

To the Fishermen

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Will Sir Tax Morris Explain

Why His Executive is Discriminating Between Government and Opposition Districts in Matters of Poor Relief?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—In reading over the debates of last winter's session of the House of Assembly I noticed that one of the Opposition members had censured the Government for punishing Opposition districts by not allowing them a share of public monies for expenditure proportionate to that allowed Government districts. The Premier's reply was a strong protest against such a charge, and asserted that no such principle governed him in his treatment of district returning Opposition candidates and that he had always been fair. Of course Sir, no one who knows Sir Edward took him seriously. He was talking to the reporters who would herald his speech to the country through the subsidized press of the government, and such bluff may serve the purpose intended particularly among outport people.

Is the government of which Sir Edward Morris is the head, following out the principle he asserts, governing the treatment of Opposition districts? No Sir! And in proof of my assertion, I would draw the attention of the Premier and his Executive Colleagues to the glaring discrimination shown between the district of Port de Grave and Hr. Grace in the distribution of able-bodied relief.

In Port de Grave district there are a number of people in destitute circumstances, through no fault of their own, owing to the bad fishery of last year and the closing down of Belle Isle mines, and consequently are obliged to seek relief from the Poor Commissioner. Some are men with families of six, seven and nine children and they are doled out the miserable allowance of 22 lbs. flour, one quart molasses and a quarter lb of tea. Great Heavens! Can it be possible that in this enlightened age, a government would be so cruel and heartless as to dole out such a miserable allowance for the sustenance of life. That men could be expected to nourish the bodies of their wives and little ones on flour, tea and molasses in such small quantities. Well, do they deserve the name "The tea and molasses government." Were the members of the Executive reduced to such scanty fare they would not show the ruddy countenances nor the well developed bodies they do. I do not grudge them that happiness and comfort sir, but I ask them to think of the poor devils who are not so fortunate, and who did everything possible to procure bread for their families and pay taxes into the revenue of the country that has helped these gentlemen of the Executive to look so well, and dress so well. These fishermen and miners did what they could. They risked the hardships and dangers of the deep, they were willing to expose themselves to the danger of the mines, anything that would afford them a decent and honest livelihood. This was denied them and now they suffer. They are obliged—against their will—for the sake of their families to go to the Poor Commissioner for relief, and he gives them a note for two stones flour with some molasses and tea, with which they are to nourish their bodies.

Why, is this glaring discrimination between the two districts? Why does Sir Edward Morris fail to keep his words "fair dealing?" Why does he allow this unfair and unjust deviation of relief for the deserving poor as between the district of Port de Grave and Hr. Grace. Do not the people of Port de Grave pay into the revenue and equal amount her capital with that of the people of Hr. Grace district. Do not they help to pay the salaries of the Premier and the Colonial Secretary, and the other department heads proportionately, and yet the Government dares to take the revenue contributed by the people of Port de Grave and use it for the benefit of Spaniard's Bay and other places. We would not object if we were not in need in helping the unfortunate in any part of our country. But we have our needy people as well and we must see them helped first.

We do not want anything from Hr. Grace district. They are welcome to their own. But we strongly protest that when we have people on our own district in destitute circumstances, the Government has no right to deprive them of their rights, to take away what they have contributed to the revenue for use, in another district. Fair play is all we ask; is what we expect, and if Sir Edward Morris or anyone else in the cabinet support any further injustice as outlined, than he and they are deserving of the contempt of all right minded and justice loving people.

We know that in Spaniard's Bay relief is being given out indiscriminately, that scores of people are getting it who are not deserving of it, and I understand against the wishes of Mr. R. O'Dwyer, the head of the Poor Commissioner's Dept. That being so the Government must take the responsibility.

We in Port de Grave district wait to see if Sir Edward Morris will see his pledged words to be of effect and stand for the fair dealing he was so strong in emphasizing in the House last winter.

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The crowd, which had watched Wells' clever boxing enthusiastically seemed stunned; then cheers burst forth, and Wells' seconds lifted his prostrate form and carried it over the ropes.

In the first round Moran out fought and outgeneralled the Englishman, but in the second, Wells seemed to regain his nerve, and from then until the knockout fought a cleaner and more scientific battle, although Moran's blows seemed to do the greater damage.

The second round went to Wells on points; in the third honors were even, but Wells had the advantage in the fourth. Both men were now bleeding over the left eye.

Again in the fifth Wells' superiority was marked, but Moran shaded him in the sixth and before the eighth round was over Wells was bleeding profusely and appeared to be tired, while Moran was smiling and confident.

In the tenth Wells slipped and Moran put a vicious right to the jaw, which sent Wells sprawling on his back. He lay until the count of six and then rose unsteadily, while the

AMERICAN PRESS ON THE WAR

Washington Star.—America's great cities have no fear of Zepplins, but they harbor a few bomb-throwers who need looking after.

Dallas Evening News.—Russia is said to be anxious to spend millions for supplies in this country. Comeinski, the waterwitch is fine!

Chicago News.—There is the traditional person who quarrels with his bread and butter, and then there are the warring nations that sink ships containing their supplies of food and clothing.

New York Press.—The sudden destruction of three great ships of steel in the attack on the Dardanelles is more of a dramatic than a vital loss to the allies. There is no reason to think that the result will be anything but a more grim and determined assault on the historic straits. The chances of success are practically unchanged.

New York Sun.—The blowing up of the American bark, the William P. Frye, at sea on January 28 by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was an outrage on our neutrality. The destruction of American property, the captivity and peril of American mariners and an American woman, the insult to the national flag must fill with indignation every citizen worthy of the name. If the people as a whole do not lose their heads and force the government into some act of violent retaliation, it is because we are essentially a peace-loving nation, and value redress for wrong the more when it is secured by lawful and orderly means.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—What would Frederick Barbarossa, with his gorgeous dream of the Holy Roman Empire and wet with the blood of the Saracens, say if he could render an opinion of his successor, accepting a decoration from the sultan of Turkey, the guardian of the holy places of the east, in which the flower of Christendom perished in order to save from Moslem control? But the irony of the kaiser accepting a medal from the Supreme Ruler of Islam is a gentle and innocuous incident compared with the broad and grotesque travesty of the vice regent of Mohammed accepting an iron cross from the emperor who reigns over the land of Luther. A cross! A Maltese cross at that!

New York Evening Post.—The renewed appeals from Poland for relief emphasize again the neutral consequences of the swaying back and forth of the huge Russians and Austro-German armies. In the western arena the forces of devastation, after the first German onrush and its check, has been held fairly static. In Poland the fighting line of 700 miles is now estimated to have swept over 200 towns and 6,000 villages, razing to the ground more than half of them; corn, forage and all available cattle and horses have been seized, and a rural population of 7,000,000 reduced almost to beggary; while in the industrial cities almost all normal activities have ceased. How inadequate any possible assistance must be to repair one tithe of the damage is shown by the computation that it will reach six hundred millions of dollars.

KAISER WILLIAM IN VIENNA

New York, March 29.—A special cable to the Tribune from Bern says: "A Swiss, just returned from Vienna, brings news that the Kaiser, in strictest incognito, has been visiting Emperor Francis Joseph at the Schonbrunn Palace and has succeeded in inducing the aged ruler to cede territory to Italy in return for her continued neutrality. Absolute silence on the subject is enjoined on the Austro-Hungarian press."

\$5000 A Shot

The 15-inch gun with which the Queen Elizabeth is shattering the Turkish forts, fires a ton shell 23 miles, rising eight miles high on its journey. Each shot costs about \$5,000.

The bout was a twenty round match for a purse of \$3,500.

CONTROLLING RATES ON ATLANTIC FREIGHT

Sir Robert Borden announces that the Dominion, British and United States governments are at work on a plan for the regulation of freight rates on the north Atlantic. That is the only sensible way to deal with the situation. The steamship lines should be as firmly in the control of their governments as are the land-carriers, especially in these distressing days.

It would have been utterly impossible for the United States alone to have controlled the rates through the ownership of a merchant fleet in accordance with the Wilson plan. But the three governments working together can deal in a practical and effective manner with the situation. It is to the advantage of each country to have the rates kept at reasonable figures. That can be done through united effort just as easily as the rates of railroads are controlled.—Buffalo Express.

The Japanese Gov't. Sustained

Tokio, April 3.—Complete returns from the general elections held last week to choose a new House of Representatives show a pronounced victory for the government party. The government scored 213 seats, the opposition 136, and the independents 31.

FRANK MORAN KNOCKS OUT WELLS

London, April 3.—Frank Moran, the American heavyweight, who hails from Pittsburg, knocked out the English champion, Bombardier Wells in the tenth round before 4,500 spectators in the London Opera House to-night. Moran sent a right to Wells' jaw and the English champion fell flat on his face in the ring as a dead man.

The crowd, which had watched Wells' clever boxing enthusiastically seemed stunned; then cheers burst forth, and Wells' seconds lifted his prostrate form and carried it over the ropes.

In the first round Moran out fought and outgeneralled the Englishman, but in the second, Wells seemed to regain his nerve, and from then until the knockout fought a cleaner and more scientific battle, although Moran's blows seemed to do the greater damage.

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THESE EMBROIDERIES are worked with extra fine, mercerized thread, on fabrics such as Lawn, Cambric, and Long Cloth, etc.; in pleasing, floral and geometrical designs, in the raised style—no ruff edges—similar to hand-work; in half, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven, forty-two and fifty-four inches wide.
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