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SOME ADVICE

Parliament is conducted on lines that allow a man to talk all day and all night if he has anything to say. If Sir Michael then says things so very wrong, the very utmost that can be expected of him as a thorough patriot is that he put his forebodings into words and let the public know so that they may act. Give it to us in plain English so that we too may see the danger and be prepared. If he cannot do it in few words let him use many; if he is not successful at first let him try again, but the revelations if they are to get our attention must be something more terrible than that one member of the government is one kind of ugly thing and another different kind. People only talk that way to frighten children. Does Cashin really think the House of Assembly is his and that the current session intended solely to give him an opportunity to show that all the things that nature and the supreme court has done adverse to his interests or sentiments the past two or ten years are wrong.

A party leader whose debate is vulgar abuse, who sides openly with a disqualified intriguer with one breath and calls a partisan mob into the representative assembly with the next introduces indeed a unique element into our national councils. Sir Michael persuades now people every day that it would be a grievous calamity for this country were he even by any misfortune to become premier.

I saw him in Harbor Main when he went like the fox there to cut off their tails also. And Billy Walsh was there too and confirmed my former opinion of him.

Whom does Sir Michael represent? There is only one way to rule this country and that God that is by the voice of the people. Sir Michael thought he had a great plan and he certainly had a chance and he emphatically did his best in his own way to advertise it but the people coolly and deliberately turned him and his plan down.

The people say our rulers must be selected by a majority vote of all the people, and in its exercise of that decision they have said, "Sir Michael" the general make-up of your plan and your party is not satisfying to us; we can only give you eleven men and an opportunity to further prove yourself by the manner in which you maintain the dignity and prestige of His Majesty's Opposition for the next four years; while to Hon. R. A. Squires and twenty-three associates we confide the destinies of our Island Home for the same period.

Of course there are people in the world who not uncommonly find fault with the supreme edict. Sir Michael goes for to prove by his actions that he is one of these. Sir Michael by his actions says: I know the people have spoken, but the people don't know, and I'm going to tell them. He forgets that he had his chance to tell them and they weren't convinced. He got to be leader of the existing government and from this strategic point of vantage he told the people in stentorian tones but they said "no, a thousand times no." Why then does not Sir Michael let us go to the dogs and be blessed if we are so very obstinate in ignoring his good counsel.

What do national people think of a man who persistently refuses to abide by the decisions of constituted authority? What does a society of guild think of a member who fails to respect the majority vote and who acts and speaks in a clownish manner, despising order, and obstructing business while he airs his own personal grievances.

I have attended session after session of the House and listened to Cashin hour after hour hold forth on the things that were said to him and the things that were done to him and when the thought of the multitude of grievous wrongs heaped upon overcame him, abusing everybody in sight. Plainly Cashin's fight is to satisfy his own personal conceit, and has no semblance of an attempt to benefit his own district or any other. Apparently he judges the government personnel by himself and thinks by these tactics to induce the government to discredit itself in opposition districts. Has he not a solitary sincere friend who will put him wise at least for decency sake, because he can never by any conceivable process become more than a district boss.

Yours Very Truly,
—P. J. T.
Salmonier, April 20th, 1921.

MAY DAY IN ITALY.
Rome, May 1.—May Day, coming a fortnight before the general elections, acquires greater importance than in past years. Both Fascist, or extreme Nationalists, and Socialists appeared determined not to provoke disorders. This gave rise to the hope that the day would pass without serious trouble.

OBSERVATIONS

Hats off to R. Callahan for old-fashioned truth. He doesn't mine it, and I'll say he's some pest-killer too. Probably the best proof of the worth and sincerity of the present government is the adoption of the Export Regulations. Twist them how you like and you can find no reason for them except a bona fide desire to grade up our staple product and secure the future of the industry.

Isn't it surprising how apt people are to forget the four years war that so recently shattered the economic fabric of the world. Many decry the hard times and seek as with a lantern in broad daylight for the cause. The war is no longer popular, and has been blamed for so many things that it is foolish when anyone suggests that it caused anything. Before the war every country raised enough home products to maintain themselves and balance exchange. Practically everybody piled a productive occupation of some sort. After the war came, about twenty million first rate men left their jobs and started deliberately to destroy as much as they possibly could and keep it up until a majority of them became so utterly ruined that they could no longer carry on. Probably a hundred million others gave their time to supply them with all the necessaries of subsistence and paraphernalia of war. Billions and billions of dollars worth were blown up, burned and sunk in the sea. Surely, no sane man or woman expected we could get away with it and not suffer the consequences.

It is suicidal for nations to war, even the winner, though he gains the victory, does so at the expense of his resources. Besides when he crushes a fellow nation he probably ruins one of his best customers. He can no longer produce the things that I want, therefore I am thrown over on some other source or subterfuge at extraordinary cost. Neither can he buy the things that I produce rendering them worthless, worse than worthless because if I reserve them for the future they must remain a stumbling block and an obstruction to my future output. That's what has happened to us, or a fundamental cause of it.

Our best customers are ruined for the time being. We produced the goods but they were unable to buy. Two years catch of Norwegian fish was offering and they had to take this inferior article unless they could get ours at an equally low price, a price still lower than that we have received. No man or party could alter that. The bulk of North American (including Nfld) products are as good as tied up for want of a market; dry goods, boots and shoes, everything. Nobody is buying except the bare necessities of life. Manufacturers and producers of all classes therefore suffer, through delayed sales, while the industry that handles a perishable article must crash because its product will neither sell nor keep.

In Newfoundland we have such a crash and no power on earth could avert it. The Export Regulations staved off the utter ruin that would have been our lot and would have done much better but for the cut-throat gang who broke our ranks by base misrepresentation, and kept us fighting our best interests; in a criminal attempt to discredit those whom the people had preferred to hold the reins of government, even going to the contemptibly treasonable extreme of informing foreigners of our weakness just as we were on the point of winning out. It was but natural that the sins of strife breeders should bring some degree of a curse on us where unity and harmony would certainly have been our salvation.

Many deny these facts because they feel ugly and they want to be obstinate, and they know it; many others cannot get the facts and must blame someone.

Yours Very Truly,
—P. J. T.
Salmonier, April 16th, 1921.

M. G. C. CONCERT.

A concert under the auspices of the Methodist Guards Comrades Association is being held in the College Hall Wednesday evening for which a splendid programme has been arranged. This is the first affair of its kind to be held by the Comrades who are assisted by our leading local talent and an enjoyable evening is anticipated. Ice Cream and candy will be on sale during the intervals and as the proceeds are being devoted towards the association finances the affair should be well patronized.

PAPER MAKERS STRIKE.

Boston, Mass., May 2.—About eighteen hundred paper workers in New England were idle to-day, as a result of their refusal to accept wage reductions, ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

PORT UNION F. P. U. COUNCIL'S GREAT GAIN

RED LETTER DAYS FOR UNION MEN

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your much read paper the Evening Advocate, to make a few remarks about the Union Council here. We are having splendid meetings, every one seems to be full of Union vim. Since our annual meeting we have enrolled quite a lot of new members, as high as fifteen in one night.

As our Annual Parade was not noted in your paper, I would like to make a remark on it now.

We paraded on Feb. 22nd, a red letter day on the calendar, and it was truly a red letter day to Port Union Council. In the first place the day was all that heart could wish. We marched to that busy little settlement, Melrose, one mile and a half from Port Union, accompanied by the brass band.

On returning to the Union Hall we had the privilege of filling emptiness with as many bowls of delicious soup as we felt like having, which was prepared by our kind ladies. We finished up the day with a funny story and a comic song or two, and went home feeling we had done justice to ourselves, to our Union and our town. Whoever said the spirit of Unionism was gone out of the people here wags a false pair of jaws.

But we didn't die there sir. On April 16th, on the arrival of President Coaker, one of the best days in the history of the Union was witnessed. Everyone seemed to be in the spirit on that day. We paraded from Port Union to Catalina Station, taking with us a very neatly decorated carriage and we towed back with us the Hon. W. F. Coaker, the one who has done great things for us. After a speech of one hour's duration from the hon. gentleman, the band played the National Anthem, and we went to our different homes prouder than ever we became Union men, saying to ourselves and out aloud: "What we have we'll hold."

Thanking you for space and hoping that I haven't trespassed on your valuable paper.

I remain,
Yours truly,
F. WILTSHIRE,
Chairman Port Union Council.
Port Union,
April 20th, 1921.

THE BRITISH CROP ACREAGE

Complete official returns of the British Ministry of Agriculture show that the acreage under important crops in the United Kingdom in 1920 still exceeded the corresponding pre-war acreage. Cultivation of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes extended over approximately 10 million acres in 1920, or about one million acres more than in 1913.

The detailed figures have just been received by the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, from its English Information Service, as follows:

	BRITISH CROP ACREAGE	
	1918	1920
Wheat	1,790,376	1,987,711
Barley	1,930,052	2,049,306
Oats	3,961,429	4,635,243
Potatoes	1,178,418	1,291,408

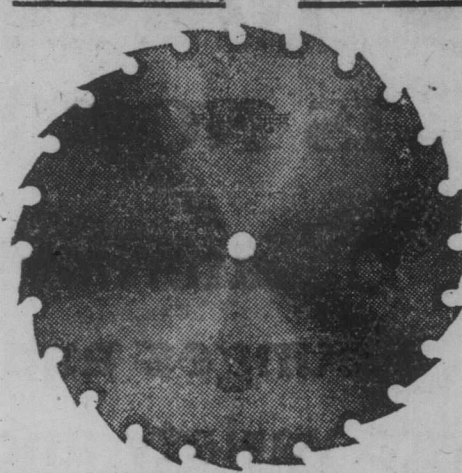
While exceeding the pre-war position the wheat acreage was about 400,000 acres less than in 1919, and there was also a decrease compared to 1919 of almost 500,000 acres in the area sown to oats.

An increase in the number of holdings of cultivated land was apparent compared to 1919. These holdings in England and Wales numbered 417,991 in 1920, exceeding the individual holdings in the preceding year by 1323. The number of owners occupying their agricultural lands increased from 48,665 in 1919 to 57,234 in 1920.

	1918		1920	
	1918	1920	1918	1920
Horses	1,865,745	1,876,180		
Cattle	11,896,479	11,732,354		
Sheep	27,552,136	23,332,483		
Pigs	3,294,215	3,302,561		

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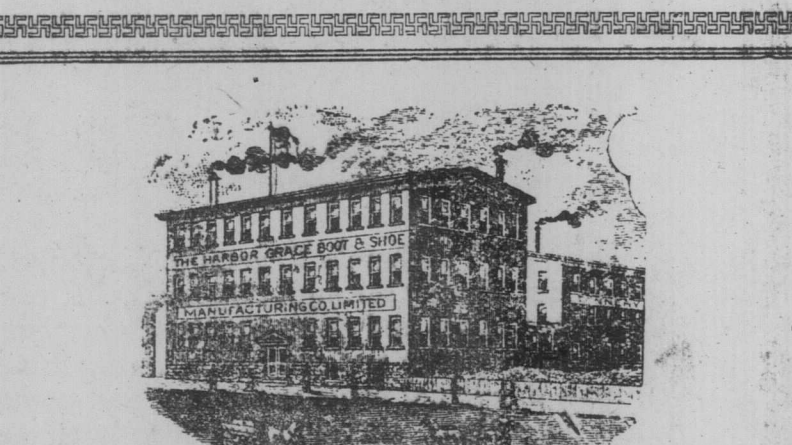
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