

The Evening Advocate

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The Weekly Advocate.

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Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



"To Every Man His Own"

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1922.

Cashin Insults Fishermen

The insults hurled at the fishermen of the North by the Leader of the Opposition at last night's sitting of the House will not soon be forgotten by those hardy toilers against whom it ill behoves such as Cashin to point the finger of scorn.

He has repeatedly attacked the fishermen of the country and especially those who are numbered in the ranks of the Opposition, but never till last night did he show the true state of his feelings towards them. "Indians" was his pet term for the fishermen of the North and when denouncing the Government for their efforts to relieve the unemployment situation one of his statements was to the effect that if the people were feeling the pinch of hunger it would do them good and that it was but right they should have to go back to the meal and molasses days of their forefathers.

This, coming from one who has climbed to his present position of arrogance and opulence on the backs of the very men he slanders, marks Cashin as an ingrate of the most contemptible kind. His insults will be resented bitterly by every fisherman and every working man in the country.

CONGRATULATIONS!

We tender today our hearty congratulations to Mr. A. W. Piccott who has been elected Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, L. O. A., for the ensuing year. Mr. Piccott is a gentleman well worthy of the high honor his brother Orangemen have conferred upon him, and in congratulating him and the other Grand Lodge officers upon their election, may we express the hope that the organization of which they form the Executive in Newfoundland will prosper under their wise management during the coming months as it has under the guidance of retiring officers in the past.

To Past Grand Master W. H. Cave congratulations are also due on having achieved the notable record of occupying for three consecutive years the office of Grand Master.

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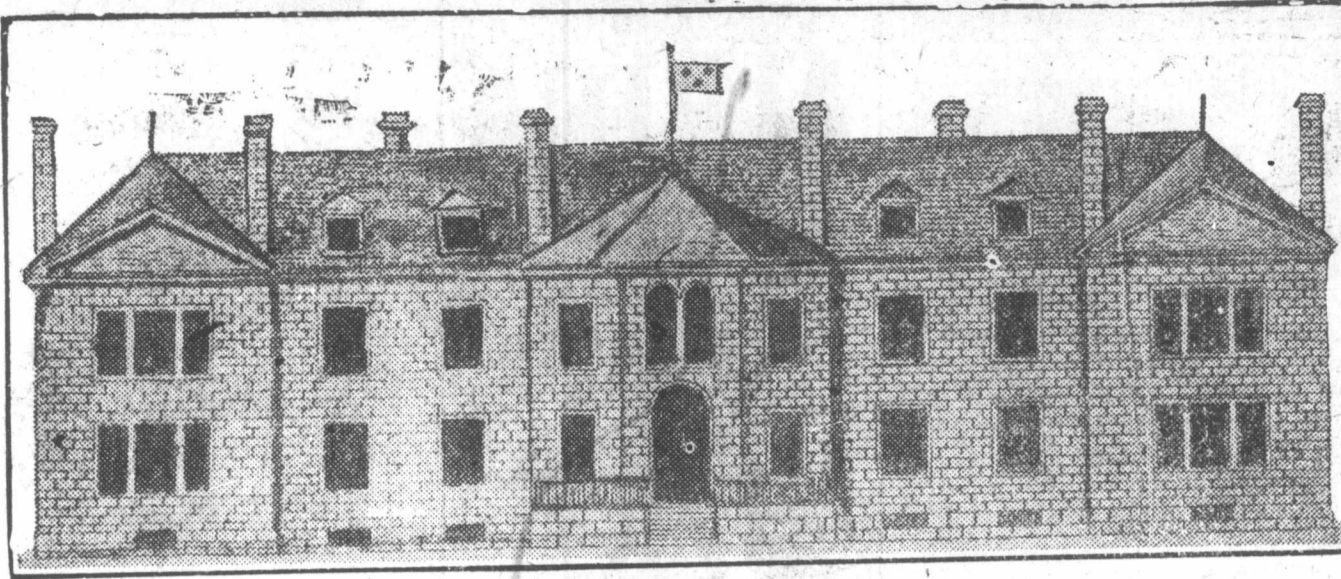
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From this building the civic affairs of Montreal were directed from 1698 to 1793.

Presentment of Grand Jury 1922

YOUR LORDSHIPS.—

We, the members of the Grand Jury acting on your suggestions, have visited and inspected the following public institutions and now beg to present our report on same.

PENITENTIARY.

On arriving at the Penitentiary we were met by the Superintendent who conducted us over the premises and gave us every facility for our inspection. We visited the cells and found they were clean and well kept and that all the surroundings were conducive to the health and well being of the prisoners. We then inspected the broom factory and were very pleased with the arrangements of the place and with the work produced. We would strongly advise that similar industries be introduced to occupy the time of the other prisoners who are now compelled to be idle; this would be of great benefit to them and would also help the finances of the Institution. Generally speaking, we are of the opinion that the state of affairs is most satisfactory and redounds to the credit of the staff. There are now 62 male and 7 female prisoners there.

POOR ASYLUM.

We next visited the Poor Asylum and were shown thru by the Superintendent, and found everything as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. We concur in former reports as to the necessity of a new and up-to-date building but in the meantime think some improvement should be made. The sanitary and toilet arrangements are most unsatisfactory and quite inadequate to the needs of the inmates. There are 76 on the male side and 55 on the female, and for the use of the former there is only one bath and three toilets and for the latter only one bath and two toilets. We are of the opinion that this matter should receive immediate attention; in fact, we would suggest that the attention of the Board of Health be directed to this matter. The Superintendent wishes to call attention to the necessity of a general clean-up of the whole place, both inside and out, painting, repainting, etc., and would suggest that as far as possible in this work and in the general upkeep of the place those inmates capable of working should be employed, which would make them healthier and happier than remaining idle. As there are a number of sick inmates we think a doctor should visit weekly as well as on special occasions. We think the officials are doing their best for the comfort of the inmates as far as facilities will permit.

INSANE ASYLUM.

A Committee of the Jury visited the Asylum and were met by the Doctor in charge who explained the arrangements and work of the Institution, and we found everything satisfactory and up to date, with the addition of the new building everything seems to have been provided for the welfare of the inmates. The roomy corridors, neat and well ventilated rooms, ample provision of light and heat combined with the beautiful surroundings of the building provide ideal conditions which should effect the objects aimed at, and we believe the Medical Superintendent and Nurses are keenly interested in their work and do their best for the welfare of those committed to their charge. We understand that the portion of the building set apart for acute cases is badly heated and poorly ventilated. We understand that this is the class of cases which requires most treatment and the least possible disturbance from noise, and it is absolutely impossible to get that in these wards. They are part of the original building and are very badly heated and the wonder is that some of the patients have not suffered severely from cold. Regarding fire protection, there is, other than the stairs, only one fire escape on each side of the building, and these are so constructed that it would be practically impossible for even a sane person to escape. We understand the cost

REPLIES TO MR. MORINE

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir,—I have read thru Mr. Morine's second letter, and wish to make a short reply. Noting my query, in my first letter, concerning Mr. Morine's lateness in recognizing the need for a change in the exporting system, and why he opposed the fish regulations, he now says that the reason he opposed the fish regulations was that in principle they were wrong. Sir, even if that were true it was no legitimate justification for Mr. Morine's action in opposing and helping to defeat them.

It is a fact that Mr. Morine fought the fish regulations, and fought them, hard. It is also a fact that it was due very largely to his opposition, and his planning, that the fish regulations were defeated and abandoned. It was his brain which evolved the method which eventually did smash the regulations—namely, the action of certain merchants in going into the market and selling in spite of the regulations at a price under that set by the regulation board.

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Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Grand Jury.
(Sgd.) EDWIN MURRAY,
Foreman.
St. John's, Jan. 25th, 1922.

As a matter of fact, the success of the fish regulations meant a great deal to Newfoundland and Newfoundland's fishermen. If they succeeded, it meant well for this country. If they failed, it meant ill for this country. That was the issue. A country and a people hung in the balance. It was like a great sea-saw, with prosperity on one end and ruin on the other. It was to Newfoundland's advantage to make the prosperity end go in our favor, and greatly to her disadvantage to have the other end come her way.

It was at such a moment that Mr. Morine stepped in and did his best to defeat the regulations. We all know what happened. The regulations had to be lifted. There was a crash, and confusion followed.

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