of the brig "Dauntless" up to that time, and when he went into the "Dauntless" Skysail Jack took charge of the brig, which he commanded for a considerable period, after which he was master of the St. Fillan out of Tasker's employ, both to the sealfishery and foreign voyages.

After Steele's failure, McBride & Kerr purchased the "Dauntless" and Steele's brigantine "Sir John Campbell," afterwards purchased by Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, of this city, was a new vessel. Her first voyage was to the West Indies, under Capt. Harris. Two days after leaving St. John's she was running in a heavy gale of wind, and during the second mate's watch, she shipped a heavy sea, and the binnacle light went out; he went into the cabin to light it, when she shipped another sea which cleared the whole deck, carrying overboard two men of the watch. The same sea broke down the deck beams, and the captain decided that it was impossible to proceed further, so he returned to St. John's, where the cargo was taken out, new deck beams put in and other repairs made.

But to return to Skysail Jack. After he left the St. Fillan, he went master of the brigantine "Hollyhock," out of O'Brien's, to Brazil. I may here add that he was in charge of the brig "Gold," out of P. Devereaux's employ in Harbor Grace to the sealfishery, but that was previous to his being in command of the "Hollyhock."

In the early sixties, he with his family, left Newfoundland for St. John, New Brunswick, from which port he sailed for a considerable time as master, and then went to New York. For some years he was master of a ship plying between that port and the West Indies. When he advanced in years he went mate with Capt. William Shelley, a well known Newfoundland, sailing out of New York. When he became incapacitated from going to sea, Skysail Jack was appointed Watchman over the vessels, more particularly those of Newfoundland, which were employed in sailing to and from that port. So ended the eventful career of one of the most capable shipmasters that ever sailed out of Newfoundland ports.

Merely to Remind you, Ladies, that--

THE HOUSE OF BAIRD'S

is splendidly ready to cater to your requirements with

Fresh Radiant Apparel

new for the

Glorious Spring Season

Like the buds on the trees, the brighter skies and warmer days,—the New Season's Apparel has slipped in and now awaits you in a perfect thrill of attractiveness. Truly, here will be found the fashions of the hour, priced for moderate purses. To the Fashion-fond we would say—now is the very best time to make your preferences for Springtime.

COATS SUITS DRESSES

Skirts and Jumpers Etc., Etc.

We extend to you our special invitation to make full use of the courtesies of this Store, and to consider yourself welcome to come in at your leisure to see these rare and beautiful new things even if at the time you are not ready to purchase. Every case we open unfolds the most lovable style revelations, near and dear to the feminine heart. Come!—we say Come to-day, and wander fancy free through our SHOWROOM!



The Store for Everything Sponsored by Fashion

prices, and, in addition, to expend more money for the sanitary housing of these cows.

"Let me state the results in profits growing out of this undertaking by the bank in two instances. A farmer bought a cow for \$300. In three years her offspring brought him \$200, he had a milk profit of \$300, and he sold the original cow for \$500. His profit was \$700 on one cow. A boy bought a calf in 1917, for \$90. In 1918 he had a herd worth \$1,500, consisting of the original cow; two daughters, two grand-daughters and a son. This herd was a prize winner at the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, Pa., early in 1922. Scores of similar instances, and better, can be found in the Grove City dairy district."

Grove Hill Bulletin.

CUT FLOWERS:
ROSES, CARNATIONS,
SWEET PEAS, DAFFODILS,
HYACINTHS, TULIPS,
FRIEZIAS, CALLA LILIES.
POT PLANTS:
CYCLOMEN, PRIMULAS,
FERNS, ETC.
Flowers by wire, no matter how far.
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dec13, eod

St. JOHN'S Grocery Stores

- Assorted Jellies Pkt. package 15c.
Vegetable and Tomato Soup, tin . . 15c.
Cooked Corned Beef 1's, tin 25c.
Armours Beans, 2's, tin 18c.
Pet Milk, 1 lb., tin . 16c.
Pea Beans, best quality, lb. 10c.
Large Green Peas, lb.
Local Cabbage.

J. J. ST. JOHN,

Duckworth St. & LeMarchant Road.



WE SUBMIT OUR FABRICS FOR YOUR APPROVAL.

Good tailoring begins with the selection of exclusive, serviceable and dignified woolsens and worsteds, different from the common run found in ready-made clothing stores. The cutting, fitting and workmanship follow as a matter of course—here.

J. J. STRANG,

LADIES' & GENTS' TAILOR,
Corner Water & Prescott Sts.
ap17, eod, ff

Get Busy

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir.—Please allow me space in your paper to make a few remarks to our nice street cleaning system. Time and again we have noticed remarks and appeals from citizens and taxpayers, but it seems to take no effect whatever on our Council, and if all of snow it would be more dangerous than ever for horses. Then where does cruelty to our dumb animals come in? Take Water Street for instance; between the edge of the

sidewalk and the street, or the ice if you like, it isn't safe to a horse to stand anywhere near the edge, because where the water runs it makes just enough room for the poor animals to slip, fall and break their legs, and if the horses don't get down there the wagons, carts or carriages get jammed which makes the result much the same. In only a few days, a few men with picks could dig up and clear the worst places and make it far better than it is now. I say take half the men off the rock game and put them to work on the streets digging and cleaning. Then we might see something for our money. Take a few men with picks and a few with a hose and in a week see what a difference it will make to our city. If the men are scarce, God knows we have plenty of water. What we want is more work and less bosses, unless we can get lively ones, or fire them out altogether. And unless the filth and dirt is cleaned up somehow we will have disease for people and animals around half the summer. Now then men, get busy; get wide awake and look at your dirty city and compare it with other cities.
Thanking you for space, I remain,
Yours truly,
K. H.
March 21, 1924.

Our Dumb Animals

REPORT OF CHIEF AGENT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.
Humanely put to death a horse for a resident of Freshwater Road which has been suffering from a fracture in the hind leg; also a pony for a resident of Casey Street which was

Relieves Dyspepsia

M. D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation should take after each meal and at bedtime, fifteen to thirty drops of the Extract of Roots known to the Drug Trade as 'Mother Selig's Curative Syrup.' Get the Genuine. 50¢."

very old. I responded promptly to a call from Water Street. Went to humanely put to death a horse, but the animal died a few minutes before I arrived. Humanely destroyed two unlicensed dogs and four cats. I sent in five horses for treatment suffering from lameness and sore shoulders. Attended to twenty-seven calls during the week. I warned several country people about keeping their horses covered while feeding around town. Received word of some ponies from the suburbs being poorly fed. Received a contribution from Mrs. Bogan, Livingstone Street, for destroying a dog for her some time ago. I interviewed the directors about using their influence to try and get the City Council to improve the condition of the streets as horses were suffering cruelly from heavy kutchas and in consequence galled shoulders. I am pleased a deputation from the Society Secretary W. J. Browne, Wm. White and A. E. Parkins interviewed the City Corporation. I am glad to say to-day, Friday, men are working on LeMarchant, Road, Gover and Duckworth Streets. I assure the public I am doing all I can to alleviate cruelty whenever possible. Anybody knowing of any ill-treatment to animals of any kind, anywhere in

Another Model Farm

How a modern, progressive bank can benefit the community in which it is located is strikingly illustrated in an interesting story dealing with the activities of the Grove City National Bank of Grove City, Pa., once a poor farming community but now, thanks in large measure to the work of the bank, a thriving and prosperous dairy district.

In 1915, for instance, the bank's officers succeeded in inducing the Department of Agriculture to build an experimental creamery at Grove City. "The conditions were rather bad," says the writer, "and the undertaking no small risk. The Federal Government insisted on dividends for the stockholders and the largest return to the milk-producing farmer. More milk and better milk, and better pay to producers, became the slogan of

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
GRAVEL
DIABETES
MIGRAINE
HEADACHE
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
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THE PROSTATE

GRIPPE!

Apply Minard's to throat and chest. Also inhale. Minard's gives quick relief.

MINARD'S KING OF PAIN LINIMENT

The Most Interesting Periodical

"Spare Moments,"
Quarterly Division.
A new number just received
Price 55c.

GARRETT BYRNE,

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Don't Lose Your Hair Try Cuticura

If your scalp is irritated, itching and burning and your hair dry and falling out in combats try the following treatment. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap.

See the Dispenser and the Tablets. Sold throughout the Dominion. Cuticura Ointment, 50¢. Cuticura Soap, 25¢. Cuticura Tablets, 25¢. Sold by all druggists.

BLAIR'S

Keep Things Humming

With

More Clean-up SPECIALS

WHILST ALL THEIR EARLIER SALE PRICES STILL STAND GOOD.

- MEN'S SOFT FELT HATS, only \$1.75 each.
- MEN'S SOFT COLLARS, only 10c. each.
- LADIES' WHITE SILK and LACE BOUDOIR CAPS, only 25c. each.
- LADIES' FANCY DRESSING JACKETS, only 60c. each.
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Also, Tarred Felts, Roof Coatings and Coal Tar.

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Fads and Fashions.

The ribbon turban is good for spring. Straw is smart for spring, with Millie leading. Spring hat crowns have grown decidedly larger. Embroidery in white is used on a lot of navy straw lace. The spring millinery mode has re-

vived the long lace veil. Spring hats show evidence of the increasing vogue for embroidery. The smooth shoulder line is a feature of the spring sports frock. Yellow canvas is used for the brim of a hat of black Milan straw. Picoted bands of crepe trim the tulle skirt of a dance frock of crepe. Bindings of plaid ribbon are used on a sports frock of French flannel.

SIDE TALKS.

By Ruth Cameron.

THE VANITY OF GOODNESS.



Beware of the vanity of goodness. What shall it profit a man if he does all sorts of kind deeds, generous and unselfish (not the same thing at all) and public spirited, and generally deserving of praise, if he does all these things with one eye, or to be more accurate, an eye and three quarters, on that praise.

I suppose it profits him something but surely not anywhere near so much as if he does these things for the glory of God and the love of man. Because You Want Praise.

A phrase out of some unremembered poem sticks in my mind, "the last infirmity of noble minds." I don't know what the poet meant by that phrase. But I know what I think he ought to have meant—the habit of doing things because you want to be praised for them. Or even because you want to be praised for them, or even because you want to be able to praise yourself and feel superior to others.

Beware the vanity of goodness. It's a corrosive, it cuts away at the character. I think it sometimes even makes people so jealous of their superiority in goodness, that they rejoice at a fellow aspirer's fall from grace because that removes competition.

We all know people so bitten with the vanity of goodness that they not only let their left hand know every good deed their right hand does, but they also let everyone's left and right ear that they can reach know of it.

Always Helping, But—

I know a woman who is always doing kind things for some one. She

will hear of a girl with a good voice and she will use her influence to get her a chance to be heard by someone capable of judging it, and to get proper training at the least possible expense.

Or she will find that her sewing woman is on the point of breaking down from over work and she will get her admitted to a convalescent home.

Or she will interest herself in some family where the babies have come much faster than the means to support them and will use her money and her influence to procure the newest baby a layette, and to get after-school jobs for the older children and a better position for the head of the household. She is a very competent, very kind-hearted, very valuable member of the community.

A Flying Leap To Her Topic.

We like her and we admire her. But we should both like and admire her five times as much if she didn't insist upon having everyone know of each good deed which she does. Of course she doesn't come right out and flatter say: "I have been doing something very kind to-day. Want to hear about it?" But instead, she steers the conversation round to the nearest point she can reach and then makes a flying leap into her topic. She gets us to talking about the musical next week, and she says: "Sometime I hope to surprise you with a new singer." And then comes the story of Mary Brown and her voice. Or she raves about the wonderful way the convalescent home is run and makes that a prelude to tell us of her efforts to get Mrs. J. accepted there.

I wish she could know how flat she sounds and how much more we should respect her if she would let us find out some of these things for ourselves.

Beware the vanity of goodness.

Just Folks.

By EDGAR A GUEST

THE LITTLE HOUSE

A little house with laughter in it. A sizzling kettle and a fire. A tree where nests the summer linnet. What more can any man desire?

A sheltering roof with peace below it. A door which every friend may pass. A shelf of books for sage and poet. What more can any man amass?

A garden with the roses gleaming. A few glad toys upon the floor. A big arm chair for happy dreaming. The richest man can have no more.

A child upon your knee, and maybe On the rug a dog or cat. Then add to this a dimpled baby. And who has greater wealth than that?

Six Lose Lives in Odd Accident.

ON TSINAN—TSINGTAO RAILROAD
Tsingtao, Feb. 10. (A.P.)—Four men were roasted alive in a blazing coach of a moving train on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway recently. Two others to escape being burned leaped from the train and were killed.

The train was running at high speed when a carelessly dropped lighted match in a third-class coach ignited a can of alcohol. The accident happened at midnight and the resultant explosion covered sleeping passengers with the burning liquid. A stampede to adjoining cars ensued and in the crush of frantic passengers many were seriously burned and otherwise injured.

The End of a Monopoly.

Few tears are likely to be shed over the announcement that the manufacture of matches is no longer to be a Government monopoly in France.

In the matter of matches, as in the matter of tobacco and cigarettes, the French have tried over a considerable period what was in effect, though not in intention, a Socialistic experiment.

But it is not an experiment to the results of which Socialists are fond of pointing as a triumphant vindication of their economic theories.

There are people who prefer French cigarettes to any other. The taste for them is, indeed, an acquired taste; but long habit will enable almost anyone to acquire it.

Neither Socialists nor Frenchmen, however, have ever been heard to claim that the matches produced by the French State are of a superior quality to those manufactured by individual enterprise in other countries. They are very sulphurous matches. They ignite slowly and malodourously. A proportion of them refuse to ignite at all; and those who use them are constantly tempted also to use in-

temperate language.

Entertainment at Presbyterian Hall.

A very enjoyable concert under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid, held in the Presbyterian Hall, Thursday night, was attended by a large audience. The programme consisted of songs, duets and dances, and the following artists contributed:—Miss Withers, Miss Glendinning, Mrs. W. Mawer, Messrs. F. Neville, F. King, W. Mawer and Stone. The accompanist was Professor Moncrief Mawer. An interesting competition formed the second part of the programme. The whole audience participated and prizes were won by Mrs. F. Lumsden, Mrs. Dr. Roberts, Miss Grace Watson and Mr. A. Thompson.

Church Services

C. of E. Cathedral—8, Holy Communion; 11, Morning Service; M.B.C. in Synod Building; 4:15, Holy Baptism; 6:30, Evening Service.

St. Thomas—8, Holy Communion; 11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, preacher, the Rector; 2:45, Sunday Schools and Bible Classes; 4, Holy Baptism; 6:30, Evening Prayer and Sermon, preacher, Rev. J. B. Elliott, subject: "The Shunamite—Confidence Through Prayer."

St. Mary the Virgin—8, Holy Communion; 11, Matins; 2:30, Sunday Schools; 4:15, Bible Classes; 4, Holy Baptism; 4, Confirmation Class for all candidates, in Church; 6:30, Evensong.

St. Michael and All Angels—8, Holy Communion; 10, Matins; 11, Holy Eucharist (sung); 2:30, Catechism Class and Sunday School; 2:45, Faith Classes; 4:15 Holy Baptism; 6:30, Evensong.

METHODIST.
Gower Street—11, Rev. R. E. Fairbairn; 6:30, Rev. Hammond Johnson.
Wesley—11, Rev. C. H. Johnson; 6:30, Rev. J. G. Joyce.

George Street—11, Rev. J. G. Joyce; 6:30, Rev. R. E. Fairbairn.
Cochrane Street—11, Rev. Hammond Johnson; 6:30, Rev. C. H. Johnson.
Gospel Mission—2:30 and 6:30, Rev. E. Moore.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian—11 and 6:30, Rev. Robert J. Power, M.A., Evening subject: "Unchastity; the 3rd of the 'Seven Deadly Sins.'"
Mr. Cameron Geddes will sing "Consider and Hear Me," by Wooler.

Congregational, (Queen's Road)—11 and 6:30, Rev. Dr. Darby.

Salvation Army, (Adelaide Street)—7, Drill; 11, Hallelujah; 3, Praise; 7, Great Salvation Meeting.

Adventist, (Cookstown Road)—2:30, Speaker, Evangelist L. H. Davies; subject: "A mathematical proof of the Messiahship, or the twenty-three hundred days."

International Bible Students Ass'n. (Victoria Hall)—7, Subject for discussion: "Should there not be one to share in the results of the Ransom Sacrifice?" The Bible teaches so. Come and hear it.

NOTE.
St. Thomas'—At the 11 o'clock service, the Memorial Window presented by Mrs. J. S. Munn, will be dedicated. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the late John S. Munn to be present and participate in the services.

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Preliminary Announcement!!

We wish to announce to the public generally that the

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Will Take Place Within The Next Few Days

The opening of our BARGAIN BASEMENT will be even more spectacular in its value-giving--than the great sales staged by us in the past--AN EVENT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO EVERY SAVING - WISE SHOPPER OF ST. JOHN'S AND VICINITY.

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Nfld. Government Railway.

CROSS-COUNTRY PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

Express train will leave St. John's Depot 1
p.m. Sunday, March 23rd, going through to Port
aux Basques, taking local passengers only. No
foreign connection.

SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Passengers leaving St. John's on 8.45 a.m.
train, Tuesday, March 25th, will connect with
S.S. GLENCOE at Argonia, for usual ports of
call en route to Port aux Basques.

PLACENTIA BAY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Passengers leaving St. John's on 8.45 a.m.
train, Monday, March 24th, will connect with
S.S. ARGYLE, at Argonia, for usual ports of
call in Placentia Bay (Red Island route.)

Nfld. Government Railway.

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Passages arranged from St. John's, Nfld., direct or
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