

Government Disregard For Economic Law.

Review of the Past Year --- Demoralizing the Fishermen.

last year, I had occasion to attempt to review the economic situation of the country, and now, encouraged by your effort, I propose to outline the situation which exists at the present time. As I said before, no man is now, I am by no means a pessimist, but that does not prevent me from seeing that Newfoundland is in a worse condition, economically, than ever before in her history. There are some who believe that an optimistic who is forever looking through coloured spectacles, and who completely overlooks any signs of disaster. That is an entirely erroneous view in my opinion, optimism consisting of seeing misfortunes when they are, and doing one's best to combat them. The people of Newfoundland have united effort, economy and patience will bring us through our financial difficulties.

FISHERY SUPPLIES.

The question of supplying for the fishery will soon demand the attention of the Government, and it remains to be seen whether they propose to continue the absurd policy which they adopted last year, and which tended more than anything else to the utter demoralization of the people. In a sense, it was worse than road work or snow shovelling, and it will probably be years before the full effect will have worn off. Last year, the sum of over \$400,000 was given out in supplying for the fishery. Even if the catch had been bigger than it was, the then ruling prices the fishermen would have barely wrought a year's existence out of the season, and would have had nothing left to recompense the Government for the money loaned. True, some of those who bought supplies with Government money, did sufficiently well to enable them to make a return of all or some portion of the amount given them. Here, however, we see the results attendant on a breach of an economic law. Jevons, in his introduction to his work on Political Economy says "much of the poverty and crime which now exist have been caused by mistaken charity in past times, which has caused a large part of the population to grow up careless, and improvident, and idle." This then is what we in Newfoundland have to guard against, for the seed of unjustifiable charity bore such fruit that those who could afford to reimburse the Government for supplies, refrained from so doing. Out of the \$400,000 spent, returns were made to the extent of \$25,000.

THE ONLY COURSE.
The fish merchants have already stated their unwillingness to supply this year. Under the circumstances, the fishermen will naturally turn to the Government and will expect the same treatment as they received last year. As I have previously stated, I do not know what action the Executive will take, but there is only one right course open to them. They must refuse to supply. But, it may be argued, that will only make things worse than ever. The people will not be able to exist. That is not likely, I believe it would be better to feed them at the public expense until such time as conditions got back to normal, rather than that the Government guarantee more money for supplies. It is a well known fact that a great many fishermen have money in the Banks. Those who have, if the Government does not supply, will be compelled to use it, as they ought. In the case of those really too poor to purchase their own supplies, some other method of assisting them than that of giving them money for supplies, may be found. I shall not, however, deal further with this matter now. The problem is an intricate one, and

RELIEF WORK.
I have no hesitation in repeating that an abler pen than mine has written that the Government has ignored completely every law of the science of economics. Under the circumstances, conditions could be no different than they are. It is, for instance, a natural law that charity should be really charity and should not be a means to the end of relieving the Government. The Government has given relief work which is tantamount to relief. They have ignored the law above, they have not considered the effect upon the recipients of relief work, and the result is a thoroughly demoralized people. At one time, man was more independent than Newfoundland. Even the poor fisherman would have resented an offer which bore the slightest semblance to charity. Now, things have changed. As a result of maladministration, even the able bodied, all over the country, are depending upon the Government for a subsistence.

THE MAKING OF PARASITES.
The relief work had to be given, it had been distributed in a manner which would not only take away the talent of charity, but would be productive of something useful. The building of roads from nowhere to nowhere was an act of unproductive stupidity. It was a conception of wealth without adequate returns. Briefly, it was a device of every principal of economics. If this were not bad enough, the employed on this work were paid to idle away their time. They did not do five per cent of the work which they were paid; and worse than that, if they had no money, it only necessary to seek the means of livelihood from the Government, they did not need to work for it. Relief tended to make parasites out of the most independent men in the old Newfoundland fishermen. The truth is always unpleasant.

EVIDENT INCOMPETENCE.

Road work had been confined to districts in which, it would be useful; if, instead of building roads, repairs had been effected on the old ones which badly needed still need them; and with this,

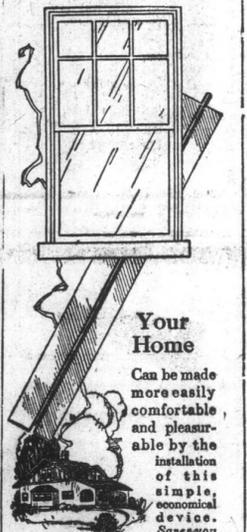
will require careful consideration, but I shall close my few observations by reiterating the statement that the Government must not supply.

A QUESTION OF TARIFF.

Upon approaching the question of tariff, we find another instance of the complete disregard by the Government of the laws of economics. The people of Newfoundland are to-day groaning under an enormous burden of taxation which has prevented them from benefiting by the reduced prices of commodities abroad. Not alone are the tariff rates enormous, but they are applied in a manner out of all proportion to the value of the commodities as necessities of life. In other words, where necessary articles of food pay duty at the rate of over 100 per cent. many luxuries, which may well be done without, pay less. An immediate revision of the tariff is necessary. One fact that the Government has completely lost sight of is that decreased tariff means increased importations. From this, it will be seen that the revenue will be the same in the end, if not more, while the people will be able to live at far less cost than before. I have taken up more space now than I had at first intended, and yet, there are many points on which I would have liked to elaborate. In conclusion, I again state that I believe the country can recover from its economic distress, but this depends upon the Government and the people themselves. Economy must be practiced and all must do their utmost to help in the common cause. Would that it could be said of Newfoundland when she was at a crisis in her economic existence "Then none were for a party, and all were for the State." It is the one solution.

VERITAS.

A gown of grey crepe morocain has an overblouse of foulard patterned in color.
The low waist line is still predominant.



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Can be made more easily comfortable and pleasurable by the installation of this simple, economical device. Saves you one-third of your fuel bill. Keeps out cold and draft, dust and soot, deadens noises and stops rattles.

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TAKE IT FOR
CRAMPS—COLIC—DIARRHOEA
APPLY IT FOR
BRUISES—SPRAINS—SORE THROAT

Vital Statistics.

CITY OF ST. JOHN'S—WITHIN THE LIMITS.

Total number of Births for month of March 1922	138
Total number of Deaths for month of March 1922	73
Deaths under one month	3
Cause—	
Spina Bifida	1
Prematurity	1
Congenital Debility	1
Deaths under one year	10
Cause—	
Measles	2
Convulsions	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	2
Pneumonia	2
Marasmus	1
Deaths from one to five years	5
Cause—	
Influenza	1
Convulsions	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	1
Deaths from five years and over	55
Cause—	
Influenza	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Tuberculosis	1
Cancer of Liver	2
Subacute Articular Rheumatism	1
Fracture	1
Diabetes	1
Measles	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2
Apoplexy	1
Senile Dementia	2
Paralysis	1
Hemiplegia	2
Endocarditis	3
Valvular Heart Disease	2
Myocarditis	2
Pleurisy	1
Pleurisy-Pneumonia	1
Pleurisy-Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	1
Acute Nephritis	3
Chronic Nephritis	2
Cystitis	1
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	1
Senile Decay	8
Suicide	1
Fracture of Skull	1
Heart Failure	1

Harbor Grace and the Sealfishery.

LOCAL HISTORY AND STATISTICS SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

We have much pleasure in republishing the following communicated article taken from the current issue of the Harbor Grace Standard. The writer clearly appreciates the research work done by Messrs Shortis and O'Mara, two gentlemen of the pen to whom the columns of the Telegram are open at all times.

The spring of 1872 fifty-four vessels cleared from Harbor Grace, including two steamers, Messrs. Punton & Munn had 30 vessels, Mr. Donnelly 9, and Messrs. Hilday & Sons had 14. Messrs. Punton & Munn's catch was 97,085 seals. Seventeen of the vessels supplied by them had a total of 66,524 seals, namely:—

Rescue—S. Daves	3,348
Glengarry—Hannah	10,000
Glengarry—Dave	4,935
Atlanta—Whelan	5,121
Cyrus—Parsons	5,081
Bradalbano	3,845
Jessie—Geary	3,133
Rival—J. Keefe	3,253
Matilda—Doelling	1,852
Escoort—Walsh	1,698
Islay—Brien	3,348
United Brothers	3,017
Vesta—Keefe	5,500
Walrus—Dwyer	2,513
Amethyst	4,633
St. Kilda—Parsons	1,040
Consort—J. Parsons	23
Total	66,524

The Telegram has republished the article written by M.J.O.M. in 1913, on the sealfishery, in which the result of that fishery is given for the year 1887. The writer refers to Mr. Shortis' letter and states that Harbor Grace is given perhaps a little too much prominence, Mr. Shortis wrote of the facts and figures as he knew and heard of them, for the purpose of putting on record the work done in the old days by a class of men who were in no way second to those of other places, who showed foresight, judgment, discretion and tact in prosecution of the fishery and the very life of the communities in which they lived. These men were recognized as being in a class by themselves for hardihood and knowledge—a class that is to-day, unfortunately for us, very little known. Were the same enterprise and industry shown to-day in all branches of industry as was shown by those men in the prosecution of the sealfishery, the present state of the country and its future prospects would be much brighter. But to return to the purpose of this article, "M.J.O.M." in his lengthy and interesting letter concerning the catch of 1887, states that that spring twenty-four vessels out of St. John's brought in 120,000 seals—a large and valuable catch. In the spring of 1872, Messrs. Punton & Munn had thirty vessels out, including one steamer. The catch was nearly 100,000 seals—a fairly good return, and one that compares favorably with the catch commented upon by "M.J.O.M." Mr. Shortis and "M.J.O.M." have given their time looking up and placing in cold type the history of the sealfishery years ago, and for their work deserve and are entitled to much credit. Their records are valuable, and it is to our discredit that the history of the old times, the fishery and other matters, has not been given greater activities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Years.	1919	1920	1921	1922
Total No. of Births for month of Mar.	101	127	180	138
Total No. of Deaths for month of Mar.	76	97	46	73
Deaths under one month	5	10	2	3
Deaths under 1 yr.	13	6	9	10
Deaths from one to five years	10	17	3	5
Deaths from five years and over	48	64	32	55

W. J. MARTIN,
Registrar General.

Do you want your choice of a Suit or Overcoat—cut, made and trimmed in the Spurrell way—at almost your own price? We must have work, even if we don't get profits. SPURRELL the Tailor, 365 Water Street. Jan 30, 1922.

SUPPLYING

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Keeping tab on the New Arrivals here, and selecting the best and most wanted items for

MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR

Everything New and Attractively Priced FOR THIS WEEK.

NEW CAPS.
See our showing to-day of Men's smart looking Spring Caps, light weight, one piece crowns, and the value is the best for years. Each.

1.60 & 2.30

SAMPLE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Men's real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs in large and medium sizes, hem-stitched or plain border; values to \$1.00 each. Special

39c.

MEN'S SOCKS.
Spring weight fine ribbed Socks, in pretty Heather shades; assorted sizes. These offer you a special value. The pair

80c.

SERGE PANTS.
Men's Navy Serge Pants, fine quality, well tailored and finished with cut bottoms. Special

7.70

"BOSTON" GARTERS.
Sure grip, easy fitting "Boston" Garters; always in place. The pair

47c.

MEN'S PYJAMAS.
A special lot in strong Wash Cottons and Chambrays; striped or plain White; value for \$2.80 Suit. Special

2.40

MEN'S SHIRTS.
Neat pin stripe Negligee Shirts, mercerized finish, soft cuffs; \$3.00 value. Special

2.70

MEN'S PYJAMAS.
Fine Flannel Pyjama Suits in assorted striped patterns, finished with silk frogs. These are good value. Special

3.45

DRESS SHIRT STUDS.
Neat make, plated back and small pearl head; sold singly. Special

35c.

Here is where you save when purchasing YOUR BOYS' OUTFIT

BOYS' SHIRTWAISTS.
There is a saving in buying these now; sizes to fit 6 to 12 years; all white make, with neat collar and pocket. Special

75c.

BOYS' SPORT JERSEYS
A Slip-over Jersey, with V-neck and turn-over collar, in pretty two-tone effects; Grey Navy; Brown with Marone; Navy with Brown; \$5.00 value. Special

2.45

BOYS' JERSEYS.
English Wool Jerseys, buttoned shoulder. Last week we offered the smaller sizes; this week the larger sizes are offered to you in shades of Navy, Brown and Grey. Special

1.50

BOYS' CORDUROY PANTS.
Strong Corduroy Knicker Pants, in assorted Browns; to fit 8 to 10 years; were \$3.50 pair. Now

1.98

BIGGER BOYS' PANTS
In strong English Tweeds, mixed Greys and Browns; to fit up to 17 years; 2 pockets; open knee style. Special

2.45

SAILOR SUITS.
In Navy Wool Serge, for boys from 3 to 6 years; detachable Jean collar, Lanayard and White; Pants lined; \$14.00 value. Now

9.70

James Baird LIMITED

All have lost golden opportunities to put on paper what their fathers have told them of the old days, and the conditions that prevailed in all parts of the country one hundred and fifty years ago.—Com.

The shiny feather has adopted the straw hat on which to exploit its charms. Spring hats, like the winter models, show the trimming placed at the right side.

A simple chifton frock is very appropriate for dinner and the dance afterward. A black straw hat, turned up in front, is worn with several large pearl hatpins.

MUTT AND JEFF— THAT'S ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY GUY QUIT.

I'M THROUGH! NO BARE BALL FOR ME THIS SEASON! I'M THROUGH!

GOOD BYE, MUTT, I'M LEAVING!

AIN'T THIS KINDA SUDDEN, JEFF?

THAT BIG BOB OF A MANAGER INSULTED ME JUST NOW AND I QUIT RIGHT ON THE SPOT!

WHAT DID HE SAY TO YOU?

HE SAID—"YOU INSECT, YOU'RE FIRED!"

THE IDEA OF CALLING ME AN INSECT!

YOU'RE A NUT!

—By Bud Fisher.