

GREAT SPRING SALE AT PRICES THAT MEET NEW CONDITIONS.

All over the store, every shelf and counter, every corner and show-case have but a single purpose, to make this Sale a record breaker by offering VALUES THAT ARE THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

An Apology

To those who did not receive our usual prompt service during the past week we express deep regret. The response to our Sale announcements has been so amazingly large that our facilities are taxed to the utmost. We would suggest to those who want to avail of those wonderful opportunities, come in the morning if possible at all.

Ladies' \$3.85 Chamois Gloves reduced to \$2.25

During the first few days of this Sale we offer ninety-nine pairs of Chamois Gloves that were sold readily at three eighty-five for only \$2.25.

150 Yards Silk Tricolette Regular 8.75 for \$6.75

This unusual offer is direct from London where Tricolette is in great demand for frocks, blouses, collars and a host of other uses.

Ladies' Sample Shoes \$5.85 and \$7.00

All 1921 Spring Samples in newest ribbon tie Oxfords in Brown and Black; really the last word in smart footwear and equal to any fourteen dollar shoe of regular stock.



BISHOP, SONS & CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN'S.

246 Men's English Tweed Suits Only \$19.80 each

We sold hundreds of these same quality Suits at \$33.00 during 1919. Suits of these materials cannot be procured elsewhere for less than \$50.00.

Corticelli Wool Only 28c. ball
Sweater Knitting Wool
All shades to clear at this, the lowest price in Newfoundland.

Even the shortest memory will recall the recent days when we wondered if we would see such low prices as these again. Of course, you will not see them now in stores other than here. A crowded store during the recent sales has proven the superiority of our values.

Unusual Scene at the House.

Petition Presented by Unemployed--Members Pass Vote of Censure on Daily Star--A Generally Exciting Session.

Amongst the many happenings which went to make yesterday's session of the House of Assembly a noteworthy one, two are outstanding. The first was the presentation, at the Bar of the House and under the Union Jack, of the resolutions passed at a meeting of unemployed, by a deputation from that meeting, and the second was the scathing indictment, and motion of censure on the Daily Star moved by Sir John Crosbie.

The House met, as usual, at 3 p.m. Mr. Bennett gave notice that he would on the following day ask for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the doings of the Food Control Board and particularly in the matter of sugar.

Notices of question were given by Mr. J. R. Bennett, Sir M. P. Cashin and Sir J. C. Crosbie.

At 3:20 p.m., whilst the questions on the Order Paper were being dealt with, the deputation of unemployed, headed by Mr. E. J. Whitty and Mrs. Julia Salter Earle advanced to the Bar of the House, with one of their number carrying a Union Jack.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Whitty addressed the Speaker and said that he would avail of the opportunity to lay on the table of the House resolutions which he would ask the Government of H. M. the King to consider and to deliver unto them (the deputation) the answers regarding these resolutions. Before reading the resolutions, however, he would ask the Speaker to grant him the privilege of just a few minutes.

The Speaker granted permission so Mr. Whitty continued.

They had brought with them to-day the flag under which they lived and they had brought also a man who had left one of his arms in France fighting to protect that flag. They were there as law abiding citizens to do their duty

in a law abiding manner. They had no ulterior motive, political or otherwise but were there solely for the benefit of the whole island. He then read the resolutions which will be found in another column.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Resolutions were then handed to the page and presented by him to the Speaker who ordered them to be read by the Clerk of the House.

The Premier then rose and extended a hearty welcome to the representative of the workmen at the Bar of the House and said that he appreciated the interest they were taking in problems which affected the whole community. Those who were sitting in the Chamber were the representatives of the people, their opinion of whom the people had an opportunity of expressing every four years. He was greatly pleased to see constituents of his amongst the deputation. This deputation meant one of working men who recorded the interest they themselves took in the subject of the petition. He was also glad to see a woman amongst the deputation, as the problems which affected the men also affected the women. He then dealt with the various parts of the resolution. First there was the request for the repeal of the Fishery Regulations. This was a matter of the policy of the Government which he would not discuss as the deputation was not political and the regulations were the subject matter of political debate. He would only say that the Government had a Bill on the Order Paper for the repeal of the Codfish Exportation Act. The second point dealt with was the War Measures Act, the usefulness of which, he said, was finished. It was his intention to introduce a Bill to-day to put it out of existence. Since December last it had only been used to permit the cutting, for exportation, of pulp-

wood on Crown lands and so that sailing steamers could be sent to the coast earlier this season. The third matter was the abolition of the Food Control Board. The Prime Minister then entered into a very lengthy statement concerning the reasons for sugar control and the personnel of the Board. He admitted that a grave error of judgment had been committed by the Board but said it could not be blamed for this. At a very representative meeting it had been the unanimous decision to keep on the regulations and let the consumer bear the loss in proportion to the amount consumed by him. At the request of a deputation of workmen which met him a few days ago the Government had determined that Sugar Control would be abolished. He had, therefore, great pleasure in informing the deputation that the entire matter of their resolutions had been acted upon and he concluded by saying that he was happy to find such a representative gathering of men gathered around the flag which meant so much to us.

SIR MICHAEL CASHIN'S SPEECH.

The Leader of the Opposition then addressed the deputation and said he did not agree with the Premier in welcoming the deputation. Rather did he sympathize with them in having to come there. It was now nearly 30 years since he first took his seat in the House and this was the first time he had seen the Union Jack, "the flag that braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," brought to the Bar of the House by a needy people. He was not going into details nor was he going to talk politics. He sympathized with the bearers of the flag in coming and asking for relief. He had been in the House now for three weeks and he could tell the bearers that no relief could come under existing conditions. The reason was that there was nothing left in the Treasury to relieve anyone in the country. He had been Minister of Finance for twelve years and he spoke with authority. When he handed over the reins of Government there were four million dollars in the chest. Since then the present Government had spent 35 millions in revenue and the surplus of 4 millions. The Premier was trying to use camouflage. The only trust the people had was in God. He promised on behalf of the Opposition everything possible would be done that could be done to have the deputation's requests complied with. They were to take that from the Opposition, and further, that that body wanted nothing for themselves and would act

in the people's interests only. He said the Premier was not telling the strict truth when he said the War Measures Act was enforced only to let the sailing ships sail earlier this spring. The Hon. Minister had forgotten to tell that the Supreme Court had pronounced against the Fish Regulations and that the Government had taken it on itself to enforce the War Measures Act to turn down the Supreme Court. Why did the Premier try to cover that up. The truth had got to come out. Our people to-day were desolate. Thousands all over the country were starving. Only last Sunday a man died of starvation. The whole country was afflicted. The Government was gone financially and so was the country. Water Street, from where supplies should come, was gone. And as yet the Government had given no inkling of their policy. They were exactly in the same position as when the House opened. No man had yet been found to solve the problem. There was no one in the Government. No man would sooner relieve the crowd at the Bar than M. P. Cashin because he was a workman himself. The man the country looked up to had deserted his seat in the House. Take the seal fishery. Last year's catch was not yet disposed of. Bowring's found a lot of seals wouldn't pay this year, but Sir Edgar Bowring said that their ships should go if only to provide employment. Speaking of sugar, Sir Michael said there was a loss, through F.C.B. bungling, of \$300,000 on this commodity. Some of this loss was on sugar, which had never come through the War Measures Act, but had been brought in from Canada and had been reloaded there. There were still 400,000 quintals of fish in the country or yet unsold, said Sir Michael. Who was going to move the Government? He promised to do his best for the deputation.

THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

The Premier asked the indulgence of the House to refer to Sir M. P. Cashin's suggestion that he had not told the truth whilst speaking of the War Measures Act.

Sir M. P. Cashin said he would take it back. The Premier might not know any better.

The Premier observed that the only things the War Measures Act was used for were mentioned.

Sir Michael Cashin said the Hon. Minister was only splitting hairs and asked if it were not true that an exporter of fish won a case against the Government in connection with the Fish Regulations and that the Government then enforced the War Measures Act.

The Premier replied that he had heard since he came back from his trip that this had been done. He had discussed only recent months.

Sir Michael Cashin—"Why didn't you look up your secretary's diary?"

Mr. Whitty asked the Premier to answer two questions. First, if \$50,000 was available at the present time to be used in providing work, and, secondly if the Government had agreed to be the guarantors of \$150,000 that was to be borrowed to be used for the relief of unemployment in St. John's.

The Premier said that \$50,000 had been allocated for work on the Long Bridge in St. John's West, on which work was to be started shortly, and that the Government had guaranteed the principal and interest on a loan of \$150,000 to be made by the Royal Bank of Canada to the Municipal Commission to be used in work in St. John's.

Mr. Whitty then thanked the House for the consideration the deputation had received at its hands. The deputation then took its departure and the business of the House was continued with.

The Premier asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the War Measures Act.

The Address in Reply was then continued.

MR. SULLIVAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sullivan rose to support the Amendment under discussion. He said it was seen at once that the Fish Regulations were going to have disastrous results. There were sev-

eral points in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries speech applicable to present conditions. He was surprised that we had not changed our Government 24 times instead of 4 times like France. The Hon. Minister had got off a lot of hot air in his speech. Why didn't he tell the country that was responsible for the low price of fish? The reason the Norwegians undersold us was that the British Government had bought their fish to prevent the Germans getting it. Mr. Coaker had said we are suffering because of the regulations and the way they were carried out. He was quite right. Mr. Coaker said most of the exports of fish were sold at a profit. If this were so why is there so much talk of insolvency? Mr. Sullivan also touched briefly on the salt question. Referring back to the fish question he asked what provision was made for those outside of F.P.U. contingencies. The Opposition had brought in an amendment to abolish the regulations. Mr. Coaker said he wouldn't support it. Did that show he was sincere in wanting to get down to work? He must say that the Hon. Minister had been man enough to get up and admit he had made a mistake. But his reply was not the speech one would have looked for from the Hon. Minister. He had made the amendment honourable but all his pleadings for mercy would not bring back to the people all the thousands of dollars they had lost. He had given no idea of his policy or how he was going to get us out of the hole we are in. As a politician the Premier was a misfit although he (Mr. Sullivan) had the greatest respect for him in private life. He had allowed Mr. Coaker to dictate to him throughout. Mr. Sullivan went on for some time criticising the actions of the Government in a severe manner and in a way which called forth volumes of applause from the crowded galleries. The Government was there to give an account of their stewardship, and it was not an account of which they might be proud. He had a telegram in his desk from Placentia, stating that a young man had just died of starvation. The Fish Regulations and the Sugar Control were being taken off because the Opposition--backed by the people--had insisted on it. But it was a deathbed repentance. Just as surely as the Opposition saw that these obnoxious regulations were removed so would they make the Government toe the line in the future. Mr. Sullivan referred at length to several other important matters in the course of his speech. It would take a long time before the country would recover from the damage done it by the regulations. He had great pleasure in supporting the amendment.

THE STAR CENSURED.

Sir John Crosbie then asked the indulgence of the House whilst he drew attention to an article which had appeared in the Star of Tuesday last and to the same paper's editorial of Wednesday. Concerning the latter, he said that there would be no necessity for the people to pull down the Star building as he knew that a writ for \$5,000 had been issued against it. That would be sufficient. The other article--that in Tuesday's paper--was without exception the most indecent, disgraceful and scurrilous compilation ever penned since the Star was founded--which was saying a lot. It reeked with blasphemy and the worst sectarian ap-

peals. He served notice on the Prime Minister that unless he cleared himself of any complicity in this loathsome screed he would hand him the treatment such shameless conduct deserved. He appealed to his co-religionists on the other side of the House to say if this was not a blasphemy and a disgrace to the creed which they in common with the Prime Minister held. He could almost be ashamed of his religion to think that such things were done under its cloak. There might be some excuse for sectarian appeals uttered in the heat of contest. This was written in cold blood. Some unscrupulous degenerate had deliberately penned this appeal to the lowest passions in the attempt to split the country along religious lines. Sir John then read the article which was an offensive parody on Scripture, containing slanderous and sectarian appeals. Things said in the heat of campaign he did not so much mind, but this continuous abuse of the Star long after the fight is over, has only one explanation--that the sole stock-in-trade of the "young tribune" was to make Catholic hate Protestant and Protestant hate Catholic. If he did not call a halt to it the honest men behind him would repudiate him. He appealed for the last time to the Premier to cut out the blasphemy and sectarianism of the Star.

Mr. MacDonald asked leave to make a few remarks on this matter. He had discovered through yesterday's Advocate that he had a number of political godfathers at Fort Rexton who wished to put him out of public life. He asked the members for Trinity to send that copy of the Star containing the article Sir John had read, to the Fort Rexton Council, and ask them to adjudicate on them.

The Premier replied and said that the whole Chamber agreed with the critical part of Sir John Crosbie's speech. He regretted that the article was published and said he had no connection with it. He thought that personal abuse formed no part of real politics. All our public men must necessarily be discredited when they are subject to personal abuse in the press. He was sure the House represented the article in question and he particularly regretted that his name was played with in it. He was sure Sir John Crosbie's suggestions regarding himself were not meant.

Sir John Crosbie then moved a vote of censure against the Star for publishing the article.

The Premier had pleasure in seconding the resolution. He hoped that this abuse would stop.

Sir Michael Cashin—"I draw the line at this hypocrisy."

The Premier—"My Honorable friend has seen fit to interrupt."

Sir Michael Cashin—"I must interrupt, Sir. Your words show you to be a political hypocrite of the worst kind."

The Premier said he had never been discourteous to Sir Michael.

Sir Michael Cashin—"You are too big a coward. You do it through your dirty paper."

Mr. Bennett rose to support the Resolution. He did not read the article in question, but he thought the House should commend Sir John Crosbie for bringing the matter up. He strongly condemned the judging of a man, not by his merits, but by his religion. On every occasion he had set his face against that cursed sectarianism. He knew more of this matter than any other man in the House, and he deplored the actions of certain politicians who had never hesitated to use it for their own ends. Let us put our country first and leave religion out of politics. Were we going to disgrace the good name made for us by our soldiers? Let the Premier serve notice on the Government press that they would get no more support if they did not cut out these tactics. Let the Leader of the Opposition do likewise to the Opposition papers if it be necessary. Must the time of the House be taken up in discussing a vile publication? The Opposition would help the Government all they could but not while their families and themselves are subject

Constipation

is quickly relieved when the liver is aroused to activity by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25c a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

GERALD S. DOLZ,
Water Street, St. John's,
Distributing Agent.

Letter of Condolence.

Mrs. J. W. Withers,
Circular Rd., St. John's, Nfld.
Dear Madam--The sad duty has been imposed upon me by the Board of Governors of the St. John's General Hospital to convey to you and yours their deep sympathy because of the great loss which you have recently sustained by the death of your husband.

The late Mr. Withers has been closely associated with the work of the Board for a number of years, and as Chairman, has rendered most valuable and disinterested service. They desire to record their sincere appreciation of his past services, their profound regret at his death, and their recognition of the loss thus entailed, not only to the Board and the General Hospital, but to the city of St. John's and the Colony in general.

Believe me Dear Madam,
Yours very sincerely,
(signed) W. H. RENNIE,
Secretary Board of Governors,
St. John's General Hospital.

April 9, 1921.

The C.L.B.C. "At Home" is being held on St. George's Eve in the C. C. Hall. For the benefit of clerks and others it is not starting until 10 p.m. Res. Tickets to be had from Gray & Goodland's, members of the Mess and on the door.--april 31

Shabby, Yes! But Not Worn Out.

A few days at the Clothes Specialists and it will come back to you with the newness and freshness only associated with the tailor's shop after long wear. Ladies' Suits, Gent's Suits, Raglans, Furniture Coverings, etc., are given a smart appearance by the Clothes Specialists' service, which renders them worthy of continued wear. Don't discard it but send it to the Clothes Specialists and save the cost of new clothes by having it dyed and cleaned and pressed. PURCELL & NOSEWORTHY, Clothes Specialists, 11 Prospect St. (off King's Rd.) april 31

CAR OWNERS.—Send your Tires and Tubes to J. McKINLAY'S to be repaired and get work that is guaranteed and will give satisfaction. First come, first served.--mar 26, 1m

GRAND Dance
Under the auspices of
C. E. I. Athletic Association
will be held at the
C. C. C. HALL,
Wednesday, Apr. 27.
DANCING 9 P.M.
Music C. C. C. Band
(By kind permission O.C.)
Tickets may be had from members of the C. E. I.

On with the Dance, let joy be unconfined.
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.
april 18, 21.

Decontrol of Sugar!
The N.F.L.D. FOOD CONTROL BOARD announce that after May 20th, 1921, all Regulations regarding the importation and selling price of Sugar will be lifted.
april 20, 21

INVESTMENTS!
With an early settlement of the English Labor trouble apparent and the market not yet recovered from its recent setback, the present seems very opportune for the purchase of high-grade, dividend-paying stocks and bonds.
We are fully equipped to execute promptly and efficiently any marginal orders you entrust to us.
Ask for our Weekly Market Letter--no obligation.
J. J. LACEY & COMPANY, LIMITED,
STOCKS AND BONDS.

How Much Tax Do You Pay Your Stomach?

Heavy foods, hastily eaten, call for penalties some day. Often the penalty must be paid the same day, in a drowsy slowing down of efficiency.

Grape-Nuts

served with cream or milk, gives you just the nourishment needed for breakfast or lunch without burdening the digestion.

Grape-Nuts is the perfected nutriment of wheat and malted barley, and is partly pre-digested in the making. "There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Foodstuffs Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

