"IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE."

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, - - - - - - Editor

Friday, November 25, 1921.

Municipal Qualifications.

Numbers of city patrons of the Telegram who are also voters in civic elections have recently requested that we state in this column, the exact and specific qualifications required to be possessed by any person soliciting Municipal honors. We take extreme pleasure in doing so, and without elaboration shall, to-day, quote from both the St. John's Municipal Act of 1921, and the Election Act of 1913. Section 20 of the former provides, that **any person** shall be qualified to be elected as Mayor or Councillor, who

(a) is qualified under the Acts in that behalf for the time being to be elected a member of the House of Assembly;
(b) has resided in the city (St. John's) for at least one year immediately preceding nomination; and
(c) is qualified to vote under Section 8 or Section 10 of this Act.

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Returning to the first qualification as defined by the St. John's Municipal Act, Section 50 of the Newfoundland Election Act of 1913, declares as follows:

"The qualification of persons to be elected to serve as members of the House of Assembly shall be a net annual income, arising from any source whatever, of **four hundred and eighty dollars, ($480.00)** or the possession of property exceeding **two thousand four hundred dollars, ($2,400.00)** clear of all encumbrances; and the length of the period of residence within the said island shall be two years next preceding such election; and every candidate for such election shall be a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years (this puts female candidates out of the running for either Mayor or Councillor not because of years, be it understood, but it is specifically declared that such candidates must be males) of sound understanding and never having been convicted in courts of law of any infamous crime."

* * * * * *

Sections 8 and 10 of the St. John's Municipal Act, which provides for electoral qualifications of civic voters, reads thusly:

"The right to vote for the Mayor and Councillors of the city shall be enjoyed

(A) By **all** British subjects (all in this connection mean, we take it to be both males and females) of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who

(1) have resided **in the city** for one year immediately preceding the election; and
(2) are owners, lessees, tenants or occupiers of property rated on the appraisement books of the city; or who are liable to the poll tax; and
(3) are not indebted to the St. John's Municipal Council for any arrears of taxes; and
(4) are not disqualified by mental incapacity.

(B) By all bodies corporate, being British subjects, which are owners, lessees, tenants or occupiers of property rated on the appraisement books of the city, and which are not indebted to the said Council for any arrears of taxes, and which are duly enrolled on the Voters' List. Every such person and body corporate shall be deemed to be, and is, hereafter described as a ratepayer.

* * * * * *

The fee exacted from every candidate at the time of nomination, according to Section 19 of the St. John's Municipal Act, 1921, shall be the sum of fifty dollars to be deposited with the Returning Officer and, to follow the verbiage of the said Section, "every candidate who is elected shall be entitled to have returned to him the said fifty dollars, and every candidate who is not elected, but for whom there shall be polled one-half of the votes polled for any successful candidate, shall be entitled to have returned to him the sum of twenty-five dollars; **and any candidate failing to obtain such one-half of the votes polled for any successful candidate, shall forfeit the said deposit to the Council, to be applied toward the expense of the election."**

If there are any other matters in conjunction with the pending civic election, which voters desire to know, we shall be glad to supply the information, so far as the Charter from which we have quoted in the foregoing, or the other chapters of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland apply.

Terrible Tragedy.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Three children named Wiseman were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a cottage at Bishop's Falls yesterday. The ages of the children ranged from a few months to three years. This horrifying news was contained in a message from Magistrate Fitzgerald of Grand Falls to the Justice Department this morning. The fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and despite the efforts of a large number of people who attempted to arrest the progress of the blaze, the cottage was totally destroyed. A high wind blowing at the time helped the flames to spread. Full particulars will probably be received during the day. It is presumed that the parents left the children in the house and that, in some way, they caused the fire.

The Misses Miller

TO GIVE EXPOSITION OF MODERN DANCING.

Lovers of modern dancing, and they are legion, will be charmed to learn that a delightful exposition of the Art Terpischorean will be given by the Misses Lydia and Lisbeth Miller during the performance of "Deacon Dubbs" at the Casino beginning Monday night.

Both young ladies are noted for the exquisite daintiness and gracefulness of their dancing and their attire in the magnificent costuming of the court of Louis Quartorze will make their performance all the more pleasing. Tickets are selling rapidly at the Royal Stationery though there are still some choice seats left.

Case Not Concluded.

Up to yesterday evening the case of the King vs. Bertha Babb and William Babb, which is being heard at Harbor Grace before the Circuit Court, was not concluded. Mr. Justice Kent is the presiding judge. The prisoners, who belong to Bryant's Cove, are charged with obtaining money under false pretences in connection with a fire which occurred in May last. Mr. E. Leo Carter is Crown prosecutor and Mr. W. J. Higgins, K.C., is representing the accused. Mr. R. G. Ash, Secretary of the Newfoundland Board of Firewriters, went over from town as a witness. Nearly all the other witnesses are from Bryant's Cove.

Bringing Big Freight.

S.S. Meigle was anchored in Englee Harbor yesterday on her way South from Labrador. She reports stormy weather along the coast with N.W. winds and snow. The Meigle is bringing a large freight which she picked up at the various settlements along the Labrador Coast and should make a clean sweep this trip.

St. Andrew's Night.

St. Andrew's Society will this year celebrate the day of their patron Saint, as in former years, by holding a concent and dance in the C.C.C. Hall. The concert will consist of Scotch songs only, and is bound to be good, as several well known local vocalists are taking part. The dance will begin after the concert. Great preparations are being made for the event by the Society's Social Committee.

Garden Competition.

The winners in the Garden competition for 1921 are:

Flowers—Marjorie Bursey, 1st, $3.00; Bessie Williams, 2nd, $2.00; Gertrude White, 3rd, $1.00.

Vegetables—Ronald Bursey, 1st, $3.00; Edwin White, 2nd, $2.00; Lloyd Bursey, 3rd, $1.00.

Out Door Bulbs—Lottie Hiscock, $2.00.

A. M. A.
E. G. F.

Co-Operative Marketing

COMMODITY CONTROL BY EXPORTERS AND PRODUCERS.

ARTICLE IV.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Recognizing, doubtless, the fundamental weakness in principle and control which made his Regulations worse than useless, Mr. Coaker has adopted an expedient which he calls "Nationalization" for the future marketing of the fish of the Colony. As explained by him and his agents, the merchant-suppliers of the Colony are in future not to be allowed to export any fish whatever, for all fish is to be controlled by a Board appointed by the Governor-in-Council; that is to say, in effect, by Coaker himself, as long as he is a member of the Government of the Colony, **and he proposes to be so as long as his life lasts.** In brief, he now asks that the whole export trade of the Colony shall be handed over to his autocratic control. He says, "of course," that the Board shall be appointed from amongst persons financially interested in the fishery, and that the Board shall be above political control. But inasmuch as its members must be selected by the Government of the day, and the Government will have the power of dismissal from time to time, it is apparent that any profession that such a Board would be free from political influences is hypocritical. The Board would be directly representative of the political party in power from time to time, and, therefore, every act of the Board would be fiercely contested at every general election. From a political Board nothing better in the way of appointment of agents, officials and employees could be expected than the inefficiency and corruption which result at all times from political control, and which are rampant in this Colony at the present time in connection with every Government matter.

SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLY?

In explaining the methods to be pursued under a policy of Nationalization, Coaker himself has said that merchant suppliers would be allowed to continue to supply to the fishermen, to buy fish from them, and to sell fish to the National Board, but to do nothing else with the fish. One of the Coaker agents, recently explaining this policy to a body of fishermen in a remote part of the Colony, used these words, which I have not noticed Coaker using at any time—"any fisherman who cannot receive supplies from the merchants, will receive them from the Board." That is to say, that according to Coaker's agent, the National Board, appointed by the Government, proposes to issue supplies in advance to fishermen to enable them to catch fish, and, of course, the loss from this practice of supplying will be thrown upon the general taxpayer of the Colony, and be payable out of Customs duty and other sources of revenue. In other words, reduced to its last analysis, the Colony itself would carry on the fishing business in all its branches, under the sole authority and management of Mr. Coaker.

ROBBING THE FISHERMEN.

It is explained that the Board would fix the price payable to the merchant collector, and also the price paid by the merchant to the fisherman, leaving a difference between the two prices, which would represent the merchant's profit on the fish; but it is not said at what period of the year these prices would be fixed. As the merchant would be buying during the whole fishing season, the price he would have to pay must be fixed, apparently, at the commencement of the season, and as the merchant would require a guarantee of profit, the price payable to him, presumably, would also be fixed by the Board at the commencement of each season. But as the Board would not know the price it could realize for the fish when exported, it would have to avoid all risk of loss by making its price to the merchant, and the merchants price to the fisherman, below anything that would by any possibility be realized, or it would have to incur great loss in some years by realizing much smaller prices at the last end of the season than it had given to the merchants at an earlier date. Where would the money come from to pay losses. Mr. Coaker has said that it would be taken from a Reserve Fund, but this fund would have to be built up from profits, which could only be realized by paying the merchant, and, therefore, the fisherman, a much smaller price some years than the prices received abroad would warrant. In other words, Mr. Coaker, apparently, would rob the fishermen year after year of a portion of the prices received abroad in order that he might build up a huge reserve fund, under the control of the Board, for the purpose of paying the losses, ostensibly, but in all human probability for a great corruption fund, for the purpose of paying the salaries of his many tools at home and abroad.

NATIONALIZATION vs. CO-OPERATION.

It will be noticed that this policy of Nationalization is diametrically opposed to the principle of co-operation amongst the producers. By co-operative marketing by producers, it has been explained by Mr. Sapiro, no person other than a producer can co-operate or have anything to do with the marketing of commodities. The government of a co-operative society is entirely in the hands of co-operators; the business which the association discusses is absolutely confined to marketing problems. Now Mr. Coaker's scheme of Nationalization does not even provide that his Board shall be appointed from amongst exporters. He makes the appointment of the Board a political matter. The operating power is not by the producers, but in the hands of politicians, and the Board, being political in its origin, will be political in its methods; discussing not marketing, but political problems, and being conducted for the political and personal profit of the politicians, from whom it received its being, and in whom its control exists. In explaining the method of marketing under the Nationalization system, one of Mr. Coaker's agents has explained that the National Board will have its own personal representatives in the various markets of the world, all Newfoundlanders, familiar with foreign languages and foreign trade conditions, constantly communicating with the Board at home, and selling in competition with the native merchants of the markets. All this means that Coaker's Board would appoint agents in all parts of the world; they would be men of the character and capacity, probably, appointed by Coaker to many foreign markets under the Regulations. They would make no more success with marketing than they have made while Coaker has been Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Those who know what has taken place within the past few years in Portugal, Greece and other markets, can form for themselves some idea of the wide spread disaster which would happen to the trade of the country if it were controlled abroad as well as at home by men of the Coaker stamp. The whole proposition is manifestly communistic. The idea is to take the control of the fishing business, from beginning to end, into the hands of an autocratic politician, aiming to obtain power by holding out glittering attractions to a people whom he thinks are incapable of understanding the true inwardness of things, and to destroy all the established trade of the Colony. The thousands of people who are suffering in this country to-day through the effects of the **Regulations** may well be astounded at the disaster which threatens them from this new proposition.

COAKER'S COMPULSORY COERCION

As I close this letter I note that the **Advocate,** adverting to the objection that Nationalization is not co-operation, says that as co-operative societies elsewhere are authorized by law, and the contracts between members and an association are legal, some similarity exists between Coakers communistic proposal of government control, for that is what Nationalization means, and co-operative marketing I may say in reply that under our company law, non-share holding associations can be legally created, and its contracts with members will be legal, but that all this is voluntary, while Coaker aims to enforce his will by the power of a majority. He proposes compulsion while he preaches Co-operation. Every word said by Mr. Sapiro, and published by the **Advocate,** controverts the principles of Coaker's Regulations and his policy of Nationalization.

Yours truly,
ALFRED B. MORINE.

Nov. 24, 1921.

Resisted Ejectment.

A woman belonging to Hoylestown was fined $5 by Judge Morris, this morning for assault. The plaintiff stated that she was a tenant of the accused, who attempted to put her out of her rooms. Witness decided that she would not be put out, and prepared to resist to the last. Accused then had resort to a saucepan of boiling water with which she threatened witness. This was the assault complained of. The accused paid the fine.

Last Night's Lecture.

Major G. R. Williams delivered a very interesting lecture on the "History of the C.L.B. Cadets" at the Canon Wood Hall last night. The lecture, was informative and was illustrated by many lantern slides. The occasion for the lecture was an "At Home" held under the auspices of the C.L.B.C. Old Comrades and ex-Lieut. Colonel Rendell, O.B.E., was in the chair. A very large gathering was present and greatly enjoyed the information given them by Major Williams. The lecture, in an abbreviated form, was delivered at the Grenfell Hall on Saturday night last.

Anxiety About Schooner.

A message of enquiry about the schooner Flora, James Martin, master, has been received by the Shipping Department. The Flora, a 25 ton vessel, left Heart's East, T.B., on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock with a load of lumber for this port, and it is feared she has been driven off to sea. The Shipping Department is arranging to send a steamer to search for the missing craft.

CIVIL COURT.—A large number of civil cases were dealt with by Judge Morris this morning in the Central District Court. None were of any great importance.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY VETERINARIES.

Our Local Pepys.

HIS DIARY.

November 24th (Thanksgiving Day).—Up betimes and abroad, where I find the talk is everywhere of the Municipal Election, and how the number of the candidates doth grow each day. From the publique despatches, which I read in the divers news sheets, it doth appear as how the situation in Ireland becometh more difficult and there be fears that there will be no settlement. A state of affairs which will mean much unhappiness and I, very sorrowful thereat. In the Advocate news sheet I find Mr. Morine, the learned attorney, berated for the articles, which he of himself did write on Co-operative Marketing. Which doth show a most consumate jealousy. This day fish from the Labrador doth fetch five dollars and fifteen cents at auction, which is a good sign, showing as it doth, how the demand for this cure improveth. To the Club, where I did hold converse with Binks, a dreary fellow, who seemeth always to look upon the dark side, whereat I was greatly angered but kept a closed mouth, knowing of what little avail it would be to do otherwise. Much troubled by the electrique light, it going on and off at intervals, and to my great inconvenience Did draw me off a pint of good port, before retiring, of which there do be little to be had, there being Prohibition in the land.

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Your share of the bargains last week? If not, come right along now to

KNOWLING'S GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CHINA and FANCY GOODS.

Japanese Tea Sets, floral design, consisting of 6 Cups and Saucers, 6 Plates, 1 Cake Plate, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Sugar Bowl, 1 Cream Jug; the set for

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Glass Sugar Bowls, without cover . . . . . 12c.
Earthen Jugs . . . 5c., 10c., 15c.
Glass Butter Dishes, large size, with cover . . . . . 20c. each

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Japanese Cups and Saucers, China, plain white, small size, at . . . . . 25c. each
Best White Cups & Saucers, 25c.
Cups & Saucers, 3 red lines, 30c.
White Spiral Tea Plates, 1.70 doz
4-piece Glass Table Sets, consisting of 1 Butter Dish, 1 Sugar Bowl, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Spoon Holder . . . $1.25 set

SEE OUR
21-piece TEA SETS at $4.50.

New Fruit Bowls at 37c., 40c., 65c., $1.10, $1.20 each.
Crystal Berry Sets $1.10
Rubigold Berry Sets $2.00
Wine Glasses, plain . . $2.30 doz.
Pony Tumblers, plain, $2.30 doz.
Table Tumblers, plain thin, $1.40, $1.80, $2.00 doz.

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CHILD'S NAVY DUCK RUBBER SOLE SHOES, sizes 8 to 10. Reg. 1.80. Now **1.35**
YOUTHS' NAVY DUCK RUBBER SOLE SHOES, sizes 11 to 13. Reg. 2.20. Now **1.55**
BOYS' NAVY DUCK RUBBER SOLE SHOES, sizes 1 to 5. Reg. 2.65. Now **1.80**
MEN'S NAVY DUCK RUBBER SOLE SHOES, sizes 6 to 9. Reg. 2.85. Now **2.00**
BOYS' NAVY DUCK RUBBER SOLE LACED BOOTS, sizes 1 to 5. Reg. 2.70. Now **1.95**
MEN'S NAVY DUCK RUBBER SOLE LACED BOOTS, sizes 6 to 9. Reg. 3.20. Now **2.30**

G. KNOWLING, Ltd., SHOE STORES

nov14,18,22,25

Here and There.

Last show before Christmas. Deacon Dubbs at the Casino on Monday night.

CABLE STAFF DINNER. — Some members of the staff of the Commercial Cable Company held a dinner at the Green Lantern last night and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

You'll certainly enjoy the beautiful meolodies of the minstels from the sunny South in "Deacon Dubbs" on Monday night.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—Mr. James Boggan, the well known cooper, is seriously ill at his home on Theatre Hill. Mr. Boggan has been ill for some time, but has now taken a turn for the worse.

Dr. M. S. Power will extract mirth by laughing gas in his interpretation of "Deauteronomy Jones" in Deacon Dubbs on Monday night.

PORTIA STORM BOUND.—S.S. Portia was held up at St. Jacques by the storm on the South West Coast since Wednesday. She presumably left there last night, but no news of her sailing has been received.

A delightful treat will be Mr. Karl Trapnell's "Swanee River Moon" in Deacon Dubbs at the Casino on Monday night.

TANGIBLE APPRECIATION. — In recognition of his endurance and good showing at the Dominion Sports, the Prime Minister has presented, through Mr. P. F. Collins, the sum of $5 to Master Maurice Power, the 9 year old boy who did so well in the one mile race.

Miss Mary McCarthy will sing "The Kiss," Waltz Song from Arditto, at the performance of Deacon Dubbs on Monday night.

LOCKED UP COAL.—A wife sued her husband in the Magistrate's Court this morning for non-support. She complained that after a row, the accused took all the coal and kitchen utensils and locked them up in his room. Accused was ordered to give bonds for his future good behaviour.

C.C.C. GRAND CARNIVAL. (Lights! Lights! Lights!) To-night. Don't fail to attend. There will be general dancing after the 6th item. Arrangements have been made regarding lighting, should the electric current fail us. Admission 20c.; Reserved Seats, 30c. Doors open at 6.45.—nov25,1i

SAGONA NOT REPORTED.—No report of the Sagona arriving at Port aux Basques had been received by the Reid Newfoundland Company up to press hour. It is very stormy in Cabot Strait and it is thought that this might have delayed the ship. Owing to wire trouble, great difficulty is being experienced in keeping in touch with the various stations along the line.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

FOR COUNCILLOR

P. E. OUTERBRIDGE

SUGGESTION NO. 5.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR ST. JOHN'S ANNEX.

The residents of the outlying suburbs of St. John's, that part which in common parlance is known as "St. John's Annex" have been notified that with the beginning of the year they will be called upon to pay taxes similar to those paid by their city brethren. That, as things are at present, they are going to get any return for their tax money does not look hopeful. They have no water or sewerage service and the roads, where roads exist at all, are in such a shocking condition that in event of a fire it is a physical impossibility for the engines to reach the "annex" till the day after the fire—that residents of the "annex" have no fire protection. Exactly what they are paying to be taxed for is a mystery. Presumably for fresh air! In the event of my being returned I shall certainly stick out for a square deal for St. John's annex. If residents of that portion of the city have to be taxed they should at least be given the water and sewerage service and fire protection to which they are entitled and, in my personal opinion, no taxes should be collected until those privileges are extended residents of St. John's Annex.

SUGGESTION No. 6.

EXTENSION OF THE STRTET CAR SERVICE.

I am informed on the best authority that the St. John's Street Railway Co., Ltd., intend extending the street car service next spring over all lines which were laid at the opening of the service a score of years ago and possibly lay new lines through other thoroughfares. That it is high time this was done is obvious. The only thing in this matter that remains, therefore, for the new Council to do is to keep the Street Railway Company up to its intention and to endeavor to definitely ascertain exactly what portions of the city are most in need of the street railway and then to use every endeavor to induce the Street Railway Company to provide car service on such thoroughfares.

SUGGESTION NO. 7.

REDUCTION OF THE POLL TAX.

The poll tax, as at present, is nothing more than a colossal joke (except to those who have paid it) and if the Council expect to collect it from a large number of citizens they are optimistic. Having regard to the salaries and wages paid in St. John's the tax is entirely too big and also, it was sprung entirely too suddenly. My personal opinion is that if the tax was One Dollar it would be paid willingly and, as far as the aggregate amount received by the Council goes it would total a larger amount as ten times as many citizens would pay a tax of One Dollar without any "kick" while the present tax of Five Dollars will take untold machinery to collect if it ever is collected in a great many cases, at all which seems extremely doubtful.

SUGGESTION NO. 8.

THE ABOLITION OF THE NIGHT CARTS.

I think every citizen that is unfortunate enough to meet one of these "birds of the night" is strong for abolishing them. They are, however, too unsavory a subject for much discussion. The matter of St. John's sewerage is one that has received much attention and, until I am somewhat better informed of the necssity or otherwise of these carts than I candidly admit I am at present, I think it well not to express too definitely an opinion on this matter. Certainly St. John's would be a cleaner and healthier city if it were possible to do away with the night carts and, in the event of my return, I shall keep this matter at the back of my head as such efforts as I possess will, I assure you, be used to make St. John's cleaner and healthier. (In Monday's issue I shall present the final of my "planks" under the heading "Prevention Better Than Cure.")

P. E. OUTERBRIDGE

I THANK YOU!

AIR MAIL CLOSES. — To-morrow the mail to Canada, U.S.A., Great Britain and other countries via Halifax by air, closes at the G.P.O. No news has yet been received concerning Mr. Cotton's test flight, but it is expected that he will hop off on he flight to Halifax on Monday or Tuesday. A large number of citizens have taken advantage of this mail.

Floral Tributes to the Departed

Nothing so nice as Flowers in time of sorrow. We can supply Wreaths and Crosses on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We will endeavour to meet the humblest purse.

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