

OFFICIAL SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued.)

Food as brought up by Godden.

MAJOR CASHIN thought Government had acted wisely in altering those items which they had, which were items necessary to the conduct of the fisheries, which was the country's mainstay. He asked for certain resolutions relating to retaliatory clauses to be placed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL explained that the resolution referred to was a retaliatory clause which imposed a duty on products of any country that tax the product of our fisheries; which gave power to the Governor in Council to suspend this clause when they saw fit in the interests of the Colony. This clause will be further discussed.

MAJOR CASHIN said that in bringing in a new Tariff a Government could not be expected to be able to please everybody. There were always difficulties in sight for every class of trade was effected in some way and were making representations to the Government against the various sections. The unfortunate feature of a new Tariff which was liable to constant alteration was that whereas a merchant could get a drawback, the consumer could not go and get any rebate from the seller. Personally his consideration would not be directed towards the trade, but towards the consumer and the fisherman. He suggested that in view of the grave responsibility placed upon their shoulders, each and every member of the House should carefully study the Report of the Tariff Commission, a copy of which should be distributed.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE said that he was deeply interested in having a sound Tariff and therefore readily consented to have the report printed and distributed.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and were given leave to sit again.

LEGISLATIVE DISABILITIES
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Disabilities Amendment Bill.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said that on a previous occasion he had explained the Bill and had risen the Committee in order to allow of a complete study of the same. He briefly reviewed the two sections of the Bill, the one providing that a Member of the House might hold the post of Government Director on the Board of the N. P. & P. Company, Ltd., without vacating his seat, and the other one providing for the abolition of the necessity of a Minister having to seek re-election upon appointment, if such appointment was made within six months of election.

(To be continued.)



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D. Ryan, resigned. The Commission was then read by the Clerk and the President took the chair of the House.

Hon. President then informed the House that he had a communication from H. E. the Governor informing him that he had appointed provisionally members of this House, the Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, M.B.E., L.L.D., C. P. Ayre, M.B.E., and F. C. Alderdice.

Hon. President announced that these gentlemen were in attendance, waiting to be admitted and they were accordingly introduced.

Hon. John Alexander Robinson, M.B.E., L.L.D., by Hons. B. Morine and R. K. Bishop.

Hon. Charles Pascoe Ayre, M.B.E., by Hons. A. B. Morine and M. Gibbs.

Hon. Frederick Charles Alderdice, by Hons. A. B. Morine and Geo. Shear.

This being the day appointed by proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at 3 p.m. H. E. the Governor, Sir William Allardice, having arrived at the Council Chamber and being seated on the throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council to summon the House of Assembly to the Bar of the Council, who being come there to, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to give the Speech from the Throne.

(Speech already published.)

Then the House of Assembly withdrew and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

The Clerk read his commission and Hon. President administered the Oath of Office.

The Hon. President reported His Excellency's Speech, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Morine and by consent of the House the reading of same by the Clerk was dispensed with, and the Speech was taken as read.

Hon. Mr. Morine gave notice of a Bill respecting Oaths.

HON. DR. ROBINSON in rising to move the appointment of a committee to draft an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne said all had listened to the Speech from the Throne read so clearly by His Excellency the Governor, with great interest. It is a speech bristling with policies and possibilities. It contains much food for thought and is just cause for great encouragement. If it is carried out by legislation the outlook for the future will be beneficial. Elasticity of trade is proverbial in this country. We all remember the despondency felt last year. The fishery prospects seemed dull and the outlook most dismal.

There is no doubt that the Government has taken its work in hand, and the hopes that they will not lose course but continue the work until the position is arrived at when the people will realize their private as well as their public obligations.

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The reference made to the postal service is strong. The service is mentioned as being overmanned and underworked. This is sweeping but justified. He had jotted down a few particulars. The cost of the Registration and parcel post branch for 1918-19 was \$9,375, for last year it was \$22,380; that of Distribution for 1919 was \$16,198, for last year \$36,625. The total cost of Travelling post offices was \$29,270 and for last year \$53,074. The Revenue from the Post Office for 1918-19 was approximately \$330,906 and for last year \$404,682, and increase of \$73,785. The expenditure for the years of 1918-19 was \$890,267 and for last year \$1,340,000 approximately, which shows an increase of \$449,732. With a revenue increase of 22 1-3 per cent due in considerable degree to the higher postage rates there was an increase in expenditure of over fifty per cent. The real trouble is that there is no esprit de corps no discipline and no ambition. Governments appoint men without training or capacity, whose sole qualification is partisanship. This causes the lower ranks to lose ambition. They lose the hope of promotion and become indifferent and careless. Partisanship becomes rife. Factions are formed. Some are for Paul, some for Apollon, some for Cephas, and some for themselves. There is no team work and no loyalty. Only in one way will the Postal Department regain and retain the confidence of the country and that is by freeing it, hereafter, from the control of any but its responsible officers.

There are rumours of new and desirable agricultural policies. It is not easy to be sanguine, despite the best intentions and most earnest efforts. For forty years attempt has followed attempt, but failure has been written on all of them. Perseverance may reap results, but heretofore the agricultural policies have been marked by increased expenditure rather than increased production.

The proposed bounty on shipbuilding if it proves effective, will prove beneficial. The small shipyards that once turned out trim and well-built vessels have almost gone. If the building docks can be brought back we will say amen to that clause.

The suggestion that a bounty be also placed for repairs is a matter which will call for very careful consideration.

With regard to the taxation on Banks being reduced, these should pay and pay handsomely for the profits they make. But excessive taxation is prejudicial inasmuch as trade depends on banking facilities. In 1919 there were 41 banking institutions in Newfoundland. In 1923 there were 29, which shows a loss of 12 in four years and the Hon. member thought he was right in saying that there are only 24 now. The Banks lost money through operating outport branches and as a consequence had to close them.

The Dock provides a very serious problem. Information derived from fairly well founded

rumors shows that repairs to the dock may cover four million dollars. The dock is no good as it now is and must be repaired at large cost, if not wholly reconstructed. This is a shipping country and adequate dock facilities are essential to both maintenance and progress.

The income tax is the fairest form of taxation levied in any country and the ideal one if possible of collection. But it has been shown that this possibility did not exist. The Assessor has done and is doing all in his power but not even his best efforts can meet with full success.

(To be continued.)



Proclamation!

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS WE deem it expedient and necessary to appoint Terms or Sessions for the holding of Our Supreme Court, on Circuit at the several times and places hereinafter mentioned:

We do, therefore, declare to all Our loving subjects in Our said Colony, that it is Our will and pleasure to direct and appoint that Our Supreme Court on Circuit shall be opened and holden:—

At Brigus, on Friday, the Twentieth and Saturday, the Twenty-first days of November next;

At Harbour Grace, on Monday the Twenty-third, Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth, Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth, and Thursday, the Twenty-sixth days of November next;

At Carbonear, on Friday, the Twenty-seventh, and Saturday, the Twenty-eighth days of November next.

And the said Court shall be kept open for the periods hereinafter prescribed at each of the respective places as aforesaid, provided the presiding Judge shall have business to do therein; and, if necessary, such Judge may extend the term at any of the said places for a period not exceeding two days, and until the determination of the trial of any case then proceeding.

And We do, by these Presents, further order and direct that in the event of the Judge who may preside in the said Court being prevented, by unforeseen circumstances, from opening Our said Court on any of the days hereinafter appointed, or if the said Judge should arrive at any of the places hereinafter named for holding Our said Court before the time stated for the opening thereof, and should deem it proper to open the same without delay, the said Judge may, and he is hereby authorized, to open and hold Our said Court on any other day or days than those hereinafter specified, and to keep the same open for the respective periods hereinafter stated as aforesaid, if he should find it necessary for the despatch of business to do so.

And of these Presents, all Magistrates, the Sheriff, Officers of the Constabulary Force, and all Bailiffs, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and all other Officers in the execution of their offices about the premises, and all and singular other persons whom these Presents do, shall or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Colony of Newfoundland.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR WILLIAM LAMOND ALLARDYCE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Colony of Newfoundland, at St. John's in Our said Colony, this 25th day of June, A.D. 1925, and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, ARTHUR MEWS, Deputy Colonial Secretary.

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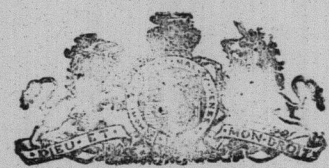
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"American Postal Telegraph," "Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs," "All American Cables for Central and South America," Halifax and Bermuda and Direct West India Cables.

THE POSTAL has also immediate and constant connection with Wireless Stations at Cape Race, Fogo and Battle Harbour, and in Summer with Labrador Wireless Stations. Also with Wireless to and from ships at sea.

A cheap night, as well as day service is also given to all points in Canada and the United States of America. The Postal has also direct connection with Great Britain, thence to all European points. Rates as low as 6c. per word. Stamps to value of ten cents must be affixed by senders to all cable (foreign) messages from Newfoundland.

Cable business handed to the Postal ensures quick service via New York or Canso to Brazil, Bahia, Pernambuco, Bahamas, Barbadoes and Bermuda. Our connections are as follows:—

The Newfoundland revenue benefits largely when you patronize the Postal Telegraphs. Its whole staff (clerical and operators) from Superintendent to Messengers are sworn to secrecy.