

Grocery Department

RING 1870

"Phone for Food" IT'S THE BETTER WAY.

The successful housewife plans her housework efficiently. The waste of time or money is not good housekeeping—just as it is not good business practice. A lot of time is lost walking down town, when you could just as easily ring us up and have your Order sent by the next delivery. We are introducing the "Phone for Food" slogan in our Grocery Department, and are making special preparations to handle this method of doing business.

If you haven't a Charge Account with us your goods will be sent C.O.D.

You can be assured that your Order will be given the same courteous attention as would be given if you bought personally, and our delivery service is being re-organized so that you will get prompt delivery.

"PHONE FOR FOOD"

RING 1870.



HAVE YOU SEEN OUR OUR NEW RATINES?

You'll be delighted with the beautiful colours and the dainty Silk stripe and Silk check patterns. They are excellent value and your Summer wardrobe will not be complete without a Dress or two from this assortment. Helio, Fawn, Apricot, Pale Blue, Saxe, Grey and Pale Green.

50c. 55c. 75c. 85c.

\$1.25 \$1.50 yd.

SEE WINDOW!



EXCEPTIONAL VALUES in Gingham Dresses

We are now showing a fine line of classy-looking House and Bungalow Dresses in good serviceable Gingham that will wash and wear well. Come and see them, it's not too early, the hot weather will soon be here.

V-neck, turn-off flowered collar and pockets, short sleeve with belt . . . \$1.45 ea.

Plain Zephyr Linen, assorted colours, trimmed around neck with Rick Rack, with silk-worked design in front . . . \$1.60 each

Round neck, with fancy trimming in front and on pockets, with belt and short sleeve . . . \$2.00 each

Smart looking Dress, Vest front, with piped edging trim and smart pockets, short sleeve with belt. Extra value . . . \$2.70 each



NEW CANTON CREPES

In Peacock, Fawn, Tan and Black.

\$2.35 yd.

NEW GEORGETTES

In Navy, Fawn, Mole, Pink, Saxe, White & Brown

\$2.00 yd.

COLORED CREPE-DE-CHENES

Brown, Pale Blue, Grey, White.

\$1.95 yd.

LADIES' ONE-PIECE GABERDINE DRESSES

Asstd. Colors . . . \$5.50, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 11.00

LADIES' SPRING COATS

Very smart, nicely trimmed and well finished. Brown, Grey and Navy . . . \$19.00 to \$25.00

LADIES' SPRING COSTUMES

Assorted Colors . . . \$18.50

FANCY FLOWERED PETTICOATS

SPECIAL . . . \$1.40 & \$2.10 each

Hardware Dept.

Protect your Poultry or your Garden with

WIRE NETTING.

New shipment just arrived.

3 feet wide . . . 16c. yard

4 feet wide . . . 27c. yard

NOW is the time to repair your fences. Your gardens and fields need protection from stray animals.

BARBED and PLAIN FENCE WIRE

is the thing to use . . . \$6.00 per roll

SUPERCOTE for all Roofs

Applied with a brush. Much superior to tar. One coat guaranteed for 10 years. If you want the best for your Church, House, Barn or Hall-roofs, use SUPERCOTE.

PROTEX ROOFING CEMENT

Stops all leaks—25c. lb.

RUBEROID SHINGLES

Superior to any other make. One bundle covers 100 feet

\$11.00 a Square

COW BELLS

35c. 45c. . . . ea.

MANURE FORKS

4 tine . . . 75c. ea.

6 tine . . . 1.70 ea.

SPADING FORKS

Long Handle . . . 95c. ea.

Short D. Handle . . . \$1.00 ea.

RAKES

12 tooth with handle . . . 60c. ea.

14 tooth with handle . . . 70c. ea.

12 tooth without handle . . . 30c. ea.

16 tooth without handle . . . 35c. ea.

WINDOW GLASS

Large shipment, all sizes: just arrived.

PUTTY

SOLDER

BLOCK TIN

BABBIT METAL

SHEET IRON

GALVANIZED BUCKETS

SCYTHE HANDLES

HAY RAKES.

BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD.

Proceedings at the Legislative Council

(Continued from page 9.)

members who need not seek re-election should be those who upon previous election had declared they supported the leader under whom they accepted office, and this was provided that if a man accepted office under a Government which had not been elected to support, he would be required, as of old, to back his constituents, and say "I was elected as an Independent, or as the case might be and for good and sufficient reasons to support the government of the day. I come back to you for your re-election; have I done right; are my reasons good; if so re-elect me." In other words, was entering to protect the people from the power of any man elected upon one platform and to another, upon being ap-

pointed to a public office, unless he went back to his constituents and said, "What do you think of my changed attitude; does it meet your approval?" Look at what might happen were this wise provision not to be made! In 1906, for instance, there was a tie in the Assembly, as the result of a general election. It might have been possible for the government of that day to have remained in office by giving places to one or two men who had been elected in opposition, or as independents, if the law had not been such at the time that men accepting offices would have to go back to their constituents. Or, on the other hand, it might have been possible but for the law about re-election for the Opposition to have become the Government, by appointing to office some from the other side, and to have carried on the government of the country for four years, without seeking re-election. In either case, the Colony would have had a government in office, possibly, for four years without the free will of the people, and contrary, in effect, to

the decisions of the people at a general election. That is a position which may happen at any time if the Bill sent up to us from the Assembly were accepted as it came to us. It would be possible for the present government to keep itself in power after the next election, by obtaining the support of two or three so-called Independents or Opposition men, by giving them offices, and so, perhaps, the government which the people had voted against would remain in office in spite of the people's decision. Or, on the other hand, the government might come back with a small majority, endorsed by the people, and it might be defeated in the Assembly by the Opposition, with the aid of two or three discontented government men, who could accept office in the new government without the painful necessity of going back to their constituents for approval of their "turncoat" attitude.

It has been said in another place, that the amendments made by this House to provide against any such tactics are an insult to the members of the House, by implying, I suppose, that there are men capable of "turning their political coats" for government office. In the same sense, the British law in 1707 was an insult to the British Commons of the day, and to all the members of the Commons since that day, because it provided that persons accepting office should seek re-election. In the same sense, "Carter's Purge" has been a standing insult to the members of our Assembly ever since it was constituted, because it has a provision to the same effect; but the truth is, of course, that there is no such implication in the amendments made by this House. It is quite conceivable that a man elected as an Independent, or as a member of the Opposition, at a general election, might accept office in the government of the day for perfectly proper reasons. He might, for instance, be elected against a policy which the Government decided to abandon, or in support of a policy which the government decided to accept; but in such a case, surely it would be right that the man elected as an Independent, or as a member of the Opposition, should go back to his constituents and tell them of his change of face, give them his reasons for changing, and ask for their endorsement. A man elected to support a government might decide to oppose that government, and to join a new government, because his own party had done something wrong, and the other party undertook to do something right, but in such a case he ought to go back to the people who elected him, and say "I have changed my views, and this and this are the

reasons for the change, do you approve of what I have done," and unless he could get the approval of his constituents for his change of face, he ought not to continue to sit in the Assembly. All that the amendments made in this House amount to are this: that a man shall serve under the flag which he flew when he was elected, and that if he pulls it down, and flies another instead, he shall go back to his constituents, and ask them to elect him as their representative under the new condition of things, and for the new voyage which he has decided to start upon. It

seems to me that the scope and effect of the Amendments made by this House have been misunderstood in the Lower House. It has been remarked "that they are out of keeping with the spirit of the Election Act," and "that no candidate should have to swear allegiance to every party." Neither comment is justifiable. There was nothing in our amendments which violated the Election Act or the practice of candidates. It is almost universal for men to declare at elections which party they support, and to be elected in support of one party or the other. Our amend-

ments do not require them to make any such declaration; do not bind them to the support of any party; do not interfere with a man standing as an Independent, without making an declaration whatever; but simply say that if he makes no declaration at an election, and subsequently accepts an office, he shall go back to re-election; or that he shall seek re-election if he accepts office from any party after he has declared himself in favour of another. Our amendments simply amount to a provision that a candidate who has declared himself, and accepted office from the side in favour of which he had declared himself, shall have the privilege of accepting office without re-election, but not otherwise. They were a concession, in fact, towards the freedom of members to accept office without unnecessary expense. It would almost seem as though members of the Assembly thought they ought to be free to fly one flag and ship under another, and ought not to be subject to any chance that their conduct might be resented by their constituents.

When one thinks Mr. President, of the struggles of the fathers of Representative government in this country to secure the right to the people to control their public affairs, one is shocked at the readiness of some of their descendants to abandon laws protecting the rights of the people. Why all this anxiety to avoid elections? Why all this fear of expense on the part of candidates? Why should the opportunities of the people to supervise their representatives be lessened? Suppose a candidate is forced to expend some money amongst the people? Why should the people's rights be taken away in the interests of the candidate's pocket? If saving expense be a legitimate argument for abandoning elections, why not abandon as folly the having of any elections, keep the present House of Assembly, for instance, perpetually, and allow candidates to keep their money in their pockets, and save public money at general and other elections. Apparently, it will be popular to suggest that a Municipal Council be created, and that the right of the people to be governed by the people should be taken away, in favour of the right of the people to be governed by representatives; who, once returned, shall be at liberty to accept office from anybody at any time without going back for re-election. I am inclined to think, Sir, that this House has been too ready to abandon the long established practice, and can only plead that the House accepted the original Bill from the House of Assembly because of its uniform desire to maintain amicable relations with the people's representatives. I

feel that those representatives ought to be reasonable in this matter, and agree that upon a point in which we are not personally concerned, but in which we are surely trying to protect the rights and privileges of the people, we are more likely to be unprejudiced and disinterested than members of the Assembly.

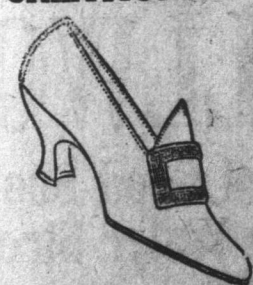
The patriot fathers of this Colony fought a great fight for representative government, "of the people, by the people, for the people," and gloriously won. It is amazing to find their descendants fighting here, in St. John's, the very core of their great campaign, to annul in a degree the control over public affairs which those fathers struggled for. They fought, their splendid representatives served well, for small indemnity, and now their descendants, not their equals in public service, and well paid, profess to regard as an insult our efforts to provide that they shall preserve true faith and allegiance to the people who elect them. This House, during this session, set a high mark for itself in

the public service, and now I invite it to defend the rights and privileges of the whole people to say how and when the people's elected representatives shall accept and hold public office. Guard well the rights granted to our people. I have, therefore, to regretfully propose the rejection of the amendment which the Assembly has made to the amendment proposed by this House. This will mean that the Bill before us will be defeated as a whole unless we do move and I therefore propose that we shall accept the Bill as it was before the original amendments relating to this matter, were adopted by the Assembly. The Bill will then be as it was when originally introduced into the Assembly by the Government, and the law as to by-elections will be left undisturbed. HON. MR. SHEA was glad the Hon. Leader of the Government had taken this course. No reflection was intended by this House in any way. It was a great pity Carter's Purge had

(Continued on page 14.)

Ladies' Footwear!

SOME OF FIFTH AVENUE'S NEW CREATIONS!



Ladies! See our New York styles in Footwear. The styles and the Shoes are the very latest. Shoes that will please you.

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THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

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Ex. S.S. "SILVIA" To-day:

LIBBY'S DILL PICKLES—
Large 2½ Size, 18c. Can.CALIFORNIA TOMATOES—
2's Tins, 18c.

Ex. S.S. "SILVIA":

ICEBERG LETTUCE.

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PORTO RICO GRAPE FRUIT.

FANCY NAVEL ORANGES.

EXTRA FCY. WINESAP TABLE APPLES

MARASCHINO CHERRIES—

Large and medium size Bottles.

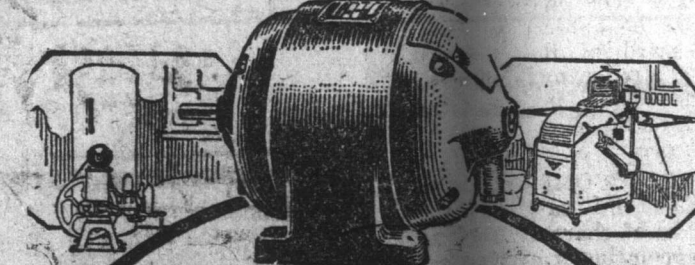
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