

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA


The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



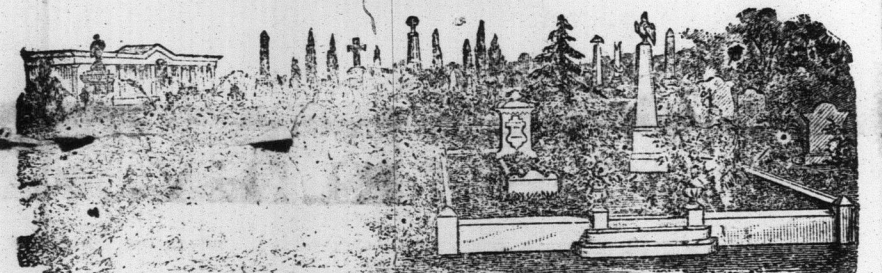
In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SYNOPSIS

Tuesday, April 27th, 1915.

The House met at 3 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Higgins, Mr. Halfyard, Mr. Clift, Mr. Winsor, and Mr. Stone.

Various questions were asked and answered.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. KERR regretted that the Government had not seen fit to give a general statement of the finances of the Colony before going into supply. Our public expenditure was constantly increasing. The Estimates ought to agree more closely with the expenditure, and Supplementary Supply should thus be reduced. There were too many irregular expenditures, too many accounts overdrawn, and there were cases where amounts were transferred improperly from one account to another. Salaries and pensions had been created by the Executive Government which had not been voted in the Estimates. This was objected to every year, and it should not continue. Our gross public debt at present was about \$2,000,000.00. The present Government had contributed greatly to this by their railway expenditure. A general statement covering temporary loans ought to be furnished before expenditure was gone into.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE justified some of the extraordinary expenditures which had been made. For instance, the losses of life in the sealing disaster called for a very large expenditure for attending to the condition of the country's finances. The Estimates were not an emergency payment in any sense; and, together with a small amount for war purposes spent before the September session, it accounted for almost all the extraordinary expenditure objected to. The Government could not foresee the pensions; they were not put in the last year's Estimates, because they were then not applied for. The same applied to the Government analyst and other officials; they were not appointed till after last session, so they could not then be provided for.

Mr. CLIFF thought the explanation a poor one. He emphatically protested against going on with Supply until some general statement had been given as to the condition of the country's finances. The Estimates were said to cover indispensable requirements only, but they were not reduced at all. The Public Service ought to be cut down (he did not refer to Civil Servants' salaries), so as to effect economy. Mr. LLOYD said the Government were proceeding blindly, in spite of warnings. It was useless to go to the London market now for a loan at 4 per cent. Canada had just had to give 4 per cent. on a loan at 9, and yet our Government talked about seeking one at 4 per cent.

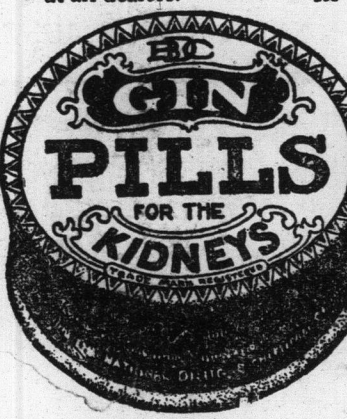
Mr. MORRIS said it had not been the practice in the past always to pass Supply before the financial statement. He, himself, in 1898 had made his Budget Speech simultaneously with the introduction of the Estimates. He also considered that the Government could not raise the proposed loan at 4 per cent. to replace the temporary loan.

Mr. COAKER said that it would mean a considerable delay to the proceedings of the House if the information asked for was not given before the Estimates were taken. Large subsidies were being paid to the Reid-Newfoundland Co. for railway and steamer services, but he considered that the services were inefficiently carried out. The railway tracks were in a rotten condition in some parts, accidents were bound to occur. He objected very strongly to expenditures made on Executive responsibility, as was reported year after year by the Auditor General. Many accounts were overdrawn.

Mr. LLOYD said we had started last year on July 1st with an adverse balance of \$301,000. That was paid out of the Reserve Fund in the Bank of Montreal. On March 31st, this year, the Colony's Exchequer account was overdrawn \$304,000, besides about \$170,000 of overdrafts in other departments. Besides this, there would be debenture interest of half a million owing in June. On this year's running we would be \$800,000 behind. And yet we are asked to vote Estimates equal to last year. The Government were not

A BACKACHE

—with burning, highly colored urine—are sure signs of weak or inflamed kidneys. Gin Pills cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50.—at all dealers.



going to economize. Would they put on extra taxation? The country could not respond to it. That was shown by the poor response to increased duties last year.

The Committee rose at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. LLOYD (continuing) said the Government was not observing due economy. Why did they so unreasonably refuse a statement of existing conditions? Our present bad circumstances were largely due to an Election Budget; the duties then taken off had been replaced by others, which entirely failed to produce what was expected. Yet the Government persisted in their course in spite of repeated warnings, and disregarded economy and legality.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE reiterated that he was prepared to furnish all reasonable information, but he saw no reason to depart from the regular rule of the House. The Opposition had prophesied blue ruin in all directions. One would think that the Colony had not a deficit before, that every other British Colony had not a deficit now. Things would not remain dark forever. The revenue was beginning to look up now. All this talk of ruin was only from an Opposition standpoint.

Mr. MORRIS said we should not talk too much about our troubles at present. But we should take in sail. There was no reason to expect a rise of revenue. The shops had considerable stocks of goods, because trade had been slow.

Mr. CLIFF said we should not talk too much about our troubles at present. But we should take in sail. There was no reason to expect a rise of revenue. The shops had considerable stocks of goods, because trade had been slow. Now, after the war, there would be enormous debts, millions of men deprived of their pay and thrown back upon civilian employment. The world would be hard up. What would happen to our trade if Mediterranean countries went into the war. Was it prudent to go on as usual with all these possibilities ahead of us? We were told that the Colony had, in the past, recovered wonderfully after bad times. But conditions to-day are not what they were then. Why had not the Government put away their surplus instead of spending them. The first charges we had to meet to-day, that we could not reduce, were far bigger than before. But there was about \$1,000,000 of the expenditure that could be reduced, and should we not reduce it now? Besides a great current deficit, we had military expenditure to meet; there were railway contracts, and a variety of other obligations. Under such circumstances we should be very careful. If the Bank of Montreal were to cut off supplies, where would the Government get a loan? Or, what price would they have to pay. He also referred in strong terms to expenditure contrary to the Audit Act. These were quite illegal.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE said the conditions of the country was shown by this. In 1898, the country had only \$8,000,000 in Savings Banks; today, we had \$11,000,000 in banks, and \$11,000,000 in other investments. If the Colony had twenty-five millions saved to-day, and only three millions then, was it not likely that the Colony could recover better to-day from bad times.

Mr. MORRIS, Mr. LLOYD, and Hon. Minister of Finance discussed certain points in the accounts, asked and answered questions, etc.

THE PREMIER produced an estimate which had been prepared by the Auditor General, showing that, in the Auditor General's opinion, the total deficit at June 30th, 1915, would be, at the very worst, \$500,000, instead of \$1,000,000, as estimated by the Opposition. This was the rainy day for which our nest-egg of \$500,000 reserve fund had been laid aside. \$500,000 was not a great deficit in the affairs of a country. Such deficits were no new thing; they had been met before, and the revenue had risen to give surpluses again. The Government, when they came in, in the first place, to meet a deficit of \$100,000 left by the Bond government. Every year after that they had surpluses. Those surpluses they had spent for the people, because they considered that the nest-egg in the Bank was large enough; and so it would have been large enough but for the great war, which no one could foresee. Mr. MORRIS had said conditions were not good for making a recovery as they were in 1898. But to-day the people's earnings were twice what they were in 1898; their savings were seven times as great. The exports and imports were twice as great. We could go forth to-night and

meet the future without any fear; and we could forget the doleful wails of the Opposition, that tended only to frighten our suppliers and our foreign creditors, and to make things harder for the country. Mr. MORRIS had quoted what Mr. Harvey had said in the Upper House. He, the Premier, did not agree with any prediction of bad time. As to what had been said about the Audit Act, exactly the same course had been followed by this government as by every government in the past. There would always be unforeseen emergencies that had to be dealt with; and this had been approved by the House year after year. As to economy, you could not cut down the salaries of civil servants, mostly underpaid already; you could not keep public institutions, like hospitals, and so forth, short of coal and light, you could not reduce subsidies paid under contracts; roads and bridges were underprovided for already. It was not necessary to take any desperate measures as yet.

Mr. LLOYD considered the Auditor General's statement was absolutely wrong, and quoted figures at length.

THE PREMIER pointed out that the total expenditures estimated by the Auditor General precisely agreed with our average annual expenditure, including all the figures which Mr. LLOYD was attempting to add.

Mr. MORRIS said that in certain years there had been no expenditures on Executive responsibility. The practice was a bad one.

The Committee passed a vote, and rose, asking leave to sit again on Thursday.

The House rose till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

(To be Continued.)

Pocket Ammeters

Every owner of a motor engine should have a Pocket Ammeter for testing dry cells. Very often trouble arises from weak batteries. Get an ammeter today. C. E. Russell, Guardian Office, Bay Roberts.

A Kindly Superintendent

A Chicago man with business interests in Missouri tells of an incident at a railway junction therein. He was very hungry, and only two minutes before the departure of his train.

"Sandwich and coffee, Puik!" he said to the counter man. "Haven't time for anything else."

"Easy, friend," said the other. "Take all the time you want. Cast your eye over this bill of fare, and I'll phone the superintendent to hold the train a while."

"Hold the train while I eat?"

"Sure. This is a branch road and there's another train coming or going over it this morning. The superintendent will want you to have a good meal—he owns this lunch room."

British submarines in the Baltic Sea will show Germany what war against mercantile vessels means. The Baltic is the only body of water in the world on which German ships have been able to sail in safety. But the Britons will not sink ships without giving those on board a chance to escape.

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Why will women take chances or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, soreness, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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Don't be left Homeless.

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General Post Office

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Having been advised that mails for the United Kingdom will be despatched by the direct Canadian Service Steamers, sailing every Friday from Halifax or St. John, Mails for Great Britain will be despatched from St. John's by every Monday's Express, closing at the General Post Office Mondays at 4 p.m.

H. J. B. WOODS, Postmaster General

Feb 5, 11

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A Government cable to Canso, Cape Breton, connects with the Commercial Cable Co.'s system to all parts of the world. There is no more efficient telegraphic service in existence.

A ten word message to Canada, exclusive of signature and address, costs from 85 cents to \$1.00.

A ten word message to the United States, exclusive of signature and address, costs from \$1.10 to \$1.20.

To Great Britain, France or Germany—85 cents per word.

Telegrams are transmitted by means of the Wireless Service during the summer season, and all the year round by Steamers equipped with the wireless apparatus, which are due to pass within the radius of the wireless stations at Cape Race and Cape Ray.

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H. J. B. WOODS, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, St. John's, Nfld., Nov., 1914.

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For sums not exceeding \$10 - 5 cts

Over \$10 but not exceeding \$20 - 10 cts

Over \$20 but not exceeding \$50 - 15 cts

Over \$50 but not exceeding \$100 - 20 cts

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Over \$250 but not exceeding \$500 - 30 cts

Over \$500 but not exceeding \$1000 - 35 cts

Over \$1000 but not exceeding \$2500 - 40 cts

Over \$2500 but not exceeding \$5000 - 45 cts

Over \$5000 but not exceeding \$10000 - 50 cts

Maximum amount of a single Order to any of the above countries and at offices in Newfoundland, \$500, but as many may be obtained as the sum of the requirements.

H. J. B. WOODS, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, St. John's, Nfld., Nov., 1914.