

MORRIS'S IMMIGRATION POLICY!

Proposal to bring waifs, strays and paupers from the slums of London and other great English cities and settle them in Newfoundland.

The record of the Morris Government is made up of broken promises, or of wild-cat schemes in an attempt to fulfil them. The only promise that has been faithfully kept is that by which Six Million Dollars have been poured into the pockets of the Reid Company. No fear of Morris, the friend of capitalists, forgetting that! Not satisfied with the method of payment for Railway construction adopted by all preceding Governments, Morris paid the Reids in Gold, thereby bringing a loss to the Colony of Half a Million Dollars.

His wild-cat scheme of cold storage is also well in the mind of the people, but that which calls for most condemnation is the crazy, ill-advised scheme of immigration the Government proposed to put into effect. Thank God, the country has been spared the introduction of the paupers of Great Britain, the denizens of the slums of the big cities. It deserves to rank with his Agricultural policy, which as all the country knows, consisted mainly in providing jobs for Deyveaux and Downey at \$1,500 per year and expenses (elastic word) and other supporters and hangers of the People's (?) Party, and to furnish an easy medium for distributing spoils to the victors. The duties of these Agricultural experts (?) was to distribute a trifling full of seed and a couple of pounds of potatoes. Sometimes the potatoes were purchased locally and palmed off as specially selected imported seed. Canker came simultaneously with the seed distribution, and has rendered large sections of cultivated areas unfit for a potato crop for seven years!

To return to the Government's

immigration policy, we cannot do better than quote the scathing denunciation given this policy by Sir Robert Bond in the Assembly on Feb. 22, 1912. Here is what Sir Robert had to say of Morris's Immigration scheme:—

"While on this subject of Agriculture, there is, I would remark, another very grave omission in the Speech under review. There is no reference whatever to the Government's immigration policy. They had such a policy in view, for, in the opening Speech of the Second Session of this Parliament we were told that measures were being devised for the settlement of unoccupied lands along the line of railway by the establishing there of farming colonies composed of suitable agricultural emigrants from the British Isles. Two years have passed away since then but we have no 'farming colonies' established along the line of railway, and this House and the public have been left entirely in the dark as to the measures that were 'being devised' to bring about the immigration referred to. What were the measures that two years ago were 'being devised'? What class of emigrants did the Government propose to bring in here? For two years this House and the public have been living in a state of expectancy, wondering what the scheme could be that was taking so long time to 'devise,' and what class of people we were to have added to the population of the Colony. Last year fifty-eight thousand persons emigrated from the rural districts of Scotland owing to the increasing burden of rates or taxes. Was any attempt made by the Government to induce these people or

any of them, to settle in this Colony? It will be admitted, I think, that no more desirable emigrants could possibly be found than those brawny, brainy, thrifty Scotch folk. Was that stream of emigration permitted to flow past our doors without any effort being made to turn at least a portion of it this way? The Government have admitted that 'the burden of taxation borne by the fishermen and working classes is too great.' Then, if that is true, why do they not endeavor to induce suitable emigrants to come here and share that burden of taxation with our people? In this matter they have been exhibiting less common sense than in their conduct of the financial affairs of the Colony, and that 'is saying a good deal. Are you unaware, sir, that instead of inducing a thrifty people to come here and help bear the burden of taxation, they have been actually aiding a scheme to bring pauper children here and which would entail increased burdens on this Colony? Such is the truth. Let me draw aside the curtain and let in the light on this matter."

Shortly before this immigration policy was announced by the Government through the lips of His Excellency the Governor, some philanthropic gentlemen in England had inaugurated a scheme to procure the emigration to the colonies of the Empire, of pauper children, or the waifs and strays of the large cities of Great Britain. They laid their scheme before the Premier of this Colony. It was approved by the Government, and the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, on behalf of the Government, pledged this Colony to most extraordinary liberality in the furtherance of the scheme. He undertook to give the promoters 'A FREE GRANT OF FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES of the best land in the Colony,' 'with exemption from taxes,' to give them 'a bonus on all areas cleared of timber,' to give them 'an annual grant of money for teachers' salaries,' and to give them 'a grant for school buildings.' I notice, sir, an appearance of incredulity on the faces of some honourable members, and I am not surprised at this, for it is difficult to conceive that such a scheme could have met with the approval of the 'People's Party.' Yet, sir, the facts as I have given them are vouched for in a pamphlet published by the promoters of the scheme. We have no waifs or strays or pauper children, such as exist in the great cities of the world, in this country, I am thankful to say, but

we have hundreds of bright, healthy boys to whose parents their future in life is a very serious problem. With advantage to themselves and to the country these boys could be instructed in the noble work of Agriculture which is the financial backbone of all nations, and the origin of all national wealth. The late Government recognizing this, as I have previously said, made provision to grant the boys of this country a scientific and practical knowledge of Agriculture. But, upon the recommendation of three Government supporters in this House, who profited at the rate of Eighteen hundred dollars per year by the Government accepting and acting upon their recommendation, the advantage of an Agricultural training has been refused to the boys of this country. And yet, sir, what has been denied to them, has been lavishly proffered to the waifs and strays and paupers of Great Britain by this self-designated People's Party.

Popular Rule.



The people rule in Mexico, and there our eyes are bent, to see the country thrive and grow beneath good government. When old man Diaz had the helm, we called him Satan's tool; 'there'll be no progress in that realm until the people rule!' And now the people have full sway, they exercise their might; they burn down villages by day, and butcher folks by night. They're spreading freedom o'er the land, but soon for which men yearn; and singly, or in robber band, they steal and kill and burn. The people cannot write or read, they know not why they fight; they only know each lawless deed brings them a strange delight. All masterless they go their ways, with musket, sword and dirk, and nevertheless, in coming days, will they get down to work. The flag of license they have held too long to let it go; when one uprising has been quelled, another one will grow. Dead men are lying stark and cool, beneath the Aztec skies; but why complain? The people rule—we know that rule is wise. 'O'er Mexico we should sob—her destiny is clear,' some say that government by mob is what we're needing here.

Yours truly,
W. A. V. R.
Carterhall, Nfld.

Florizel in Port.

The Red Cross Liner Florizel arrived in port last night from New York and Halifax. From the latter port very rough weather was met. She brought a full general cargo and as passengers in saloon:—

From New York—C. A. Andrews, T. J. Barron, T. J. Sykes, J. E. Lewis and wife, J. Grady, W. Viceland and wife, C. C. Jennings and wife, C. W. Tourlison and wife, Miss Liza, Mrs. A. Troup, Mrs. P. Troup, Mrs. W. F. Dummer, J. Wilson, E. Raynor and wife, Miss E. H. A. Brizzell, Miss Perkins, Miss D. Harding and 3 second class.

From Halifax—R. Bensley, C. Slater, John Parker, Mrs. J. A. Potts, E. Potts, Mrs. D. J. Galloway, Mrs. Jno. Augle, J. A. Helleken, T. E. Rider, H. R. Maker, A. E. Parkins, Thos. Griffin and 2 second class.

Here and There.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.—The Colonial and Continental Schools, dismissed at 10 o'clock to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Canon Pilot, who was for years closely connected with these schools.

Men's Garments made to measure from material furnished, any style, at honest prices. C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor & Renovator, 243 Theatre Hill. sep26.26.f.m.

HAY BARN BURNED TO THE GROUND.—Laurence Connolly, farmer, Heavy Tree Road, met with a heavy loss on Tuesday afternoon. A large and new barn which contained six tons of hay caught fire in some unaccountable manner, and was burnt to the ground in less than a half an hour. Poor Connolly had not a cent of insurance on the barn or hay. He was around town this morning seeking donations from the generous public to help him in his loss.

Crinkley and tempting!



You'll never know how delightful a pie crust can be until you've made some with Rainbow Flour.

It blends deliciously with the filling—proves for all time that a pie crust wasn't designed merely to protect the goody inside.

You'll gladly let them judge your pie by its crust when you begin the use of Rainbow Flour.

Why not tomorrow?

In using Rainbow Flour for pastry, more water (added slowly) is required and less flour.

RAINBOW FLOUR

MAKES GOOD BREAD



Your grocer has it in 7-lb., 14-lb., 24-lb., 49-lb. and 98-lb. bags and in barrels



Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills Limited, Toronto, Canada
Makers of Tillson's Oats—Rainbow Flour—Star Flour

SCHOOL COATS, For Girls

In Heavy Black Beaver, with Red Velvet Collar, to fit Girls from 6 to 14 years, worth \$3.50 each, they are yours for

\$2.50 each



All Double Breasted
and close fitting about the neck.

See Them in Our Window.

S. MILLEY

Remember Your Friends Abroad

by sending them one of our View Books which we have just received. This book contains 67 interesting and pretty views of Newfoundland scenery, and as a souvenir for your friends is invaluable. 40 cents each.

PARSONS' ART STORES,
One Door East Royal Stores.

ving

Infants' Boot

Bargain,

10 cts.

per pair

BARGAIN.

ould be worth

attractive and

Door Mat

Bargain.

value in Fringed

Door Mats, bright

2 cts.

plendid value at 18

cts. each.

Bargain.

tely pure light-

to, we certainly

useful where

cloth is not

ard.

Striped Curtain Scrim

Bargain.

inches wide.

8 cts.

per yard.

1914.



rait Co.

t Go!

ple say

Get
'Em
Mr.
Smoker

In tins of fifty

Little "Gems" are dandy "Gems"

You'll know it when you light 'em,

One "Gem" means another "Gem"

And so ad infinitum.

These facts are true about the "Gems"

Just smoke one if you doubt 'em,

Then buy 'em in the fifties.

And you'll never be without 'em.

Fifteen Coupons in every tin.

Imperial Tobacco Company (Nfld.) Limited.