

Sir Robert Bond's Speech on the Hague Award.

Issues that were before The Hague Tribunal, ideas which undoubtedly influenced the arguments and attitude of the United States Government in relation to Newfoundland. I am led to this conclusion, Sir, from a perusal of documents laid before The Hague Tribunal and of the arguments of American Counsel. Articles that appeared in the Daily News and Western Star and copies of the petitions that were taken up by the opponents of the late Government were put in evidence before the Tribunal, and arguments extending over days were based upon them, thus showing the importance that was attached to those utterances. Mark, I do not say that these party utterances influenced the Arbitrators in their decision. I do not say so because I cannot prove it. But I do say that

They Were Used by American Counsel for the Purpose of Influencing the Arbitrators.

and I am not at all certain that they did not minimize in the eyes of the Arbitrators the importance of a decision by them in respect to the reasonableness of existing fishing regulations. They might well have reasoned the point in this way, "Well, if it is true that the people on the Treaty Coast are so poverty-stricken that the dollars left by American skippers is a veritable Godsend to them; if it is true that they want no interference whatever with Americans on that coast; if it is true that the whole electorate of the Colony is opposed to any such interference, and turned the late Government out of power when appealed to on the question; if this be true, and it has not been denied by Newfoundland or other British Counsel, why should we deal with the question? No question as regards regulations may hereafter arise, we will therefore exercise the discretion given us under Article III. of the terms of reference, and make provision for a Special Commission in case it is required." It is exactly what The Hague Tribunal did, and the Colony is now confronted with another reference or a capitulation to the Americans. I have read in that matchless book of truth and wisdom that

"The Way of Transgressors is Hard."

How abundantly has this been verified in the case of my political opponents. The only Newfoundland Counsel who addressed The Hague was my esteemed friend, Sir James Winter, and he was met by American Counsel in this way, "Oh that my enemy would grant an interview," and he proceeded to read to the Court an interview that Sir James had given a representative of the London Morning Post three or four years ago, in which he strongly upheld the American position and condemned the fishery policy of the late Government. It will be perceived then how seriously handicapped was the Colony by these party political utterances. I have no doubt the Government of the Colony was handicapped in its recent negotiations at Washington from the same cause. The United States might have said to them, "Why should we recede from our position as regards your regulations? You are the men who denounced the late Government for interfering with us. It was your party organs that declared that the people of the West Coast would starve were it not for the gold left amongst them by American skippers. Did not you admit through the lips of His Majesty's Attorney General, Lord Robson, that the late Government were defeated at the polls upon this fishery question? If this was not true, then you have greatly deceived us, and we can have nothing more to do with you, and if all that you have alleged is true, then we defy you to withhold the privileges we demand, for your mandate is not to interfere in any way with American fishermen." This of course is a very awkward position for the Government to find themselves in, and it indicates how important it is when dealing with great international questions for the Colony to present

A Solid Front, Unbroken by Petty Party Squabbling and Jealousy.

I trust, Sir, that there will be no difference of opinion as to the course the Colony should adopt in the present instance. So far as I am aware the only question at issue between the United States and Newfoundland to-day is as to the prohibition of Sunday fishing and purse seines. The unreasonable attitude of the United States in respect to that prohibition is made apparent by the acquiescence of the Government of the United States, within the past fortnight, in a precisely similar prohibition in Canadian waters. On the 19th January the Canadian Minister of Justice in announcing the result of the recently concluded fishery negotiations at Washington said, "There has been little difficulty in convincing the representatives of the United States that here is nothing

Unduly Burdensome

in our fishery regulations, and their objection to the prohibition of Sunday fishing and purse seines has been withdrawn." Now, if this Colony has failed where Canada has succeeded, then I submit there must be something defective in our diplomacy, or the policy of the United States is to try and drive this Colony into acquiescence with her demands by the "menace" of further expensive litigation. We should resist this attitude whatever the cost may be. Those who sit opposite me in this House are, at present the public trustees; the people have confided their rights and interests to their keeping. It is not for me to presume to formulate a policy for the Government. But, Sir, I am here to express an opinion as to what I believe the Government should do in the interest of the public. Now, then, the immense value of the herring fishery to Americans has been made patent by all that has transpired between the United States and Newfoundland since 1905. If this herring trade is so profitable to Americans that they can come more than eight hundred miles to prosecute it, why should the industry not be profitable to our own people, who have the fishery at their very doors? Why, because the United States authorities have placed a prohibitive tariff barrier against the entry of fish caught by Newfoundland into American markets, in order to secure a monopoly of the trade for her own citizens.

Recognizing This, What Should Be Our Course of Action?

A few years ago we might well have paused before arriving at a decision—we were waiting patiently for the fulfilment of America's pledge of a free market in exchange for the privileges we have so freely accorded her fishermen. But now there should be no hesitation as to our course of action. We should assist our people in getting over the tariff barrier by granting them a bounty on the export of herring to America in vessels owned and registered in this country, a bounty that would more than offset the American duty and that would enable our fishermen to obtain vessels suitable for that trade. Some one may argue, "If this were done the United States would increase her import tax proportionately." I don't think so, for if one can read aright the signs of the times the great body of consumers in the United States are about tired of paying heavy taxes in the interest of a few Gloucester fishing firms, and no government dare oppose the popular will very long. Remember the United States must have our herring, remember also that they cannot profitably procure them by the unaided efforts of their own citizens, and let us govern ourselves accordingly. We should remove from our West Coast fishermen the stigma of pauperism and dependence upon American fishermen which has been attempted to be fixed upon them; we should bring to an end the days when Newfoundlanders shall be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to American skippers, and we can do it by aiding and encouraging them through a

Wisely Distributed Bounty System.

It was by this system that the great herring industries of England, and Scotland were brought to the enormous proportions that they assume to-day. Then let us profit by such examples. Believe me, Sir, I am not actuated by any mere desire for party capital in making this suggestion, for I tell you in all sincerity that I care not who makes the laws of this country or who administers them, so long as they are made and administered with an eye single to its welfare and advancement. My work in relation to this fishery question extended over thirty years and culminated at The Hague. I am content. The honour and dignity of Newfoundland as a self-governing State of the Empire has been upheld, the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Great Britain in and over this Island and its territorial waters has been confirmed, and a way has been made plain whereby the people of Newfoundland may enjoy to a fuller extent than heretofore the riches that lie at their very doors. We know now what we never knew before, the full extent of our rights and powers? That is a question for the present government to determine. I do not know, Sir, if the present government are looking towards Reciprocity with the United States, but I hope they are not. This from me, who has ever been a most ardent advocate of Reciprocity with the United States, will, no doubt, at first sight appear inconsistent. But I think I shall be able to show that there is

No Inconsistency Whatever

in my position. My advocacy of Reciprocity has been for Reciprocity apart from Canada, and statesmen with whom I have come in touch on the subject are well aware of this. I have never failed to appreciate that a free entry into the fish markets of the United States in which Canada participated would be of very little benefit to Newfoundland. Why you may ask, because Canada's vast fishery products, combined with her close proximity to the United States, and facilities for transporting

freight into all quarters of the United States, means the exclusion of our fish. We could not possibly compete with the Dominion of Canada in the American markets. The value of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for 1908 amounted to twenty-nine and a half million dollars, and fifty per cent of that amount was produced by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, both of which are within easy distance of the principal consuming and distributing cities of America. It is a notable fact that the export of codfish from this country to the United States

Was Not as Large

during the years that we were united with Canada under a reciprocity treaty with the United States as it was prior to and after the abrogation of that treaty, which shows that Canada's proximity to the free market enabled her to shut out a portion of our former trade, and it bears out my contention that if the Dominion of Canada secures a free market for her fishery products in the United States then we should turn from a consideration of reciprocity with the United States and shape a new policy in the interest of the fisheries of this country. There is no reason whatever why, under a strict enforcement of these rights that have been confirmed in this Colony under The Hague Award, and the application of a liberal bounty to our fishermen, we should

Not Secure a Trade in Herring

amounting to at least a quarter of a million dollars in value and which at present is monopolized by a few fish dealers in Gloucester. Newfoundland waters are the home of the bait fishes, and thereby we hold the key to the North American fisheries. The key is now in the keeping of the Government. What will they do with it? Apart from the aspect of the case that I have already presented, I think that free entry of Canadian fishery products with the United States will materially benefit us. In this way, The principal demand for fish in the great industrial centres of the United States is for fresh fish. They won't purchase salt cod or canned fish of any kind if they can obtain

Cheap Fresh Fish.

Canada with her magnificent railway facilities will be able to run into these centres immense quantities of fresh fish. This must lead to a considerable shortage of Canadian salt cod and canned fish in foreign markets, which means that those markets will be thrown open directly to our fishermen, or that Canadian firms will purchase necessary supplies from our people to fill their orders. In either case the Colony stands to gain. Sir, there may be some who from want of thought, or actuated purely by some personal interest may say the Government should endeavour to get in with Canada in her tariff arrangement with the United States of America, even if we have to sacrifice the West Coast fisheries and the pulp industry of Newfoundland and Labrador to accomplish it. I cannot understand any honest, patriotic man taking up such a position. I can, however, understand men who form a monopolistic combination in respect to our forest lands taking up such a line of argument, but against such it is the duty of this House to guard itself.

Obstinate Open Sores Are Healed by Zam-Buk.

For sores which defy all ordinary remedies, Zam-Buk should be tried. Old wounds, varicose ulcers, cold cracks, blood-poisoning and chronic skin diseases cannot resist the healing influence of this great herbal balm. Miss Alma Bourgeois of Notre Dame, Kent Co., N.B., gives the following account of what Zam-Buk did for her after various other ointments and salves had failed. She writes: "For months I suffered with a running sore on my leg. I tried several ointments and salves, but none of them could bring about a cure. The sore would just heal over, and then break out again. I read in a newspaper, one day, of the good Zam-Buk had done, and so I determined to try it and see what this balm would do for me. I also purchased some Zam-Buk Soap."

"I washed the sore night and morning with the soap, and then applied the balm. I continued with this treatment, and after using Zam-Buk for a few weeks the sore was completely healed. I have recommended Zam-Buk to one or two of my friends for sores, and in their cases it has been equally effective."

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. a box or may be had just free from Zam-Buk Co., for price. It is a sure cure for piles, inflamed places, cuts, burns, scalds, chapped hands, ulcers, eczema, scalp sores, and all similar disease and injuries. Refuse harmful imitations.

RECOVERING.—The Johnson woman who was run down last week and so seriously injured is gradually recovering at the Hospital.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, Etc.

Fresh Rabbits!

300 PAIRS by Rail To-Day.

N. Y. TURKEYS.

N. Y. CHICKEN.

N. Y. CORNED BEEF.

HOMINY and BRAN—mixed;
\$1.35 bag.

FRESH COUNTRY EGGS,
FRESH HALIBUT,
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR.

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School Conventions on the Southern Shore

Throughout the past fortnight a series of most successful Teachers' Conventions have been going on at Renews, Ferryland and Witless Bay when Professor Nichols lectured on the new Drawing course to the assembled teachers, assistant pupils, teachers and probationers, numbering in all upwards of seventy. Owing to the dreadful state of the weather and roads, Mr. Nichols was advised not to attempt to visit Trepassy until later. At each of these towns, the convent schools were generously opened for the lectures, and the clergy, including Dean Roche, Father Walsh and others, with the nuns, did all in their

Plague in the Army.

Special to Evening Telegram.

PEKIN, Feb. 9. Several cases of Plague have been discovered in the Army barracks in the outer city. Over 2,000 soldiers are in the cantonment. As the disease sweeps through the infected areas, it brings with it deaths in appalling numbers.

CAPE REPORT.

Special Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-Day. Wind south east, light, snow storm. Bar. 29.48; ther. 26.



There are plenty of substitutes (avoid them), but no real rival for

HINE'S Three Star BRANDY

Guaranteed Twenty Years Old

T. Hine & Co. are the holders of the oldest vintage brandies in Cognac

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power to make the Convention a success. The teachers took the liveliest interest in hearing the new methods in teaching drawing, and diligently practised them. Every school throughout all the parishes was represented, and every teacher was present daily. (save one, excusably absent) though many had to travel long distances each day in stormy weather. All the teachers expressed themselves as being pleased by the lectures. They will hereafter give drawing lessons to the whole of their schools so that, in this district alone, some seven hundred additional pupils besides the elder ones will receive this necessary branch of education on a sound methodical plan.

Good Time?

Last night—eating big dinner is often the maker of a BAD TO-DAY. Why? Over-eating means extra work for the stomach and bowels. You've got to suffer if you don't help nature to unload with CASCARETS. "They work while you sleep"—you're O.K. in the A.M. To-night's the night to take care of to-morrow.

CASCARETS 10c. a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

The Home Accident.

Captains Avery and Parsons, who were up to the scene of the accident to the s.s. Home, arrived here by last night's train, as did some of the people who were passengers on the ship when the accident occurred. These say the ship lies easy on the sandy bottom at Rushoon and that a coffer dam was quickly constructed well down over the after hatch, and that powerful pumps from the Petrol should have the water out of her Monday. Divers Glynn and P. Butler are at work under the ship and found that two small holes had been cut through just under the bunkers. These will be stopped up with cement. Capt. O'Reilly and crew were transferred to the Ethie yesterday and took up the Argyle's route at 5 p.m.

Train Notes.

The Bruce express which left here at 6 p.m. yesterday took out about 70 passengers mostly second class. The local arrived here at 9.45 last night bringing Capt. Delaney, Parsons and Avery, E. White, Miss Mercer, J. Walsh and about 30 others.

Stafford's Liniment cures Rheumatism within thirty six hours. Only 1c. per bottle.—Feb. 4, if.

Fresh HALIBUT!

To arrive, ex "Portia,"
February 3rd.

1000 lbs. Fresh Halibut

EX-TRAIN TO-DAY:

FRESH COUNTRY EGGS,
FRESH RABBITS.

C.P. Eagan

Duckworth St. & Queen's Rd.

Supreme Court.

COMMERCIAL CABLE CASE.

The hearing of the suit by the Government against the Commercial Cable Co. for a tax in dispute began this morning by the reading of part of the evidence taken on commission in New York. The full bench was present. The Attorney General and Mr. Furlong, K.C., appeared for the Government, and Mr. Kent, K.C., for the Company.

Dunlop Convicted.

Yesterday afternoon the Dunlop trial proceeded and eventually the prisoner entered the box. His testimony was much the same as in the previous case, except that he made an admission of a conversation with Dr. Pritchard seriously reflecting on others. Mr. Howley, his counsel, disclaimed all knowledge of, and responsibility for this new statement and left himself in the hands of the Judge, who desired him to continue to conduct the case. The Attorney General cross-examined him on these new allegations and recalled Dr. Pritchard, who denied them absolutely. Dunlop was convicted of shooting with intent to do bodily harm. He will be sentenced next week.

The Bruce is Free.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the ice off Low Point slackened and enabled Capt. Drake to get a move on the Bruce. He had her into the dock at Sydney at 2.40 p.m. She remained in Sydney till 2.15 this morning, having taken coal. Putting to sea again for Port aux Basques, she arrived over at 12.30 p.m. to-day, having had to make a zig-zag course to get clear of the ice. The following passenger passengers landed:—W. G. and Master A. Gosling, J. V. O'Dea, R. T. Gibson, J. W. Grant, S. B. Keshner, J. Jorgensen, E. Vansen, P. Smith, E. W. Wilkenson, Miss E. Flandar, E. J. and Mrs. Nelson, J. P. Killely, M. Tibbo, E. and Mrs. Dickson, Miss Rose Atwell and A. House.

Here and There.

ROCKY MATCH.

Victoria vs. St. Bon's, Prince's Rink, to-night at 7.30 sharp.—Feb. 9.

SEAMAN LOST \$40.—Phillip Jackman, a seaman, of Renews, was paid off from his vessel yesterday. This morning he found he had lost \$40 some way or other.

McKinley Music for Piano, Organ and Violin, Mandolin and Guitar, only 10 cents a copy. Ask for 1911 catalogue. CHESLEY WOODS, Sole Agent for Newfoundland.—Feb. 2, if.

MEN DISCHARGED.—Twenty men working at Bishop's Falls were discharged yesterday. Most of them came home by train to-day. The company is expecting the arrival of a steamer from London at Botwood every day with coal and other supplies.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Oct. 21, if.

FINISHED THEIR JOB.—Masons Donnelly, Ivany and Noseworthy, who had been at Bishop's Falls since New Year laying concrete floors in the building of the Albert Road Co., returned by to-day's train, having finished their work to the satisfaction of their employers. They worked night and day.

McKinley Music. Just received 500 copies McKinley Music, also new catalogues for 1911. CHESLEY WOODS, Sole Agent for Newfoundland.—Feb. 2, if.

HARLOW'S CREW DELAYED.

Capt. B. Barbour who with his crew of 9 men left Tuesday evening to bring down the Harlow, are delayed at Port aux Basques owing to the Bruce being caught off Sydney. They hope, however, to get over in a day or so and will rush the Harlow here to get her ready for the seal fishery.

ASTIGMATISM!



ASTIGMATISM is the cause of a large number of headaches. It is one of the commonest of eyesight defects and the most difficult to correct. By using the Retinoscope we are able to detect even the smallest degrees of this error and so prescribe the exact lenses suitable to your eyes—only the most up-to-date methods used—no guess work. Frameless and Rimmed Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted with the correct lenses for your eyes.

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IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

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The Reliable Jewellers & Opticians.

Cheese, Cheese

February 4th. Just landed.

100 boxes Choice CANADIAN CHEESE.

Lowest Prices.

GEO. NEAL

Cheese, Canned Goods, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED:

25 Choice September CHEESE,	50 Cases Choice Apples,
50 Cases Choice Peaches,	50 Cases Choice Prunes,
25 Cases Choice Pears,	50 Cases Evap. Apples,
25 Cases Medallion Beans,	Quality and Price O.K.

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