

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.)

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 1, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A.N.D. Co.'s Petition

WHETHER the new Reid Deal resolutions, at present receiving the attention of the assembly, are deliberately designed with intent to curtail all Newfoundland, and to drive all its industries into the net of one big unscrupulous corporation, or whether it is the result of stupidity on the part of those responsible for the outrageous wording of the contract, the net result would be the same, the jeopardizing of every struggling industry in the country.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company have seen with much concern that the new deal, if carried into effect, is going to place them in the position of vassals at will of the grasping corporation, that it tends to establish, and are therefore petitioning the House of Assembly on the subject.

The A. N. D. Co. are well advised in their attitude, and their prayer to the House is the expression of a concern whose interests are menaced. We can hardly think that the A. N. D. Co. are driven to this attitude by ungrounded fear or hysteria. It seems quite plain on the other hand that they clearly see a danger to their interests. The London shareholders of the concern may be able to bring force enough to bear on the matter as to compel its modification or complete shelving.

An attempt is being made in these resolutions, not only to rob Newfoundland of her material wealth, but also at the same time to assassinate her honor, and to drag her name in the dust. We are in honor bound to respect our undertakings with the A. N. D. Co., and it is inconceivable that any man calling himself a Newfoundlander, could for any consideration rob his own native land and foul her fair name.

We publish to-day the petition of the A. N. D. Co., so that our readers may see for themselves whether the arguments adopted by the Government are based upon solid facts or fiction.

Since writing the above we are advised of numerous other concerns who are taking active steps to prevent the passing of the Reid Deal. The names of the concerns are also to be found in these pages.

Union Trading Co.

During the past week loads of supplies have been shipped to several Union stores by schooner by the Trading Co. Schooners have been loaded with supplies for Catalina, Port Rexton, Winterton, Bay de Verde, Keels, Newtown, Cat Harbor, and Nipper's Hr.

A new Union store has been opened at Bay de Verde which will be in charge of Friend Ed. Walsh, a resident of Bay de Verde, who has been working for the Trading Co. during the past two years.

The new store at Port de Grave has been completed, which is a credit to the Local Council at that place and especially creditable to the Chairman, Friend John Muford. At Newtown the new Union store is nearing completion. Champney's new Union store will shortly be ready for supplies.

The Trading Co. has 100 men employed at North-West Arm, Green

Bay, and at Westport, White Bay, preparing pit props for shipment. The people of these places will have some \$15,000 distributed amongst them on account of this project.

Another new Union premises is being prepared at the North End portion of Change Islands, and will be in operation within a few weeks. This will be the second Union store for Change Islands, the other being situated at Main Tickle.

Fogo store will again be operated the coming season. The Trading Co. is now operating its business at Joe Batt's Arm at the premises purchased from Mr. H. J. Earle. The dwelling house on the premises which was occupied by Earle's agent and which was included in the Trading Co's purchase, has been sold to the Church of England Synod, to be used as a parsonage, as the Trading Co. don't believe in keeping up dwelling houses for its clerks and agents, as has been the custom of other business firms.

At Tilling Hr. the Union store will be operated the coming season. Mr. Dan. Devine of King's Cove, will be the clerk in charge at Tilling.

The new store at Lewisporte is rapidly being completed, and it is likely to be in operation within a month or six weeks.

Our Reply To Gov't. Arguments

UNDER the heading "For the Contract," the Herald presented, on Thursday, what it termed "The Government's Views," on the Products Contract. The criticism of these views will be profitable.

First, to Mr. Kent's objection that the company should not be formed under the general Companies' Act, but specially chartered by Act, the Herald replies that the Harmsworth example has been followed. The answer is twofold. Morris was Minister of Justice then, made the bad contract he seeks to follow, but has gone much further on an evil course.

Second. The Herald says: "All the land in the Humber area and all the water power on the Humber River and tributaries which are transferred already belong to the Reid Co., and the legislature merely confirms these transfers." This is wholly false. The legislature is asked to transfer all the Reid Co. and others do not have, and is not asked to confirm the Reid transfer. The Reid Co. is protecting itself by controlling the Products Co., but other holders of timber land and water powers are being sacrificed.

The Penn Nfld. Co. for instance holds a water power on Junction Brook. So does the Reid Co. The contract enables the Products Co. to "divert, stop or dam up any stream, lake or water course, and with this power the Products Co. can destroy the Penn Co's water power, and render their lands valueless. The Penn Co. would have to accept what might be awarded as damages by a board of arbitrators on which the Penn Co. would have only one arbitrator. All other private holders are placed in a similar position.

Third, "With regard to the East Coast, the Company gets no rights whatever," says the Herald. This is a very gross falsehood. If the Company procures "any" water power on the East Coast, it gets automatically every right over the Gander and Exploits waters which it can exercise over the Humber areas, which, as already shown, are simply destructive of all private rights of property. The Company gets the privilege or option for twenty-one years to put itself in position to exercise these powers, so that for a generation a calamity will be impending over the whole of the East Coast section. The Company's freedom from taxation is to apply on the East Coast as well as elsewhere. On this Coast the Company gets no expropriation rights, but it may submerge, and destroy private property of all kinds, and pay only what an arbitration board under its control may give.

Fourth. The Herald says that "it is a strained interpretation of the contract," to say that it gives the Company "paramount rights as against those carrying on industries in competition with the Company." The clear answer is this: Sec. 1 gives paramount power to divert, stop or dam up streams. Secs. 6 and 7 give the Company freedom from the taxation which others pay or may pay. Sec. 10 gives the Company power to expropriate the property of their competitors, a power the latter do not have. Sec. 15 subjects competitors to a board of arbitration in which their interests may be unfairly represented.

Finally, Sec. 20 says that the competitors shall only exercise common public rights so long as they do not interfere with or prejudice the Company. "In and about the business of the Company." It can do any kind of business in any part of the Island. It may spend that amount by merely buying the Reid lands for paid up stock in the Company itself. It is not difficult to imagine a motive for doing so.

Mr. Coaker asked why Constable Cramm had not been permitted to come on here from Lewisporte to attend to the prosecution as the charge had been made in Constable Cramm's name. He said the prosecution never intended to do anything but bluff the matter and cod the public into a belief that the men accused had

the difference. Not a clause in the contract enforces upon the Company the duty of spending money on the Humber areas. The Company is bound to spend \$5,000,000 in five years "within the Island of Newfoundland," "in and about the business of the Company." It can do any kind of business in any part of the Island. It may spend that amount by merely buying the Reid lands for paid up stock in the Company itself. It is not difficult to imagine a motive for doing so.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Mr. Coaker Objects to Several Votes and Asks for Changes At the Police Court

Challenges the Government to Deny That the Piercy Case Was Not Bluff, and Offered to Produce Evidence to Show That Foxes Were Bought With the Knowledge being Taken in Close Season--Dr. Lloyd Exposes the Infamous Contents of New Reid Deal

FRIDAY, April 30th., 1915.

House met at 3.25 p.m.
COLONIAL SECRETARY tabled report of International Grenfell Association.

MR. STONE presented a petition from New Melbourne, requesting \$100.00 for road improvement.

MR. MORINE tabled questions relating to water powers and timber limits in the Humbermouth area.

MR. CLIFF presented a petition from the Anglo Newfoundland Development Co. with regard to the Newfoundland Products Corporation contract now before the House and which he asked the clerk of the House to read. On this being done Mr. Cliff briefly referred to the rights presently held by the Grand Falls people in connection with certain water powers they now have, and asked for the serious consideration of the matter by the Government before proceeding further with the new contract. The petition appears elsewhere in this issue.

MR. MORINE presented a similar petition from Bishop's Falls, and also intimated that he had received instructions from various companies as to Timber Limits in the Humber and Gander areas that would be affected by this new deal.

The petitions were referred to "Committee of the Whole."

The usual Notice of Questions on the Order Paper was then gone through, and came the Order of the Day.

The estimates were taken up between the hours of 4 and 5.45, when several votes were severely criticised by the Opposition members.

Mr. Coaker took a foremost part in objecting to several votes. He first objected to the appointment of Mr. M. A. Devine as Clerk of the Peace, a position usually filled by a lawyer. He pointed out that should Judge Knight ask for leave of absence or become ill, that Mr. Devine would become the magistrate for St. John's, and as such simply do as the Minister of Justice ordered, as he knew nothing about law, and would therefore be bulldozed by the legal members pleading before that Court. He suggested transferring Mr. Devine to the Money Order Department of the Post Office and appointing Mr. McCarthy to the position as Clerk of the Peace, as the Money Order Office was no place for a lawyer and the Police Court was no place for a layman as a Magistrate.

Mr. Morine supported Mr. Coaker's contention and the Premier also had something to say upon the matter.

Mr. Coaker protested against the appointment of a Sub-Collector at Fogo, which was done last summer when Mr. Stone resigned; the position should have been given to the Magistrate when some \$600 might have been saved and Mr. Cook given a salary worthy of the position he held.

Mr. Stone asked what the Government intended doing about removing Mr. Somerton from Trinity in accordance with the people's request.

Mr. Coaker asked why Constable Cramm had not been permitted to come on here from Lewisporte to attend to the prosecution as the charge had been made in Constable Cramm's name. He said the prosecution never intended to do anything but bluff the matter and cod the public into a belief that the men accused had

been tried and acquitted, which was making a laughing stock of the dignity of the law and the people would lose respect for it and for those responsible for its maintenance. Not a word was uttered in reply. It was received in silence, as the statement was the other day in respect to a Minister of the Crown who Mr. Morine stated would be inside of four stone walls if he had his deserts.

Mr. Coaker's challenge was not taken up because those concerned knew he could make his words good. Seldom was such a charge made and had any reply been made it would no doubt result in a demand for another commission of enquiry.

Mr. Coaker also protested against the allowance made for Magistrates' expenses of \$5 per day and asked that it be reduced to \$3 per day, when some of them would not be so anxious to take so many picnics.

Mr. Kent asked that some consideration be given to the pay of Constables.

The Premier said it was under consideration.

Mr. Coaker supported Mr. Kent's request and asked that money thrown away for advertising in all sorts of papers and annuals could be saved and added to the pay of the common policeman in St. John's who had to endure much and work long hours for little pay--much less than that paid a laborer on the wharves at St. John's.

Mr. Coaker asked that the vote for Penitentiary be deferred until we had the report of the Special Committee now enquiring into the condition of that institution.

An interesting debate was started by Mr. Kent concerning the outrageous manner in which the debates were published.

Mr. Morine followed, suggesting that Upperwriting machines and a few typists be secured to aid the reporters who should be asked to finish up the speeches before leaving the building every day.

Mr. Coaker supported the proposal to improve the facilities for reporting speeches and asked the Government to put Mr. Morine's proposal in operation and to arrange with the papers to publish the debates at least within ten days after being delivered. He thought it was wasting money to publish as at present, and suggested that one paper publish one day's speeches, and the other publishing the speeches of the day following instead of the ridiculous custom now prevailing of one paper copying what the other had published the previous day. If this was done the speeches would all be published immediately and be interesting to the public.

The Committee then rose and reported progress and will sit again on Monday.

Mr. Targett protested against the Magistrate for the South Side of Trinity Bay residing at Broad Cove, C.B. He said the Magistrate had always resided at Old Perlican, which was central for the jurisdiction. The people from Winterton, Hant's Hr., Sibley's Cove, New Melbourne and other places had to locate a magistrate in Conception Bay. He asked the Government to place the Magistrate at Old Perlican which would satisfy the Trinity Bay people.

Mr. Coaker strongly supported Mr. Targett's protest and showed that the whole South Side of Trin-

Expenditure of \$200 Grant by Edward Woolfreys, Black Island, Exploits Bay

Returns of Expenditure of \$200 Allocated to Edward Woolfreys of Black Island, in the District of Twillingate

William Snow	\$ 71.00
Hire motor boat for Inspection C.W.	3.00
Martin Heniphant	20.00
Edward Woolfreys	7.00
Stan King, landing logs	2.50
Lewis Baker, do	2.50
John Healey, contract	3.00
Pat Healey	2.50
John Healey and Lewis Baker	30.00
John Healey, contract	2.00
Lewis Harris	35.00
Use of motor boat, C. Woolfreys	1.50
Stan King, Lewis Baker, Pat Healey, Commission	10.00
Ed. Woolfreys, do	10.00
Total	\$200.00

Signed underneath the following: I hereby certify that the work for which the foregoing is the payment was satisfactorily performed under my supervision.

EDWARD WOOLFREYS.

Certified that this return is correct and good value has been received for the money expended.

JOSHUA BAKER.

Copies of Vouchers

Black Isl., Aug. 5, 1914.

Received from Wm. Snow—
150 wharf logs, at 30c. \$ 45.00
6 beams, at \$2.00. 12.00
2 beams, at \$4.00. 8.00

Freight..... 6.00
Total..... \$ 71.00

Sept. 1, 1914.

Bought of Ed. Woolfreys—
For Public Wharf,
500 pickets, at \$1.00. \$ 5.00
50 spikes..... 2.50
Total..... \$ 7.50

Received payment, Ed. Woolfreys, Com.

Black Isl., Aug. 18, 1914.

Hire for Motor Boat—
Martin Heniphant, for bringing wharf logs from Bay, 4 trips, at \$5.00 each..... \$ 20.00

Paid Aug. 30th.

Signed C. W.

Black Isl. Tickle where this wharf was supposed to have been built is a very small settlement. The \$200.00 is said to have been spent in material, &c. The probability is that the timber will lie and rot unless some further steps are taken. It is unreasonable that another large allocation be made to complete the wharf when places of ten times the population are overlooked and neglected.

If the sum allocated had been properly spent, a wharf quite sufficient for the needs of the place could have been built. It is not likely ever to be a place of call for any steamer.

It is up to the residents of the place to say if these returns as published are a correct account of the expenditure.

ity Bay had to depend upon Conception Bay magistrates. The Brigus magistrate administered the law in the bottom of the Bay; the Hr. Grace magistrate had jurisdiction over places as far down as Heart's Content, and the magistrate residing at Broad Cove, C.B., had jurisdiction from New Perlican to Grate's Cove. The magistrate residing at Broad Cove did not even live in his jurisdiction, for Broad Cove was included in the jurisdiction of the Carbonar magistrate.

Mr. Coaker hoped next year the Minister of Justice would hold a seat in the House and be present to discuss these matters which at present no person on the Government side knew anything about or could discuss, as it was impossible for the Premier to know everything.

The Shrapnel from the Union Party yesterday was fired so quickly and so effectively that the Government were completely routed and nothing worth calling a defence was put up.

The estimates will be hotly contested, as thousands of dollars might be cut off if the Government desired to economize.

The New Reid Deal was then taken up by the Committee of the Whole House when Dr. Lloyd delivered a very excellent speech, occupying 45 minutes. He will continue his remarks on Monday. The learned member for Trinity, started in by emphasizing the points raised by the Opposition when the Committee rose on Wednesday night. He wanted to make it clear, however, that he was not treating the matter as a Party question, and was prepared to support a fair measure for the development of industry. For the past quarter of a century we had been giving away concessions to try and get developments and the time has come for us to pause and consider what it all meant.

In alluding to the desire of all to foster everything that meant development he drew attention to the promoters of this contract now before us and what were their intentions. The directors, who are they? The Reid Brothers. Well, he didn't condemn the project because of the Reid Bros. He (Dr. Lloyd) also recognised the fact that the Reids had now control of very considerable portions of land and water in this colony, and in connection with which very little had been done by them in the way of development, still, he didn't ask for the rejection of the present scheme because of such. These facts, however, should be considered in conjunction with our experience of the past 25 years.

Our great resources consisted in our immense water powers, and we should be reasonable in considering them. Having such, we put it to the projectors as a proposal. If you, Gentlemen, want these water powers, there they are. Now, what are you going to give us for them in return? Take the Bay of Islands--well, they ask for the entire drainage area of the Humber and also for an outside

area of 40 miles, and surely if we can give them these right we must have something definite from them in return. Again, it is necessary for the protection of the works at Humbermouth that you should have the control of all this water power. We have no information as to whether this is the case or not and we ought to have it when it could be procured by the employment of a competent engineer. Dr. Lloyd elaborated on the area involved and proved that the contract as it stood gave this corporation the entire control of all the water powers in the middle of the country to fill the Bill for the Bay of Islands alone. The crux of the matter was this concession of all the water powers of this section and there was not a single word in all the Resolutions that led us to believe that anything had been done to conserve the interests of the Colony.

If this undertaking meant the construction of electric furnaces for coke and other works it should be specified, but this was not done. It seemed to Dr. Lloyd that all that was necessary to be done was for the Company to take five million dollars worth of assets out of the Reid Co. now and hand it over to the new Reid Product Co.

Referring to taxation, Dr. Lloyd said that improvement of the present property held by the Reid Co. made it subject to taxation, but under the contract now before us it would all be absorbed. The entire contract should be subject to an ordinary business proposition. Our water powers were exactly in the same position as the coal fields of Britain and we must have a direct proposition of how this Company are going to apply it. Speaking again of taxation, Dr. Lloyd didn't object to a limited term of exemption on certain raw material for manufacturing purposes, and in reviewing briefly the entire contract as it stood he couldn't see how any body of men could reasonably decide on granting such concessions as those mentioned. In closing a logical address Dr. Lloyd alluded to the non-partizan feelings on the Opposition side of the House when he said that they were prepared to support any fair business proposition and that they didn't object to Reid Bros. or anybody else getting concessions, but let us have adequate returns assured.

The other matters on the Order Paper were deferred and the House adjourned at 8.30 p.m. till Monday at 3 p.m.

Winnipeg, April 23--Demonstrations by the unemployed have led to action towards sending British-born artisans from Canada to England, where such labor is sorely needed, according to a statement made to-day by a prominent labor man. The Minister of the interior has been asked to arrange with railway and steamship agents for transportation. The Government will be asked to take care of the wives and families of the married men.