



NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of August, 1924, for the purchase of the whole or part of certain pulpwood belonging to the Government of Newfoundland as it now lies at various places in the Districts of St. George, St. Barbe, Twillingate, Bonaville and Trinity.

A general idea of where this wood should be found can be obtained by application to this office, but the undersigned is not prepared to guarantee to deliver any particular quantity or quality of wood.

Tenders should state the price per cord offered and the location of the wood required.

Terms of payment: Cash on delivery of Scaler's report to purchaser.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. J. WALSH,
Minister of Agriculture & Mines,
Dept. of Agriculture & Mines,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
July 14th, 1924.
JW14.11



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M. S. POWER, D.D.S.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, Garrison Hospital of Oral Surgery, and Philadelphia General Hospital.

Feb 1, 1924

One of the Most Popular TEAS

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Baird & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Blue Bird Tea

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Legislative Council

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS.

THURSDAY, August 14.

House met at 4 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

Message was read from the House of Assembly accompanying a Bill respecting Alcoholic Liquors requesting concurrence therein.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Morine the Bill was read a first time and with the unanimous consent of the House he moved its second reading.

Hon. Mr. Morine—In his Manifesto to the country, at the outset of the election campaign which resulted in the return to power of the party he led, he who is now Prime Minister included these words:

"But why about the great expense of such a vote be incurred for a mandate to repeal a law admittedly unpopular and ineffective, the enforcement of which has long been openly abandoned? How could the people intelligently and prudently vote to repeal a measure which might replace it? No such cowardly and expensive expedient shall be resorted to by any Government I shall lead."

Empowered by your votes at this election to act in this matter, a measure embodying the repeal of the Prohibition Act, and the principles of an alternative measure, shall be introduced into the Legislature, and be referred to a joint Committee of both Houses, before which Representative people shall have the opportunity to express their views fully and freely; and I shall hope to thus be enabled to procure the enactment of a satisfactory law upon this important matter."

A mandate to repeal the Prohibition Act was, therefore, one clear result of the last general election. Fairly construed, that mandate was that the Prohibition upon the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, was to be enacted some measure which should permit legal sale for beverage as well as for medicinal purposes. It is the aim of the Government to implement that mandate according to its understanding of its true intent and meaning of the Bill now before you.

Attention may be drawn to the fact that the Manifesto promised that when the alternative measure was introduced and referred to a joint Select Committee of both Houses, which has been done, an opportunity to fully and freely discuss it would be offered, and that the progress of this Bill is more hasty than was indicated or expected, or than is desirable.

If a Commission of Inquiry, soon after the close of this session, is still intended, and it is hoped that its proceedings will be of value in framing amendments and additions to this measure, but upon earnest consideration of existing conditions, it was felt that no day should be unnecessarily lost in seeking the enactment of a reasonably enforceable law, and so the carnival of law-breaking in connection with the traffic in alcoholic liquors which commenced with the adoption of the Prohibition Act and has steadily continued and swollen to the present moment, to the knowledge of everybody, and with the aid or acquiescence of authorities who should have enforced the law to the letter, is in itself a perilous, fraught with dire consequences to the morale of the country, aside altogether from the immediate effect of the breach of the broken law, and it is not too much to say that in this Colony more harm is being done by disrespect for all law caused by flagrant breaches of the Prohibition Act than by all the alcoholic liquor consumed in consequence of such breaches. And so the Government has felt compelled to introduce this Bill at this session, promising to consider sympathetically all that a Commission may report hereafter, and to seek at subsequent sessions of the Legislature all amendments that may seem desirable. This, I submit, Sir, is a much better method of proceeding than delay to hear representations to a Committee would be, for the latter is not usually a very satisfactory tribunal, and a Commission will have power to summon and swear witnesses who would not care to come before a joint Select Committee.

REFERENCE.

It will be objected, also, that as the Prohibition Act was adopted by the people, by referendum, its repeal ought not to take place except as the result of another referendum. But that device is only a means of clearly ascertaining public opinion, and that opinion, we hold, was unmistakably expressed at the recent general election, by frank appeal and unmistakable response. Some will say, other issues complicated question and reply, but so did other issues at the adoption of Prohibition, when religious and patriotic emotion, and inadequate comprehension of all that was involved, powerfully contributed to the result. Personally, I entertain little respect for the un-British method of transferring responsibility for enacting laws from representatives to the represented themselves, by referendums. They are socialistic contrivances, American in application, and contrary to the sound constitutional principle of representative government, as Britons understand it; that at least for their expert training as laws shall be made by chosen representatives supposed to be chosen for their intelligence, and to some extent, for repelling it," I say that it is, however, speaking, impossible to obtain an honest continuous attempt at enforcement, and that such an attempt, if made, would fail, for facilities for smuggling, moonshining and bootlegging, are so pervasive that "all the King's horses and all the King's men" could not prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages in this Colony. So let's recognize facts as they are, and seek to do the good we can.

GOOD RESULTS AND BAD RESULTS

I am not ready to admit that no good results have come from the Prohibition Act, scandalously as it has been treated, to set over against the undoubted evils that have flown from it. The closing of the licensed saloon is admittedly a good result. Nobody worth while wishes the saloon to return. Street corners do not present the repugnant scenes not uncommon in pre-war days. Drunken men are still seen occasionally upon the streets of this city, and their number may be increasing, but they are so infrequent as to challenge a degree of attention they would not have received in war-time days. I am, I am hopeful that the closing of the saloon, the withdrawal of open invitation to drink, may have good effects upon the young which by and by may be attributed to the Prohibition Act. This I admit is speculative only, and over against it may be set the claim that there may have been inculcated in the young a disrespect for law, the result of which could be done to them by drinking habits. I desire in this connection to pay a tribute of respect to the living and the dead who have advocated Prohibition. It is all too common to hear them called "Fanatics" and "Hypocrites," but I wish to say that the world has reason to thank God for its fanatics, and that if there are hypocrites in the ranks of Prohibition, they are not confined to these ranks. Good men and true, self-sacrificing patriots, sturdy Christians, are also to be found in Prohibition ranks, laboring for the common good, and suffering obloquy and loss, breast high, for their ideals. They may suffer disappointment over the results so far in this country, but if they will have regard to the advance of temperance in their day, they will thank God and take renewed courage.

DRAFTING THE BILL

In drafting the measure before you, regard has been had to the Liquor License Act and the Local Option Act, which were law before the Prohibition Act, to the latter Act itself, and to the Quebec Act respecting Alcoholic Liquor. Something has been drawn from each of them, and while criticism and time will reveal mistakes and omissions, it is believed that this Bill is fairly complete for its purpose.

Alberta Act to provide for Government control and sale of Alcoholic Liquors has been considered also, but has not been followed, in the respects in which it differs from the Quebec Act, for Government Control is a principle of the Alberta Act, while Board Control is a principle of the Quebec Act, and the measure before you is based on Board Control. Then, in the Alberta Act, all regulations have to be approved by the Governor-in-Council, while under the Quebec Act, and here, the Board can make regulations regarding its own internal economy without interference by the Governor-in-Council. In other words, we have done to the utmost constitutionally permissible limit, I am sure, to make the Board non-partisan, to free the Government from responsibility for details, and to place the Board in such a position that success will be its own glory, and failure its own shame, not that of some other body.

In Alberta, permits to buy have to be obtained, for a fee, but no limit is placed on the quantity a person with a permit may buy, while in Quebec no permit is necessary, but a limit of a bottle is placed on each sale, in which respect this Bill follows, and goes beyond Quebec, for here a bottle a day is the limit. I do not understand why Alberta has adopted a system of permits without limiting quantities unless it be that she has whole classes of people to whom alcoholic liquors should not be allowed, and who could not be interdicted for any safely assignable cause. Under this Bill (as well as in both Alberta and Quebec), persons may be interdicted (or blacklisted) from obtaining liquors, upon complaint of their guardians or dependents. The Alberta permit system seems to me too much like a script system here, and we saw no good in adopting it.

SALE OF WINE AND BEER.

In Alberta, Quebec and under this Bill, the sale of "Spirits" is confined to Board establishments. In Alberta the sale of wine is also so confined, but the sale of Beer by the glass in licensed clubs and hotels is permitted, while in Quebec wine as well as beer can be sold in these licensed places, and beer by the glass can be sold in Quebec by the licensed "taverns," so-called, in towns or cities, and by the bottle in licensed grocery stores. In these distinctions, National habits crop out, the Englishman of Alberta inclining to Beer and the French of Quebec leaning to Wine. Under this Bill both wine and beer may be sold by the bottle in hotels and grocery stores, but taverns are not permitted.

(continued on page 10.)

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Pineapple (1 1/2 lbs) Cubes . . . 28c. tin
Plums (2 1/2 lbs) . . . 35c. tin
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8-oz. Btls. 60c.
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HOME-MADE GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE
40c. glass.

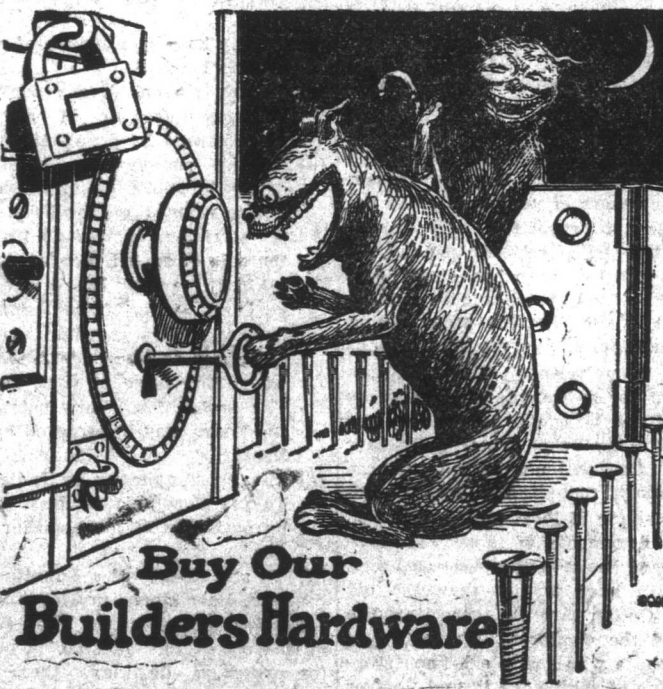
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