

Co-Operative Marketing vs. Nationalization.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—A "heated" debate on "The Marketing of the Colony's Codfish" took place in the Methodist College Literary Institute last week. It is pleasing to note that so vital a question is engaging intelligent interest, and the debaters, generally, are praiseworthy for the measure of light they threw upon many features of the subject. The affirmative speakers favored the exporting and marketing of the Colony's codfish under a system they called Nationalization. The negative speakers said that this was nothing more or less than the adoption and enforcement of the repealed Fish Regulations, and that at the bottom Nationalization was state socialism. It was unanimously admitted that existing methods are bad, inasmuch as they result spasmodically in undue competition in foreign markets in the sale of Newfoundland fish. There was no suggestion by any of the speakers of a system of marketing which would not be Nationalization or under official regulation, yet would avoid undue competition in the sale of Newfoundland fish. Though unalteringly opposed to both Nationalization and the Fish Regulations, I cannot agree with the negative speakers in their identification of the one with the other, because ruinous as the Fish Regulations were, Nationalization would be a still greater tragedy. The two things differ as the day, the night, though both are bad.

DIVIDED AUTHORITY.

Under the Fish Regulations, the exporters continued to be the buyers of fish at home, and the sellers of it abroad, hampered, however, as to shipment by the necessity of procuring licenses from the Codfish Exportation Board, and, as to freedom of sale, by the provision that agreements for sale, on forms prescribed by the Board, should be made, unless the Board consented otherwise, in advance of shipment. The Board itself had no power of sale. The result of this divided authority was, that the owner of the fish could not sell where and when and for the price he wished, but was governed in all these respects by the Board, which had no direct interest in the matter. And, on the other hand, the Board had no power of making sales, but only of formulating contracts and fixing prices, which were generally higher than could be obtained abroad, but sometimes not as high, perhaps, as might have been obtained, but for the fact that the fixed prices were made public. Nationalization proposes that a Marketing Board, appointed by the Government of the Colony, shall buy all the fish caught in our waters at a price fixed by the Board, and shall sell abroad all fish of this Colony at such prices as it may obtain, the profits, if any, on the transaction, being retained by the Board for a purpose not yet defined, and the losses, if any, being paid out of a surplus fund created by previous profits, or, if such surplus fund is non-existent, out of taxation levied upon the whole people of the Colony. Under this policy, fish merchants could no longer sell their own fish, which would be pre-empted by the Board, and the Board, instead of merely having the power of regulation, as under the Fish Regulations, would be a supremely autocratic tribunal, having vital power over the prosperity of the people of the Colony, by monopoly of the fish trade.

WHO WOULD FORM THE BOARD. The affirmative speakers for Nationalization said that present day exporters in this Colony, with few exceptions, are not experts, not trained or efficient men, but are without knowledge of "the delicate science of marketing," whilst under Nationalization there would be a National Board of Marketing Experts, composed of the Colony's best marketers, who would purchase the fish from the merchants, and sell it abroad. These marketers, who are the exceptions to the prevailing incapacity of our fish exporters, according to the advocates of Nationalization, are identifiable, I suppose, by their measure of financial success in the fish business, and, therefore, it will not be difficult, perhaps, for the public to name the men at present in public view who would be eligible for such a Board. They would be high priced, evidently, for they would, of course, be required to abandon their private business for salaried places on the Board. They would, of course, include such successful men as Sir John Crobble, Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. A. E. Hickman, and, naturally enough, the Hon. W. F. Coaker. Commenting upon the debate, one of the speakers said that the Board "would not be political, but independent." It would, of course, have to be appointed by the Government, and how a Board so appointed could be anything else than political passes one's understanding. To be independent, its members would have to be irremovable, and so would have autocratic powers for life over the most vital material interests of the Colony. No taxation without representation is a fundamental constitutional doctrine of a self-governing people. All our laws concerning taxation are within the exclusive power of an Assembly elected by

manhood suffrage. Yet here is a proposal to put the buying and selling of codfish, the prosperity, and even the livelihood, of the whole people, in the hands of a select group of Water Street exporting merchants, who once appointed by the Government of the Colony could never be removed except by the hand of death, when others, presumably, would be appointed in their places.

PARTISAN AND POLITICAL.

Or contemplate the other contingency, that the members of the National Board of Marketing could be removed at pleasure by the Government of the day. What else but partisan could such a Board be? The Board's purchase of fish, and sales thereof; the price it paid for fish, and the price it got; its disposition of the surplus, or its losses, in any one year, and all the other things that it did, or could be charged with doing, affecting, as they would, the happiness and prosperity of the people at large, would be heatedly debated in every hamlet of the Island, and the doings of the Board would become much more political in the minds of the people, and justly so, than the doings of the Government of this Colony in relation to every other matter. The conduct of this National Board of Marketing would become much more a party question, and much more exclusively political, than any other subject that can be conceived of in relation to the affairs of this Colony. Such a Board would employ political supporters at home and agents abroad, and the Government of the day would have to see to this, or it would cease to be the Government by the votes of outraged people throughout the Colony. In short, whilst the power of appointment is in a political Government, the Boards, or other organizations appointed by it, must be political also. No stream can rise higher than its source; the source being political, the stream must be the same, and as streams run downward, necessarily, it also may be taken for granted that the creatures of partisan governments would be much more partisan; or, in other words, that government boards would be more partisan than governments.

With your permission, Sir, I will pursue this subject in further letters, examining into the methods which have been advocated by those who are in favor of Nationalization.

Yours truly,

ALFRED B. MORINE.

Feb. 1, 1922.

Ask for Lynch's Bread, you may get the Metal Check. (See Lynch's ad.)—Jan. 30, 1922.

She Would Not Be Without Them.**MRS. FUNK TELLS OTHER WOMEN ABOUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

She Suffered Terribly and Was so Bad She Could Not Do Her House Work—What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For Her.

Winkler, Man., Feb. 1st.—(Special)—Just how Dodd's Kidney Pills have made a reputation as suffering women's best friend is again shown in the case of Mrs. J. J. Funk, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. Let her tell her story in her own words:

"I suffered for years from kidney trouble, female weakness and nervousness," Mrs. Funk says. "I was so bad I could not do my housework. I suffered terribly, but after using Dodd's Kidney Pills I feel much better."

"I can do my housework again and I will keep on using Dodd's Kidney Pills until I am entirely well."

"I am well satisfied with what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done so far. Everybody who suffers should try them. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the greatest of all kidney remedies.

Coastal Boats.**GOVERNMENT.**

S.S. Fortia left Fortune at 8 a.m. to-day coming this way.

S.S. Prospero still icebound in at Exploits.

REIDS.

Argyle left Pett Fort yesterday, outward.

Glencoe due at St. John's.

Kyle leaving Port aux Basques to-day.

Meigle at North Sydney.

Sagana left Burgeo yesterday.

From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-day.

Wind Southwest, light, weather dull, light slob ice everywhere; nothing in sight; Bar. 29.85; Ther. 30.

EXPRESS DUE.—The incoming express which left Port aux Basques yesterday with the Kyle's mails and passengers is due in town at 10 p.m. to-day. The express is making a splendid run. This will be the first cross country train to arrive here for over a week.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR WARTS

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.**NAVAL TREATY AGREED.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. Formal assent of the Five Powers to the Naval Limitation Treaty was given at the Plenary Session of the Washington Conference to-day. The action was taken after presentation of the Treaty by Chairman Hughes, and a brief discussion was followed by an address by M. Sarraut of the French delegation expressing the adherence of France.

STAGGERING FIGURES.

LONDON, Feb. 1. A Treasury paper issued to-day shows the national dead weight debt of five current financial years totals £7,886,409,680 or a decrease of £246,468,884 compared with the previous year. Britain's gross liabilities are £7,634,000,000. In 1913 they were £778,000,000.

SHIPS WILL AVOID THEM.

BOSTON, Feb. 1. Warning of North Atlantic ice fields, seven miles wide and 145 miles long, moving South, 215 miles East of Cape Race, was sent out by the Hydrographic office to-day. The fields, which are first reported this year, are not considered a menace to trans-Atlantic shipping at present.

WANTS EXPLANATION.

PARIS, Feb. 1. Confirmation was received to-day of Monday night's incident at Pétrograd, Upper Silesia, in which two French soldiers were killed and twenty wounded, during a fight between the French and a band of Germans, who suffered a number of casualties. The incident arose during a search for concealed weapons. Premier Poincaré has instructed the French Ambassador to Germany to demand an explanation.

MISSING MAN FOUND.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1. William Wade of St. John's, Newfoundland, who was thought lost with the Lunenburg schooner Viccola has been located by the Shipping Master here. Wade is on the schooner Mina Nadeau, which has arrived at New York from Sheet Harbor, after a passage of thirty five days.

CONCLAVE ASSEMBLES.

ROME, Feb. 2. The Conclave of the Sacred College, which is to choose a successor to Pope Benedict, began its sittings to-day. Fifty two Cardinals, who are in Rome, went into seclusion last night, and when the great oak barrier at the entrance of the court yard of St. Damasus was closed, they were cut off from any communication with outside, until their sacred task was done. The balloting is not expected to consume more than two days, and the next Pope, in the consensus of opinion, will come from the moderate section of the Sacred College. Crowds gathered in St. Peter's Square to watch for the tell tale smoke wreaths from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel. The ballot is taken in the morning and evening of each day, and smoke puffs come from the burning ballots. When no election is affected a little straw is burned with the papers, giving the smoke a dark color. When the choice is finally made, ballots burning alone emit a thin wisp of light smoke.

COMING FOR REPAIRS.—The Glencoe is due here to-day from the South West Coast service, and will remain here for some time to undergo repairs. S.S. Sagana is replacing the ship on the route. The Glencoe requires new decks and a general overhauling, which will take at least three weeks or a month to complete. She will then resume service.

Oddly enough, we are now being told that a few Frenchmen have an accurate knowledge of their national hymn, with the exception of the first and the last stanza, which, by the way, was not written by Rouget de Lisle. Take a score of persons at hazard, put them to the test, and the

Millions Involved in Old Chest.

English people are much interested in a keen search now being made for an old chest, last seen in Hastings in 1876, which is supposed to contain a secret drawer documents relating to a fortune of \$27,000,000 left in 1770 by Pieter Tayleur Van Der Hurst, of Haarlem.

The acquisition of this vast sum by a Woolwich Arsenal storekeeper named James Taylor, of Plumstead, depends on the discovery of the chest. The romantic nature of the story has appealed to the inhabitants of Hastings and district, who realize also that the happy possessor of the chest is likely to receive a handsome reward when he reveals the whereabouts of the chest, says the Hastings correspondent of a London paper. The main interest centres in Hastings and the thickly populated district that surrounds it for the missing chest, which is of oak with three brass bands at each corner, and which measures 2 ft. by 15 in. by 10 in. It is believed to have been taken with other possessions of the family to the workhouse when James Taylor's step-mother and family entered it in 1876.

The clerk to the Guardians has had a special search made by his staff of clerks for records regarding the Taylor family, while Mr. Cory, the master of the workhouse, has himself assisted in a survey of forty-year-old volumes which he has unearthed from the strong-rooms at the workhouse. He has, moreover, arranged for a comprehensive search to be made of the whole premises.

"The story is a most interesting and romantic one," said Mr. Cory, "and you may rely on it that if that chest is anywhere about these premises I will have it found."

Mrs. Sutton, of Old London Road, in the village of Ore, near Hastings, is the living workhouse official in the district. "I was schoolmistress at the workhouse in 1875," she said, "and I remember the Taylor family—the mother and four children—being admitted to the workhouse. It was not unusual in those days when a whole family were admitted to allow them to bring some of their personal possessions with them. We used to keep them in the clothing stores. In some cases, when people were able to leave a workhouse, they took away their things, but in other cases they were after a time sold."

"Periodic sales were held, and these were usually attended by small local dealers and the poor people in the district. The chances are that if that chest is not to be found in the workhouse it was disposed of at one of these sales, and is very likely to be in the possession of some one in the immediate district."

The Marseillaise.

It was in the night of April 25, 1792, when war against Austria had just been declared, that Rouget de Lisle, then a Captain in the Strasbourg garrison, wrote "The Marseillaise," which he entitled "War Song of the Army of the Rhine." It was sung by Mireaux, the Deputy for the Montpelier, who had accompanied some local volunteers belonging to that town, and so it was called "The Marseillaise," whereas the name "Strasbourg" would have been more correct.

Oddly enough, we are now being told that a few Frenchmen have an accurate knowledge of their national hymn, with the exception of the first and the last stanza, which, by the way, was not written by Rouget de Lisle. Take a score of persons at hazard, put them to the test, and the

CORKWOOD!

IN STOCK

100 BUNDLES CORKWOOD,

THICK, MEDIUM & THIN.

H. J. Stabb & Co.

Sod. 11

fact will be clearly demonstrated. It is interesting to learn that the last stanza, which is the best known after the first, was composed by the poet, Louis Dubois, for the civic festival of October 14, 1793.

When Rouget de Lisle, who had retired to Cholesey in 1836, felt, on a lovely June morning in 1836, that he had not many hours to live, he was heard to murmur, "I know that the end is approaching. I have made the world sing, and I am about to die." Hearing that the end was near, people flocked during the day to the house, and when evening came the doctor had the windows of his chamber opened, and then, in the cool air, arose a song, sung in almost hushed tones by the crowd, but with wonderful effect; all the same. It was while "The Marseillaise" thus softly reached his ear that Rouget de Lisle passed away.

Here and There.

\$150.00 for 20c.—a good investment.—Jan. 31, Feb. 2

POLICE COURT QUIET.—There was an absolutely clean docket at the Magistrate's Court this morning. So far, the present week has been very quiet and there has been nothing doing in Police circles.

Eat MRS. STEWART'S Home Made Bread.—Oct. 18, 6mo

LECTURES ON LONDON.—Mr. Llewellyn Collyer lectured to the Cathedral Debating Society on the "City of London," last night. The lecture was a very interesting one, and was illustrated by many coloured slides of extraordinary clearness.

Eat MRS. STEWART'S Home Made Bread.—Oct. 18, 6mo

ROAD DE LUXE ENQUIRY.—The enquiry into the Road de Luxe will be continued before Judge Morris this afternoon, when several witnesses will be examined. It is unlikely that the hearing will be concluded to-day, as some of the testimony will be lengthy.

Get your ticket in the Billiard Tourney Sweep to-day, only 20c.—Jan. 31, Feb. 2

MEIGLE ICEBOUND.—The Meigle is still icebound at North Sydney. She has been at that port since January 24th and has been prevented by the frozen harbour and the slob ice outside from getting away. "The Meigle" has a load of coal on board, and will leave at the earliest opportunity.

For Coughs or Colds take Stafford's Phoratorine. It will cure.—Jan. 4, 1922

EXPRESS CANCELLED.—The express which was scheduled to leave here to-day for Port aux Basques, has been cancelled as it would be impossible for it to connect with the Kyle. No foreign mails will consequently leave by train until Saturday, when the regular express will go out.

20° for 10

Let yourself in for a good time Smoke

LIFEBUOY Cigarettes

"They're delightfully different."

Imperial Tobacco Co.
(Newfoundland) Ltd.

NEW GOODS!

New things all over the store, and what is more to the point, in these days of hard times we are pulling prices down to figures that will make it easy for you to select things without first stopping to count the cost.

STAIR OIL CLOTH.

2500 yards.

Big assortment of patterns, all in bright and neat designs. Extraordinary value.

15c. yard.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Extra Heavy

Cream Vests and Pants.

Perfect fit Underwear, comfortable and durable; a financial comfort too,

only 70c. garment.

NEW HOSIERY

Attend this Hosiery event, 'twill pay you in a big way. Hosiery supreme and economical.

LADIES' BROWN HEATHER MIXTURE HOSE.

Perfect shade, has rib front, only

35c. pair.

LADIES' GREY LEATHER MIXTURE HOSE.

A new shade, something different,

35c. pair.

EXTRA HEAVY FLEECE LINED HOSE, 55c. pair.

LADIES' BLACK FLEECE LINED HOSE, 30c. pr.

3 pairs for 85c.

SHORT KIMONAS only \$1.00

Made well, of beautiful Flowered Flannel-ette, in neat design and pleasing colors. An exceptional bargain for \$1.00.

MILLEY'S

reb. 2, th. 5

FRUIT!

Tinned and Dried!

Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Cherries, And Tomatoes and Sugar Corn.

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.

Don't say Paper, say The Evening Telegram

One third of your life is allotted to sleep. Do you get your share?

The most important period in the process of applying nutrition to the repair of the body is while you are asleep. For the most favorable transformation of digested food into nerve and cell tissue, so doctors tell us, sleep is absolutely essential.

Is it any wonder that those who suffer from lack of proper sleep are weak, pale and lacking in energy or ambition?

One of the causes of insomnia is nerve-irritation from tea and coffee drinking. Tea and coffee both contain caffeine, which has a tendency to cause undue stimulation. The stimulating effect of caffeine often

results in insomnia, depression, and a weakened nervous system.

You can easily overcome these troubles by drinking Postum instead of tea or coffee. Postum is a delicious, satisfying cereal beverage, and it is absolutely free from caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Ask your grocer for Postum. Drink this delicious, refreshing beverage for ten days. Then see if you do not feel better and more clear headed, and if you do not sleep better at night—as so many other people have proved for themselves.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (to be made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water), Postum cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared), made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health

"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.