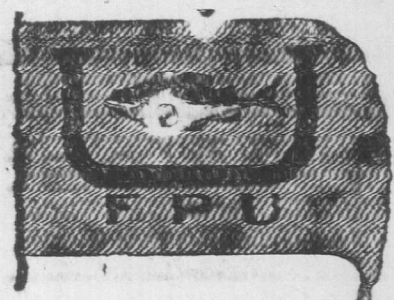


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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 10th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The New Reid Deal

THIS afternoon and to-night the House of Assembly will likely debate the amended resolutions tabled last week and published by us on Friday. This resolution differs very little from those originally submitted by the Premier. The only difference being the exclusion of the areas in Twillingate District. The resolutions now before the House provide for the exemption of the Company's property from municipal taxation for ever. The stocks, debentures and dividends of the Company are forever exempt from taxation. The raw material they import to manufacture fertilizer, and all their construction material and machinery is forever exempt from taxation. No protection is provided for the prior rights of others in the Humber drainage areas; no company or owner of timber areas can float logs or use the rivers, unless so permitted to do by the new octopus.

Nothing is paid for those vast concessions. The only return is that \$5,000,000 is to be expended in five years and a start must be made in two years, that start might be legal if \$1000 was expended doing something with a dam. The whole of the Humber covering an area of 4000 square miles or twice the areas held by the A.N.D. Co. is handed over with a priori rights to interfere with all other interests and investments which it disputed or wrongfully outraged is to have recourse for justice to an arbitration composed of two against one, which really means the octopus can give what it wishes for any damages or wrongs inflicted on the owners of 2,000,000 acres of the Humber areas, which have been purchased by various American companies at a cost of about \$2,000,000. They having paid that sum in gold to the speculators in Newfoundland who originally secured those lands from the Government. None of the present holders of areas in the Humber section were granted them by the Government. They were all purchased from land grabbers who are chiefly supporters of the Government.

Therefore, the Premier's reference to land grabbers in the Humber section, as kicking against the Deaf, is a deliberate falsehood intended to create an unfavorable feeling against the owners of those rights. This being so the Legislature dare not enact legislation interfering with those rights or the Colony will be held to be a community of pirates and all foreign capitalists will place Newfoundland on a par with Mexico and other South American Republics who recognize their right to treat invested capital as so much doodle for the illegal aggrandisement of party heeled. The owners of those properties which have been purchased at an expenditure of some \$2,000,000, will demand compensation from the country if their rights are violated and if the Government of this Colony don't recognize such

claims the claims will be backed by the American Government and, "sad will it be for poor old Terra Nova."

The Octopus is given a water power worth \$50,000,000, if worth one cent. The Montreal Power and Heat Company, which is operated by water power, has cleared as profits during the past year 100 per cent. of its receipts. The receipts being \$6,000,000, and the expenses after providing for all fixed charges, amounted to \$3,000,000. This Company holds surplus earnings amounting to \$5,000,000 which it has accumulated after paying enormous dividends, during the past eight or ten years. The Hamilton water power is worth \$100,000,000 and it is given away for ever in return for an expenditure of \$10,000,000 in ten years.

No provision is made for labor—Italians, Dagocs or Blacks will have equal rights to all labor, with our own people. No price is fixed for adult labor. No provision is made to ensure the establishment of the industry on Newfoundland Labrador. The Octopus can use our water powers secured free and run their wires into Canadian Labrador and deprive the Colony of all benefits accruing from the establishment of an industry.

Never will the Opposition consent to those outrageous proposals. Proper safeguards must be inserted by amendments and the exemption from taxation claims must be limited, or the proposals will be fought by the Opposition with all its strength.

It will take a full week to put those resolutions through, for if passed in their present form would forever brand our legislators as a gang of freebooters and half maniacs, and advertise the Colony as the last place in the world to invest foreign capital.

How the Executive Government could have been brazen and impudent enough to trust such an agreement to the country and rob the people of all that is valuable of their heritage, and give it away to the Reids, can only be explained by the fact that Morris is Reids' willing victim and there to obey his masters' behest for when he took Reids' gold to secure the return of his party to power he left the door open for such an infamous deal as now confronts our Legislature.

Is Reid to get all those valuable concessions free and operate a business that will bring the Octopus dividends of 50 per cent. Is the question now before the House of Assembly? Is the Octopus to be given authority to squeeze out all prior rights of other bona fide investors, and to give in return what compensation it thinks fit, is another question to be settled this week by the House of Assembly?

Will Morris be able to muzzle his supporters in the House sufficiently strong to compel them to vote for this infamous proposal to give away water powers worth \$50,000,000 and to bind the Legislature of Newfoundland for ever and rob the people's heritage in such a manner and hand it over to the Reids as a free gift?

The Colony should allow the Octopus exemption from taxation for say twenty years, but to expect that 18 men will be found false enough to their trust as to exempt any company or corporation from taxation for ever and to bind all future government to such an infamous agreement is to demonstrate to the world that Newfoundland legislators have more regard for corporation interests than they have for their country or the trust their fellow countrymen has reposed in them as the trustees of their heritage.

No sane men not bribed with gold or intoxicated with conceit would dream of binding the hands of all future legislators in this country in respect to the power of taxation. Every man who casts a vote for the proposals now before the House of Assembly as they stand will for ever be branded as a traitor by all lovers of Terra Nova. No man with clean hands could vote in favor of such proposals, unless his reason was affected.

Come friends supporting the Government, take off your coats and keep them off until you succeed in securing safe-guarding amendments in the Reid resolutions now before the House, that will remove all possibilities of being branded traitors and worse than traitors by coming generations. To our mind those proposals are a true indication of the belief of the Reids and the Premier that Confederation is near at hand, for the asking of such concessions would almost compel one to consider that with Reid and Morris it is "now or never."

What will it be is a question

that depends on the pluck and courage of four or five of the Morris supporters in the House. They can compel the Government to amend the resolutions in order to safeguard all future interests, as well as the rights of investors. Let the people closely watch this matter during the next few days and ascertain who love Terra Nova and who love this monstrous Octopus.

Another Outrage

THE citizens of St. John's were amazed last fall when it was rumored that Mr. Davies of the Methodist College staff had been engaged by the Government at a big salary to put in time-killing-time at the rate of \$2100 per year. When the House opened Mr. Coaker asked for information and ascertained that Mr. Davies who came here four years ago from across the water as a teacher, had been appointed to a manufactured job to be known as Government Analyst at a salary of \$2100 per year and perquisites.

Mr. Davies was appointed after the war broke out—August 15th—which makes the outrage all the greater, for at that time the people were unable to sell a codfish or a lobster and the black clouds hanging over the Colony could not have been worse, yet it was at such a time, that Premier Morris selected to make a new job for an imported man at a salary that placed the salaries of such men as Mr. W. LeMessurier, Geo. Turner, A. Mews, and the Deputy Minister of Finance below Mr. Davies by from three to five hundred dollars.

There was no excuse to offer for the outrage. It is but in keeping with the Premier's appetite for squandering public monies, making appointments and creating new positions. \$25,000 was unlawfully spent last year for increased wages, new jobs and pensions which brought forth the censure of the Opposition Party in the House a few days ago.

It was not enough that Mr. Davies be given a job in August at \$2100 per year, but the Premier's order that his wages be paid from July 1st which enabled him to draw six weeks wages, prior to his official appointment.

Is it any wonder the people are grinding their teeth from rage and indignation every time they hear the name of Morris mentioned. Have they not good cause for so doing, seeing that such outrages are daily committed with impunity.

The following correspondence tabled in the House will exactly explain this outrage:

177 LeMarchant Road.

St. John's.

Friday, June 24, 1914.

The Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris.
Dear Sir,—I beg to offer my services for the various Government Departments, including work in connection with the Pure Foods Bill at a salary of \$1800 a year.

With regard to the combining of the above position with that of Principal of the Technical School, I may say that I am prepared to undertake the work of the two posts either separately or combined at the following terms:

- (a) separately Analysing, as above, \$1800
- Technical School organising for the coming year as well as lecturing in Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Chemistry, Geology and Agricultural Science, 400
- (b) As one combined post. 2100

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) D. JAMES DAVIES,
B.Sc., F.C.S., (Lond.)

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be Government Analyst and to undertake such work in connection with Technical Education as may be assigned to you and as may be possible in view of your work as Government Analyst. The details in respect of your duties will be arranged shortly, and your Commission will be prepared in due course.

The salary for the said work will be at the rate of \$2100 per annum, dating from the 1st July last. Part of this, namely, \$500 will be paid by the Department of Agriculture and Mines, and the remainder will be paid at the Treasury Office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.
D. James Davies, Esq.,
B.Sc., F.C.S., City.

The Dumping Chamber

SOME of the members of the Dumping Chamber are waxing hot over the F.P.U. Bills sent up from the House of Assembly which passed that chamber unanimously, thus proving once again that the Bills in question represent exactly the wishes of the electorate.

The Hon. M. P. Gibbs seems to be the champion of the masses of the Dumping Chamber, and he has persistently supported those Bills, and demonstrated that he at any rate is ready to ensure the people a square deal in matters coming before that chamber.

The bitterest opponent of those Bills is R. K. Bishop, the son of a fisherman, who drifted to St. John's many years ago and entered the business of the late Mr. Monroe. This man Bishop has grown rich on the spoils of big charges for supplies to fishermen and government grants, and is to-day the most bitter opponent in the Colony of the peoples demand for a square deal, and of their proposals to justify the reckless maxim and conduct of public men in the administration of public affairs and the expenditure of public monies.

He is probably the most pronounced anti-Unionist in the colony and is one of the clique organized during the past eight months, whose object is to assassinate the F.P.U. and oppose Coaker's struggle to crush grafters and hoodlars, and to free the people from the servitude that for many generations has crushed the just operations of the masses of this Colony.

Last week this scoundrel cold blooded animal bitterly assailed as Leader of the Government in the Dumping Chamber the Loggers Bill which passed the House of Assembly unanimously for the second time, and which had this year been submitted to the deliberation of a select committee of the House of Assembly.

This man Bishop lives only for one object and that is money. He hates the people. He would use a whip on the back of any man who dared fight in the interest of the masses. He has for six years been a member of the Morris Government and has used his position as an executive member to secure for his firm orders and contracts amounting to scores of thousands of dollars, at prices to suit himself, all of which the Public Treasury had to pay. His most notable grab being an outrageous haul on account of the little trawler "Earl of Devon" for services in 1913. The same steamer was employed in the mail service and received \$10,000 for work that could well be performed at half that cost. This year although Morris is driven to despair in raising revenue and has determined to make every asscruan pay a cent for every receipt of \$10.00.

Bishop is resolved on having his pound of flesh side by side with Johnnie Crosbie, and is getting another haul of \$10,000 for the same steamer. We dare Morris to do that but for Bishop having the "Earl of Devon" for which ship some goodie had to be provided, there would not this year have been any second mail steamers plying to the Treaty shore. The job was made last year to give Crosbie work for the Sagona, and it is continued this year in order to give Bishop a job for the Earl of Devon.

This man Bishop has always been known as a cold blooded dollar collector and high liner in the art of altering every possible cent in the way of exorbitant charges for supplying the fishermen and others.

It is the same Bishop that was once a partner of Mr. Walter Monroe's, and the whole country knows the story of Walter Monroe's treatment at the hands of R. K. Bishop. This is the man that Morris is putting forward in the Dumping Chamber to kill the bills sent up from the People's House that originated from Union Members of this House.

Associated with this man Bishop in this Dumping Chamber is John Harvey, James Angel, and one or two others. The sure and certain outcome of this antagonistic bent will be the total abolition of that useless and misdealing council, which seems to derive pleasure solely by insulting the representatives of the people in the House of Assembly, who have been sent there by the fishermen in order to secure for them a square deal in parliamentary matters.

The Dumping Chamber reached its highest stage of unpopularity and autocracy when it was used by Morris last winter to enable him to defy the electorate and outrage the rights of Representative Government. When Morris outraged the peoples feelings by placing two defeated candidates in the Dumping Chamber, and thus making them Ministers of the Crown in defiance of the will of the people, he struck the first heavy blow in furtherance of the total destruction of that council, for such action was never surpassed by any highwayman in any country, who was intent on destroying the principles of Responsible Government and turning the so-called rights of the people into a snare and a delusion and make them puppets

The "House" Discuss Local Affairs Bill

Fine Speeches by Messrs. Coaker, Grimes and Jennings

FRIDAY, April 16.

MR. COAKER.—Mr. Chairman, I may say that I am very much interested in this matter. The plan as suggested by Mr. Morine is in my opinion a very good one, and I am sure would eliminate many of the difficulties which confront the Government to-day. If we could only get this system working satisfactorily, and then give as much interest to fishery matters they would soon improve.

What we want, Sir, is to grasp the possibilities of this system, and to take hold of this subject with all our might and secure the benefits which we believe are possible from such a system.

Now, I do not think that any man will advocate the present system of Road Boards. This question was thoroughly discussed last year. I don't agree with the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the members of this House are indifferent about this question. Very few got these enquiries from the Board of Works Department, and there are members who could not give the information asked for. For myself, I let the matter stand over intended to have them looked into for the "Cafeteria Convention, and duly but when this came on, there was so much work of the highest importance to be done that they were over-looked and crowded out. But there is a great interest being taken in these matters in the outports. In the northern districts I believe that seven-eighths of the people are strongly in favor of a change. Now, I would be quite satisfied that this matter should go to a sub-committee of the House sitting out of session for consideration and the elaboration of some plan on the lines suggested here at St. John's, if something were done in the meantime to enable those places who wished to spend their money under an elective Road Board to have the right to do so. Last year resolutions were passed through the House and we were led to believe that we were to have elective Road Boards wherever the people desired to have them; but I am sorry to say that it has been very difficult to get those boards elected because of the regulations laid down by the Government during the past year. Many places have been most anxious to have elective boards, but have found it impossible, and the reasons, many of them, are political. Political supporters of the party on the other side of the House who have been running the affairs of the districts that the Union now represent, felt that their friends ought to have some say with regard to what was going on; and the friends themselves were very interested, no doubt, and used their influence, as much as possible to try and keep the old system in force so as to enable them to have a say with regard to how money should be expended. Now, we know of a lot of instances of that, but we thought the matter too trivial to bother the Government about. We do not want to be continually chasing the Government in connection with matters of this sort, and we permitted them to pass in the hope that at this session something would be done to adjust the whole matter and

of the whim of a Dictator. For it ever a Dictator held sway in any British Colony, Morris does today in Newfoundland.

He secured power against the wishes of a majority of the electorate and he has manipulated governor, legislature, laws and the people's taxes to hold on to power regardless of the rights of principles of Responsible Government, and of the open purchase of support through the use of money filtered from the blood of all the people in the shape of taxes. And in carrying out these villainous proceedings to destroy the right of the people to govern, he is aided by this cold blooded animal called the Hon. R. K. Bishop.

Go ahead Mr. Premier, go ahead Mr. Bishop and touch-me-not John Harvey. You are enabling Coaker to strengthen his forces against Newfoundland Germanism and you are hastening the day when Coaker will be justified in appealing to the people to undertake the burial of the House of Lords in Newfoundland and follow the maxim laid down in Great Britain by one of Britain's greatest statesmen—Mr. Asquith. Go ahead, Sirs, wallow in your glory while it remains, for as sure as the sun shines that Dumping Chamber will not exist ten years from now.

Bishop and Crosbie are two patriots of the finest water. They are in a class with His Excellency the Governor who would ask us to send 5000 volunteers to fight the Germans in Europe, while he was capable himself of making a great sacrifice for Empire and Country by taking from the people \$2000 illegally—an action which would mean life disgrace to him if the deed was committed in Canada or England. Bishop and Crosbie are hauling in thousands of dollars every month, skinned from the people by Morris in the shape of big grabs on tea, sugar, flour, pork, beef, kero oil and gasoline for their motor engines, stamp taxes on almost every piece of paper used in trade, and another 1c. on each letter which is soon to be demanded by the Budget, which will take \$50,000 more from the people to be scattered amongst the hoodlars.

The country have learnt all they want to know about the Germans in the Executive Council and when the Germans in Europe are finished with it, it will be the first duty of this Colony to handle the Germans who are running the Colony and one residing at Government House—who are Terra Nova's greatest enemies and must be dealt with before many more months pass.

Now, there is a great deal to be said in favour of elective road boards. Money has been foolishly expended in the past through the road boards as appointed by the Government from time to time. We had an instance last year of the case at a little place near L'Anse-au-Loup. L'Anse-au-Loup Council of the F.P.U. thought that something was wrong with regard to some grant; returns were asked for, the matter was investigated, and it was found that there was something wrong—that the Chairman of the Board acted wrongfully. He was brought before the Court and was punished. He was fined \$20 and was given three months in which to pay it. Subsequently the fine was refunded. Now, that is not fair, and it is not any encouragement to go on and try to make things right. I don't want to see a man put in prison for six months for a wrong that does not deserve that punishment, but at the same time I think that when persons do wrong they should be punished, and some encouragement should be given to those who are trying to correct things that are wrong. Of course, what happened was that the thing was made a political matter. The Government sustained the man.

Now, these things should not be, and it is time to put an end to them. If the hon. member for Burin thinks that elective road boards are not satisfactory, if he thinks that the old system suits his district best, why let him have the old system; let every member, under the present circumstances, have the system which he thinks will best suit his own district; but in our districts, north, we certainly do want road boards elected by the people. The hon. member for Burin, Mr. Currie, stated that he thought that elective road boards in his district did not give any great satisfaction. Well, in Bonaville Bay I don't think there are half a dozen boards that are not elected by the people. This system was inaugurated three or four years ago by our predecessors Mr. Blandford and Mr. Morison, who were always strong advocates of elective road boards. The people were given full power, and the result is that things are running as smoothly down there as in any part of the country, and there is no trouble. The Boards were elected in a very simple way. A meeting was called, presided over by the Chairman of the old Board or some other man of repute, and four or five men were elected; their names were sent on for and gazetted, and the whole matter was at an end. Every sum of money that is being expended is known to the public and there does not seem any chance whatever of covering up any wrongdoing.

I don't agree with Mr. Currie when

he says that elective road boards do not produce the best talent. The elective boards that we have in the north, I am very glad to say, have secured the very best men available in the different places, and the very best men have been glad to come forward and do the work.

Now, in relation to the suggestion of Mr. Morine with regard to the powers that might be given these boards, I notice in some of our larger settlements that there is a growing desire for outport hospitals. This, of course, is a matter which is surrounded with a great many difficulties. The people of Twillingate at the present time desire to have a hospital, and they don't know how to go to work to get it. They don't want a hospital put there by government money, and they don't want one put there by charity. They have been discussing this matter for a number of years, but they don't seem at the present time to know just how to move or what to do. If we had a board with power to regulate such things as outport hospitals, it would be a great advantage to some of those larger towns. Some persons do not wish to send their friend, or their wives or their children here for treatment. A person needing treatment at Twillingate, for instance, has to be shipped on the steamer to Lewisport, and from there on to St. John's, and then put in an ambulance and taken to the hospital. And even then, in pressing cases, patients are not certain of being able to obtain admittance into the hospital, and they have to be attended to by local doctors. There is a great need of central hospitals in places like Twillingate. The people realize it but the trouble is to work out a scheme at ways and means to meet an expenditure of perhaps four or five thousand dollars a year. But the question should be faced. It has got to be faced in the future. The people are not going to put up with the conditions as they have existed in the past. They want to have control of matters of this sort. Then again take regulations dealing with the question of dogs and matters of that sort. We had a petition the other day from Twillingate signed by nearly 600 persons, asking for alterations in the dog law. Well, that is too trifling a matter to bring before the Legislature; it merely means a loss of valuable time, but there ought to be some local board which would have power to deal with such a thing as that.

Now, if you are going to appoint a sub-committee of the lower House to draft a bill that may be presented here at another session, let that committee representative of all parties in the House. Don't make it a partisan matter; don't mix up politics with it; we are just as desirous of having this matter adjusted as the Liberals; the Liberals are just as desirous as you are; and you are probably just as desirous as we are; so let us get down to business and see whether all the talent in the house co-operating cannot produce something that will give satisfaction.

Now the matter of the Hospital Commission has been brought up. I am not going to say very much about that, but I will say this. That commission has been sitting for twelve months, and it ought to be able to give information about hospital affairs. Up to the present time I have not seen any report. It seems to be taking a very long time to get together a report on such a small thing as the domestic affairs of the Hospital. If the Government had taken the suggestion which I made here last year when the matter came up, the trouble would have ended in 24 hours. All that is necessary is to say to the Superintendent: You are boss of this concern, and all the others are subordinates and must obey you; and you and the whole matter. The trouble is caused by the fact that there is constant friction. What you want is one man in charge. So far as the report of the Commissioners is concerned, I do not suppose that the publication of it will do any harm to the institution.

When people find out the inside story of things that are going on down there, lots of them will think that it is hardly the place to send people for serious treatment. As I said before, the remedy is to put one man in charge and let the others understand that they have to obey him, and then you will have no further trouble at the hospital.

Now, coming back to the matter of local affairs, consider it the Premier could see his way to our request that something be done now to meet the wishes of any community who may desire to have an elective road board, then we are satisfied that this whole matter should go to a sub-committee, and some Bill be drafted and brought in here next session, if such is not possible at this session.

MR. GRIMES.—Mr. Chairman, I wish to accord my support to the principle of the bill that has been introduced this afternoon. I might state, Sir, that in listening to the remarks which have been thrown out by all the hon. members who have spoken on this matter I have acquired

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