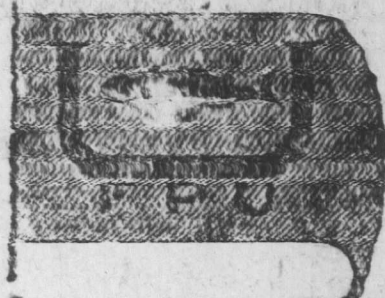


Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

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

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Stirring Debate At the House The Opposition Puts Up Stubborn Fight Over New Reid Deal

YESTERDAY the House further considered the New Reid Deal and the Opposition proposed several amendments which were rejected.

A big fight was put up by Messrs. Kent, Morine and Lloyd over the clause concerning the assignment of patents and each of those gentlemen expressed great amazement and indignation over the Government's actions in handing over to the Octopus patent rights concerning which the House had no proof or knowledge of having been assigned to the Company, and they insisted upon having provisions inserted to protect the inventors of those patents according to the law of the land. The clause complained of made a clean sweep of all the patent laws and gave the Company a complete monopoly of those patent rights for 21 years.

The Premier after arguing that to amend the clause would be to give the whole thing a black eye, eventually consented to consider an amendment proposed by Dr. Lloyd, which will be further considered to-day.

Another storm was created by Mr. Coaker's amendment providing that the minimum wage paid should not be less than 20c. per hour for adult labor.

The Premier did not reject the amendment but asked that it lay over until to-day, but he tried to show that men would only work eight hours per day and thus receive but \$1.60 per day and the Company might be willing to pay more.

Such logic caused a breeze to spring up between the Premier, Mr. Coaker and Mr. Morine, who strongly supported Mr. Coaker's opinion.

Mr. Coaker stated that the proposed industry would not benefit the fishermen much unless labor was fixed at \$2 per day. He denied the Premier's statement of men working only eight hours, for during construction it would most likely be 12 hours daily, as it had been at Grand Falls during construction, and if labor was scarce the Company would gladly give men a couple of hours overtime.

Mr. Coaker argued that no harm could come to the workingmen from fixing a rate at 20c. to be the lowest wage paid, and he had no faith in promises, he wanted it in black and white in the resolutions, nothing less would satisfy the workingmen and fishermen.

Mr. Coaker saw no great benefit to the fishermen from this concern, except the work of logging in winter, which would require 1000 loggers if the Company did what the Premier stated it intended to do. In that way the fishermen would be provided with winter labor and thus derive a benefit, but even \$2 per day was not sufficient compensation for a fisherman who would give up fishing to become a laborer. A fisherman could earn more at fishing in the fishing season and would be very foolish to abandon his calling to settle down at Bay of Islands to a life of drudgery even if he did

get \$2 per day.
If the Company could not afford to pay \$2 per day or 20c. per hour for common labor, than it would be no benefit to the workingmen, and it would be just as well to let it die an immediate death.

The Premier knew Mr. Coaker was right and asked that the amendment lie over until to-day.
No doubt he will accept it as to reject such an amendment would surely arouse much opposition amongst his own supporters in the House who would like to see the poor laborer get a fair pay for a hard day's work under the Egyptian masters that the Company would employ at Bay of Islands.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Coaker read thus—
RESOLVED—Except as herein-after provided no adult male person shall be employed by the Company at a lower rate of pay than twenty cents per hour. Provided that this shall not apply to persons who are boarded and lodged by the Company.

The following amendments were proposed by the Opposition, the words in black type showing the alterations in the original clauses; resolutions in black type are additional clauses proposed by the Opposition—

RESOLVED—All construction material and machinery for the Company's mills, factories and works for the purpose of the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and other fertilizers, carbide of calcium, cement and their by-products both for original installation and further extension, but not in substitution for old, imported into this Colony within twenty years of the enactment hereof shall be admitted free of customs duties.

RESOLVED—All lands, waters, water powers, buildings, erections and all property whatsoever of the Company for use in connection with the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and other fertilizers, carbide of calcium, cement or their by-products situate at Bay of Islands, or within the drainage area of the Humber, or within the drainage area of Corner Brook, or within a radius of ten miles from the mouth of Corner Brook, or at Labrador, shall be exempt from municipal taxation during twenty years from the enactment hereof.

Section 6 of the Agreement in the schedule hereto shall be held to include only such lands, waters, water powers, buildings, erections and property as are for use in connection with the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or their by-products situate as last mentioned.

RESOLVED—The stock, dividends, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages and other securities of the Company shall be exempt from taxation, during twenty years from the enactment hereof.

RESOLVED—All phosphate rock, pyrites, electrodes, soda, and bags and packages for distribution of the Company's products required by the Company for the

purpose of the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement or their by-products imported into this Colony within twenty years of the enactment hereof shall be free of customs duties.

RESOLVED—All coal required by the Company for the purposes in the next preceding resolution mentioned imported into Labrador within twenty years of the enactment hereof shall be free of customs duties.

NOTE.—Those amendments were all rejected.

The following amendment was accepted except the last 18 words in black type—

RESOLVED—It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council at any time within twenty years from the enactment hereof to grant to the Company any lands belonging to and in possession of the Crown and not under lease or license, which may be required as incident to flogage rights or rights of way, for telegraphs, telephones, power transmission lines, railways, tramways, roads or sites for mills, works, factories, or warehouses, or so much of the seashore or foreshore and of the public waters and land thereunder as may be required for wharves, docks, quays, piers, warehouses and other buildings for the purposes aforesaid or shipping facilities in connection with the Company's operations and within a distance of fifty miles therefrom but the quantity of land so granted shall not exceed in the whole ten thousand acres and shall not include any land under a stream or river where a water power can be created.

RESOLVED—The Company shall develop and utilize the water powers hereby demised by the construction of necessary works and the installation of suitable and necessary plant and machinery for the production of some form of power to the extent which such powers are reasonably capable of physically, and shall use the power so developed in the operation of machinery or some other commercial, mechanical or industrial purpose, or if the said power so developed or any part thereof shall not be required for such purpose or purposes by the Company it shall furnish power to any person, company or corporation requiring the same power up to the amount of power which the said water powers are reasonably capable of developing, or such lesser quantity as shall be actually required or in demand. Upon report being made by the Government Engineer to the Governor-in-Council that the water powers aforesaid have not been developed and utilized to the full extent of which they are physically capable by the works constructed or the plant and machinery installed by the Company, and that there is a bona fide demand for power in excess of the quantity of power developed and utilized by the said Company which might in whole or in part be supplied from the water powers aforesaid then the Governor-in-Council may by Order-in-Council require the said Company to develop and render available for use the additional quantity of power so shown to be undeveloped and capable of development or any part thereof, by the construction of the necessary works and the installation of suitable and necessary plant and machinery within a period of time to be named in the said Order, and in default of compliance with the said requirement the Governor-in-Council may order and direct that the lease and grants hereunder or any of them shall be forfeited and cancelled and the same shall be forfeited and cancelled accordingly.

RESOLVED—Notwithstanding anything contained in the indenture appended the Company shall have no right of renewal of this demise when the term expires at the end of 99 years from this period.

RESOLVED—The expenditure by the Company of five million dollars first provided in Section 2 of the agreement shall be an expenditure in addition to the expenditure of five million dollars provided in Section 18 thereof, and the first named sum of five million dollars shall be expended in Newfoundland in and about the construction of dams, buildings, docks and transmission lines for the business and operations of the Company in and about the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement, or their by-products; and the expenditure of the sum of ten

million dollars provided to be made in the construction and operation of the Company's plant on Labrador shall mean an expenditure for the construction of dams, buildings, docks and transmission lines for the Company in and about the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement or their by-products.

Accepted.
RESOLVED—There shall be reserved by the Government of the Colony a right of way through the areas hereby demised for roads, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, except such lands covered by buildings.

Rejected.
RESOLVED—Not later than the first day of January, 1917, the Company shall pay over to the Government the sum of one million dollars, which shall be held in trust as security for the payment and compensation of all judgments or awards under Section 10 or 15 of the schedule thereto made within six years from the date thereof shall be paid out of the said fund. After any such payment, the Company shall repay the amount. The balance of such fund, together with interest at 3½ per centum per annum, computed annually, shall be repaid to the Company at the end of seven years from the enactment hereof. Upon failure to comply with the provisions of this section, the agreement and all right hereunder, shall cease and determine.

Rejected.
RESOLVED—Unless the Company shall by the 1st January, 1917, have a subscribed capital of not less than five million dollars, of which not less than one million has been paid up in cash, and shall prove the same to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council, which satisfaction shall be signified by a minute of Council, all rights, privileges and powers granted to or conferred upon the Company hereby shall cease and determine, and any lease and grant hereunder shall become void.

Rejected.
RESOLVED—The right of leasees of timber lands and others to drive their logs or timber down any stream, river or other body of water, as by law or custom established, shall not be interfered with, lessened or restricted by any thing herein or in the schedule hereto or in any lease or grant hereunder; and if any dam, weir or other structure be erected or built in connection with development work by the Company, with the object, intention or effect of damming the water or impeding the flow thereof, full and proper provision shall be made by the Company for the safe and convenient passage of logs and timber over and through the same.

Rejected.
RESOLVED—All arbitrations herein provided for shall be conducted as follows:
(a) There shall be three arbitrators, one appointed by each of the contestant parties, the third by the Supreme Court, composed of two or more Judges. The application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of an arbitrator may be made by either of the contestant parties upon motion after four days notice thereof has been fully served upon the other party.
(b) In estimating the amount of compensation to be awarded by arbitrators, any additional value by reason of the actual or projected operations of the Company shall not be taken into consideration.

Rejected.
RESOLVED—The exemption from taxation upon the stocks, dividends, debentures, debenture stock, mortgages or other securities as are bona fide required for the purposes of or relate to or are derived from the works, business or operations of the Company in relation to the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizer, carbide of calcium, cement and their by-products.
Rejected.
RESOLVED—Durable and efficient log sluices, and fish ways for

Patriotic Speech By Mr. Hallyard

Denouncing the New Reid Deal as Most Iniquitous Measure—Makes Strong Appeal to Patriotic Sentiments of Members of the House

Mr. Chairman.—If the matter now before the chair only affected me personally, I may be inclined to silently allow the measure to be discussed. But as I consider the Bill we are asked to ratify as the most important that ever came before our Legislature, I have a duty to perform to the people from the section of the country who sent me here to represent them.

The contract is of the gravest importance for the future weal or woe of this country, and deserves the most serious and careful consideration. In discussing this measure all party feelings should be put aside. While the personnel of the parties who are asking not but of the first or any vital importance; yet we cannot rid our minds of the fact that the parties who now have control of such vast areas of this country are also the directors of the Company who are seeking such vast concessions, which if granted, will give them control of the greatest and we may say the only asset of any value the Colony has left.

Will it be to the interests of this country to make this mighty corporation still more powerful without any reservations or limitations whatever? We are creating a monopoly, the value and influence of which is so great that it is difficult to find a parallel in the old or new world.

In this enlightened age of the Twentieth Century, among the most advanced nations and colonies, the object is for the State to keep control of its natural resources. We are doing the exact opposite by legislating away everything that is of any value to the future development of the country, and for what? For nothing except the hope that is held forth it will give employment to some of our people.

Is the return for such vast concessions in any way commensurate with the sacrifice we are asked to make? Are we to mortgage the future of this country for a shadow or an imagination? Simply for the sweat and labor of our people to further enrich a corporation, which is obsessed with the enormity of the wealth they have already wrung from the taxpayers of this colony, by way of building railways and infamous awards from arbitration court, as a result of the blunders of past governments.

Are we in making this contract to repeat the mistakes of the past? Are we never to learn from bitter experience that awful consequences may follow from an ill-considered or badly drafted document.

A burnt child dreads the fire, sure-ly we should have the sense, or instincts of children if not, that of hard-headed politicians, statesmen or bus-

iness men. We should not be lured to the giving away of the heritage of future generations by the fantastic glittering of the word employment. At this one of the darkest hours in the history of the country. In 1898, seventeen years ago, the condition of the country then was taken as an excuse for making a contract with the Messrs Reid. Is it too much to say that the deplorable financial condition of the country has been taken advantage of to make a bargain with this Legislature, which surpasses Shylock and his pound of flesh.

We know from experience that no amendment or change can ever be made in this contract after it is once ratified by the House, without the proverbial pound of flesh being exacted to the infinitesimal part of an ounce. Should we then unthinkingly rush headlong into an undertaking, and seal forever every possibility this country has in the untold wealth of its water powers, without any reservations whatever.

It may so happen that not in the very distant future our water powers may become so valuable that a rental could be obtained, which would bring an annual revenue to the country of a million dollars. If such should come to pass, coming generations will curse the men who were so stupid as to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

The resolutions as brought down to this House reminds one of the great Athenian lawgiver, Solon. It is said of Solon, "that he was obscure and ambiguous in the wording of his laws, on purpose to increase the honour of his courts, for since their difference could not be adjusted by the letter, they would have to bring all their cases to the judges, who thus were in a manner masters of the laws."

The parties who drafted this document must be true disciples of Solon, for it is a most ambiguous document, and even to the ordinary layman of the most limited intelligence it cannot fail to provoke the statement that the men who drafted these resolutions were either knaves or fools. If knaves it was designedly written with the idea to grab everything, but if it met with any determined opposition, they would pretend to grant some concessions or make modifications that the members of the Legislature might imagine they were giving something back and yet retain everything that was desired.

If it was foolishly or ignorantly drawn, and if the leaders of the Government had anything to do with it we are indeed to be pitied to have

on for use in such navigation any kind of vessel or boat.

Rejected.
RESOLVED—The right of all persons to drive their logs or timber down any stream, river or other body of water, as by law or custom established, shall not be interfered with, lessened or restricted by anything herein or in the schedule hereto or in any lease or grant hereunder; and if any dam, weir or other structure be erected or built in connection with development work by the Company, with the object, intention or effect of damming the water or impeding the flow thereof, full and proper provision shall be made by the Company for the safe and convenient passage of logs and timber over and through the same.

RESOLVED—The expenditure by the Company of the sum of five million dollars, provided in Section 18, in and about the business and operations of the Company, shall mean an expenditure at Bay of Islands and or within the drainage area of the Humber; and or within the drainage area of Corner Brook; and or within a radius of ten miles of the mouth of Corner Brook, in and about the construction of dams, buildings, docks and transmission lines for the business and operations of the Company in and about the manufacture of phosphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, or other fertilizers, calcium carbide, cement or their by-products; and the failure to begin actual construction work or to expend such money within the times mentioned shall absolutely prevent the Company from taking or holding any rights whatsoever under any Section of the indenture in the schedule hereto, the indenture and the demise under Section 1 thereof, and grant under Section 5 shall be wholly void ab initio.

The word "begin" in the said section shall mean the expenditure in construction of not less than one hundred thousand dollars within two years from the enactment hereof, and not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall be expended in the work of construction each year for two years thereafter.

Rejected.

such men purporting to be lawyers and statesmen at the head of affairs in this poor old Contract cursed Colony. The resolutions, as amended, and brought down to us by the Government, are in my opinion another insult to injury. Are we ever to be regarded as a party of men who are only for the present moment and anything which holds out the prospect of giving employment for the time being at the expense of to-morrow or the next day is good enough. This is not good enough for me, and it should not be good enough for any man who has the honour to sit in this Legislature.

We are battling not for the day but for all time. It is selfish, unselfish, patriotic, and is only the actions of weaklings and fools to be enamoured of the prismatic colours of the floating bubble or the beautiful rainbow, which is an evidence of sunshine and shower, for to have the pleasing phenomenon we must have not only the sunshine but the cloud and the rain as well. That which we are asked to witness now only exists on the rainbow side, but we must as rational beings look for the cloud and the shower which are causing this pleasing presentation of all the good that the passing of this contract will bring us.

We find behind the screen the greedy grasping hand of a corporation, that is seeking to monopolize the future development of this country and to bind hand and foot as far as they are concerned the future legislators of this Colony. The possibilities of electricity are beyond our imagination, when we consider that it is only twenty-five years since the transmission by wireless was first developed. Its miraculous powers are beyond our comprehension still; it is only in its infancy and what will come within the realm of its operations during the next twenty-five years may be still more wonderful.

In the Hudson River a highly successful experiment in the propulsion of boats by wireless, has become an accomplished fact. A fifty-foot boat is driven up and down the river by a wireless station at a distance of half a mile from the river. The boat is made to travel in any desired direction.

It is only reasonable to suppose from the marvellous accomplishment of recent times that in the not distant future, that all the river boats will derive their propelling power from some mighty power station many miles away. We have water power enough to give power heat, and light to the whole Colony.

Supposing at the end of fifty years from the passing of the 1898 contract, when the railway will revert back to this country that our railway could be cheaply and efficiently operated by electric motor power. What an inestimable boon it would be to the people of this country if they possessed these water powers that we are now giving away.

In thirty-three years from now according to contract, we shall have to take over the railway with all its rolling stock at a fair valuation to be paid the Reid Nfld. Company for the same. Supposing that locomotion by steam at that time will be obsolete, the rolling stock will be practically worthless, and the possession of our water powers would then be worth millions to the country, if for nothing else only to operate our railway. We should not railroad these resolutions through the Legislature blindly. The Honorable Members of the Government should gravely consider what the passing of this contract may mean to themselves, their children, and their children's children.

A Bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia Parliament to incorporate a 12 million dollar company. The Halifax Tramway Company, because they had control of the Fall at Gaspareau river, seventy miles from Halifax, which at the utmost would only develop 10,000 horse power, the engineer would not guarantee any more than 5000 horsepower. If that water power was worth twelve million dollars at that distance what are our million, and a half horse power worth to this country, when 1 h.p. develops 3-4 kilowatt, and we have to pay the Reid Nfld Co. 15 cents per kilowatt for electric light.

I have endeavored as briefly as possible, to give my reasons for placing myself on record as being opposed to this contract, as brought down to this House, and if the Government is determined to put the matter through, all the talk and recommendations from this side of the House, will be of no avail. In this matter the Government is acting according to the present mad policy of providing for its mad policy. Their policy is "let the dead bury its dead." Live for the present, let future generations provide for themselves, forgetting that they are piling up liabilities and obstacles that will make it impossible for people to live in this country.