

## House of Assembly.

April 5th, 1921.

The House met at 3 p.m.  
The Prime Minister presented the report of the Poor Asylum.

Notices of Question were then given by Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. W. J. Higgins, Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Moore. The Prime Minister presented the Report of the Cashier of the Government Savings Bank. The total on deposit to Dec. 31st, 1920, was approximately \$118,000 less than on deposit to Dec. 31st, 1919. The total on deposit on Dec. 31st, 1920, was \$339,000.

Sir M. P. Cashin moved the Resolution already reported in the Telegram.

Mr. J. R. Bennett seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Samson asked leave to move an amendment that all the words after "resolved" be struck out and that the following be inserted in their place:

"That this House regrets the publication of the article entitled 'Gambling for a Graveyard' as published in the Daily Star of April 2nd, 1921."

Mr. Winsor seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. W. J. Higgins and carried unanimously.

The Minister of Justice asked leave to introduce a Bill relating to the office of High Commissioner for the Colony.

The Prime Minister asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act respecting the Board of Pension Commissioners."

Answers were tabled to questions on the Order Paper for the day and some interesting facts were brought to light.

In reply to Mr. Bennett the Premier stated that the question of a State Bank was neither submitted nor considered. In reply to Sir M. P. Cashin he said that Mr. E. Collishaw was never, to his knowledge, commissioned by the Government or himself.

The Minister of Education told Mr. Macdonnell that his department was just moving into new offices and that he hoped to furnish the required information by Thursday.

In reply to Mr. Lewis, the Premier said that the Agricultural Commissioners had been appointed but there was only one now, Sgt.-Major Le-Grow, who was drawing a salary of \$2,760.00, with expenses when on official business.

Mr. Sinnott's question re proposed changes in the Magistracy of St. John's, the Minister of Justice replied that the answer was in the negative.

Answers were also tabled to questions on the previous day's Order Paper.

Mr. Macdonnell took exception to the tone of the answers to his questions. In defence he said that they were the only ones fit to put to such a fantastic speech from the Throne. The Premier should be the last to speak of other members using or writing offensive language.

One of the interesting matters upon which light was thrown was that the Railway Commission took over the control up to June next, \$2,500,000.

Sir M. P. Cashin took exception to the fact that no list of Customs Bonds had been forthcoming in response to his question. He claimed the House was entitled to this list. The Government was between three and four hundred thousand dollars short on bonds. He insisted on behalf of the people that the name of every individual defaulter be given.

Mr. Fox thanked the Premier for the characteristically nice answer tabled to his question. The Premier had compiled a treatise purporting to be an answer but in reality was a medium for a continued use of personalities. He wished to return the answer as unsatisfactory and desired that his question be answered in a manner which showed no ill-bred impetuosity.

Mr. Bennett craved the indulgence of the House to make some observations on the speech from the Throne. He first congratulated the mover and seconded of the address in reply. He regretted the absence of the Minister of Finance through illness. He went on to speak of the speech from the Throne and said it was a document for which the Government was entirely responsible. He said it was the universal verdict in the community that the speech was remarkable for what it does not contain, remarkable in that it spells hope for the future as to the handling of our economic situation. The Premier should not fear to tell the people boldly what he intended to do. The speech was an insult to the country and had the brand of failure. The only redeeming feature was that the Opposition will not be satisfied to close the House until full ventilation of all the affairs of the country have been brought out, so that the taxpayers will know what has transpired in the past and what the intentions of the Government are for the future. He had been told that the cause of the present situation was the world wide depression now prevailing. Other countries, however, had taken different measures from ours to meet the hard times and our present situation was brought about by bad administration. The fish regulations had not been passed unanimously. The Opposition had tried to modify them but that modification went to a

certain limit and there it stopped and the Bill went through.

Speaking of Mr. Coaker the hon. member said that he was no more infallible than anyone else, and when he leaves the Marine Department and takes charge of the whole country it is not good enough. We have been ostracized from the fish markets of the world by the dictatorial spirit shown to our customers. We couldn't be in a worse position than we are in. Speaking of the Government purchase of Labrador fish, he said that it was most improper to take the public funds and use them for a section of the people and then to ask the people whom they are taken from to come back and pay taxes to make the loss up. It was establishing a serious precedent. If the Government had the right to buy Labrador fish they had the right to buy shore fish, lobsters and other products. Public funds were misappropriated to get over stringencies affecting the prestige of the Government.

The people, said Mr. Bennett, will have to pay the penalty for electing the present administration. The hon. member also touched on the Railway Commission and the 2½ million dollars it has appropriated without legislative authority. He dwelt also on several important matters concerning our economic situation and said that he did not wish to see trouble but he feared that the people will eventually take things into their own hands. It is essential for this Government to do something of a tangible nature while the House is in session and the House must not close until the country is satisfied that something has been performed to alleviate the sufferings prevailing. Several other important matters were also dealt with by Mr. Bennett, including that of the Imperial Conference. Referring to this he said that the Premier's place in June next is here amongst his people to look after the affairs of his country. The hon. member also referred to several matters in the Auditor General's Report, amongst which were the following approximate figures: the Surplus Trust Fund, \$250,000 for steamers, \$77,000 for salt, \$184,250 for sugar, \$17,232 for coal for the Gas Company, \$12,917 for aeroplanes, and \$250,000 for the Railway Commission, making a total of \$830,000. He dwelt at length on the sugar scandal and said that 2,000 barrels were landed from the last Rosalind but one at 9 cents per pound and is being sold for 25 cents. The net loss so far in sugar was approximately \$200,000. The whole thing had developed into a most colossal piece of stupidity that ever occurred in any British dominion. The Government was not fit to run a bull's eye shop. He concluded a lengthy speech by expressing a hope that the Government would do its duty and that a brighter future is in store.

Mr. Walsh rose and held the attention of the House for about 15 minutes, after which he moved the adjournment, which was taken until 3 p.m. to-day. Mr. Walsh's speech will be continued this afternoon and a report of it will appear in to-morrow's edition.

## Shipping Notes.

Schr. Little Stephanos, which loaded at A. E. Hickman's, has arrived at Barbados, after a 30 days' run from this port.

S.S. Lady of Gaspe arrived yesterday afternoon from Boston, via Halifax with general cargo to A. E. Hickman Co. Ltd.

Schr. Rosalie Belliveau arrived yesterday afternoon from Cadix, via Placentia, where the vessel has been harbored during the past month owing to ice conditions.

Schr. Nevis arrived on Friday last at Barbados from Malaga.

## Personal.

Mr. Philip LeMessurier, Reporter of the Bradstreet Co., left on a revision trip by Monday morning's train.

Miss Madge Meaney, who won considerable distinction in local music exams is now studying under Professor Arthur LeTondal at Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hayward who had been on a few months' vacation in Barbados, returned home yesterday.

## The Sealing 'Plane.

A message received from Botwood yesterday stated that the sealing 'plane had left on a scouting expedition. A message received this morning states that the 'plane returned to its base at 11.40, after being in the air for 75 minutes, during which time she went as far as Twillingate. The 'plane travelled at an altitude of 4,000 feet where the temperature was 5 below zero.

## B. I. S. Dance.

The B. I. S. Ladies' Auxiliary are holding a card tournament and dance in the B. I. S. Club Rooms to-night, when an enjoyable time is in store for those who attend. This is the Ladies' Auxiliary's first sociable after the Easter holidays, and it is the intention to run a series during the next few months. The committee have made every preparation for to-night's affair, and judging from their previous efforts a successful entertainment is assured.

## Legislative Council.

April 5th.

The House opened at 4 p.m.  
After the minutes had been read Hon. J. Browning attempted a defence of the Fishery Regulations, during the course of which his arguments were flattened by one of the hon. members supporting the Government. The Hon. Mr. Browning's remarks were in reply to observations made by Hon. D. A. Ryan and others at a previous session.

During his discourse the speaker said "that he inferred from the remarks of the three gentlemen referred to that they condemned the Regulations in toto. He did not think that the attitude taken by them was tenable. Did the Hon. D. A. Ryan think that the standardization and cull was not desirable?" "It is almost unanimously agreed amongst the Exporters that in this respect they were good." "I say that fish should be under the most stringent regulations up to the time it is warehoused. Everybody must admit of the great improvement there was in the cure of fish last year."

Hon. D. A. Ryan—Yes, especially in white papes. Continuing the Hon. speaker said "the regulations had accomplished ¾ of what they set out to do. It was notorious how unreliable was the information which formerly one merchant gave another. The regulations endeavoured to change the old system, and if they had been in force years ago there would be no difficulty in realizing this year's catch."

In cycles of 5 or 6 years this country has been practically inactive, and he had to congratulate the Government on the stabilizing of prices during last year. "He thought that the only weakness in the regulations was that the non-observance of them was not sufficiently penalized." There is no such thing as trade uncontrolled."

Hon. Mr. McNamara—Supply and demand is the key note of all trade.

Hon. D. A. Ryan—What brought such a large number of vessels outside Oporto with enormous quantities of fish inside unsold? Was it not because of the high price fixed by the Regulations? Spain has 2 times her normal supply. I could send fish this year and if I got seventy shillings I would make a profit, but the Government demanded that I get 100 shillings in the Greek market.

Hon. J. Browning—The fish business as conducted here is an absolute gamble and insane methods are pursued on the part of those engaged in the trade. Are we going to allow the exporters who gamble in the country's industry to continue? The Government did not know when they made the regulations of the treacherous disposition of the people engaged in the fish trade. He again wished to congratulate the Government on the partial success of the regulations and hoped that they would make them more stringent.

Hon. D. A. Ryan—My hon. friend Mr. Browning stated yesterday that the merchant had no control over their fish cargoes once they left port. Well, from my experience I say this is not so. Why should not a man control his fish? I have always known that from the time a vessel starts to load the owner kept in touch with his agents to find the best markets. Regarding standardization I have learned a good lot about fish since I was a boy, and I should know my business by this time, as my hon. friend should know his business of baking biscuits. The Trade Bakery was started in competition with the other factories.

Hon. Mr. Browning—Yes, and the result is the Trade Bakery lost \$30,000 during the 2 years of operation.

Hon. F. Steer—The Hon. Mr. Browning knows nothing of what he is talking about and tells an untruth. If his knowledge on fishery matters is as accurate as it is on the Trade Bakery matters, it counts for little.

Hon. Mr. Browning—Produce your evidences. You could not pay 70 cents to the dollar, but I know you had a very successful fire.

Hon. D. A. Ryan—To resume, about the Fishery Regulations: Somebody said make White Napa fish, and according to the report in the Trade Review and other papers that brand is now worth \$11 per cwt., but the real truth is that it could not be sold abroad, and it only brought \$4 per cwt. here last fall to the fishermen, who were unfortunate enough to make it. I would like to ask what are the 2½ of the regulations that have been successfully carried out.

Hon. Mr. Browning—All except the realization.

Hon. Mr. Ryan—The most important part. One reason why we should have free trade is because we are in competition with other fish producing

countries. The 20th of June next will see how many fishermen will go to the fishery of the regulations are not taken off.

Hon. F. Steer—I think that the attitude Hon. Mr. Browning takes in regard to the Regulations is, to say the least, surprising, because if there was an Advisory Board appointed to govern the sale and manufacture of biscuits he would be the first man to kick. Several of the statements made by the hon. gentleman are incorrect. There never was worse fish made than this year's catch. Regarding the standardization and cull, I think it was more detrimental to the fishermen, than the merchant, as fish bought in as West India may be reculled and shipped out again as Madeira at double the price. I suppose the Hon. Mr. Mews did not intend us to take seriously his statement made a few days ago that the regulations benefited the fishermen. I state and challenge contradiction that the majority of fish merchants demand that the regulations be abandoned. The speaker then had something to say about the Sugar situation. He thought that the Government had been subject to severe criticism on this head, but it should be remembered that the control was the result of a clamor from all sections of the country. He understood however, that within the next three months all the stock on hand would be disposed of and the Government would then be in a position to recoup itself for the losses incurred.

Sir P. T. McGrath—"I think the Government made a great mistake in appointing the Food Control Board in 1920. Unlike the Board in operation during the war, the present board has confined its operation to sugar only."

Hon. Mr. Mews—That is not so.

Sir Patrick McGrath—Do you refer to the alleged reduction of \$2.00 on flour, if so I am sure that would have been taken off at any time, by simply making proper representation to Ottawa. I say this because of Canada's previous attitude. Our neighbours always treated us as one of themselves. That \$2.00 was put on to equalize the price with that prevailing in the U.S.A. and to prevent speculation. It was not against us. If I may be permitted to say—in my opinion the mistake made by the F.C.B. was that they did not treat with recognized dealers, and the biggest mistake was in taking off \$500,000 of public money to purchase sugar. Now regarding the Fishery Regulations, in October and November last I was informed by members of the Advisory Board that they knew where every codfish caught was, but it appears that by the end of the season when the slump came, they did not know what they professed. He dealt with price fixing in various markets and their results. The cycle of depression shipping fish to qual, the loss sustained by the regulations, White Napa fish, and other matters were dealt with exhaustively and a large amount of data to back up the assertions was placed before the House. Sir Patrick concluded by saying that he was not prepared to support the continuance of the regulations, as they had proven to be an absolute failure.

The second reading of the Municipal Charter was deferred and the House adjourned at 6.30 to meet to-day.

## Minister of Marine &amp; Fisheries Coming Home.

(Canadian Press.)

SYDNEY, N.S., Apr. 5. "Countries of continental Europe are in a frightful state of depression. Great Britain is the one bright spot over there and Canada is Paradise compared with any of them," so declares Hon. W. F. Coaker, member of the Newfoundland Government, who passed through this city to-day, en route home to St. John's, after a tour of Europe, where he was seeking new markets for the fishermen of the Ancient Colony. Mr. Coaker said "He could say nothing as to the results accomplished by his mission until he has conferred with the Nfld. Government." He sails by the steamer Kyle to-morrow from North Sydney.

## From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-day.  
Special to Evening Telegram.  
Wind N.W.W., fresh; weather fine; steamer Sablo I. passed in at 11.10 a.m. Bar. 30.05; Ther. 22.

Men's Fine Footwear, 25 PER CENT. OFF for cash at SMALLWOODS.—mar28.ft

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Canada's Largest and Strongest Cinema Producing Company, Offering  
to the Canadian Public 4,000 Shares 8 per cent.  
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**PRICE \$25.00 SHARE**

Carrying a Bonus of One Share of Common  
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World's Greatest Educational and Historical Industry.

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In the business progress of the civilized world, no more rapid or wonderful advance has been made than has marked the Motion Picture Industry. To-day more people are interested in this great, new development and more people derive their chief pleasure, amusement and instruction from the silent drama than from any other source. Within less than a decade it has developed from an insignificant form of recreation and amusement into one of the greatest educational mediums of modern times. No other industry has ever been founded on a more solid foundation. The extent of the screen's appeal is limited only by the number of human eyes there are in the world.

## ENORMOUS PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

It is interesting to know that nearly \$2,000,000,000 of capital is now represented in the producing and exhibiting of pictures; more than 300,000 persons are now regularly employed in its various avenues of activities; 4,000,000 ft. of film are produced weekly; over \$2,000,000 were spent in the United States and Canada in 1919 for admission to motion picture theatres, and it is represented that \$150,000,000 represents the profits made by producers and exhibitors. This remarkable record has been attained in the last fifteen years, making motion picture industries the third largest in the world and first in the amount of profits it has paid on the capital invested.

It is this development and these possibilities which have caused the entry to this field of such outstanding business and financial men as W. O. Durant, President of General Motors Corporation; Sir Her-

bert S. Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada; Harvey D. Gibson, The Liberty National Bank of New York; Lord Beaverbrook; Daniel E. Fomenoy, Vice-President Bankers' Trust Company of New York; Lord Ashfield, Chairman of the Underground Railways, London; Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen, Chairman of British American Tobacco Co.

## DID YOU EVER REALIZE?

That the moving picture industry pays a larger dividend on the investment than any other industry.

That most of the pictures you pay to see in your local theatres are produced outside of the Dominion.

That Canada pays the United States fifteen million dollars per year for Motion Picture Films.

That in the United States to-day there are three hundred and thirteen companies making film plays and that up to a year ago there was not one successful producing company in Canada.

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## AND REALIZING THIS ARE YOU SATISFIED?

If you are interested in the moving picture industry as an investment, send your name and address on a postcard to J. R. BECK, Rates Representative, and we will forward without obligation to yourself some interesting literature pertaining to the industry in Canada.

Sixteen Million People Every Day Sit in Rows in Motion  
Picture Theatres and Watch the Shift of  
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HEADQUARTERS: SYDNEY, N. S.

## T. P. U. Quarterly Meeting.

At a quarterly meeting of the Truckmen's Union, held Monday night, quite a large number attended, the largest for some time. At the opening of the meeting the president moved a vote of condolence to the wife and family of the late Nicholas J. Murphy, who for many years was an executive member, and filled the President's chair for two years. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Chas. Lester and unanimously carried. Mr. Peter Joy

moved a similar vote to the wife and family of the late Brother Biddiscombe, seconded by Mr. Malone. After calling the roll one new member was admitted, which now makes every truckman a member of the Union. The wage question was discussed at length and it was learned that hay and oats have dropped a little, though things

are a long way from normal yet. Horse shoeing, harness making and cart work are up to the top notch. Beside the high of commodities, does not warrant any decrease in the tariff yet. The Union wants to work in harmony with all other unions and employees of labor, being one of the oldest unions now in St. John's. The Union also feels thankful to the S.P.A. and Mr. Cyril Fox, M.H.A., for taking an active part and doing their best to try and get the streets fixed this winter. Arrangements were made for the annual soiree, which may take the form of a truckmen's parade with a dance at night.

## Where the South Rules.

Communist brotherhood has reached the point in Russia where it requires 4,000 special guards to protect Brother Lenin from being bombed out of Kremlin by the other brothers.—Kansas City Star.

Brick's Tasteless is the best preparation known for children who are delicate. Taken in half to one teaspoonful doses it works marvellous results. Try a bottle and convince yourself.—Jan37.14

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Complexions  
Are Healthy