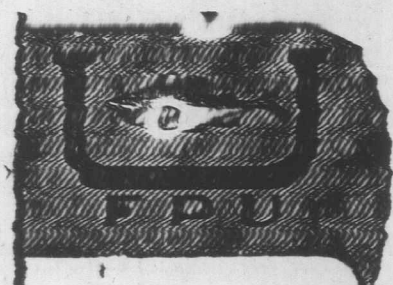


A BARGAIN

150 Sax
Corn Meal
at \$1.85
per sack.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

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.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 7th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

How the Money Goes

BELOW we publish some of the grabs made from the Contingency account last year. Burns & Burridge received \$530.00 as fees on account Labrador Boundary Question. Alfred Birdsell, damages \$165; F. C. Brien, services \$200; R. Power, services \$200; Dr. Blandin, \$100 for a house destroyed; News Paper advertising abroad, no less a sum than \$5062, while the government had to pay tea, sugar, flour, butter, kerosene oil and grab \$1,000,000 extra from the fishermen in order to keep the Colony running. Yet \$5,000 was spent last year in advertising abroad.

Mr. Cashin took a trip abroad last year for some purpose not known, and was paid \$1300 for his trip, enough to give 26 old-age fishermen \$50 each. Cab fees only, amounted to \$70, who was driven about at public expense.

Charlie Emerson got \$412, and the House has not been told why it was paid.

Capt. T. Fitzpatrick \$100. Yet he is drawing something like \$1,000 as sub-collector at Placentia.

Capt. George Harris was paid \$200 for detaining his vessel.

M. W. Furlong \$750 for what what. Supposed to be our legal services. What legal services?

Lloyd's Commissioner \$1330.00 why and for what?

P. T. McGrath \$600 for services. What services?

S. H. Parsons \$250 for photos. What in the name of common sense was done for the \$250. There must be enough photos to reach all over Newfoundland for this \$250. What became of the photos?

Capt. Penny, Magistrate, Labrador, \$500. Even Dr. Grenfell had a little pick of \$200. Warrick Smith \$200, for what? Willie Warren \$750, for what?

The Premier stated it was for expenses incurred in going to the King's coronation. How comes it that Mr. Warren waited until 1914 to present his bill. Did he fear the effect such a grab would have on the electors of Port de Grave if he had asked for payment prior to the election?

The information in reference to those payments being very vague, Mr. Coaker, yesterday, gave notice that he would to-day ask the Minister of Finance & Customs to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing what services have been rendered in return for the following payments:—

Burns & Burridge, law fees \$ 330.50
Alfred Birdsell, damages .. 165.20
F. C. Brien, services .. 200.00
Board of Works, expenses, R. Power .. 220.00
Louis Baffett, services .. 18.60
Naomi Blandin, horse destroyed .. 100.00
Canada Newspaper Advertis- ing .. 1218.02
Hon. M. P. Cashin, expenses 1300.00
(Where?)

R. D. Curtis, hire of room .. 50.00
Alfred Churchill, expenses .. 48.00
Crosbie Hotel, expenses .. 24.84
Robert Dunn, \$40, John Davis, \$30, cab fees .. 70.00
Professor Dunstan, expenses 487.50
Easter Press Association .. 100.12
Francis Edwards, sundries .. 219.71
Hon. C. H. Emerson, expenses 42.00
Financial News, advertising .. 1901.73
Field Newspaper, advertising 655.05

Morris Government Has Spent Nearly \$1,000,000

On Executive Responsibility, and Not Authorized by the House, and in Violation of Constitutional Rights—Mr. Morine Proposes Address to His Excellency the Governor

YESTERDAY the House debated an address to His Excellency the Governor, in relation to breaches of the Audit Act. The address was proposed by Mr. Morine and seconded by Mr. Kent, and the debate occupied over two hours of the afternoon's sitting. It was voted for by all the Opposition Party and all the Government Party voted against it. The speeches made will prove interesting when published later on.

The following statement shows to what extent the Audit Act has been outraged since it became law. It came into force in 1898-9.

Year	Section 33 (b) Audit Act (1)	Loans not allowed overruns covered by on Legislative votes. Loan Act. (2)	Loans not allowed overruns covered by on Legislative votes. Loan Act. (3)
1898-1899	\$ 3,269.09		
1899-1900	2,404.24	\$ 2,241.11	
1900-1901	69,427.35	13,250.70	
1901-1902			
1902-1903	36,537.44	49,848.06	
1903-1904	59,270.72	10,794.00	
1904-1905	45,935.18	94,455.22	
1905-1906	1,550.05	29,039.53	
1906-1907		27,833.83	
1907-1908		42,166.11	32,000.00
1908-1909	14,997.73	85,427.63	96,426.18
1909-1910	10,000.00	38,845.78	*150,000.00
1910-1911	43,448.85	73,658.84	
1911-1912	7,711.84	84,906.77	
1912-1913	54,175.25	126,630.50	
1913 to Feb. 28, '15	29,023.09	74,797.19	**87,200.50

The present Government spent \$405,000 on Executive responsibility since it secured power in 1909. It also spent \$333,000 as loans not covered by acts of Parliament and \$160,000 under Sec. 33 of the Audit Act—or nearly \$900,000.

It was time something was done to stop this outrage against the laws of the land and the doubt to the Governor will no doubt have that effect, even though it was defeated by the Grabs.

The address is as follows: May it please Your Excellency: The House of Assembly desires to draw to your attention to the practice of expending large sums of public money upon what is called Executive Responsibility.

for purposes not provided for by the Legislature, and not coming within the provisions of Sec. 33 of the Audit Act.

The House respectfully protests that these expenditures are in violation of the spirit and letter of the Statute law of the Colony, and subversive of the Constitutional rights of this House to institute all aids and supplies to Your Excellency, and that it tends to wastefulness in the public expenditure, wherefore Your Excellency is respectfully but urgently requested to withhold your assent hereafter to all expenditure not authorized by the Legislature except such as fairly and properly fall within Sec. 33 of the Audit Act.

under the provisions of the Act, and had, therefore, been illegal or improper on the part of all concerned, from the Governor down. Not only was it illegal, but it was a case of conspiring against the spirit of the Act, and nothing could better illustrate it than the fact that the greater part of this expenditure had been during election years, ranging from nothing in 1898 up to 1912-13 when \$127,000.00 was spent for no cause whatever unless political expediency.

Mr. Morine contended that pretty well all this expenditure was political, corrupt and illegal, the people being begging and salaries were increased which were not cases of emergency or unforeseen circumstances, but matters that could have been attended to, most of them at all events, when the Estimates were being prepared.

With regard to His Excellency the Governor, he had no doubt acted under the advice of his Ministers, and if they were advising him illegally, he (the Governor) should at once dismiss them. There were no constitutional regulations that provided for any other course, and he called on the Governor and Executive Government to seriously consider the matter in connection with future expenditures of a like nature.

The address or resolution was then tabled by Mr. Morine and read by the Clerk of the House.

MR. KENT supported the resolution, emphasizing the fact that the Governor nor anybody else could violate the Audit Act, which provided for necessary expenditure when the House was out of session and when only in cases of emergency and where no votes had been passed by the Legislature. It was not against the present government only, but all governments of the past that the resolution reflected, and if the present Audit Act didn't meet the requirements of the case, then after it.

The evil has been growing year by year, and the Auditor General had been every year pointing out cases of unauthorized expenditure. Now that it was brought to our notice so prominently from recent occurrences, he thought that we ought to act promptly.

He had much pleasure in seconding the motion, and hoped that something would be done in order to present a repetition of illegal expenditure.

THE PRIME MINISTER said that he didn't consider this address should

mean the establishing of an industry not at a Newfoundland port, but at a Canadian port, where free access might be had to the Canadian markets. The further consideration of this monstrous transaction will come before the House next Monday when another struggle will take place over the defects of this infamous contract.

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The Hospital Bill

THE Hospital Bill was considered last night in Committee and it was received favourably by the whole House. The measure provides for a Board of six Governors, who are to have supreme control over Hospital management, and every official employed about the institution. Each head of department is made responsible to the superintendent. Only the Governors can suspend or dismiss any official. Hospital fees must be paid by all patients. Patients who cannot pay must produce certificates from the Relieving Officer, Justice of the Peace, or clergyman, certifying the inability of the patient to pay, when the Commissioner of Charities at St. John's will be called upon to pay the fees of such patients, charging the same to the Charities Grant.

The Bill is likely to prove highly beneficial to the Hospital and remove the friction that unfortunately has existed at that institution for many years. It is another of the good things secured by the F.P.U. Party's incessant endeavour to improve the public institutions.

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Proceedings at the House of Assembly

THURSDAY, May 6, 1915.

When the House met this afternoon **MR. STONE** presented a petition from Sidney's Cove relative to a change being made in connection with the Post Office at that place.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from Wellington Bonaville Bay on the question of a Road Board.

MR. CLIFT presented a petition from Boyd's Cove bearing on Telegraph Service.

The usual Notice of Question formalities were then gone through and then the Order of the Day was announced.

When the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on Supply was being put, **MR. MORINE** said that he had given notice a few days ago of moving—when on the question of Supply—an address to be sent to the Governor relative to the expenditure under Executive Authority and with the permission of the House he laid the matter very clearly before the members. He referred to the Audit Act, Sec. 33 of which defines formalities as to how money may be provided in cases of emergency that may arise. He pointed out that even when the greatest care was taken in preparing the estimates, cases would arise that called for contingent expenditures on Executive Authority and he instanced from figures com-

pared from the records of the House that since 1898 the sum of \$756,000.00 had been spent in this way in connection with services that didn't come under the provisions of the Act, and had, therefore, been illegal or improper on the part of all concerned, from the Governor down. Not only was it illegal, but it was a case of conspiring against the spirit of the Act, and nothing could better illustrate it than the fact that the greater part of this expenditure had been during election years, ranging from nothing in 1898 up to 1912-13 when \$127,000.00 was spent for no cause whatever unless political expediency.

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The address or resolution was then tabled by Mr. Morine and read by the Clerk of the House.

MR. KENT supported the resolution, emphasizing the fact that the Governor nor anybody else could violate the Audit Act, which provided for necessary expenditure when the House was out of session and when only in cases of emergency and where no votes had been passed by the Legislature. It was not against the present government only, but all governments of the past that the resolution reflected, and if the present Audit Act didn't meet the requirements of the case, then after it.

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pass the House because it was a reflection on those who were here now and those who had been here in the past. The Premier argued that all the payments mentioned could have been brought under the provisions of Sec. 33. Sir Edward got rather heated in trying to defend his own government, also posed as the champion of Sir Robert Bond, whom he never expected to be called upon in the House to defend. The Premier ended a rather lame reply by saying: "If you want a discussion on the Audit Act, let us have it, but don't let us cast any aspersions on those not here to defend themselves."

MR. CLIFT was quite in accord with the resolutions in spite of all the Premier had said, because expenditures had been made in the past contrary to the provision of the act. He (Mr. Clift) didn't want any one in this House to defend him in any of his actions of the past, and if during the administration of Sir Robert Bond, money had been spent contrary to the Audit Act, it was no reason that it should be continued. Mr. Clift instanced cases of increased salaries that had been made, and other cases for which provision should have and could have been made in the Estimates, and spoke of section 33 as providing for emergency cases only. He supported the resolution, again, because the time had come when we, as representatives of the people, should be most careful and economical, in considering the question of extension of the Act, and he repeated his previous utterances regarding an expenditure of four million dollars and which we had been asked to vote without having any clear statement as to how we were going to meet our pressing obligations. Under the provisions of the Audit Act if adhered to, there was some protection which we ought to live up to, notwithstanding the practice of any past governments.

DR. LLOYD said that he had already in another debate, expressed his opinion in connection with the Audit Act and how it was applied.

He referred again to the fact of the Auditor General every year pointing out irregularities, and he (Dr. Lloyd) didn't care what government it applied to if it was irregular or illegal expenditure.

The learned member for Trinity scored the Premier for his championship of Sir Robert Bond, stating that he had no doubt whatever but that Sir Robert Bond, if he was now in the House, would heartily support the resolution in spite of the roar of the Premier on the government side when the Premier was speaking and attempting to draw a red herring across the trail.

He (Dr. Lloyd) was a personal friend of Sir Robert Bond's, yet that fact wouldn't justify him in supporting any illegal acts of the Bond government or any other government.

The fact as had been disclosed by the Premier that Sec. 33 of the Audit Act was so wide in its scope, that it might include anything, and everything didn't at all justify the act as being proper, and if the act had been construed in that way by all past governments it was now time to stop it and he strongly supported the resolution.

MR. CASHIN was not a little surprised at the blocking of the government this afternoon, remarking that any layman in the House would conclude that legal fraternity on the opposite side were all straining themselves to give free legal advice.

MR. COAKER said he was sorry he couldn't agree with the Finance Minister, that it was a waste of time, as he (Mr. Coaker) certainly thought it would do a great amount of good. Even if the resolution didn't pass, it would bring the matter forcibly before the Governor and if it prevented the Government of the day from corrupt and wasteful expenditure in future it would be serving a good purpose.

Mr. Coaker referred to Sir Robert Bond whom he didn't think would do anything else than support the resolution if he was in the House. Mr. Coaker supported the resolution in its entirety, and emphasized the fact by stating that he, if ever privileged to be on the Executive of any Government, would never be a party to a violation of Audit Act, and would leave any government that attempted to violate that act which was the Colony's only safeguard against wrongful expenditure.

THE COLONIAL SECTY thought the government had been charged with corrupt practices and wished to be placed on record as stating that the present government had never been guilty of improper practice in expenditure or that he had been a party to it.

MR. JENNINGS played off his own hat, as he said, in his own simple way, that the Audit Act was like a door that was locked but the key was in the lock. The greatest breaches of the act had occurred in election years, and if the government had been guilty of improper acts in the past it had apparently only an example for others to follow. He certainly supported the resolution.

MR. MORINE in closing the debate, said that the Premier had referred to clause 33 as being open to wide construction, or in other words increases of salary could be covered by it. He (Mr. Morine) also said that if it was shown that he (Mr. Morine) had violated the spirit of the act himself that was no reason that it should be continued. The practice was corrupt in fact political corruption was rampant in all governments past and present and even the Premier's speech of this evening was corrupt in principle. Referring to the estimates of 1898, which he had the honor of bringing in, Mr. Morine stated that it was the first time the estimates were correct. The estimates of to-day are entirely misleading, and votes are always increased and then the government come along asking to be indemnified. He didn't charge this government any more than other governments with illegal practice, but the time was ripe for such practice to be ended.