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J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 22nd., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Hopeful Signs

CANON NOEL'S communication to The Daily News, of Saturday's date is timely; and it seems to indicate that our clergymen are beginning to seek larger audiences for their praiseworthy pronouncements than those afforded by the walls of their Church.

It is somewhat significant that within a brief time, we should have two gentlemen of the cloth from the second city advocating more consideration for our Toilers.

Canon Noel pleads for cheaper coal, and illustrates his plea with an extract from The London Mirror which says that an understanding has been effected between the English Board of Trade and the Government whereby the workers shall be enabled to procure fuel at reasonable prices.

It is somewhat strange that this appeal from Canon Noel should appear almost simultaneously with an announcement in the local press that COAL HAS ADVANCED FORTY CENTS PER TON!

We hope that his communication will be read and inwardly digested by the coal barons of this city who seem to be ever on the alert to ADVANCE the price of commodities which may be termed the NECESSARIES of existence.

Fortunately, owing to the summer season demanding less fuel, there will be no great hardship for the present; but the additional FORTY CENTS would provide something else that would be useful in the Toiler's home.

We would like to see our Clergymen who by education and position are capable of discussing public questions of moment, to express their views more frequently. We have most capable men in our midst, in all denominations—men whose views were always worth while; but they seem chary of giving expression to their views on public questions.

Our Clergymen are the recognized leaders of our people; and there is, perhaps, no country in the world, where they are so highly respected as in Newfoundland. And we may add, that there is hardly any other section of the Master's Vinyard where clergymen are so self-sacrificing and so interested in the welfare of their charges.

Most of them are men with small incomes; many of them have no fixed stipends; but they are always ready to contribute of

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

Five years ago he (COAKER) organised the Fishermen's Protective Union at Herring Neck, with a membership of less than a score; a couple of weeks ago the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. which met in St. John's was attended by almost Two Hundred Delegates, representing close on Twenty Thousand Fishermen. There are Union Councils in two hundred of our harbors and Union Cash Stores in forty of these.

Gentility is not of necessity associated with idleness; it is the attribute of all true men whether in the fishing boat or the drawing room. The Union aims to teach its members this great lesson. It will be satisfied if it can make the Toilers unsatisfied with themselves until they have asserted themselves as competitors of the honest, the industrious, the honorable of all life.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

their humble means to every appealing cause.

We hope the good Canon's words will not fall on deaf ears:

"For men must work and women must weep.

And there's little to earn and many to keep;

Though the harbor bar be moaning."

Changes In Notre Dame Bay

MR. JENNINGS and the other representatives for Twilfingate very forcibly urged the Government during the past session of the Legislature to rearrange the Notre Dame Bay mail service, and succeeded in securing an adjustment in the old arrangements that will prove very beneficial to some of the smaller settlements in the district.

The changes agreed on will enable Boyd's Cove, Farmer's Arm, Comfort Cove and Scissors Cove to receive a weekly visit from the Clyde, while Point Leamington and Burying Place will receive a weekly visit from the Home. Consequently six additional ports of call have been added to the list, while none of the usual ports of call will suffer to any extent.

Instead of Beaver Cove receiving two weekly trips from the Clyde one will be cancelled and Boyd's Cove will be visited once weekly instead. One trip weekly will be given to Botwood, while Scissors Cove will be visited once weekly instead of the second trip weekly to Botwood.

Exploits, which received two trips weekly from the Clyde, will receive but one; Comfort Cove and Farmer's Arm will receive a visit weekly in lieu of the second weekly visit to Exploits.

The people residing at the new ports of call have petitioned for this favor many years and the intense attention of the F.P.U. to local matters have at last succeeded in securing a square deal for those hitherto neglected settlements.

Let us hope that this new arrangement will greatly aid in developing traffic at those settlements and stimulating the residents to even greater efforts in the way of expansion and progress in the future.

To re-arrange a Bay Service in such a manner as to add six new ports of call and still retain all the old ports of call is indeed a proof of the "signs of the times" and the growing influence of local representatives and the power of the F.P.U. to benefit the people.

The members of the district are not unmindful of the powerful support given by the Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary, in connection with this matter, and are also thankful to the Reid Nfld. Co. for their readiness to meet the wishes of the representatives of the district.

We feel sure that Captains Knee and Harbin will endeavour to do all in their power to carry out the arrangements satisfactory, and that the people will not fail to assist them in every reasonable way to perform their exacting duties under the new arrangement.

A Word To the Restless!

ONE of the intellectual giants of the 19th century wrote (we quote from memory): "Age after age goes by, and still the youth rushes forth again and again with his young ambition, and his energy, and his turbulent appetites, educated! yet untaught; with powers sharpened, but unenlightened and untrained—goes forth into the world, ardent, self-willed, RECKLESS, headstrong, INEXPERIENCED, to fall into the hands of those who seek his ruin."

What a sad picture! How many of our young people thus leave school, intellectual athletes, but crippled in nobler powers—moral DWARFS and Weaklings? Countless mothers weep over blighted hopes and unrealized dreams, never to see mourning turned into joy over the prodigals' return. The reason is evident. The hopefuls are only half educated; for Education is harmonious, symmetrical development and expansion of the latest powers and faculties of the WHOLE man.

Everywhere there rings the cry:—"Give us men, TRUE MEN. Everywhere we read:

"Wanted! Men!
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not power with gracious smiles,
Not even the potent pen;
Wanted! Men!"

Everywhere in clear and blazing letters over the gateways to fame, to honor, to success, to social service; on the signposts at the critical crossings in life's journey that lead to the haven of worth:—"Wanted a Man!"

What must the man be? What is it to be a man?

To be a man is first and foremost, to think for oneself, to love truth, to FIGHT FOR TRUTH. The true man has convictions; and he is willing, if need be, to die for them. To be a man is to be the obedient servant of duty. To be a man is to conquer doubt and timidity—twin brothers of failure. To be a man is to march on, eyes front, where HONOR calls.

The true man holds his head high under the WORLD'S sarcasm and contempt. The true man is strong and just. He will not bend the knee to Baal, to the IDOLS of worldly success, of PLEASURE and WEALTH, high enthroned in the gaudy niches of fame by the unthinking multitude.

He is a source of courage, of inspiration to all around him, a TOWER of strength in danger's hour, a TRUMPET VOICE to nerve the faltering and the faint hearted to DARE and DO. When others waver or fall out (Attention! Daily Star!) or GO OVER TO THE FOE FOR A HANDFUL OF SILVER or a ribbon to STICK IN THEIR COAT, he stands

***** lie a stately pine
Set in a cataract on an Island crag
When storm is on the heights,
and right and left
Suck'd from the dark heart of
the long hills roll
The torrents, dash'd to the vale."

WHO DRAFTED THE NEW REID DEAL RESOLUTIONS?

Cross Firing in the House on April 23rd Revealed the Fact That Reid's Solicitor, Martin W. Furlong, Drafted These Resolutions Which is an Outrage on the People of Newfoundland

MR. MORINE—Perhaps the Premier will tell me without the formality of asking a question, whether the Government has been represented in the drafting of the Agreement by legal Counsel, and if so, by whom? I understand that the negotiations were with the Premier and Council, but I mean the legal work of criticizing and examining the formal agreement. Who was acting for the Government?

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—I do not know that anyone was acting. We had several drafts before the Council, and at each meeting the Attorney General and other lawyers who are members of the Council, and changes were made from time to time by the Council.

MR. MORINE—You say you had several drafts before the Council. Who prepared them?

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—The first draft came from the promoters, through their Solicitor, Mr. Furlong, who handed it to me. There is practically no resemblance whatever between that and the Bill in the form it has now reached. No one has been attending to it specially, except the Attorney-General and myself.

MR. MORINE—In getting it into shape, would it not be necessary for changes to be made from time to time in the language, as you were altering and re-drafting it. That, I presume, would be made by yourself.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—Largely by myself and others at the Council meetings.

MR. MORINE—Nobody has had it definitely before him to pass on it in detail.

What Comenius said of certain schools, centuries ago, may be said of the common schools which foist upon our children the syllabus of the C.H.E.—

"They are the slaughter houses of minds, places where hatred of books and literature is contracted, where many years are spent in learning what might be acquired in one, where what ought to be poured in gently is violently forced in, and BEATEN in; where what ought to be put clearly and perspicuously is presented in a confused and intricate way, as if it were a collection of puzzles, places where minds are fed on WORDS."

The portals of the C.H.E. should be closed for it is an Educational failure.

Will Morris Act?

THE Premier promised the House that he would immediately appoint Governors for the Hospital and a Commission to Investigate Postal-Telegraph affairs, yet the House has been closed going on three weeks and the Premier's promise is still unfulfilled.

Not a moment more should be lost in carrying out the two promises, for both matters are of considerable importance to the public.

Matters, at the Post Office are growing worse daily and there should be no delay in appointing a new Postmaster General. Things are far from satisfactory at the Hospital and the old troubles still live a lingering death.

The new P.M.G. will only hold the job two years for the incoming government will have the Postal-Telegraph Department represented in the House by the Postmaster General, which condition should have been enforced years ago.

To tack the responsibility of that department onto the shoulders of the Colonial Secretary is nothing short of an outrage, and the matter must be adjusted pro-

perly as soon as a new government takes charge.

Nothing further has been done in the matter of the shortage in the Registration Department in reference to the \$180 shortage in the accounts of Jordan Milley's brother-in-law, who was allowed to get off by payment of a cheque signed by Jordan Milley for half the amount and a promise of monthly payments of the balance.

Had March been some friendless boy or son of a fisherman he would have been charged with stealing the \$180 and tried, but being related to a Graball thrice defeated candidate his crime became a virtue in the eyes of the Colonial Secretary. Such is Graballism!

How eagerly the people are waiting its day of final doom.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—The Attorney General and myself have had several meetings, but not in the sense of having it referred to us.

MR. MORINE—Referring to the Resolutions which have been brought in here: are these the wish of the Solicitor of the House, or the wish of the Attorney-General or others?

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—The Attorney General and myself had the drafting of the present Resolutions. We went over the various precedents as found in a number of similar bills; then we agreed on the form and the Attorney-General gave instructions to the Solicitor of the House to draw the Resolutions in harmony with what had been agreed on.

MR. MORINE—Then they come from him?

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—The Attorney General and myself went over the precedents a number of Acts and Resolutions of this kind previously passed. Then we agreed on the form and that was submitted by the Attorney General to the Solicitor to the House.

MR. MORINE—Then the drafting was actually done by you and the Attorney-General.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—The final draft was done by the Solicitor of the House. When the proof came back it was sent to the Attorney-General.

MR. MORINE—After the Solicitor was through with you, approved of it?

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—Yes, the Attorney-General and myself went over it and approved of it.

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Midst the Noise of Battle F.P.U. Remembered

The following was written by a Naval Reservist belonging to Hillview, T.B. He is now serving on H.M.S. "Patricia."

Dear Sister,—It is a pleasure to me to be able to write and tell you that I am alive. This is Sunday and we are in Glasgow. We came in from sea this morning. It is a beautiful day. It hasn't been cold enough for the whole winter to wear a pair of mitts. We are having a fine time on the ships. You said you would like a picture of our ship. Well, I shall try to get one painted for you.

I hear that fish is going to fetch a good price this Fall. Hope you will have a good voyage. I hope to catch a few more fish in Terra Nova yet.

You will see me home again as soon as the war is over and I will bring my little Irish girl home with me.

I haven't forgotten the F.P.U. and wish it and its worthy President all the success they so justly deserve.

Your loving brother,

THE OPPOSITION DEMAND FOR FULLER INFORMATION REGARDING FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COLONY WAS REFUSED BY CASHIN

Opposition Insisted so Strongly that Cashin Was Compelled to Give In and the Premier Subsequently Gave the Information Requested--The Official Report Below is But a Glimpse of What Transpired on This Occasion--It Will Suffice to Enable Our Readers to Form an Opinion as to What a Hard Fight the Opposition Put Up During The Past Session

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is much for me to add to the explanation I gave when introducing the Estimates on Monday last. If there is any information necessary as we pass the votes I shall be glad to give it to the committee.

MR. MORINE—Mr. Chairman, when the motion for supply was made two or three days ago I drew the attention of the Minister to what thought would be a very proper practice, that in view of the financial situation he should depart from the usual practice of making his Budget Speech when going into ways and means. He could of course defer any explanation as to how he proposed raising the money until he went into ways and means. It is common knowledge the financial situation of the Colony is extremely grave. The deficit last year approached \$300,000, and a very large deficit may be expected this year, so that the total of the two years will probably approach very closely to a million dollars in addition to which there is a large war expenditure that will probably go into another million in the course of the twelve months.

Of course we understand this is merely a loan from the British Government and we are only assuming the interest upon it. There are in addition large outstanding obligations amounting to a good many millions of dollars and upon which the temporary loan made some time ago has to be provided for. Now under these circumstances it is clear that the financial situation is extraordinary and a departure from the practice formerly adopted ought to be made. The usual way is first to go into Supply and then later into Ways and Means, but this procedure is upon the assumption that conditions of affairs are normal and that ordinary provision only have to be made that the changes in Supply are only for administrative purposes and the change in Revenue are likely to be small and consequently there is never much trouble in going into the question of Supply, before you have any general statement. But it appears to me that we have got into the condition when we have to consider some such action as was taken in the winter of 1895 when a cut had to be made in every branch of the service. It may be on the other hand that the government will be able to submit financial proposals that can meet the situation, but we ought to have some outline before we are asked to pass these Estimates. So far as we have them before us, they embrace large sums spent last year and to be spent this year and we have not been given any information as to how they are to be provided for. It is clear that they must be provided for by abnormal legislation by large increases of taxation, and by large borrowings looking forward to an improvement in our affairs. Before we vote these supplies we have the right to know whether we shall approach the solution of the problem by a broad cut of expenditure by additional system, or by trying borrowing money. Now for these reasons I respectfully throw out the suggestion and I hope it will be accepted by the Government, that instead of proceeding with supply we should adjourn it until the Minister of Finance is able to make a broad financial statement of the expenditure up to the end of the year, and how he proposes proceeding the coming year. Then we will be able to consider these votes as they come before us. As far as I can see the Estimates are made up on the old model. There seems to be a decided out in fact some of them seem to be made up of over expenditure in a way that is grown to common and a bill of indemnity is now sought for them. I hope he will take the suggestion in good part and not refuse it simply because it comes from this side of the House.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I regret that I cannot see eye to eye with the hon. gentleman. The course that we have pursued is the usual one. All financial statements necessary have been tabled before the Estimates were brought down and any information asked for by hon. members has been given to them. In his remarks he seemed to foreshadow that certain unusual things are going to happen and he asks that we tell the House what these are. I do not know that anything unusual is going to happen. I do not know why we should come down with the Estimates and until we come with the Budget Speech. There is no reason for it whatever.

I remember that in 1898 when the member was Finance Minister, he did not lay on the table of this House the financial statement before Supply had been considered by the Committee.

The financial statements asked for will be tabled in due course and at the proper time, and I see no reason why the usual custom should be departed from during this particular session.

MR. MORINE—I ask for those documents simply because the conditions this year are entirely different to any previous period. We are faced with a large deficit and in all probability the coming year for which we are now providing will see a much larger one. I did not make any such statement as attributed to me by the hon. member at the time I brought down the railway contract in 1898 to the House, giving as a reason that it was necessary to pass it as the Colony was on the verge of bankruptcy. This charge has repeatedly been made against me, but I made no such statement at that time. Then, and now, the Colony was passing through a critical period having to face a large deficit and the outlook was anything but bright and encouraging. I think I have a pretty fair idea of the financial condition of the country, and the necessity for the Finance Minister to make provision for the deficit and for the civil service by way of adopting drastic measures or meeting a shortage by means of a loan. Owing to the abnormal and unusual conditions existing this House should be in possession of the financial statements asked for before voting for the estimates of the entire Civil Service.

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(Continued on page 5.)