

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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VIOLENT FIGHTING IN FLANDERS HAS NOW SIMMERED DOWN

ALL EYES TURNED ON DARDANELLES WHERE LAND AND SEA FORCES ARE OPERATING TO SUBDUCE THE FORTS

Turks Report all Landing Parties Repulsed—British Report Says Progress Being Made—French are Active on Western Front, but no Big Battles in Progress—Belgian-Dutch Frontiers Opened by Germans—Heavy Fighting in the Carpathians—Austrians Claim Successes—Austrians Gathering Along the Italian Frontier

London, April 30.—With the battle in Flanders seemingly at an end, except for the attack which the Allies are making to recover the rest of the ground which they lost last week, the interest of the public has turned to the Dardanelles, where French and British forces have been landed, and with the co-operation of the fleet, are making attempts to force the Straits and open the way to Constantinople. How far these operations have progressed only those on the spot and the highest authorities at home know. The British have landed at three points on the Gallipoli Peninsula and have thrown a line across the outer point of the Peninsula. Other British troops are threatening the Bulair line of forts and the French are looking after the Turks on the Asiatic side of the Straits. The Turkish report that all landing parties have been repulsed, but the British reports, which are very brief, content themselves with the statement that progress is being made and ignore entirely the Turkish claims to victories. Along the Western front in France there is much activity, but no big

RUSSIANS DISLODGE TURKS

Petrograd, April 29 (official).—The Army of the Caucasus reports that in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, our advance parties have dislodged the Turks from Katul, 110 miles north-west of Tabriz, and bombarding between Persia and Turkey.

Finds Life Buoy Marked "Kolberg"

Lerwick, Scotland, April 29.—Finding today near the south end of this island of life buoy marked "Kolberg" is believed here to confirm the report that the German light cruiser Kolberg was sunk in the North Sea on Jan. 24th.

In his report of the battle in the North Sea, last January, Admiral Beatty after mentioning the destruction of the German light cruiser Blucher said the German light cruiser Kolberg was also sunk.

The German Government, later declared Beatty's report concerning the Kolberg to be false.

ing a generation. A small party in Italy would have her remain faithful to the Triple Alliance. Larger numbers are in favor of plunging into war, convinced that the hour has come to enlarge and fortify Italian nationality. But "the majority hope and desire that Italy may watch the terrible conflict with folded arms, to the end. It is in order to win over this unconvinced opinion that the Government has been deferring its decision. That it was in a cruel position, both politically and morally, Ferrero admits. It was not hard to maintain that the nature of the war, formally initiated by Germany, did not make a "casus foederis" for Italy under the Triple Alliance. But that could go no further than an insistence upon neutrality. It could not furnish a decent pretext for casting the weight of Italy actively against her allies. For such a step, some other motive, some plausible justification, must be found; and for it the Italian Government has been plainly feeling about. If the old passionate irredentism were in full force, that alone might suffice to push the country into war. But it has been so much weakened by the lapse of time. Some other propelling impulse has to be sought or awaited. It may be said that Italy is freed from all obligation to the Triple Alliance, because she went into it, and has made great sacrifices for it, on the assurance that it meant an inflexible security against war. Now it has shown itself powerless to preserve peace. Therefore, let Italy shift for herself, and fish in the troubled waters. It is contended that, if Austria should be conquered and dismembered without Italy's having stirred to set free the Italian provinces, such vast discontent would be engendered that the Government could not live a day, and perhaps even the dynasty would be endangered. But these fears do not constitute a legitimate "casus belli." That must be looked for elsewhere, and apparently the Italian Government is anxiously seeking it.

The final decision cannot long be delayed. Accidents may precipitate it. At present, the Italian Government is not able to allege any question of life or death. It still has at least to pretend to have a decent respect for the opinion of mankind. And with the just cause of war so hard to find, under the suspicion, as Italy would so surely be, of waiting in the spirit almost of a blackmailer until the hour came to strike a crippled Austria, we can well believe Ferrero when he says that "Italians who love their country do not enjoy quiet slumbers in these times." Many, for other reasons than those he gives, will echo his final wish: "would that to-morrow I might awake in 1915, beyond all the horrors and danger which now weigh on our heads!"—The Nation.

British and French Official Report

London, April 29 (official).—Our troops, despite continual opposition, are now established across the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, from south-east of Aski Hissarlik to the mouth of the stream on the opposite side. They have also beaten off all attacks at Sari Bair, and are advancing steadily. Turkish preparations to hamper landings, included wire entanglements under the sea, and on land, and were also deep pits with spikes at the bottom. General French reports fighting north-east of Ypres continued throughout Tuesday; and the German attack definitely stopped. There are no Germans west of the Canal except at a small bridge at the head of Steenstraat. In resisting counter-attacks the Germans again used asphyxiating gases and shell contravening the Hague Convention.

The French Government reports the armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta torpedoed at the entrance of Otranto Straits (mouth of the Adriatic Sea); all officers perished at their posts.

Four enemy aeroplanes have been captured or destroyed. The dirigible shed at Friedrichshafen has been bombed by French airmen.

The Russian Government report increased activity on the Niemen front (East Prussia); enemy attacks in the Ussok Pass have been repulsed with very heavy losses. Desperate engagements are in progress near Strij.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 29.—In Belgium we have continued progression in co-operation with Belgian troops. Towards the north, on the right bank of the Yser Canal, we have made 150 prisoners and captured two machine guns.

Nothing new on the heights of the Meuse or in the Vosges.

The enemy bombarded by aeroplanes with incendiary bombs the open town of Epervan, exclusively occupied by sanitary formations. Precise news announces that the Zeppelin which threw bombs on Dunkirk a week ago was badly hit by our artillery and put completely hors de combat. It landed between Bruges and Ghent.

Zeppelin Works Badly Damaged

French Aviators Drop Bombs on Airship Works at Friedrichshafen—Main Buildings are in Flames

Geneva, April 29.—Twice attacked within thirty-six hours by French aeroplanes, the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen were badly damaged. Two of the main buildings are in flames.

A despatch from Bregenz said that the damage, amounting to fully a million dollars, has been suffered by the plant which has been working eight days, to turn out airships for a grand attack upon England. Five airships are said to be destroyed or set on fire, by bombs thrown by the French aviators, who made their first attack on Tuesday and their second on Wednesday. They succeeded in flying directly over the plant, though under heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, mounted at several places in Friedrichshafen.

Big Battle In South Africa

Many Wounded on Both Sides—Air Craft and Armoured Train Take Part in Operations

Capetown, April 29.—Two German officers and five privates were killed, two officers and twelve men were wounded, and one unwounded officer and twelve men were captured by the British in a battle at Trek Kopjes on Monday. The British forces lost three officers and six privates killed, two officers and thirty men wounded. An aeroplane and an armoured train took part in the battle, which was the biggest that has yet taken place between the Germans and British in South Africa.

LLYOD GEORGE'S NEW TAX PROPOSALS MEET MUCH OPPOSITION

GERMAN ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED

Paris, April 29 (official).—The day has been calm. During the night of April 28-29 two German attacks, one against the Belgian troops north of Ypres, and the other at Les Eparges, were easily repulsed.

Dispatches From The Dardanelles

Turkish Battalion Captured on Gallipoli Peninsula—Second Great Attempt on Dardanelles Now on—Smyrna Under Bombardment—Allies Gain Solid Footing on Gallipoli

London, April 29.—The capture of an entire battalion of Turkish troops on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, after a violent battle, is reported in despatches received here today from Athens. Four British and French troops participated in the engagement, which took place on Wednesday. All despatches indicate that the second great attempt to force the Dardanelles is now in full swing, with Anglo-French forces attacking by land and sea.

At the same time extensive operations are reported from the coast of Asia Minor, where three warships have penetrated the Gulf of Smyrna, and on Tuesday bombarded the Turkish forts defending the city.

Official advice to the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Roebuck show that the Allies have at last gained solid foothold upon the Peninsula of Gallipoli.

Well Done, Canada! Says South Africa

Ottawa, April 29.—From South Africa comes the latest tribute to the gallantry of Canada's soldier sons in the recent fighting near Ypres. A telegram received from Pietermaritzburg today by Sir Robert Borden, is as follows:—

Zeppelin Raid Over England

Incendiary Bombs Dropped on the Towns of St. Edmunds and Ipswich

London, April 29.—A Central News despatch says that a Zeppelin seen during the night at St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, had dropped bombs and set several buildings on fire there. The "Daily News" says an enemy air craft appeared over Ipswich shortly after midnight, and dropped a number of bombs, setting several buildings on fire.

Loopholed Shovels Shield Canadians

Ottawa, April 16.—That 800 shovels of the type patented by Miss Eva McAdam, of the Militia Department, and purchased for the Canadian overseas forces, have been in use at the front in France, and have given every satisfaction, is stated in reports received at Ottawa. These shovels, which are provided with an aperture in the centre large enough to permit of a rifle barrel being passed through, are being used instead of sandbags by the Canadian soldiers, and have been perforated by rifle bullets.

Another Victim German Submarine

British Steamer Torpedoed off the Isle of Lewis—Crew Landed

London, April 29.—A despatch to Lloyds from Stornoway, Scotland, says it is reported there that a British steamer has been sunk by a submarine off the Isle of Lewis.

St. John's Boy Among the Dead

Ottawa, April 30.—In the casualty list given out this morning the name of Gunner Michael A. Keating, of St. John's, Nfld. appears.

O'BRIENITES BRING ABOUT FIRST DIVISION OF THE HOUSE SINCE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES

O'Brien Said Chancellor Killing Trade of Ireland by Inches and Asks that Ireland be Excluded From Operation of the Measure

London, April 30.—The proposals introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by David Lloyd George Chancellor of the Exchequer to double the duty on spirits, to quadruple duties on wines and to institute an increase by a graduated tax on beer, to encourage the use of lighter beers, were strongly opposed, and it is generally believed that the new taxes will have to be moderated before Parliament will accept them.

O'Brienites, as a protest against an additional taxation on Irish whiskies and beers, brought about the first division of the House since the outbreak of war by taking the unusual course of voting against the Provisional resolutions bringing taxes into force at once to prevent withdrawals from bond, while Parliament is dealing with the matter.

Resolution relating to spirits was passed by a vote of 89 to 5, the minority being composed of O'Brienites. Nationalists also protested against the measure, but did not vote.

Unionists, who withheld criticism until all facts could be placed before them, also abstained from voting.

Usually these Provisional resolutions are carried without division, for should Parliament refuse to sanction taxes, they are refunded to those who may have paid.

Russians Occupy Important Point

Guarding Railway Line Between Town of Ussok and Bereznia Line

Petrograd, April 30.—The Russian occupation of Loutnal, a small village to the north-west of Ussok Pass, was a decided achievement in the Carpathian campaign for the reason that it seriously endangered an important railroad line between the town of Ussok and the Bereznia line, which made possible the extended Austrian operations in this region.

Reinforcements Landed in France

Large Draft for the Canadians at Yser Safely Arrive

London, April 30.—A large draft of reinforcements for the Canadians which embarked at Folkestone last evening has been safely landed in France.

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erial, which is so badly needed by the soldiers at the front.

Extra charges will be included in the Budget which Chancellor Lloyd George will introduce in the Commons on Tuesday next. The Bill which is an amendment of the Defense of the Realm Act, will be proposed for second reading at a later date, when a debate on it will take place. Before that the Chancellor has promised to place in the hands of members a series of reports by independent investigators on whose findings the Government has decided to take action. It has, besides Irish opposition to the Spirit Bill, many members opposed to the new wine taxes on the ground that they strike at France, Australia and South Africa. The proposal to take over for canteen purposes all saloons in munitions of war areas, and to compensate all interests are generally approved by members.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, reserved until later his criticisms of Lloyd George's plan.

John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalists, William O'Brien, Leader of the Independent Nationalists, condemned the Chancellor's proposals as prejudicial to the trade of Ireland. O'Brien declared the Chancellor was killing the trade of Ireland by inches. If he succeeded in his new taxes, the result would be as horrible for Cork as if that city was bombarded and sacked by the Germans. The only just and logical course was to exclude Ireland altogether from the operation of the plan.

Peace Conference Held at Rome

Toronto, April 20.—The Toronto Globe prints the following cable dated Rome, April 19:—

"The first great peace conference of the war has just been concluded here. How much was accomplished, if anything, cannot now be stated—such elaborate measures to preserve secrecy have been adopted that it is doubtful even if this letter will get through.

The great significant fact is that Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, came to Rome to take part in this peace conference, arriving here on April 6, that General Pau, the distinguished French commander who has been making a triumphant tour in Russia and the Balkan countries, arrived here April 8, to attend the meeting on behalf of France and that while here these two representatives of the Allies met three prominent Austro-Hungarian statesmen and an important delegation from Russia.

It is public knowledge that at this time, two very prominent Turks, Carasso Effendi and Midhat Chacry Bey, made it convenient to be here. These Turkish leaders took a prominent part in the preliminary negotiations for peace in the Turko-Italian war, and although they deny publicly that they are now here on such business the impression is strong that the sudden gathering of words whose famous diplomatic cannot be explained in any other way, than as a preliminary discussion, looking to a separate peace for Austria.

Laugh and the world laughs with you—unless you are telling the joke.

The less some men know about anything the louder they talk about it.

But, alas! The things we want to do are usually the things we shouldn't.

Figures may not lie, but some of them get tangled up in statistics.

Italy's National Aspirations and Obstacles to Their Realization

Nowhere have we seen the poise of hope and fear in which Italy stands today explained so clearly as in the article by Guglielmo Ferrero in the April "Atlantic." His ample knowledge is evident. His sympathies he makes no effort to dissimulate. But it is with something of the detached air of a historian that he places before the reader, first the historic basis of Italian present-day national aspirations, and then the great obstacles to their realization with which the Italian Government finds itself just now confronted. With its decision respecting entrance into the war visibly trembling in the balance, Ferrero's article is one upon which the event may soon be making the most striking comment.

He starts off with Mazzini's statement in 1866 of the grounds of Italy's claim to Istria and the Trentino. They were historic, racial, military. To consent to the acquisition of the Veneto alone, as Italy did in 1866, without the rest, was, in Mazzini's opinion, "put a sea of shame upon the brow of the nation." It meant the betrayal of "your brothers": permanent agitation; and war "at some time, more or less remote, but inevitable." And the point is that, according to Ferrero, Mazzini's burning words in the "Italia Italiana" were then regarded by the great majority of Italians as expressing the unquestionable truth. Italy must one day get back her ancient possessions. Geography, race, military security made it necessary, it was only a question of how and when. This was the great Italian passion that came to be known as "irredentismo." Forty years ago it burned in most Italian hearts. But today, Ferrero assures us, the flame has grown dim and pale. It is his belief

that, at present, the weightiest opinion in Italy is against going to war to win Trieste and the Trentino. He is confident that this reluctance will be overcome, and that Italy will soon draw the sword. But his account of the way in which the old national zeal for "Italia irredenta" was cooled in the course of the years, with the consequent piling up of difficulties in front of the Italian Government today, lights up the whole actual situation.

It was the Triple Alliance, with the obligations which it imposed upon the Italian authorities, that dulled the spirit exemplified in Mazzini. The Government, once in treaty with Austria and Germany, was bound to set its face against the agitation. Secretly, it might do what it could to keep alive the fire of nationalism in the Italian residents in the coveted provinces, but openly and officially it could do nothing but oppose the propaganda. From the press and from the schools it was excluded, so far as Government influence could exclude it. The result is that a generation has grown up almost insensitive to the former glowing appeals. Particularly is this true of the working classes, infected, for the rest, by Socialism. "Who has spoken to them of Trent and Trieste in the past thirty years? No one. The literature in which the irredentist tradition is kept alive has never reached the 'lower' classes." Around the two provinces "there has reigned for thirty-two years, in Italy, a cautious silence, interrupted only now and then by cries of anguish which came across the frontier."

The net effect, as Signor Ferrero sets it forth, is that the Italian Government has had to attempt to regain in a few months the ground lost dur-

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS
 To-day, April 21st.
 "PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.
 Try a pound or two sliced our way.
 BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.
 NEW YORK CHICKEN,
 NEW YORK SAUSAGES,
 NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,
 LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.
 IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.
 IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.
 "SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.
 "SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.
 Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.
 40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.
 20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379 W. E. BEARNS

New Millinery

OUR SPRING STOCK
 —of—
Ladies' Hats
 Just to hand
 In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.
 HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

—Also—
 We have just opened our stock of
Dress Goods

Of very finest material and choicest patterns
 to select from.

Our price are right as they were bought
 before the advance.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
 Limited.
 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,
 Halifax, N.S.

COAKER ENGINES
 are THE BEST Motor
 Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
 President Fishermen's Union
 Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—
 Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p.
 COAKER Engine which has given me
 every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best
 Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on
 the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to
 make seven knots an hour. Last Summer
 I had my trap set four miles
 away and I made two trips daily with
 three dories in tow, and never had the
 slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman
 who requires an Engine that can be
 operated easily and give good results
 to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,
 WALTER HILLIER,
 Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
 April 1915.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Poor Relief
 DISTRICT OF BAY DE VERDE

If any of our friends want any further information or have any remarks to make about this list, or if any particulars from returns of 1911-1912: 1913 required, communicate with us or with your representative, Mr. A. E. Hickman.

Poor Relief paid the Quarter ended the 30 September, 1914.

From Job's Cove to Caplin Cove—

PERMANENT	
Wid. Alice Colbert, Job's Cove	5.00
Wid. Rose Champion, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Simeon Shano, Burnt Woods	5.00
Wid. Elias Wheeler, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Sam Champion, do	3.00
Wid. Jos. Turner, do	3.00
Wid. Michael Kensilla, Job's Cove	3.00
Wid. Jos. Murphy, do	4.00
Trime Gillingham, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Wid. Joe Colbert, Job's Cove	4.00
Pat. Royall, do	4.00
Wid. Bridget Royall, do	4.00
Wid. Henry Blundon, Caplin Cove	5.00
Wid. Jacob Snelgrove, do	5.00
Wid. Jacob Garland, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Azariah Legge, do	5.00
Keziah Johnson, Job's Cove	4.00
John Johnson, Fa Keziah, do	3.00
Wid. John Trenchard, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Orphan Reid, do	4.00
Wid. Caleb Thorn, do	5.00
Wid. Simeon Louis, do	5.00
Orphan Colbert, Job's Cove	4.00
Henry Champion, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Wm. Garland, do	4.00
Wid. Jos. Sparkes, do	5.00
Sarah Murphy, Job's Cove	5.00
Wid. Wm. Davis, do	5.00
Wid. John Murphy, do	5.00
Ellen Oliver, do	5.00
Wid. Geo. Fagner, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Orphan Green, do	4.00
Wid. Geo. Snelgrove, do	5.00
Ellen Johnson, Job's Cove	5.00
Wid. Jabez Shano, Lower I. Cove	3.00
John Turner, do	4.00
Wm. H. Turner, do	3.00
Lucey Johnson, Job's Cove	5.00
Sarah English, do	5.00
Wid. Mary Hyde, do	5.00
Wid. Caleb Robbins, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Jane Fagner, do	3.00
Newman Johnson, Job's Cove	5.00
Wm. Lewis, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Alice Reynolds, Caplin Cove	5.00
Orphan Snelgrove, Lower I. Cove	4.00
Mary Ann Woodie, do	4.00
Wid. Moses Reid, Caplin Cove	4.00
Wm. Hy. de Loag Mary Hyde, Job's Cove	4.00
John H. Johnson, do	4.00
Jabez Wheeler, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Orphan Louis, do	4.00
Orphan Reynolds, do	4.00
Wid. Geo. Sparkes, do	4.00
Orphan Diamond, do	4.00
Wid. John Morris, do	3.00
John Wheeler, do	3.00
Levi Wheeler, do	5.00
Wid. Ed. English, Job's Cove	5.00
Arthur Murphy, do	5.00
Wid. Ed. Fagner, Lower I. Cove	4.00
Orphan Jessie Green, do	3.00
Jonathan Garland, do	5.00
	\$272.00

Poor Relief paid the Quarter ended March 31st, 1915.

From Northern Bay to Burnt Point—

PERMANENT	
Wid. William Oliver, Gull Island	\$5.00
Wid. Pat. Hogan, do	5.00
Ann Doyle, do	4.00
Wid. Thomas Fahey, do	5.00
Wid. Joseph Butt, do	5.00
Mary Butt, do	5.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	5.00
Bart Oliver, do	4.00
John Tucker, Burnt Point	5.00
Ann Tucker, do	5.00
Jane Rogers, do	5.00
Miss Simpson, do	5.00
Wid. Charles Wett, do	4.00
Wid. Edward Milley, do	4.00
Wid. Elvor Milley, do	4.00
Wid. Edward Milley, do	4.00
Pat. O'Flaherty, Northern Bay	5.00
Francis O'Flaherty, do	4.00
Hilla Woodfine, do	4.00
Jessie Woodfine, do	5.00
Wid. James Butler, do	4.00
Wid. Edward Hogan, do	4.00
Wid. William Hogan, do	4.00
Charles Moores, do	5.00
Edward Hogan, do	5.00
John Hogan, do	3.00
John Woodfine, do	5.00
Wid. Jas. Oliver, Burnt Point	5.00
Ern Moore, do	5.00
Julia Oliver, do	5.00

CASUAL

Wid. Caleb Thorn, Lower I. Cove	2.00
Wid. Geo. Fagner, do	2.00
Wid. Mary Hyde, Job's Cove	2.00
Wid. Henry Blundon, Caplin Cove	2.00
Orphan Snelgrove, Lower I. Cove	2.00
Wid. John Trenchard, do	2.00
Trime Gillingham, do	1.00
Jonathan Garland, do	2.00
Edze Oliver, Job's Cove	2.00
Newman Johnson, do	1.00
Wid. Simeon Louis, Lower I. Cove	1.00
Wid. Joseph Sparkes, do	1.00
Orphan Lewis, do	2.00
Wid. John Murphy, Job's Cove	2.00
Arthur Murphy, do	3.00
	\$28.00

Poor Relief paid the Quarter ended the 31st Dec. 1914.

From Northern Bay to Burnt Point—

PERMANENT	
Wid. Thomas Fahey, Gull Isld	5.00
Wid. Arthur Doyle, do	5.00
Wid. Patk. Hogan, do	5.00
Wid. Joseph Butt, do	5.00
Wid. William Oliver, do	5.00
Orphan Butt, do	5.00
Sarah Fahey, do	5.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	5.00
Bart Oliver, do	4.00
Jose Doyle, do	5.00
Wid. Line Miles, Burnt Pt.	4.00
Wid. Charles Wett, do	5.00
Wid. Edward Milley, do	4.00
Wid. Levi Milley, do	4.00
Ann Tucker, do	3.00
Wid. Jane Rogers, do	5.00
Miss Simpson, do	5.00
Wid. Jasphe Oliver, do	4.00
Erin Oliver, do	4.00
John Tucker, do	5.00
Mary Davis, do	5.00
Jerry Woodfine, Northern Bay	5.00
Pat O'Flaherty, do	5.00
Mole O'Flaherty, do	5.00
Pete Woodfine, do	5.00
Charles Moores, do	5.00
Wid. Edward Hogan, do	4.00
Edward Hogan, do	4.00
Edward Hogan, do	4.00
John Hogan, do	3.00
Joe Delaney, Gull Island	3.00
	\$143.00

Casual for sick, sore, crippled, blind, and those who have no earthly means:

Wid. Pat. Hogan, Gull Island	\$3.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	3.00
Francis Doyle, do	3.00
John Woodfine, Northern Bay	4.00
Julia Hogan, do	3.50
Julia Doyle, Gull Island	3.00
Mary Oliver, do	3.50
Wid. Peter Hogan, do	1.00
	\$24.00

Poor Relief Paid to Quarter ended the 30th June 1914.

From Job's Cove to Caplin Cove—

CASUAL	
Wid. Caleb Thorn, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Geo. Fagner, do	3.00
Joseph Martin, do	3.00
Orphan Green, do	2.00
Levi Wheeler, do	3.00
Wid. Henry Blundon, Caplin Cove	2.00
Wid. Simeon Louis, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Mary Hyde, Job's Cove	2.00
Alfred Manuel, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Orphan Bursay, do	3.00
Wid. Geo. Snelgrove, do	3.00
Jabez Weeler, do	3.00
Wid. Jon Murpy, Job's Cove	2.00
	\$35.00

Poor Relief paid to Quarter ended the 30th Sept., 1914.

From Northern Bay to Burnt Point—

PERMANENT	
Wid. William Oliver, Gull Island	5.00
Wid. Arthur Doyle, do	4.00
Wid. Thomas Fahey, do	5.00
Wid. Pat Hogan, do	5.00
Wid. Joseph Butt, do	5.00
Orphan Butt, do	4.00
Bert Oliver, do	4.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	5.00
	\$285.00

PATRICK DOYLE,
 Relieving Officer,
 Gull Island.

Joe Delaney, Gull Island	5.00
Julia Doyle, do	5.00
	\$148.00
Nineteen Dollars \$19.00 total amount of Casual for sick and blind:	
Rooming Joseph Woodfine, Gull Island	\$3.00
Ron Oliver, do	4.00
Minding Wid. Pat. Hogan	3.00
Orpen Butt, do	4.00
Frances Doyle, do	4.00
Pat Doyle, G. I., do	1.00
	\$19.00

CASUAL POOR ACCOUNT

Poor Relief paid the Quarter ended the 30th Sept. 1914.

From Job's Cove to Caplin Cove—

PERMANENT	
Wid. Alice Colbert, Job's Cove	5.00
Wid. Rose Champion, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Simeon Shano, Burnt Woods	5.00
Wid. Elias Wheeler, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Sam Champion, do	3.00
Wid. Jos. Turner, do	3.00
Wid. Michael Kensilla, Job's Cove	3.00
Wid. Jos. Murphy, do	4.00
Trime Gillingham, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Wid. Joe Colbert, Job's Cove	4.00
Pat. Royall, do	4.00
Wid. Bridget Royall, do	4.00
Wid. Henry Blundon, Caplin Cove	5.00
Wid. Jacob Snelgrove, do	5.00
Wid. Jacob Garland, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Azariah Legge, do	5.00
Keziah Johnson, Job's Cove	4.00
John Johnson, Fa Keziah, do	3.00
Wid. John Trenchard, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Orphan Reid, do	4.00
Wid. Caleb Thorn, do	5.00
Wid. Simeon Louis, do	5.00
Orphan Colbert, Job's Cove	4.00
Henry Champion, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Wm. Garland, do	4.00
Wid. Jos. Sparkes, do	5.00
Sarah Murphy, Job's Cove	5.00
Wid. Wm. Davis, do	5.00
Wid. John Murphy, do	5.00
Ellen Oliver, do	5.00
Wid. Geo. Fagner, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Orphan Green, do	4.00
Wid. Geo. Snelgrove, do	5.00
Ellen Johnson, Job's Cove	5.00
Wid. Jabez Shano, Lower I. Cove	3.00
John Turner, do	4.00
Wm. H. Turner, do	3.00
Lucey Johnson, Job's Cove	5.00
Sarah English, do	5.00
Wid. Mary Hyde, do	5.00
Wid. Caleb Robbins, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Jane Fagner, do	3.00
Newman Johnson, Job's Cove	5.00
Wm. Lewis, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Alice Reynolds, Caplin Cove	5.00
Orphan Snelgrove, Lower I. Cove	4.00
Mary Ann Woodie, do	4.00
Wid. Moses Reid, Caplin Cove	4.00
Wm. Hy. de Loag Mary Hyde, Job's Cove	4.00
John H. Johnson, do	4.00
Jabez Wheeler, Lower I. Cove	5.00
Orphan Louis, do	4.00
Orphan Reynolds, do	4.00
Wid. Geo. Sparkes, do	4.00
Orphan Diamond, do	4.00
Wid. John Morris, do	3.00
John Wheeler, do	3.00
Levi Wheeler, do	5.00
Wid. Ed. English, Job's Cove	5.00
Arthur Murphy, do	5.00
Wid. Ed. Fagner, Lower I. Cove	4.00
Orphan Jessie Green, do	3.00
Jonathan Garland, do	5.00
	\$272.00

Poor Relief paid the Quarter ended the 30th June 1914.

From Northern Bay to Burnt Point—

PERMANENT	
Wid. Thomas Fahey, Gull Isld	5.00
Wid. Arthur Doyle, do	5.00
Wid. Patk. Hogan, do	5.00
Wid. Joseph Butt, do	5.00
Wid. William Oliver, do	5.00
Orphan Butt, do	5.00
Sarah Fahey, do	5.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	5.00
Bart Oliver, do	4.00
Jose Doyle, do	5.00
Wid. Line Miles, Burnt Pt.	4.00
Wid. Charles Wett, do	5.00
Wid. Edward Milley, do	4.00
Wid. Levi Milley, do	4.00
Ann Tucker, do	3.00
Wid. Jane Rogers, do	5.00
Miss Simpson, do	5.00
Wid. Jasphe Oliver, do	4.00
Erin Oliver, do	4.00
John Tucker, do	5.00
Mary Davis, do	5.00
Jerry Woodfine, Northern Bay	5.00
Pat O'Flaherty, do	5.00
Mole O'Flaherty, do	5.00
Pete Woodfine, do	5.00
Charles Moores, do	5.00
Wid. Edward Hogan, do	4.00
Edward Hogan, do	4.00
Edward Hogan, do	4.00
John Hogan, do	3.00
Joe Delaney, Gull Island	3.00
	\$143.00

Casual for sick, sore, crippled, blind, and those who have no earthly means:

Wid. Pat. Hogan, Gull Island	\$3.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	3.00
Francis Doyle, do	3.00
John Woodfine, Northern Bay	4.00
Julia Hogan, do	3.50
Julia Doyle, Gull Island	3.00
Mary Oliver, do	3.50
Wid. Peter Hogan, do	1.00
	\$24.00

Poor Relief Paid to Quarter ended the 30th June 1914.

From Job's Cove to Caplin Cove—

CASUAL	
Wid. Caleb Thorn, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Wid. Geo. Fagner, do	3.00
Joseph Martin, do	3.00
Orphan Green, do	2.00
Levi Wheeler, do	3.00
Wid. Henry Blundon, Caplin Cove	2.00
Wid. Simeon Louis, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Mary Hyde, Job's Cove	2.00
Alfred Manuel, Lower I. Cove	3.00
Orphan Bursay, do	3.00
Wid. Geo. Snelgrove, do	3.00
Jabez Weeler, do	3.00
Wid. Jon Murpy, Job's Cove	2.00
	\$35.00

Poor Relief paid to Quarter ended the 30th Sept., 1914.

From Northern Bay to Burnt Point—

PERMANENT	
Wid. William Oliver, Gull Island	5.00
Wid. Arthur Doyle, do	4.00
Wid. Thomas Fahey, do	5.00
Wid. Pat Hogan, do	5.00
Wid. Joseph Butt, do	5.00
Orphan Butt, do	4.00
Bert Oliver, do	4.00
Joseph Woodfine, do	5.00
	\$285.00

PATRICK DOYLE,
 Relieving Officer,
 Gull Island.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
 Tailor and Clothier
 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

SMART NECKWEAR FOR MEN

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wisest and slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

"Island Brand" Boneless Codfish

Absolutely pure, cleansed by the waters of Windsor Lake.

Study economy and buy our brand packed in 2, 5, 10, and 30 lb. wooden boxes.

Try our Shredded and Tinned Codfish made ready in a moment.

Packed only by

John Clouston,
 'Phone 406. St. John's, N.F.

ROUND PEAS!

Small Shipment
GOOD ROUND PEAS
 Just to Hand.

George Neal
 Phone 264

The distance from the entrance of the Bosphorus to the exit of the Bosphorus is nearly 200 miles. The average width of the Straits is two or three miles. The depth in mid-channel is twenty-five to fifty-fathoms.

WEEK-END PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL!

"Hearts and Diamonds."

A Vitagraph two-part comedy drama. John Bunny plays professional Ball.

"The Struggle Everlasting."

A gripping and interesting two-part melo drama.

"SLIPPERY SAM AND THE FORTUNE"—A side-splitting comedy.

"SO SHINES A GOOD DEED"—A Western drama.

Howard Stanley Sings, "I Can't Stop Loving You Now."

SEND THE LITTLE ONES TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

CASINO THEATRE!

STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE "NEW POLICY!"

5 REELS of the WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMA—
The Sensation of the Old World and the New!

"THE THIRD DEGREE."

Dramatic Situations! Powerful Acting!

Also 3 Reels of the beautiful story—

"The Lily of the Valley."

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

Evening at 7.30 and 9 Prompt. ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

East End | ROSSLEY'S THEATRES | West End

THE MOST MODERN

A MUSICAL MELANGE OF MIRTH AND MELODY

MR. BALLARD BROWN and MISS MADGE LOCKE

STUDIES FROM SHAKESPEARE, INCLUDING

Chamber Scene from Romeo and Juliet

SOME SPLENDID PICTURES

FRIDAY NIGHT, GO AS YOU PLEASE CONTEST

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd Prize, \$3.00; 3rd Prize, \$2.00. Lots of names this week and lots of fun.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

Big Week-End Feature Bill

"THE OLD OAK'S SECRET."

A Vitagraph Drama. Killed in the war he leaves his estate to a young man, a grasping relative endeavors to confiscate it. The old oak and an old negro foil him and the two young lovers are made happy.

"THE BEAR FACTS"—Sunny Jim goes hunting for Bears and finds them. Bobby Connolly the boy actor is great in this.

"THE GIRL AT THE CURTAIN"—an unusual dramatic attraction in 2 parts by the Essanay Company, featuring Francis Bushman.

"HE SAID HE COULD ACT" and "MISTAKEN CONFIDENCE" are two excellent comedies.

The usual Extra Pictures at the Big SATURDAY MATINEE. Send along the Children, the Crescent will take care of them.

Weakness of Diplomacy

Secrecy Leads to Jealousies and Jealousies to Intrigue

Arguments for Open Agreements and Restriction of the Power Vested in Foreign Secretaries

One of the most marked defects of the present traditional system of diplomacy, that is to say, diplomacy carried on in secret by individual Ministers and their representatives, is the shifting and ephemeral character of alliances. The ally of one decade may be and often is the enemy of the next. There is no sort of security of substance or permanence. How, indeed, can there be when a Minister in forming an alliance acts entirely on his own responsibility and with unadvised discretion on behalf of a government which is to-day and out to-morrow, while he himself may be exchanged for another individual acting in an equally unrepresentative manner and with possibly different motives and objects in view? While treaties, agreements, and commitments can be concluded without any consultation whatsoever with the people, it is impossible to secure the stability and durability which alone can come from popular sanction, and it is equally impossible to avoid the fluctuating insecurity which comes from fear and jealousy by which individuals can be so easily infected, more especially if their intercourse is conducted in private and their decisions kept hidden from the public gaze. Secrecy means intrigue; intrigue leads to the creation of "special friendships," and therefore special jealousies; allied groups of nations are formed and this is the foundation of the policy of the Balance of Power, which in its turn is followed by inevitably as night follows day by competition in armaments and war. We are not likely to get much

change in this diplomatic conception of international relations, except perhaps a variation in the pawns which form the groups, unless the people become guarantors of alliances and their open confidence in their fellow-men of other nationalities takes the place of the continual suspicion which governments, ministers, and monarchs invariably retain for one another in present conditions. If, therefore, we desire to see in Mr. Asquith's words—"the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for grouping and alliances, and great-ones envious of a real European partnership"—let us make up our minds early that success in this direction will depend largely on the extent to which popular control of foreign policy is substituted for the present un-restricted and practically autocratic power vested in the Foreign Secretary. The Concert of Europe has been ridiculed in the past because of its incapacity for action. It existed during the worst period of Abdul Hamid's cruel oppression of his Christian subjects; it was revived for a short period during the Balkan War of 1912, and an attempt was made at the eleventh hour to bring it once more into being a week before the outbreak of the present war. It would seem, therefore, as if in moments of danger even statesmen believed in the efficacy of Concert as a preventive agency in the direction of peace. In Turkey it accomplished very little; in the Balkan War it produced a settlement which proved to be no settlement. But its merit does not rest on its activity,

which is admittedly restricted, but on the very fact of its existence. With the Concert in being, quarrels and conflicts in the Near East, however much they may indirectly affect the interests of the Great Powers do not lead to European war. No war can be attributed to the existence of the Concert, whereas many wars in the past have been the direct outcome of attempts to maintain the so-called Balance of Power. And now that the most disastrous war the world has ever seen can be directly traced to this same origin, is it too much to expect that Ministers will abandon the worship of what John Bright described as "the foul idol—fouler than any heathen tribe ever worshipped?" The very expression, "Balance of Power," is a bit of diplomatic hypocrisy. Neither group attempts or desires to maintain a balance. Both sides endeavour necessarily to see how far, without oversteering the whole machine, they can tilt the scales down in their own favour. Hence the continual tension, suspicion, jealousy, preparation, and the gradual creation of an atmosphere favourable only to eventual explosion. The folly of it seems too obvious for argument; and had the people been informed and consulted as to our general policy during the last ten years a strong body of opinion would have been created to dispute its wisdom. But even in the House of Commons the protests of those who foresaw danger have been disregarded and ignored. Because under our present system you may discuss the administration of the New Hebrides, Chinese railways, Persian oil, and Panama tolls, but a debate on our general European policy or the governing principles of our international relations is not considered relevant or proper. But those who are wise enough to begin at once the study of these great problems of reconstruction will see at the outset that European unity or co-operation between the Powers should no longer be an emergency policy to be adopted at the caprice of a Minister; but that measures should be taken to secure it as the normal and permanent foundation of European policy. This can only be done by the establishment of an International Council on which all the Powers

great and small, should have representation. While all judicable disputes between nations can be referred to The Hague Court, that is to say questions capable of treatment by arbitration, as, for example, the interpretation of a treaty or questions of international law, the graver disputes, out of which serious differences are more likely to arise, and which are only capable of treatment by mediation or conciliation, should be referred to the International Council. The Powers should therefore bind themselves by treaty so to refer all such disputes, to resist from hostile action while the Council considers them, and to abide by its decision. If having consented to enter into this arrangement, which amounts to a mutual guarantee for their own security and integrity, as well as for the security and integrity of other States, they fail either to await the report of the Council or to abide by its findings, they would cover a large united body of opinion against them. The signatory Powers would be prepared by diplomatic or economic pressure, or if the cases were grave enough possibly by force, to maintain the authority of the Council; and the very existence of so large a corporate body of international opinion would deter any would-be recalcitrant State from pursuing an aggressive line of action, as in such circumstances it would obviously defeat its own national interests. By this means negotiation over an international dispute would be greatly simplified, and would be conveniently concentrated. The machine to deal with it would not have to be called into existence, but would be ready at hand, for the Council would be a permanent body. Moreover, the valuable period of delay would obviate the precipitate action which invariably leads to war. The confused tangle of diplomatic intercourse, as illustrated by the complex negotiations preceding the present war, with its double line of communication between each capital, its interviews, despatches, and telegrams between ambassadors, ministers, chancellors and monarchs, is not only hopelessly unpractical and unbusinesslike but is calculated to produce a degree of confusion and misunderstanding which can only have the effect of widening the scope of the dis-

pute and enlarging the area of the conflict. If this degree of permanently united action can be established between nations—and the proposal errs more on the side of moderation than of excessive idealism—one notable result would be the elimination of the motive for ever-increasing expenditure on armaments. For in order that the people of Europe shall no longer continue to be crushed down under this burden in time of peace and that the certain danger which the existence of vast quantities of munitions of war has now positively been proved to create shall be avoided in future, it is not an ingenious scheme for limitation that is wanted but a fundamental change in the underlying motives of Governments. We are confronted with a great failure, a catastrophe that has shaken the world. There are two ways of facing it. We can either say the war is solely and entirely due to the pernicious machinations of an unscrupulous enemy attempting to satisfy his lust for dominion by aggressive and provocative action and dishonest and immoral diplomacy; that only by the complete defeat and humiliation of the enemy can Europe gain peace for a time; accordingly military victory is the one and only object to which our entire attention must be turned; the rest is a matter for statesmen to deal with afterwards. Or we can say: Neither the disputes of Balkan States nor an arrogant policy of aggression promoted by any party or any individual in any State should be allowed to result in the peace-loving peoples in Western Europe killing and maiming one another by the hundred thousand and their countries being financially and economically ruined; that the fault lies primarily in the method and the medieval machinery of diplomacy and in the fact that policies are arranged behind the backs of the people, that we must work without pause not for the complete subjugation of one nation, because that only means, as experience has shown, the domination of another nation, not for triumph—the pleasure of fools—not for vengeance—the call of cowards, but for the establishment of concerted action and co-operation between all countries; and that this can be brought about by an immediate and

In Memoriam Thistle--Oxford

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I would appreciate space in your esteemed paper to record the death of two of our young people. After suffering many months from that long and lingering disease Consumption they were young, and bright, and full of life.

Maxwell Thistle, son of Mr. Thomas and Lydia Thistle, who was 16 years of age; also Naoma Pearl Oxford, aged 13 years, daughter of the late Archibald and Olevia Oxford.

They are safe in that land with many a loved one. But we shall never forget them, we cannot forget their loving and welcome smile. We would not forget them, it helps us to think of the land where it's all one long day of friendship with loved ones gone before us.

May God whisper words of comfort to the sad hearts of the bereaved ones. We cannot lose any real good friend pass from our sight. But our lives are the stronger and more beautiful for that friendship. Efforts and achievements are forgotten, but the long ago struggle, and the victory won, are armours for new contests to-day. Happiness lives on as sweet memories. Self sacrifice abide as unselfishness, whatever of good we have known is in our lives as long as we love the good.

"Sleep on beloved, sleep and take thy rest.
Lay down thy head upon thy Saviour's breast.
We loved thee well but Jesus loved thee best.
Good night, good night."

—A FRIEND.

Little Bay Islds., April 14, '15.

Union Parade at Little Bay Islds.

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Little Bay Islands Local Council held their sixth annual parade Monday, April 12th, which proved a thorough success. The weather was beautiful. On leaving the hall at 3 p.m. we proceeded on the march round the harbor amidst hearty cheers for the President and Union.

Arriving at the hall again after an hour and a half walk we re-entered and sat down with appetites which did ample justice to the splendid repast prepared by the ladies. We were then entertained for two hours with speeches by some of the prominent members, and songs and recitations by the young people in which the young ladies figured largely.

Meeting closed at 10.30 p.m., everybody thoroughly satisfied and wishing long life to the President and every success to the Union.

—CORRESPONDENT.

full consideration of reforms of method and proposals for international deliberation, and more especially by securing means for a fuller expression of the national mind through the assistance of the people for the better security of international friendship and the control of the people over all national obligations.

This latter attitude of mind would seem to be the wiser and the more far-sighted. While for the real men of action to-day no praise can be too high, on those who by thought and reflection and serious mental effort are endeavouring to prepare an adequate compensation not only for this country but for humanity as a whole for the lives that are lost, no blame should be cast, but to them on the contrary every encouragement should be given. The man, however, who prefers the first attitude of mind is neither a man of action nor a man of thought, and he is no help to the former and a distinct hindrance to the latter. He is a garrulous patriot and a prolific writer; he never tires of vilification of the enemy and refuses to discuss anything but the war. He declares with pompous unctious that it will be time enough to talk about peace when the victory is won, a phrase he considers the profoundest wisdom, but which as a matter of fact is on a par in its folly with "The best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war." His talk and writing are like the discharge of firearms loaded with blank cartridges. He is an obstacle to the propagation of sound ideas.

But we can afford to disregard him as the signs on all sides of serious thought and anxiety for some achievements are very encouraging and we ours towards the establishment of a permanent peace by any disparagement or abuse from whatever quarter they may emanate.

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

White Cattle Feed,

Bran, Yellow Meal,

Whole Corn,

Mixed Oats

—and—

Calf Meal,

in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.

Boneless Jowls,

Pork Loins

Ribbed Pork,

New York Beef,

Sinclair's

Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

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A BARGAIN 150 Sax Corn Meal at \$1.85 per sack. J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUM CUIQUE"



The Mail and Advocate Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 30, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Unnecessary Extravagance

At the House yesterday Mr. Coaker protested against the votes for Secretary Fishery Board, \$400; Secretary Light-house, \$1000; Pickled Fish Inspector, \$600; Inspector of Fisheries, \$750, and Deputy Surveyor of Shipping, \$800.

During the past year Allan Goodridge has drawn the allowance of Secretary of Fishery Board. The other portions are held by Messrs. Rogerson, Fitzgerald, Dea and Bell.

Here was an opportunity to save \$3500, which of course the Government refused to do, preferring to keep those officials drawing salaries while the fishermen are taxed almost to the point of starvation in order to maintain officials that seldom do much else than fly around the Colony on picnic trips.

Besides the salaries those officials cost about \$3000 more for travelling expenses. The portion of the Surveyor of Shipping is nothing but a pure waste of money, as he will not have to survey but two or three vessels for the bounty this year.

Yet the waste of \$1400 was defended by the Minister. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries showed that Mr. Goodridge only took \$200 during the past year for the work and the balance of \$200 went into drop balances and came back to the chest.

Dr. Lloyd thereupon claimed that if the Minister could get the work done for \$200, there was no use in voting \$400, and moved that the vote be reduced to \$200. The House divided, and the Government saved themselves from defeat by one vote, there being 13 opposed and 14 in favor.

Mr. Piccott became very weary, as it looked as if his innocent statement re Goodridge \$200 would cause a reverse vote. He promised to cut down the vote before the division, but when it was called for, he of course stood by the Government, but he should have crossed the floor and voted with the Opposition.

The incident caused some little excitement, and is an indication of coming events casting their shadows.

The Logging and Sealing Bills passed Committee stage and will be read the third time to-day. Both Bills will be published in this paper as they passed the House in order to give our readers an idea of their scope and meaning. Both Bills were considered by Select Committees and passed without any opposition in the Lower House. They will fill a long felt want if passed into law.

This afternoon the new Reid Deal will come before the House for further discussion.

The Colonial Secretary tabled the evidence taken by the Hospital Commission, which evidence was tabled on condition that members would not give it out for publication.

The suggestion of Mr. Coaker to encourage shipbuilding by forming companies to operate

ship building yards, guaranteeing 7 per cent. on the investment for 20 years met with a favorable reception. The Minister of Fisheries might do worse than introduce a Bill at this session, covering Mr. Coaker's suggestions, which would result in the establishment of ship building yards all over the Colony.

Harbor Grace itself might be able to compete with other parts of the Colony under such conditions, as most of the timber for ship building would have to be secured from the interior and that timber could be placed at Harbor Grace as cheaply as it could be placed at some of the Northern towns that might establish such yards.

Let the Government seriously consider this proposal and be prepared to bring down a measure dealing with it at this session and guarantee 7 or 8 per cent. on the investment and there will be very few Nova Scotia vessels imported after two or three years. A duty of 10 per cent. might then be placed on vessels purchased outside of the Colony to be engaged in the fishing or freighting business of the Colony.

A sum amounting to from Seventy to One Hundred Thousand Dollars is being sent out of the Colony annually, to purchase vessels for the fisheries and trade of the Colony, which is an outrage. Vessels can be built in this Colony as good as they can be built anywhere in America and every effort should be made now to give new life to this dying industry, which a few years ago produced 50 to 70 schooners annually.

Come, Mr. Piccott, bring in your Bill and the Opposition will give it their hearty support.

For Spotless Reputation

"Who steals my purse, steal trash. But he who fleches from me, my good name, Robs me of that which not makes him rich, But makes me poor indeed."

In the above words does the immortal bard of Avon apostrophize him who would deprive another of an honorable reputation.

Nor in our estimation is the deprivation the less a crime, when the wretch fleches from himself his spotless reputation, or deprives himself of an opportunity of establishing a good name for himself, or turns his back on honor when it pleads with his conscience.

Fate is trying many a man at this very minute, and his attitude towards the tempter at this very hour, will assign him his position forever in the eyes of men, and indeed of God Himself.

We have in our mind now the men who in the Country has trusted to carry on her business and to foster her career.

A measure is now before the Peoples House, that if carried into effect, will do our native land eternal injury.

An infamous measure it is that surpasses everything for a cold-blooded attempt to make our Country the pawn of a designing clique, who would scruple not to divest every son and daughter of Terra Nova of any claim to his or her natural heritage. Nothing less than this in the infamous resolution brought down by Sir E. P. Morris, and to which he has the face to ask the legislature's assent.

During this present session of the Assembly we have heard speech after speech from members of both sides of the House, each one avowing patriotism. Now to our mind patriotism is love of native land.

Can those men be sincere who speak of patriotism, who for paltry gain or for the sake of holding on to paltry office, would sacrifice every interest of native land.

If they have one spark of the patriotism of which they speak, they will, with voice of indignation stand up and denounce this iniquitous scheme, this cursed attempt to rob us of a right to call Terra Nova our own. The Reids have fixed their greedy claws into our flesh deep enough already, let us not prostrate ourselves at their feet entirely.

Let us keep what we own, and be very jealous of our right. We appeal now especially to the young men who happen to be sitting on the Government benches. Throw overboard all selfish aims, and be men. You may sacrifice a bit by doing so, but you gain in the end.

Life is not worth living if during your brief sojourn here you wreck your title to honored memory, although you may gain the world. Surely in the breasts of our young men, there lives the

Notable Speech By Mr. Kent Criticizes Sir Edward's Silence

Says He Has Not Justified Himself in Answer to Adverse Comment from the Opposition Side of the House--Comment Made in Discharge of a Duty Toward the Country

MR. KENT—Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to address the House at any length, as I have already spoken in connection with the Speech from the Throne; but there are one or two matters to which I would like to refer before the debate closes.

I could not help thinking when the Prime Minister was speaking the other day that he had not attempted any justification in reply to the comments or any answer to the criticisms that have been directed against the Government's policy from this side of the House and particularly by the member for Trinity, Dr. Lloyd. Dr. Lloyd had directed a criticism fairly, honestly and squarely against the financial actions of the Government and the critical condition to which these actions had reduced the Colony. The Prime Minister instead of answering these criticisms as one would have expected, he should have done, treated them lightly by referring to them as being similar to those he had been hearing from the Opposition for thirty years in the House.

Perhaps, there is a certain amount of truth in the fact that generally the Opposition does not see eye to eye with the Government, as you always expect criticism of its actions from this side of the House, and to that extent it is probably true that the Government must expect its wrong doings to be dealt with by us. I know supporters will not do so. It is one of our first duties to criticize—to criticize fairly and honestly, and I think the criticism directed from this side of the House during this debate has been fair and honest and made in discharge of our public duties towards the electors of the Country. It is a confession of weakness, to answer criticisms of this kind by commentaries such as those the Prime Minister has used.

If you consider the present position of the Colony and if you impartially judge the actions of the present Government since they assumed power, what conclusion must you come to. I should like to premise my remarks by saying that Newfoundland as a whole is a sound country. It has valuable

resources, it has a fine geographical position, it has a splendid and virile people. Nature has in some respects been kind to it. All it requires is a fair opportunity to develop along natural lines. If it is given the chance it will take its place and rank first amongst the Dominions of the Empire. But, you may have a healthy state and many of the ills that affect the condition of the state itself, but to the actions of those who rule it.

In the present case, I am sorry to say that the condition which you find in this country to-day is attributable to the policy, or rather want of policy, that the Government has acted on since coming into power. They have been time they assumed office the country. It had developed its resources during the preceding years. A number of industrial undertakings had been established and everything pointed to a great future along the lines of legitimate development of our natural resources. Our financial strain to-day is partly due to the fact that we have not had from time to time this one single industrial undertaking which would tend to develop the resources of the country from a condition in which our finances were sound and healthy to a condition in which we must admit it is the reverse.

You had under the former administration that of Sir Robert Bond year after year surpluses of revenue over expenditure. You had the reduction and readjustment of the tariff in a manner that caused the burdens of taxation to fall upon the shoulders of those best able to bear them by removing the duties from the necessities of life and enabling the poor man to enjoy as far as his condition will allow him free imports of necessities for his business and his needs. You had also at that time a reserve accumulated from revenue placed to the credit of the Colony which was available as a strong asset in case of emergency and was a strong asset

divine spark, which prompts to noble deeds. Not on the bloody battlefields are all chances for noble deeds, as bright an opportunity as ever lay before the warrior, now lies in the way of those who are called upon to fight. Many a brute gets a hero's name on the battlefield, but he is a noble man indeed, who can say NO! to the vile temptation to betray his country for position or pay.

We are not able to reckon what our water powers are worth. We have never given it any thought. We have never made any attempt to find out. That they are worth a great deal we have abundant proof, and that they will in time be of inestimably more value is a safe prediction. We should not give away any water powers whatsoever. Such valuable natural assets we should be careful to reserve to ourselves.

As far as the connection of the Reids with the water powers is concerned, and as far as that affects the attitude of the community towards it, it must be given to the Editor of the News that the Reid connection with any measure of such gigantic proportions is reasonably certain to direct the suspicions of the people towards that scheme.

This Country has nothing to thank the Reids for. We owe them nothing. We have been battling against the Reids and their grasping propensities ever since they landed on our shores, and it is only because of our constant battle that we have anything left of Newfoundland to call our own.

must content ourselves with saying, that with all the strength and vehemence at our control do we oppose them, for the sake of Terra Nova, our native land.

Our Reason For Kicking

In answer to the News' complaint that the proposition is being kicked vigorously, instead of being discussed seriously, we have only to say that a proposition that deserves, and has received the title of being "the most infamous proposition ever submitted to a legislature" is fit only to be kicked, and furthermore, those who have had the cheek to bring such a proposition before the Country deserve to be kicked also.

when necessary to apply for loans to carry on public works and public undertakings. You had during that time most of the public works, which during recent years have been charged to capital account, undertaken and carried out of ordinary revenue and still you had surpluses and were able to accumulate a reserve.

To-day, unfortunately, we have conditions which were not so promising as they were. Another feature of that time was the yearly increasing balance of trade, which was continually favouring the Colony showing the Colony at that time to be absolutely sound in every way. To-day the same resources are there, but they are not being used in a way that the people of this Colony should expect. To-day the picture is reversed. During the first years of the present Government's administration there were still the benefits and fruits of the undertakings of the previous Government and prosperity which had flourished at that time continued to flourish. It continued in spite of the actions of the present Government. But, as time went on and as the inevitable consequences of the policy of the present Government worked itself out you have to-day increased taxation, a very heavy burden of debt, an adverse balance of trade and no reverse.

That is a condition, that ought not to exist. It is not due to any possibility of the Colony itself. I said before, Newfoundland is sound through and through. All its needs is proper administration in order to recuperate rapidly from the present condition to which its affairs have been reduced. The only undertaking of any magnitude by the present Government has been the construction of branch railways and this was done under the worst possible conditions. It is not necessary for me to go into the history of that undertaking. I have repeated it year after year. It is one of these things it is necessary to keep before us all the time.

The Prime Minister the other day said that he had a mandate from the people to build these railways. Yes, he did have a mandate to build branch railways but he had no mandate from the people to carry out the contracts upon the terms and conditions and obligations submitted to this House. To-day the condition of borrowing on the foreign financial market shows how foolish it was for this country under the circumstances to have constituted the payment of the contractor in gold instead of bonds.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the concession for this was that \$600 a mile was taken off the contract price. Even on the contract itself as I pointed out last year that was only a nominal concession because where it is taken off the mileage construction price it is more than made up on the payment for material. But even suppose it was. Look at the difference in amount paid contractors as between \$600 a mile and the amount that will be lost on the actual contract price (which will probably be in the vicinity of \$10,000,000) before it is finished due to the paying in gold instead of bonds. To-day, Sir, you would probably have to pay—as the Dominion of Canada has had to pay—four and half per cent. You would certainly have to pay four, as the Prime Minister found last year when he went to float a loan which had been passed through this House at 3 1/2 in spite of the warnings and the protests which we made during the Session.

The expenditure was another the Prime Minister referred to the other day and the fact that the Government during the term of its administration had had surpluses aggregating \$900,000 and that they gave this back to the people. These surpluses are due not to the careful management of the revenue, not to careful expenditure of the revenue, not to the fact that public works were economically carried on, but due primarily to the fact that works which other governments in this country have always performed out of current account, were executed under Loans by the present Government.

Take this condition in 1909. There was a loan Bill that year of \$430,000 part of which was to cover what was termed a deficit on the previous year's account. I dealt with this last year and showed from the figures that the deficit was in no way traceable to the previous administration which had only occupied office for two-thirds of the year, and had no voice in making up the accounts.

There was another loan Bill for \$400,000 in 1910. In 1911 there was one for \$520,000; in 1912 \$250,000 and in 1914 \$360,000, in all \$1,960,000. If you take of that

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Thursday, April 29, 1915. House met at 3.25 p.m.

MR. STONE gave notice of Question.

COLONIAL SECRETARY tabled reply to a question of Mr. Stone's of April 13th.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from Alexander Bay on the subject of Road Boards.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Whole on the question of Supply and the following votes were passed, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Department Name and Amount. Includes Government House (\$2,760.00), Prime Minister's Department (1,400.00), Colonial Secretary's Department (5,580.00), etc.

CONTINGENCIES (Ordinary)

Table with 2 columns: Department Name and Amount. Includes Government House (3,500.00), Prime Minister's Department (500.00), Colonial Secretary's Department (20,800.00), etc.

When the estimates for Marine and Fisheries Department were being considered, MR. COAKER made a stirring speech in which he scored the Government for having several useless servants in the Civil Service—particularly in the Customs Department. He pointed out to the Government the chance they had of cutting out several "dead heads" and thus putting into effect the economy that was so badly wanted.

MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOTT made a vigorous and patriotic

1910 loan which was never raised and which was implicitly cancelled the following year, there remain \$1,560,000. You must add to that the amount of the Surplus Trust Fund that was left there by preceding Governments and which amounted to \$500,000. That gives you \$2,060,000. It was by borrowing these amounts that the Government was able to carry on this work and show surpluses of \$900,000.

In reality our finances of these years show deficits which would have been apparent if you had carried out public works on Current account as is usual in this country. If it was the intention to cover these works by loans then the first thing the Government should have done when it came into power in 1909 was to meet the amount which would be allocated to capital account by reduction of taxation at that time. Instead of that we all know the unfortunate history of their dealing with taxation.

The Session before last—preceding the General Election—a most sweeping reduction of taxation was brought in by the Minister of Finance. He at that time indicated a surplus for the next year, a surplus of about \$250,000. Before that year expired, last year during the session he found that his financial proposition would not work out as he had been told it would work out and he not only replaced an amount equivalent to that previously removed but placed an amount of nearly three quarters of a million dollars a year on the ordinary taxation.

This was all before the War occurred, and before the War was even thought of being in course of development. This was in face of the statement of two or three months before that he had anticipated a surplus. His anticipated surplus turned out into an actual deficit of \$300,000. His predictions were made at a time when the Government, through the Minister of Finance painted the condition of the country as being of unprecedented prosperity.

Just one or two words more, I would like to refer to our re-

speech, ably defending the staff of under officials in his Department. The Minister said in effect that he had no room for loafers, neither did he want any, and all that came to him had to work. He also clearly explained the position and circumstances attached to the absence of the Deputy Head (Mr. Goodridge) from his post, owing to the war situation. He (the Minister) eulogised Mr. Goodridge for the service he had rendered King and Country, and emphasized the fact of his Deputy being a most capable official, although being the lowest paid Deputy-Head connected with the Public Service. Mr. Piccott, in the course of his remarks also alluded to the service rendered the Empire, remarking that "an ounce of help was worth a ton of prayer" and instanced the "Evening Herald," of this city as having stated that Mr. Goodridge was being paid \$2800.00 yearly out of the Government chest, but it was a matter anything at all about how much the "Herald" itself was getting out of the Government. Mr. Piccott also, in dealing with the inspection of shipping referred to the superiority of local shipbuilding, and corroborating evidence was adduced by Messrs. Jennings, Moulton and Coaker, the latter commenting on the desirability of encouraging the industry.

DR. LLOYD congratulated the Minister of Fisheries on his excellent address and hoped we would have more speeches of such a practical nature, and which proved that Mr. Piccott was carefully looking after all matters pertaining to the Department of which he had charge.

An exchange of witticisms between the Minister and Dr. Lloyd took place which kept everybody in good humor with honours fairly even.

Dr. Lloyd also moved an amendment to have the vote of \$400.00 for Secretary of Fishery Board reduced to \$200.00, which on being put was lost by a majority of one.

The Loggers' Bill, which had been referred to a Select Committee, was then introduced by MR. COAKER and passed its second reading. It will be read a third time to-morrow.

The Seal Fishery Bill also passed the committee stage with slight amendment.

THE PREMIER brought before the Committee the Bill "Respecting the Administration of Local Affairs." He stated it had been in the hands of a

(Continued on page 5)

sources. I do not think the Government has had any definite policy regarding the development of our resources. They propose year after year projects which never materialize. Year after year we have heard in Governor's speech after Governor's speech that negotiations have been entered into but we never have anything definite or concrete that you can point to as a definite concrete business like proposition. Now we have to-day a proposition which from the language itself would puzzle the wit of man to find out what it means. (Quotes paragraph.)

I had hope that that veiled cloud of words which is placed in that paragraph would have been explained by the Prime Minister or by some person else in the course of debate on the Address in Reply I think, when Ministers put a proposition like that in a speech from the Throne and when you ask the Governor of the Colony to read that seriously in his Speech then, if you do not consider it expedient to put some definite information concerning it in the Speech, some explanation or something concerning the subject matter of the negotiations ought to be explained to the House during the debate.

I came across a cutting the other day in a paper. I do not know if it refers to this proposition. It is taken from a Canadian paper and is dated St. John's, Nfld., January 22.—"The extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere on a large scale for use as a fertilizer is proposed by capitalists who have just obtained a concession from the colonial government for the use of Grand Falls in Labrador. The plans call for the development of one million horsepower from the falls to generate electricity."

I do not know whether that is the proposition. If it is I would like to ask the Prime Minister, or the Minister of Agriculture and Mines if he were here, whether there is any truth in the statement that this concession of Grand Falls Labrador has been made.

Proceedings at House of Assembly

(Continued.)

Select Committee who had tried to make it as applicable as possible to the existing circumstances. The Premier eulogised Mr. Kent, leader of the Opposition, who had been responsible for the greater portion of the work done by the Select Committee, and he (the Premier) trusted the bill would now be accepted by the House.

LOGGERS' BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

Entitled "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Men Engaged in Logging"

Be it Enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, as follows:

1.—No logger shall during the logging season terminate his contract of employment unless he shall give to his employer or his employer's agent at least one week's previous notice of his intention to do so. Any logger leaving his employment without giving such notice shall forfeit to his employer one week's wages.

2.—The employer shall pay in cash to the logger the amount of wages due under his contract of employment on the day on which his time slip is presented at the usual place of payment of such wages. If the employer shall fail to pay such wages on that day, he shall pay to such logger, in addition to the wages so due, a sum of one dollar for every day during which such default shall continue, to be recovered as part of such wages in an action against the employer at the suit of such logger.

3.—Within two weeks after loggers are engaged they shall each be supplied with tickets signed by, or on behalf of the employer, stating the rate of wages to be paid.

4.—On every second Saturday the employer shall give to each logger a written statement of the time during the past two weeks for which he is entitled to be paid.

5.—Each logging camp shall contain a sleeping compartment and an eating compartment, and the sleeping berths shall be fitted, subject to the approval of the Government Inspector.

6.—The Government Inspector shall in each year prescribe the manner in which sleeping berths shall be fitted as required by Section 5, and shall notify the employer thereof not later than the 1st day of September in each year, and publication thereof in the Royal Gazette shall be conclusive evidence of such notice.

The Committee passed several sections, rose and reported progress.

The Speaker announced that Legislative Council had passed the "Allen's Bill" and after Notice of Questions by Messrs. Grimes and Halfyard, the House adjourned at 6.30 till the morning at 3 p.m.

7.—After making proper enquiry a schedule of food to be supplied to loggers while engaged in logging operations shall be prepared by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines and published in the Royal Gazette not later than the 1st of July in each year, and the food so prescribed shall be supplied by employers to the loggers working for them under a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500 for each offence.

8.—The employer shall, upon request of a logger, supply him with all necessary bed clothes at actual cost and expense.

9.—Employers shall supply loggers with axes and axe handles free of cost. If an axe be lost the value thereof shall be deducted from the wages of the loser. A logger breaking more than one axe handle during a week shall pay the cost of handle or handles supplied to him in place thereof.

10.—Logging camps erected hereafter shall be roofed with board sheathed with felt and otherwise made and maintained in a watertight condition. The sides of the sleeping compartment shall be lined with sheathing paper on board, or other material approved by the Government Inspector. The floors of camps shall be constructed of board.

11.—Employers shall cause a physician to visit each logging camp at least once in each month when loggers are occupying the same except in case of employers with less than one hundred employees. No charge shall be made the loggers for medical services of the doctor so supplied, unless such employers own and operate a Hospital at Headquarters, in which case forty cents per month shall be paid as a doctor's fee by each logger.

12.—Board and lodgings in the camp shall be afforded by the employers to an agent representing the loggers and also to the Government Inspectors, when such accommodation

is requested, the same to be paid for by the parties accommodated. Provided the person so accommodated shall in all respects conform to and observe the rules and discipline for the time being in force in such camp.

13.—The Minister of Agriculture and Mines shall appoint one or more Inspectors whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this Act are observed and enforced.

14.—Upon complaint of neglect of duty, signed by not less than fifty loggers, Inspectors complained of shall be dismissed by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, unless the Minister after enquiry is satisfied that the complaint is unfounded. No complaint shall be acted upon until the signatures thereto have been proved by the affidavit of some person.

15.—Once each month Inspectors shall report to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines upon the following in writing:—

(a) The number of camps visited.

(b) The condition thereof.

(c) The number of men occupying the same, and wages paid them per month.

(d) The quality of food supplied.

(e) The particulars of all breaches or complaints under this Act and the action taken in connection therewith.

(f) All further information bearing upon camp life and its operation.

16.—Except where otherwise provided herein, the penalty for a breach hereof shall, for each offence, be a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than three months, nor less than thirty days. The fine shall be paid to the Minister of Finance for the use of the Colony.

17.—Every breach of the provisions of this Act shall be reported in writing to the employer by the said Inspector or by the agent representing the loggers, and in the event of such not being remedied within ten days after the report thereof shall have been reserved on the employer, proceedings shall be instituted to recover the fines and penalties created by this Act by and in the name of the said Inspector or loggers' Agent in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

18.—For the purposes of this Act loggers shall include teamsters, drivers, cooks and all others engaged in hauling or cutting logs or any other act incidental thereto or the agent representing the loggers.

Nine times out of a possible ten it costs the man who is elected to office a lot of money to convince his opponent that he was the people's choice.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

Orders Now being booked for
CADIZ and TORREVIEJA SALT
at Lowest Prices.

Our Salt will be due about May 1st and May 5th and will be delivered from Steamer's Side.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, Lmtd.

Heroic Young Canadians

London, April 25.—The heroic torvade of a young Canadian, Captain Francis Whitchurch Townend, of the Royal Engineers, is graphically described by a motor ambulance driver.

Townend was born in Halifax, a grandson of Hon. W. J. Stairs, and died on March 29th of wounds received the previous day. The driver says Townend was with the Indian Engineers inspecting telegraph wires, when a shell burst in their midst. He was found in the shell hole with his legs apparently half buried. He told the ambulance man to attend to the others first, that he was all right.

When moved they found he was standing on the stumps of his legs, both shot off at the knee. He was perfectly conscious and calm. He looked at his legs and asked quietly, his handsome face showing no pain: "The something tightly round both thighs to stop bleeding." Another horrible wound was found in his arm. While it was being dressed Townend said: "I think I'll give up football next year." As he was carried to the hospital, where he died, he was perfectly conscious. He laughed quietly and apologized for all the trouble. The driver adds: "I never saw such courage before. I felt as I left the hospital that I had seen a man. The officers of Townend's company asked the family to be allowed to erect a monument over the grave in Bethune cemetery.

F.P.U. and U.T.C. Motor Engines For Sale

We have in stock a few

F.P.U. (4 h.p.) and U.T.C. (6 h.p.) Motor Engines

Those Engines are 2 Cycle, made by Fraser. We sold scores of those Engines last year which gave splendid satisfaction. Those now in stock are fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adapters, and Carburetors with all fittings for running. They are the same make as the Engine installed in the F.P.U. Motor Boat and work splendidly with kerosene oil fuel.

We have no large stock of those Engines and will not again handle 2 Cycle Engines, having decided to sell only 4 Cycle Engines after our present stock of Fraser's is sold. These Engines are new; not second hand Engines. Union members can secure them at last year's prices and terms. Send along your order promptly.

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Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

READ THIS! To The Fishermen:

"THE COAKER" Kerosene Motor Engine Is The Favourite!

A Motor Engine made for The Union Trading Co.

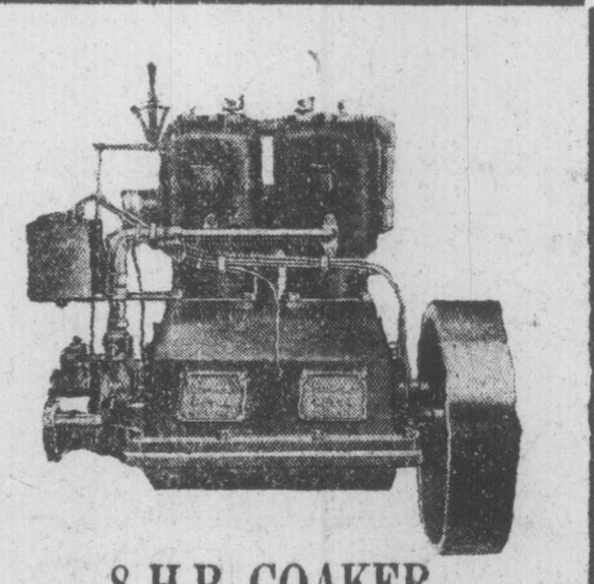
by the Largest Motor Engine Manufacturers

in America is now available to the Fishermen.

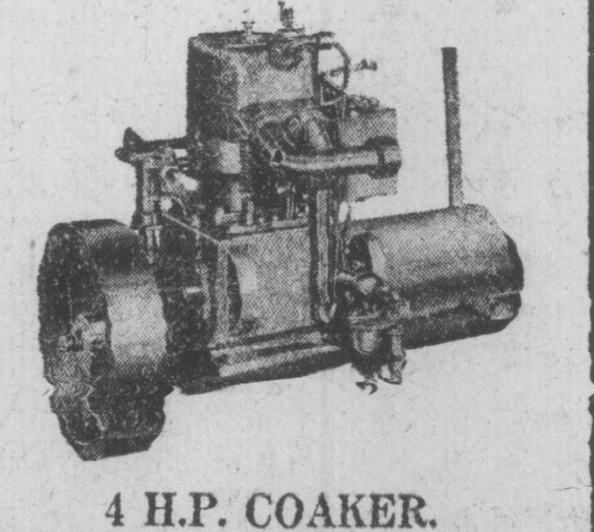
The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing BULLIES. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen of F. P. U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the Fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasoline, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this Engine in Newfoundland. The man who buys a "Coaker" Engine from us saves \$50 on a 6 H.P., \$80 on a 8 H.P. and \$40 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

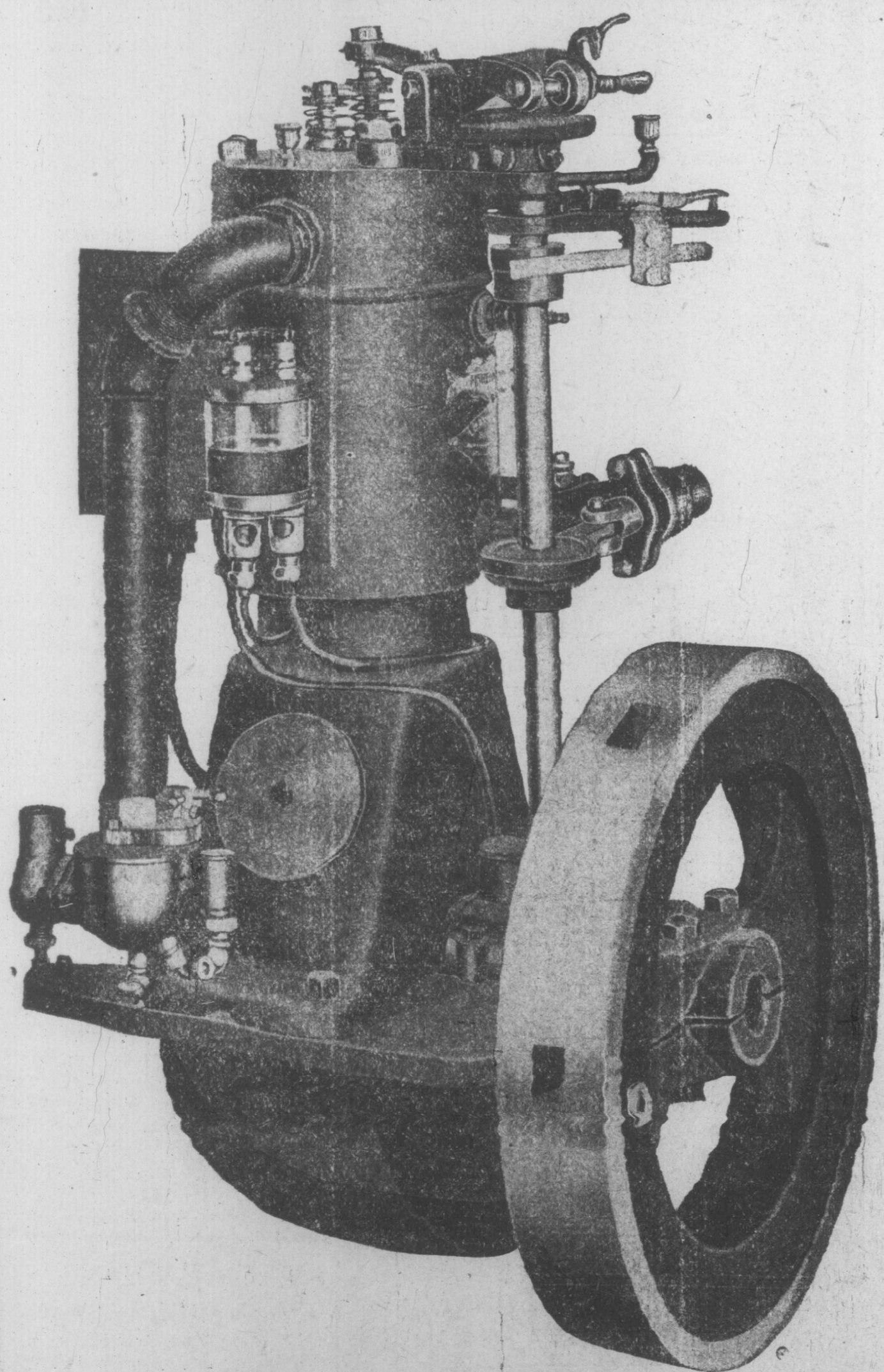
We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



8 H.P. COAKER.



4 H.P. COAKER.



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

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Lewisporte Notes

Lewisporte, April 20.—The F.P.U. parade took place on the 19th inst. Although the weather conditions were not what one would desire, yet, on the whole, our parade, tea and concert proved a grand success.

Our settlement has something of a patriotic spirit. Seven or eight of our boys have offered themselves to our King and; four of them are Union boys.

Death has again visited us, and taken one of our much beloved

sisters in the person of Mrs. Robt. Morgan, daughter of Mr. G. Brown, of this place.

—S.R. JEANS, Secy. F.P.U.

The company marched so poorly and went through their drill so badly, that the captain, who was of somewhat an excitable nature, shouted indignantly at the soldiers.

"You knock-kneed, bog-footed idiots you are not worthy of being drilled by a captain. What you want is a rhinoceros to drill you, you wretched lot of donkeys."

Then, sheathing his sword indignantly, he added, "Now, lieutenant, you take charge of them!"

The Man Is More Than The Machine

A Striking Comparison Between the British And the German Tar

THE war at sea has not yet developed sufficiently to warrant the drawing of hard and fast conclusions as to the relative efficiency of the British and German personnel. But in the light of what has so far happened we can at least say with full confidence that our officers and seamen need fear no comparison with the flower of the German Navy. Discipline has always been deemed the outstanding quality of the German service, and the whole course of training aims at glorifying it as the highest attribute of the fighting man. In the process individuality, initiative and resourcefulness naturally suffer. Something not far removed from blind, mechanical obedience has become second nature to the German bluejacket. No doubt there is much to be said for the system. It has been repeatedly stated by high authorities in Germany that only the officers are expected to think for themselves. As for the men, the beginning and end of their duty is to carry out with promptness and absolute precision the orders they receive.

In the British Navy the conditions are different. Great importance, it is true, is attached to discipline, which is recognized as the foundation of real efficiency. But discipline is not fostered at the complete sacrifice of individuality, and it is, in fact, much less severe than that which obtains in the German Fleet.

Unquestioning obedience to the orders of those set in authority is inherent in the German. From his earliest days he is bred with prohibitions, which increase in number as he approaches manhood. It might be said with some truth that Germany's national motto is not "Gott mit uns," but "Strong verboten." At school the German boy is taught to take life seriously. He enjoys hardly any of the freedom of his more fortunate British contemporary. Flippancy—or what we should call a sense of humour—is looked upon as a terrible sin, and any levities that way are rigorously suppressed. As a result of this treatment the average German youth gives one the impression that he is bearing on his shoulders a terrific burden of responsibility.

We always like to picture the British tar as a rollicking sort of chap, who, when off duty, is the life and soul of the company. His easy-going walk, his whimsical ways, and his apparent oblivion to all but the humorous side of life make him a general favourite. Yet in spite of his jocular and his absence of "starchiness" he is a man of iron nerve, a pillar of strength in moments of emergency, and a terrible enemy. This war has revealed no deterioration in the British sailor as the result of a century of peace. On the contrary, it has shown him to possess all the virtues and few of the vices of his forefathers.

Long before the war, German writers who were preparing the public for the intended struggle with Britain made a great deal of capital out of the alleged indiscipline and loose habits of the British bluejacket. Some of their fulminations made amusing reading, especially for anyone who happened to know something of the British man-of-war's man as he really was. There is no doubt that the senseless calumnies invented by German writers did have the effect of leading the German public to underestimate very grossly the power of the British Navy. Nor was this dangerous delusion confined to civilians. On the contrary, it was largely shared by German naval officers and other authorities. If a German is told a thing often enough, he ends by believing it implicitly. Thus, when he was repeatedly told that the British sailor was degenerate and a foe to be despised, he ended by believing it. Certain incidents in this war must have sadly surprised the German wiseacres responsible for those silly legends. They have learnt to their cost that our seamen of to-day are as bold as skilful, and as hardy as ever were the men who fought under Nelson. It is a salutary lesson, and there is every reason to believe it will be frequently emphasised before the end of the war.

As is generally known, the German bluejacket does not begin his career until he reaches the age of twenty. From the date of entry he serves continuously for three years in the Active Fleet. Joining thus comparatively late, he is naturally not so easy to teach as are the boys entered on the British system. But he is put through the mill during his thirty-six months of service with an intensity which is quite characteristic of Prussian thoroughness. Every October the annual batch of fresh naval conscripts is sworn in at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, usually in the presence of the Kaiser. This is always made a very solemn

and impressive ceremony, and there is much specifying in the usual high-flown strain. The conscripts are reminded that it is an honour and a privilege to serve in the Imperial Navy, which is the hope and glory of the Fatherland and the guarantee of its future expansion and prosperity. After this ceremony is over they are drafted off to the shore depots for a brief period of training, and a few weeks later, having grasped the rudiments of their duty they are distributed among commissioned ships and told off for the work for which which they are believed to show most aptitude. Some, for instance, are selected to serve in the torpedo flotillas, and will be kept there during the whole of their three-year term. Others, who seem unusually intelligent, smart, and keen-eyed, are assigned to gunnery, and will be specially trained to work the guns. This system of specialization is rendered necessary by the limited period of service. As stated above, the men put in only three years altogether, and about 22 months of this time are spent afloat. Hence it is considered hopeless to attempt to convert the conscript into an all-round efficient seaman, for he would eventually become a Jack of all trades and a master of none.

It must also be remembered that German naval conscripts in the rough are not very promising material. In theory the men are taken from the seafaring population of the Empire, such as seamen by calling, fishermen, and those who have served on river craft. But in recent years, with the phenomenal growth of the fleet, more men have been needed than are available among the "seafaring" class, and it is safe to say that a very large proportion of the recruits nowadays come from inland districts, and have never seen the sea until they are called up. The percentage of men of this type has been placed as high as thirty, which is probably near the mark. Experience has shown that youths accustomed to outdoor manual labour make the most promising naval recruits. They are sounder in wind and limb than the town-bred class, and are also more easy to control.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the whole of the German naval personnel consists of "forced" men. There is a considerable percentage (about 25) of long-service volunteers. From the moment he arrives on board he is instructed in the duties attaching to his fighting station, and is assigned to a gun, to an ammunition post, or to work in the boiler rooms. "Fourteen days after the arrival of the recruits their fighting stations, this does not, of course, mean that the stations on board ship are completely changed in the autumn, but that already in the summer the stations are so altered that the men who are to be discharged in the autumn hold those stations which later on are to be assumed by the recruits, so that the latter may take up the least important posts in a system already in full working order. Naturally, readiness for war is diminished by the arrival of the recruits, but by this arrangement, and by a course of very intensive training especially framed to meet these conditions, this state of affairs is reduced to a period of relatively short duration.

Bearing in mind the German genius for organization, we may well believe that the whole system has been worked out with a view to reducing this annual dislocation to the minimum. Nevertheless, the influx of utterly untrained men must seriously disturb routine, and for weeks to come diminish the fighting value of the whole fleet.

There is another side to the German system which deserves notice. The task of receiving each autumn a large batch of raw recruits and converting them into useful fighting units with all possible speed imposes an immense strain on the executive and warrant officers. This difficulty is met by selecting suitable officers from both grades and appointing them to instruction duty, thus leaving their colleagues free to pursue their ordinary professional work. But notwithstanding all these special arrangements the fact remains that the short-service conscript system has grave disadvantages, and as the Germans, despite the claims of their professors, are not supermen, they have to thank their discipline and their talent for organization if their Navy is superior in efficiency to other conscript fleets.

Germany has paid us the compliment of borrowing many of our Naval customs and institutions. Not content with copying our ships, she has taken British naval uniform for her

pattern, and has clothed her blue-jackets in a quite passable imitation of our own man's garb. However, doubtless to introduce a note of originality, the German sailor is plentifully besprinkled with buttons, which to foreign eyes gives him a quaint and not very nautical appearance. Outward smartness, at all events, is a strong point of the German Navy. The ships are kept spotless, and paint is lavished in a way that suggests little regard for expense. Equal importance is attached to the men's appearance, and in this respect they must be acknowledged a credit to their Service. The physique is good, though not so good as that of our own men. The German bluejacket afloat is impossible to mistake, quite apart from his display of buttons. He carries himself with a stiffness quite alien to the popular conception of a Jack ashore. He wears a very serious look, and is rarely known to smile.

When visiting foreign ports the gravity becomes almost painful; he is so obviously aware of the necessity of maintaining the dignity of the German Navy. The same remarks apply equally to his officers, who, however, do not come within the scope of this article.

One explanation of the serious and self-conscious bearing of the German bluejacket is the iron discipline under which he lives on board. This does not mean that he is ill-treated. In point of fact, he is ill-treated, excellently fed, has abundant physical exercise, and is taught to venerate personal cleanliness. Physically he is "done" very well indeed. But he is kept in a continual state of tutelage by masters brought up in the Prussian school, and his personal freedom is limited to a degree. There is never any of the free and easy spirit on board a German man-of-war. At all times the outward and visible marks of respect for his superiors are rigidly exacted from the bluejacket, and any failure in this respect, no matter under what circumstances, is severely punished. For instance, in addressing an officer, the full title has to be given instead of the plain "sir." As some German naval titles are polysyllabic, the rule imposes a certain strain on the humble sailor.

To sum up the lower-deck personnel of the German Fleet may stand comparison with that of any other Navy that is manned on the same system. Nothing is left undone to ensure as thorough and practical a training as the limited period will admit of. The men as a rule are smart, keen, and zealous, and their courage has stood the test of several severe actions during the present war. As to their coolness and imperturbability in moments of emergency we have no direct evidence, but we may assume that any deficiency in this respect is partly made good by discipline. They are proving themselves worthy foes, and no one in this country with any knowledge of the facts underrates their qualities.

Yet when all this has been admitted the fact remains that in my vital respects the British bluejacket seems to be proving the better man. He is a sailor by choice, has been many more years at the work, and is trained on a system which tends to develop rather than to suppress, individuality and enterprise. He has, perhaps, no very high-toned ideas, or at any rate if he has he does not advertise them; yet he does his duty quite as well as the serious-minded "Matrose." The splendid coolness and quiet heroism of the British sailor were seen at their best on the occasion of recent disasters due to submarine attacks. He and his comrades do not consider it necessary to line up on deck singing "Rule Britannia" and other patriotic wailings, but their behaviour in such awful moments is no less impressive. The British bluejacket, in addition to all his other virtues, is a philosopher blessed with an abundant sense of humour, and this perhaps constitutes his strongest point of superiority over the German tar.—The Nautical Magazine.

German Finances Near Collapse

Banker Says Germany Will Reach End of Her Resources In June

Havre, France, April 22.—A leading member of a famous banking firm particularly well acquainted with the financial situation in Europe states, it is declared, that Germany will be at the end of her financial resources by the middle of June next. The Germans have taken extremely severe measures in Belgium to prevent their troops becoming known. Preparations have been made everywhere with a view to eventual retreat. High Prussian officials in Belgium do not disguise their despair, and admit that the German cause is lost.

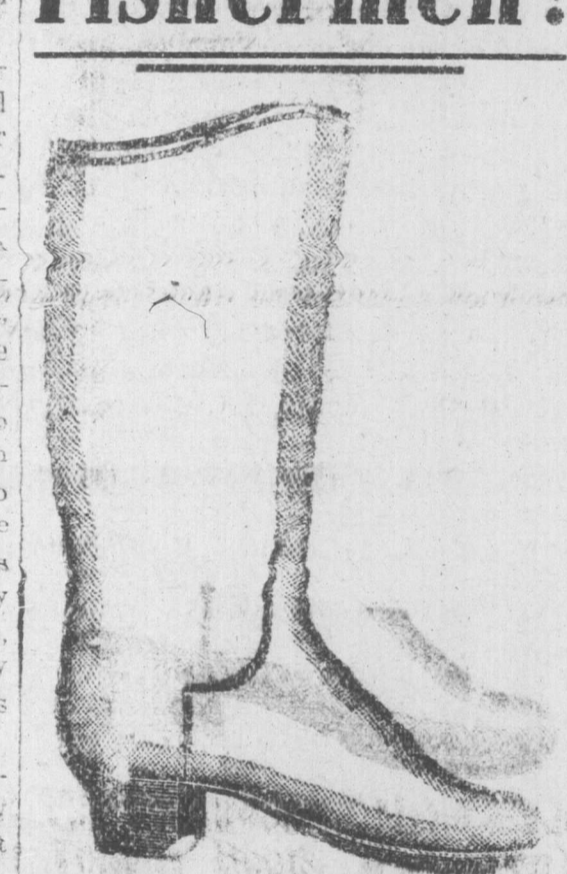
Many a man's success, like that of an actor, is due to a good manager.

Old Age Pensions

Dist. Harbor Main April 27th, 1915.

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Contents of Agreement Torn to Tatters by Mr. Morine in One of the Ablest Speeches Ever Delivered in The House of Assembly.

MR. MORINE—This matter now before us is one fraught with tremendous possibilities that one approaching the discussion of it with a feeling of despair as to one's ability adequately to set it before the House, we have to deal with resolutions concerning an agreement already made and it is not possible for this committee to alter the agreement without the consent of the Company to that alteration. It is not possible for you to cross a "Y" or dot an "i" within the schedule of these resolutions. But you can and I trust you will have a say with reference to the alteration of the resolutions themselves before you proceed finally to confirm agreement. It is unfortunate, and I think the misfortune will appear to non-members of this House that the agreement and resolutions have been framed by the counsel for the Company and have not been adequately criticized by the Government. The counsel for the Company is a director of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and nominally one of the shareholders of the Newfoundland Products Company Ltd. It has been admitted here that these resolutions which are now before us were drafted by him, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is no man on the Government side fit to criticize his work; and I venture to say I am ascertain as I can be that if the Government had a counsel to look into this case with the ability, the acumen and the interests of the gentleman who framed this bill, we should not have such resolutions before us at this present time. I am so certain of this that I venture to declare that the Government will say that this is not the agreement that they intended to support and consequently the resolutions will not in my opinion receive the support of this House, that these resolutions mean something more, something that would be terrible for the future of this Colony, something that no Government in its sane senses would bring down for legislation. I will venture to say that the Government does not realize what construction can be put up on them. If these go through, it will be in a very different form from that in which they now stand. I was struck with the fact that the Premier in introducing these resolutions adopted a tone towards them which was not justifiable in view of their immense importance. There are certain conditions which are allowed to exist in dealing with this matter.

The Premier exaggerates the prospects that might follow from this agreement if it were accepted, all without question as to the figures of the prospectus, and promoters are optimistic to the knowledge of all the world. There was no attempt to ascertain whether these figures were out or not, and we are told here in the House, through the Premier's words to the effect that persons having interest in lands upon the Humber and the watershed of the Humber, had assigned their rights, although there is nothing they can show, no agreement, no assignments in support of this statement that they were in possession of such agreements. They come with resolutions here dealing with the entire watershed of the Humber. The Premier has said that he was not in the possession of the actual facts in the respects as to the rights of the people at this place. If all these rights have not been assigned, then the Company can't use this land until they acquire them. The Government has no right to assign this territory if one single interest remains that does not consent. There-

fore, the Government is bound to find out the entire standing of the rights of ownership in this territory. Then, again, I have this fault to find with the Premier's speech that you may search it from end to end and find no adequate warning to the people of this country as to what they are called upon to surrender. The Premier never told them that they were called upon to surrender the right of taxing capital debentures and mortgages of this Company, as the debentures and capital and capital of every other Company doing business in this Colony are taxed. I think you will look in vain to find any statement whatever in his speech that they were free from municipal taxation. But there was no attempt whatever to point out that this was a freedom from municipal taxation not only with regard to the main object of the resolutions and the agreement or the main objects covered by the resolution affecting the Humber property, but this freedom of municipal taxation and taxation upon capital and debentures and stock applied to everyone of the operations of the Company which they carried on in this country or on Labrador as contemplated in this agreement or which can possibly be carried on by this Company, whether referred to in this agreement or not. Mr. Kent has very well pointed out that this is an agreement with the Company whose charter is not the subject of an Act of Parliament defining what they pay do, but that we are conferring these powers upon a company incorporated under the General Companies Act, who may have the widest possible objects and who may carry on any form of business whatever, and if it is not already covered by Memorandum and Articles of Association, they can get the Articles changed in the ordinary way, and that the Company may, under the General Companies Act, carry on any kind of a business, from the making of a pair of shoes to engaging in the fisheries of the Colony.

And then those resolutions provide that all the lands, waters, water powers, buildings, erections, and all property whatsoever of the Company shall be free from municipal taxation; and also that the stock dividends, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages and other securities of the Company shall be exempt from taxation, forever. Properly construed, I think, these two sections mean this: That the Newfoundland Products Corporation may carry on any business of any kind in Newfoundland for ever, free from all forms of municipal taxation and from every other form of taxation which is imposed upon everybody in this country carrying on similar business. That is handing the country and its business men and its future interests over, bound hand and foot, to the Newfoundland Products Corporation.

That is one reason why I say that if the Government had put this matter before competent counsel, those resolutions would have been qualified—if, indeed the Government wishes them to be qualified—by words restricting those privileges to some definite property, either on the Humber, or on Labrador, or wherever it might be, and provide that that property should be used for certain definite purposes.

As Mr. Kent has pointed out, if you had a charter before you, and if you had the members of the Company entered on that charter, so that they could not be altered—if you had something definite in that respect—then you would

have these resolutions of freedom from municipal taxation and from taxation in all forms upon the property applying to a definite class of work; but as it is at the present time, it applies to all kinds of work for ever, and practically hands over a very large section of the country to one corporation free from all the obligations which other people have, and forces this country to enter into an agreement that it will spend the public moneys of the country and the future taxation that will be raised from other individuals, in developing the country in which this Company may be carrying on business, for the benefit of one half of the Company, without one dollar being taken from them.

Take, as my learned friend has said, the case of works at the Humbermouth. They will involve large expenditures by the country in the making of roads and all the other municipal services. If a city grows up down there, composed of the operators in these works (and the many other lines that will grow up in consequence, the people who are there will have to keep up that town; they will have to pay municipal taxation; while this Company is to be entirely free from that form of taxation for ever.

Now, then, am I right or wrong in supposing that the Government do not want this and that the supporters of the Government will not assent to it? And that before the resolutions go through it will be so altered as to specifically point out the particular works of this Company which are to be free from taxation and limit the time within which that freedom shall last.

Now, by way of showing that the Premier does not understand this agreement (and if he does not, it follows that his Government does not understand it) I mean to read some extracts from his speech in reference to the money which is to be spent. I assume that this misleading statement was not deliberately misleading. I do the Premier the justice to suppose that he would not in this House attempt to mislead the Government, and therefore that he stated what he construed to be the true meaning of the words. I take one paragraph with reference to the expenditure of several millions of dollars to show the most glaring inaccuracy:—

"The Company agrees within two years to survey the Hamilton and Northwest Rivers, in Labrador, and finish the surveys within five years, and furnish the Government with all plans of the survey, and the Government agree that if the Company, within ten years from this date, in addition to an expenditure of \$5,000,000 at Bay of Islands, expend an additional sum of \$5,000,000 in Newfoundland in connection with the extension of its business in Newfoundland."

Now that additional \$5,000,000 is not to be spent in Newfoundland, but in Newfoundland or its dependencies. The statement of the Premier left upon the House the impression that that amount must be spent in connection with the works down on the Humber River. That is the first inaccuracy. And then he goes on to say:—

"It will grant the Company a water power on Hamilton River from the head of Lake Winicapanu to the sea or an equivalent water

power on the Northwest River, Labrador, but the condition of the grant of the said water power is that the Company shall within five years expend in the development of the said water power, and its plant in Labrador, the further sum of \$10,000,000. In the event of failure to so spend, the grant shall be void, and the water power on the Hamilton or Northwest River shall revert to the Crown."

Now the words "will spend" there evidently refer to the whole \$20,000,000—\$5,000,000 at Bay of Islands, \$5,000,000 in Newfoundland, and \$10,000,000 on the Labrador,—whereas if you look at the contract you will find that the grant only becomes void upon the failure to expend the \$10,000,000.

Now, Sir, I say that I assume from statements of that sort that the Premier has not read the contract carefully; he has not considered it with the aid of able counsel to point out to him what it may mean; but that he has taken it upon its face, casually as it were, and has relied too much upon other people.

Now, there is another matter which has been mentioned by Mr. Kent, but which is worth dwelling upon for a moment. Mr. Wilson has been exploited in this House. We have been told of his great weight, of his great experience—and much has been made of that. Now, we search the Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation in vain for any mention of Mr. Wilson. He is not a shareholder of the Company at the present time. There is no agreement on file to show that he has any connection with the matter. We search the agreement or the articles to show the name of Mr. Wilson. There is absolutely nothing that we can find from one end to the other of the agreement or the articles to show that Mr. Wilson has, or intends to have, a dollar's worth of interest in this connection. It is a Company at present with no shares except the three or four shares which have been taken for qualifying purposes, and they are all held by the Directors of the Reid Newfoundland Co. It has no capital.

I asked if any money had been invested—if any shares had been issued—and "No" was the answer of the Premier.

We have at the present moment the Colony entering into a contract with a paper corporation, without shareholders, without money, and without obligations. They are assuming no obligation to spend one cent until they please, and we are giving them options, tying up water powers, giving them indirect powers over the may exercise for some considerable time without spending one copper in this Island.

Now, you may believe what you like, you may hope what you like, you may think in your own minds that Mr. Wilson is behind it and perhaps in it, and that everything will go lovely; but surely, no matter what in your private minds you may be sure of, it is not too much to ask that the obligations be put between the four corners of your contract; that it be not all one-sided; that you should not put the Colony into such a position that by and by it may be laughed at by somebody who has not a dollar at stake in this matter.

Those who are making this contract are getting a large number of immensely valuable franchises;

they are getting a large number of franchises that will be tremendously troublesome to the Colony by and by; they can sell all that they are getting by this agreement for any price they can get, because there is nothing to prevent the shareholders of this corporation selling out at any time, nor the corporation itself selling out or handing over its powers to men whose names we don't know and whose reputations we don't regard in the same light as we do that of Mr. Wilson; there is not a single word in the four corners of the agreement or the resolutions to prevent that being done.

Now, surely, gentlemen who are charged with the responsibility of this—surely, it is not too much to ask that while you are conferring so much, you should conserve the Country's rights by proper safeguards. These men don't trust you, they don't trust the Colony. They ask you to enact everything that you are going to give them, and surely you should enact something that they should give you.

Associations agreements of this sort are not entered into with paper companies usually. The companies are organized, the capital is put up, the Directors are named, and the government of the country knows who it is dealing with; but in the present case the Government of this Country have nothing of that kind before them, or at least it has not been put before us in Committee.

This agreement gives to this paper corporation the control of all the valuable water powers in the Colony; and when I say all the valuable water powers of the Country, I admit that there are other rivers, but their powers certainly do not come in the same category as the Gander, the Exploits and the Humber.

We have perhaps in the Northwest and Hamilton Rivers one of the greatest water powers in British North America, and perhaps the only free water power at present on the continent; and you are proposing to hand that over without a dollar compensation, without a single attempt to assess its value; without advertising it through the world and asking for bids upon it, without attempting to turn this great asset into money for the discharge of the public debt of the Colony.

At the present time water powers are growing immensely more valuable day by day. We see in the Province of Ontario that the Government are refusing to grant a single water power, and they are acquiring back powers which were granted before, because it is felt that these powers ought to be free or ought to be under government control and made as free as possible; and yet we are here lightly handing over the one great water power controlled by Newfoundland without the slightest enquiry being made by our authorities as to what can be done with it, as to what is its value, as to what disposal can be made of it.

We propose to hand over in fee simple, as a clear gift, for nothing at all, an asset that in the course of the next five years, or ten years, or twenty years, at the rate at which the value of water powers are increasing to-day, might be worth a sum which would pay off the public debt of this Colony. I say here now that in the course of the next ten years, in

view of the advances that are taking place in electricity, in view of the new discoveries that are being made, that water power might be sold for a sufficient sum to pay off the public debt of this Colony.

The gentlemen opposite who laugh at a prediction of this kind will at least admit that the Government of to day have taken no steps whatever to find out from scientific men, from men of adequate knowledge, as to what the possibilities are within the next few years. The possibility is there, and if it is, then you have no right whatever to take this great asset away from this Country and throw it to a paper corporation like a bone to a hungry dog.

And we are passing over something more. We are giving powers with reference to the East Coast section which extend from Hall's Bay upon the one side to the East side of Gander on the other, and right up to the head waters of the Gander and Exploits.

We are passing over a section of the country that, I am told, has the greatest mineral possibilities of any part of the country. We are passing over the area which contains the copper and the phosphate—a section of the country that must have great possibilities. We are, I have been told, granting no land there.

But I wish to point out this (and I shall go into it more fully in a moment): That we are giving the Company powers which they may exercise in connection with any water power they take over which will practically make them lords and masters of that whole section.

I believe that that is a matter which the Government and the supporters of the Government have not adequately grasped, because we have been very easily told that that was not the case—so mixed-up is this agreement, so cleverly or so stupidly (whichever it may be) has the true meaning of this agreement been hidden in the words which are used.

Anybody who will take this agreement and carefully look through it—the resolutions are a mere reflection of the agreement—will conclude that it is either the most stupidly-worded mixed-up document that was ever brought before a Legislature or that it is the most clever and deceptive one that was ever formulated; because there are things there that, if meant, shows tremendous cleverness, and, if not meant, shows tremendous stupidity; and I am bound to assume, from what I know of that document, that it is cleverness and not stupidity which is at the bottom of it. But either are equally dangerous. Whether it is great cleverness or great stupidity, they must be followed by similar consequences in any document passing through this House.

Now, let me for a moment draw attention to this document, and let me begin by pointing out that it deals with three main subjects. It is three contracts rolled into one and not three separate contracts.

Now, I agree with Mr. Kent that for the sake of clearness, for the sake of letting the public know what we are giving, the greatest care should have been taken, and therefore I say that this contract ought not to cover in one agree-

ment three subjects.

Why did not the Government come down here with a contract dealing with what may be called the Humber question, so that we could have seen the conditions that applied to that, so that we could have criticised those conditions and put proper restrictions upon them?

Another contract, if they wanted to, with respect to the Hamilton River? And a third one with reference to that most difficult and interesting subject, the rights of this Company in the Gander and Exploits region?

Why did we not have three contracts before us, each of them carefully expressing what were the rights of this Company with reference to each?

As I have said, Sir, it could not have been looser, and it must have been deliberate intention to so mix-up this matter that ordinary men, and some extraordinary men, could not quite determine what it meant. If what I have suggested had been done, we would have known what was meant by this expenditure, for instance.

When the Premier told us in his address here that the Company were to spend \$5,000,000 at Bay of Islands, I presume he referred to section 18. Under section 18 I find that the Company undertakes to begin actual construction work upon its undertaking within two years and to expend the sum of \$5,000,000 in the Island of Newfoundland in and about the business and operations of the Company within five years, and if the Company fails to begin such work or expend such money within the times mentioned this agreement shall be void.

Now, if that were in a contract dealing with Humbermouth and with the Humber River, then we would have some idea of what was to be spent in that region, but it does not apply to that work any more than to any other work, because it says that it shall be spent in and about the business and operations of the Company in the Island of Newfoundland. If it were intended that this amount should be spent at Bay of Islands, why is it not so expressed, and why does it not say "in and about the construction of its works at Humbermouth and in the drainage area of the Humber?" I will be told in answer to that that we are dealing in the main with the Humber and with the drainage area.

And then I turn to section 1 and what do I find? I find this: That it is agreed that if at any time during the currency of this agreement and within a period of twenty-one years from the date hereof the Company shall validly acquire or become legally and properly entitled to any water power or water powers in this Colony or its Dependencies within a distance of forty miles of the Company's factories or power houses at the mouth of the Humber River or within the drainage area on the East coast of Newfoundland comprised within certain limits, such water power or water powers shall be taken to be held under this agreement, and the provisions of this agreement except clause 10 hereof in respect of the rights and privileges granted to the Company, shall apply to all works and business, and the materials for

(To be continued)

Exhibition and Presentation at C.L.B. Armoury

The presentation of Outerbridge Shield and Annual Drill Exhibition of the Church Lads Brigade, took place at the Armoury last night before a very large gathering of spectators...

The shield was presented by Mrs. Herbert Outerbridge to Sgt. Crane, representing D. Section of A Co, who have won the trophy twice in succession...

(a) Capt. R. F. Goodridge to be Major. (b) Lieut. Geo. R. Williams to be Captain; Lieut. N. A. Outerbridge to be Captain; Lieut. J. Alex. Winter to be Captain...

(c) Lance Corporal Marshal, Elms, R. Dowdall, D. Willar to be Corporals; Pte. T. Pottle to be Corp. (d) Det. L. Corp. A. Downington to be Lance Corp. Ptes. E. Warren, H. Rendell, T. Taylor, C. Parsons, L. C. Hayward, C. Williams, Bandsman H. Hitchcock, to be Lance Corps.

Following are deserving of Special Mention: Sergt. Morris, Lance Sergt. Adams, Corp. Vavasour and Pte. H. Hitchcock. Following have been awarded Good Conduct Stripes: A. Co.—Ptes. R. Shears, G. Shears, H. W. Bradbury, F. G. Thomas, J. Curnew, E. Holden, J. Field, J. Bartlett, C. Bishop, J. Underhay, C. Mitchell, H. LeGrow, C. Co.—Ptes. H. Alcock, N. Boyce, C. Mercer, J. Golden, E. Moore, H. Rendell, G. White, G. Jerratt, F. Co.—Ptes. F. Healey, E. Martin, H. Downton, W. Verge, W. Healey, R. Richards, H. Cranford, E. Colton, R. Gabriel, Bandsman C. Ellis.

The Lieut.-Col. Commanding has received the following communication from Headquarters, and ordered the name to be placed on record:— March 25th, 1915. Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, Governor and Commandant of the Church Lads' Brigade, desires to express to Col. Rendell, the officers and N. C. O.'s and lads of the 11th Regiment, his great satisfaction at the splendid response which the C.L.B. has made to the Country's call in sending so many of its members to the 11th Contingent of the Imperial Army.

City Laborers ask Increase in Wages

The city labourers who are now receiving \$1.40 per day, are asking to have that wage increased to \$1.60, and which is now being paid to the 'Longshoremen's Union'. The Municipal Board, to whom the laborers have applied for the discussion, are not adverse to granting the demand, but say that the work will have to be curtailed somewhat, as the increase would mean some \$10,000 and which as a matter of fact has not been provided for by the Board.

Mr. S. Ryall of Anderson's has received a letter from Fr. O'Callaghan who went to New York a couple of weeks ago to seek medical aid. Fr. O'Callaghan is now under the care of a specialist, and reports himself as very much improved, and will likely be so far recovered as to leave for St. John's next month. Whilst at New York he is a guest of Mr. Ryall's brother, who is doing a flourishing business there.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

George St. Bible Class Holds Annual Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the George Street Adult Bible Class was held in the rooms of the society last night. The various reports of officers and committees read, showed the class to be in an excellent condition. The election of officers which followed, placed the following gentlemen in position for the coming year: Honorary President—Rev. N.M. Guy; Treasurer—Mr. C. P. Ayre.

President—W. J. Russell. Vice-Pres.—C. C. Pratt. Secretary—A. H. Edgecombe. Treasurer—C. J. Laughlin. Librarian—W. F. Joyce. Asst. Librarian—W. C. Knight. Organist—A. S. Butler. Asst. Organist—G. R. Wells. Executive Committee—A. Campbell, C. F. Scott, B. Edgecombe, W. White, W. S. LeDrew, J. H. Bowden.

During the meeting the names of those who have joined our First Nfld. Regiment were read out. There are 32 loyal names, as follows: First Contingent—Wilfred Ayre, C. Bolbin, Gladstone Burt, Claude Burdell, Bert. Butler, George Claridge, Stanley Green, Stanley James, Silas Jeffers, Charlie March, Edward Nottall, Fred Noseworthy, Chesley Peet, Jack Oakley, Samuel Lodge, Arthur Pratt, Wm. Piggott, Hardy Snow, Jack Spooner.

Second Contingent—E. Benson, D. Moore, H. M. Sellers. Third Contingent—Chesley Gough, Ludwig Haddinst, Geo. Gear, W. S. King, J. S. Bonister, Uralah Bursery, James Sinclair, Walter Tucker, Alec. Hudson. Fourth Contingent—Chesley Quick.

From Archangel

Messrs. P. Ryan, J. Kearney, M. Butler, T. Richards, J. Connolly, P. Power, P. Whelan and J. Butler, all stokers of the Lintrose on her trip to Archangel, returned to the city by yesterday's express. The Lintrose left here early in the new year and had a quick trip across the Atlantic (6 1/2 days) and after bunkering on the other side she made the passage to Archangel in ten days, having to force through some heavy ice. Captain Stevenson remained behind to look after the transfer of the steamer to the Russian authorities and the crew with the exception of Patrick Coady—who was ill and had to be placed in hospital—came by boat and rail to Liverpool where they took passage for Halifax. The men were treated splendidly by the Russians, who were highly pleased with the Lintrose as an ice breaker, and the men also received every attention on the passage to Halifax. Some of the crew remained behind, deciding to make other connections either with the Furness or Allan boats in getting home.

Volunteers

The following placed their names on the Volunteer Roll last evening: Garland Greening, Mas gravetown, B.B.; Edward G. Haines, Jamestown, B.B.; Harold Reader, and Raymond Blundon, Brookfield, B.B.; Thos. Pyc, Brookfield, B.B.; Albert Moore, Brook Cove; Arch. Carey, Jas. Ellis, and Grant Clarke, St. John's. This brings the number up to 1707.

Importers Asso. New Regulations

The Importers' Association held a meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday afternoon. The old board of officers were on election retained: President, Hon. G. Knowling; Vice-Pres., F. W. Ayre; Secretary, R. A. Templeton. The stores will not open for night work during the spring season, the general holidays will be kept on Wednesday instead of Monday as it was last year, and the stores will close at 9.30 Saturday nights during the winter months. There are six general holidays set down, and eleven half days for the remainder of the year.

"The Third Degree"

"The Third Degree" at the Casino Theatre proved itself to be the big drawing card last night, and running along with "The Lily of the Valley" another feature, one of the finest play-programmes ever given, was successfully carried out. The house was packed with most appreciative and highly interested audiences who frequently showed their enjoyment by loud applause—a wonderful testimony to the great work performed by the actors and actresses in the splendid "silent drama" productions.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

LOCAL ITEMS

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Three salt steamers are now due off next week. During the season the games have been enjoyed very much, and the repeat to follow will be a fitting and "filling" conclusion.

The D. I. S. billiard dinner comes off next week. During the season the games have been enjoyed very much, and the repeat to follow will be a fitting and "filling" conclusion.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Some of the local police constables are looking for transfers to outposts, as they claim that with the small salaries they are receiving they can live cheaper outside the city.

Smoking Concert—B.I.S. Club Rooms—this evening 8.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Society holds a smoker in its rooms to-night, which will be the last event of its kind for the season. The presentation of the tourney prizes will also take place.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The concert to be given in the Greenfield Hall to-night in aid of the first St. John's troops of Boy Scouts, ought to be a very pleasing event, as an excellent programme has been prepared. All who can ought to attend.

The Bellaventure, now on dock, is expected to come off to-morrow. The ship has been chartered by the Canadian Government and will be engaged in the Hudson Bay trade during the summer.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,co8

The Importers' Association have, August 4th, Regatta day, chronicled as a general holiday. It is said that there will be no Regatta this year, but the holiday will come in just the same.

We have heard that H's Grace Elect Archbishop Roche has purchased the residence of Mr. R. Parsons, on the Torbay Road, and will reside there during the summer months.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at noon for Miramichi route.

Bruce left Port aux Basques at 12.15 p.m. yesterday.

Stephano left New York yesterday at 1 p.m.

Prospero left Fortune at 11 a.m., crossing this way.

Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 1.50 p.m. yesterday, and sailed at 11.20 last night for N. Sydney.

The H. M. Stanley is now loading opior from Jas. Baird, Ltd., for Oporto.

The S. S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday afternoon with the following passengers:—K. M. Blair, W. E. LeRoux, Mrs. N. Parsons, and J. W. Keating.

The Sagona took the following first-class passengers from Placentia: G. Penny, J. A. Wheeler, G. R. Courage, Vincent Reddy, J. Denier, G. Squires, C. Noonan, Miss Ryan, and 1 second class.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,tf

The "North Sydney Herald" states that numbers of panned seals were secured by fishermen and others along the Victoria county seaboard during the past week, and parties in the vicinity of Alder Point and Point Avalon were also successful in securing four or five hundred, worth about \$300 when cured. No person seems to know where the seals are from, but it is believed that they are part of the thirty thousand panned and afterwards lost by the sealing steamer Bonaventure, which last week arrived in St. John's with 25,000 aboard.

Private White Killed in Action

The following cable message from Ottawa was received this morning by Capt. E. White, of LeMarchant Road, "sincerely regret to inform you that No. 33,485, Private Norman H. White, Third Field Ambulance, is reported wounded. Further particulars when received will be sent you. (Sgd.) Adjutant-General." Private Norman H. White alluded to above joined the Canadians at Vancouver, and in a letter to his brother, Mr. L. White, of Anderson's employ, of date 12th April, in mentioning the hard fighting at Neuve Chapelle stated that good results, might be expected from the Canadians generally.

Miss Keating, of this city also received a cable message yesterday from the Adjutant-General at Ottawa to the effect that her brother Gus was wounded in action at the Yser.

Rossley's Theatres

There was a big crowd at Rossley's last night, and everyone enjoyed the great program. "The Chamber Scene" from Romeo and Juliet, was received with great applause and every item was encored again and again.

The Scotch dancing of Miss Locke was a complete riot, a splendid high-class act. To-night the huge contest takes place and promises to be the best yet. There are lots of names and many very prominent, there are several young ladies this time and a good number of young men and old ones too. The contest is conducted in a first-class manner.

Don't miss the big act of Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke, Military number with Mr. Brown conducting the band. Her song—"We Have the Best Little Orchestra in the Land and We Have no Germans in Our Band," simply brought down the house.

"Ours" in the West End. There was a crowded house last night at the popular little theatre, and as usual, everyone was charmed with the good show. The Sisters Squires were heard in news songs and were greatly admired in their charming Japanese costumes.

Mr. Rossley has just received the largest consignment of films ever received here, all the pick of the marjests, and patrons of both East and West End theatres have a rare treat in store.

Don't forget the big contest at Rossley's East End Theatre to-night. A great many names have been given in and a fine nights entertainment is assured.

Child Burned To Death At Curling

A message to the city from Curling yesterday tells of the burning to death of the four-year old daughter of Silas Ash, formerly of Hr. Grace. Fire in a field ignited the stable and old straw, and enveloped the child during her mother's absence indoors. The little one was in flames when discovered, and lived only two hours.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. W. Hancock of Brigus came to town by last night's train.

Mr. S. R. Thompson, of the Methodist School Board, left by train this a.m. on business along the line in connection with his Department.

Mr. F. Rioux, Superintendent of the R. N. Co., is confined to his room the last couple of days with a slight cold.

Mr. B. C. Spencer who arrived by today's express will be attached to the Nickel as violinist. Mr. Spencer has an excellent reputation as a musician behind him, and Nickel patrons may look for further good musical feature.

Mr. Donald Nicolson, manufacturer representative, has moved his sample room from the Board of Trade building to the Temple Building, offices lately occupied by Mr. George Carty, solicitor. "Don" has recently returned from Great Britain, where he spent some five months in touch with the best manufacturers, and his new samples have just arrived by the "Durango" and "Graciana."

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh Easterly winds, partly fair to-day and on Saturday, cool light local sleet or rain.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind East, light, fine and clear; nothing passed in this morning.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.60, Ther. 36.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Willard is not Champion's Real Name

Denver, Col., April 20.—Arthur Brittingham is a name that any up to the minute short or long story writer would consider applicable to any suave, gentlemanly, kind, trouble dodging Englishman that might be a necessary character in the story to round out the romance tragedy or comedy, whichever the case may be, but no Chambers or Hughes or London would ever hang such a name on prize fighter, as is being done here by a man claiming to be a distant cousin of "Jess" Willard or Arthur Brittingham, as the cousin seriously insists.

This heretofore obscure relative of the now heavyweight champion of the world says that, notwithstanding the law of euphony in literature or anything else, the six foot giant who felled Johnson was christened Arthur Brittingham, even if his stature, guerdony and ferocity belie the name.

This cousin explains that about ten years ago "Jess" or Arthur, whichever it is, was one of the principals in a private boxing bout near Cripple Creek with a miner, unnamed now for the reason that when the ten was counted the miner not only failed to get on his feet but upon examination it was found that he was dead. The authorities are said to have gotten wind of the affair and made matters so uncomfortable for Arthur, or "Jess," that he was forced to seek a change of scenery, and also to acquire an alias.

The cousin refuses to admit his own name is Brittingham, but is willing to take oath that the new champion should gain his fortune under that handle.

A clear conscience makes a soft pillow.

Cupids could give the fool-killer a lot of pointers.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

The first ILLUSTRATED LECTURE of the Second Series at King George the Fifth Institute will be delivered by H. W. LEMESSURIER, Esq., in the Grenfell Hall, on Monday evening, 10th proximo. Subject:—

Ancient St. John's

A very interesting incident of the evening, before the Lecture, will be the upturning in the Hall by His Excellency the Governor (while the "Marseillaise Hymn" is being rendered) of a remarkably fine Autograph Portrait of M. Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic—recently presented to the Institute by His Excellency the President, as a recognition of his great work among the toilers of the sea. Patriotic songs will be sung before and after the Lecture.

Doors open at half-past seven o'clock—Lecture to commence at 8. Admission, 10 cents; Reserved seats 20c. Tickets to be had at the Atlantic Bookstore and Institute.

ALEX. J. PARSONS, Hon. Sec. L.H. Com.

ap30,21

FOR SALE—One Horse Sound and kind, good under cart or carriage; weight about 850 pounds. Apply to J. T. MARTIN, 38 New Gower Street.—ap30,3i

FOR SALE—Schooner "King Ed. VII, 35 Tons. Well found, in Anchors, Chains, Sails and running gear. Schooner in first class condition particularly for the fishery. For further particulars apply to R. STONE, White Rock, N. B., or GEO. KNOWLING, St. John's. ap23,6id

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General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., D.S.O. General Joffre. Lord Fisher of Kilverstone. Admiral Sir John H. Jellicoe. Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Bart. The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.T., M.P. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, M.P.

The above are beautifully colored photographs worth 20c a piece. They are made up in album form, 5 photos to a set, to sell at 30c. per set.

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