

Proceedings

OF THE

House of Assembly

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

Twenty-Seventh General Assembly

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND

1930

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PROCEEDINGS

of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland

SESSION 1930.

Began and holden at St. John's, in the said Dominion on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth Day of May, Anno Domini, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty being in the twenty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty, Our Sovereign Lord, George, 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.

WEDNESDAY, May 28th, 1930.

His Excellency the Governor having fixed the hour he proposed to open the present session of the Legislature at three o'clock in the afternoon of this Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of May instant, the members of the House of Assembly met in the Assembly Room at a quarter to three in the afternoon when Mr. Speaker took the chair.

At three of the clock a message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and the House in the Legislative Council.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber; and being returned to the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Speaker informed the House that when in attendance upon His Excellency in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a gracious speech to both branches of the Legislature, a copy of which for greater accuracy he had obtained, and then read to the House as follows:

His Excellency Sir John Middleton, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and Over the Colony of Newfoundland, at the opening of the Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly of Newfoundland, begun and holden at St. John's, Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1930.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

**MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF
THE HONORABLE HOUSE
OF ASSEMBLY:**

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to the Second Session of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. This gathering holds a feature that is significant. For the first time in the history of the Colony the electors of a District have chosen a woman to represent them in the Legislature. This advance is in accordance with the traditions of the Imperial Parliament, where women have occupied seats as legislators for many years.

Our thoughts during the last few months have been with the representatives of the five Nations assembled in London to consider the question of Naval Disarmament. The London Naval Treaty has been signed by the delegates of the five powers, while an agreement for substantial reductions has also been concluded between Great Britain, America and Japan. The moral, political and economic results of this Conference exceed the provisions of these documents. The coming together of the representatives of these Nations has helped to remove suspicion, misunderstanding and consequent friction. An informed and active public opinion is essentially necessary to achieve disarmament.

The League of Nations is slowly winning its way in its efforts to deal with the complex modern problems facing the world. It is of inestimable value to have the leading statesmen and experts from so many Nations meeting around the conference table and discussing with moderation and good feeling the questions that confront them. The knowledge of the difficulties of each country and a recognition of the responsibilities which each has to bear will tend to beget fraternal sympathy and mutual understanding.

The South West Coast Disaster

On the 18th day of November last this Colony had the unusual experience of an Earthquake Shock, which, however, did little material damage. About two and a half hours after this shock, a tidal wave of substantial proportions visited the south-east portion of Burin Peninsula taking a toll of twenty-seven lives and causing extensive destruction to houses, fishing property, boats and gear, estimated in value at over One Million Dollars. My Ministers took immediate measures to relieve the situation, and a steamer was despatched at once to the scene of the disaster with doctors, nurses, food and building supplies. Sympathy was shown for the sufferers, and assistance given by our friends and neighbors, while our own people over the length and breadth of Newfoundland contributed generously to the Relief Fund, which amounts to about one-quarter Million Dollars. The Committee appointed to deal with the results of this disaster have worked willingly and effectively, and, aided by the Government, will endeavour to place the fishermen in a position to prosecute his vocation as in other years.

Economic Situation Satisfactory

The economic situation last year was satisfactory. The catch of codfish was not quite up to the average, but as the price was good, the fishermen did not suffer. The export of pulp and paper shows an increase of over 30,000 tons with an increased value of \$1,300,000. The production from all mines operated was valued at over \$4,000,000, of which the mine at Buchans represented one and a quarter Million Dollars. The export of iron ore from Bell Island was slightly under the quantity of the previous year, but the value was practically the same.

That the financial situation of the people generally has improved is shown by the decrease effected by the Department of the Colonial Secretary in expenditure on able-bodied poor relief. Two years ago the expenditure under this head amounted to \$260,000; for the fiscal year 1928-29 the amount was \$128,000, while for the fiscal year ending next June the expenditure will be about \$90,000.

Favorable Trade Balance

The trade balance in favour of the Colony for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1929, was \$7,560,000, the imports during that period amounting to \$29,230,000, and the exports to \$36,790,000. The total trade of the Colony for that fiscal year was \$66,000,000, being \$5,000,000 in excess of the total trade in the previous fiscal year.

The re-organization of the Department of Public Health, a sub-department under the Colonial Secretary, has, through re-arrangement of the administration of hospital and medical services to the sick poor and by special supervision of these undertakings, been able to effect economics in expenditure totalling approximately \$150,000. The Commission appointed by my Ministers to consider the administration of hospitals and charitable institutions and other services to the indigent has made such progress with its investigations as to be able to submit its first interim report and recommendations, and legislation may be anticipated in relation thereto.

Memorial University College

It is gratifying to announce that the Memorial University College and the Normal School operated in conjunction therewith, erected by a previous administration under my present Prime Minister, are attracting students in such increasing numbers as to render an extension of the building an urgent necessity. My Ministers feel

that a very special effort should at this time be made to meet this educational demand. The necessity for an early extension was anticipated by the promoters, and provided for by the architect in the layout of the building; the construction can consequently be undertaken in perfect harmony with the present structure and at a minimum cost.

Nfld. Hotel Facilities, Limited

The Newfoundland Hotel Facilities, Limited, defaulted in the payment of interest on the bonds, and demand was made last autumn upon the Government for the payment of interest under the guarantee as set forth in the Newfoundland Hotel Facilities, Limited Acts of 1925 and 1926. Under the obligations imposed by the said Acts, my Ministers had no option and have paid the interest on the bonds for which the Government was liable up to the 1st May instant. A thorough examination into the accounts of the Hotel by competent auditors has been made, and my Ministers are now considering what steps should be taken in relation to the Hotel in order to protect so far as possible the tax-payers of this Colony.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1930, will be submitted to you.

I am glad to inform you that the Revenue Returns of the present fiscal year up to the 30th April last, are considerably in excess of the figures for last year up to the same date.

The estimates of the Public Service for the new fiscal year will be laid before you, and you will be asked to make the customary provision for the needs of that Service.

In June next certain debenture bonds of the Colony will mature. A Loan Bill will be submitted to you making provision for the payment of such bonds and for certain other needs of the Public Service.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

My Prime Minister when in England last year entered into negotiations with the Imperial Economic Committee having in view the development of the fisheries in Newfoundland. A proposal was agreed to whereby my Ministers and the Empire Marketing Board should jointly finance for a period of five years a scheme of fishery research directed to the scientific development of Newfoundland fisheries. Under this agreement a Marine Biologist of high standing will visit Newfoundland in July next. The work will be controlled by a special body of which half members will be nominated by the British Empire Marketing Board or by myself on their behalf, and half by my Ministers.

Fisheries Commission

Consideration has also been given to the practical and economic side of the Fisheries. In relation to Salt Cod Fish, a Commission of experienced persons has been appointed to investigate and report with regard to standardization of cure, the best methods of marketing, the possibility of acquiring new markets, and other points related to our staple industry. This Commission will be prepared to submit an interim report to the Government within the course of a few weeks. My Ministers have under consideration the appointment of another Commission to deal with the question of handling and marketing of Fresh

Fish. Great advance has been made of late years in connection with the chilling of Fish, and the provision of cold storage on steamers permits the transportation of such chilled and refrigerated fish to the markets. The utilization of our varied products in fresh form will relieve congestion in the old established centres where we sell our catch in the salt cured condition, and will give us new markets and open up possibilities of great value.

Bell Island Agreement

Since last session of the Legislature my Ministers have made with the companies operating the mines on Bell Island an agreement which they regard as highly advantageous to the Colony. This will be submitted to you for your ratification. Under the terms of this arrangement arrears of income and profits taxes totalling \$136,000.00 have been paid into the Treasury by the companies which have also undertaken to pay substantial annual royalties on their exports to the Revenue of the Colony. A further outstanding advantage accruing to the Colony under this new agreement in the opinion of my Ministers is a large increase in wages which will represent additional annual disbursements of approximately \$80,000.00 to the workmen. My Ministers further anticipate that as a result of this contract there will be such an increase in operations and production on Bell Island as will result in the increase of exports of iron ore to three million tons annually.

Canadian Trade Agreement

Some months ago two of my Ministers visited Ottawa to confer with the Government of the Dominion of Canada in relation to a Commercial agreement that would be to the benefit of both countries. Considerable progress had been made, and it is

anticipated that some tariff adjustments will be suggested at this session of the Legislature in accordance with the conversations then carried on.

Gander Valley Project

In January last my Prime Minister and two other members of my Ministry met in New York for a conference with representatives of large water-power and timber holders in the Gander Valley, and neighborhood; also for conference with representatives of fresh fish securing, freezing, supply and distributing organizations in the United States. Many propositions and counter-propositions have been made and discussed. Both matters raise issues of substantial public importance. These two major problems are still engaging the attention of my Ministers, who are hopeful that the result of the timber and water-power discussions will result in a large pulp and paper development in connection with what is known as the Gander areas, and that the result of the fishery discussions will materialize in the opening of the markets of the United States of America to Newfoundland Cod and other fish in a fresh state.

Will Visit St. John's

My Ministers received a telegram in March last from the Secretary of the Union of Municipalities, Quebec, (who is also Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of that Province) intimating that the Union of Municipalities of Quebec proposed to hold its Annual Convention this year on board the Steamer "Arcadian" travelling from Montreal to St. John's. This gathering will include the Mayors and Aldermen of the Cities and Towns, with some Ministers and Members of the Legislative Assembly. The Party proposed to visit St. John's on Tuesday, 24th June next, my Ministers welcomed the idea of this "bonne entente trip" and extended a cordial invitation

to visit St. John's and partake of our hospitality.

In leaving you to the discharge of your legislative duties I trust that you may receive Divine light and guidance.

Resolutions of Sympathy

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, before we take up the consideration of important public matters referring to the present, I would ask your consideration of the situation which has developed in this legislature since its opening a little more than a year ago. Then this House was in the full vigor of its youth and manhood. Since then it has suffered the loss of three of its members, men whom we would have least expected would be called away, because of their outstanding usefulness, character and careers, and their value and experience in the Legislature.

In the Legislative Council we have suffered the loss of the President of that Chamber, a gentleman who had risen to great eminence both at home and abroad, a man who was identified with very many spheres of thought and centers of effort, a brain that carried with it the years of actual knowledge and accuracy, with which few of us can compete.

He was a man who brought the knowledge of the history of past years, read and remembered, to the living work of the present, in his legislative activities here in Newfoundland; this present which represents but the tick of a watch upon the eternity of the past and the future, but which is regarded as wonderfully vital to us all, and in which we work and fight, quarrel, love and hate. But we have to remember that we have before us in this Chamber, a lesson, to-day, of the futility of many of our efforts, of anger, ambition, both in the legal and commercial

spheres, in the fact that in the passing of but a year we have lost outstanding men

Reference has already been made from this desk to the passing of two gentlemen who vacated their seats for some other assembly last year. Mr. Grimes however has since the close of the last session passed away. His seat was right near mine, and his opinion was always helpful because he knew his district affairs thoroughly. His sincerity and loyalty was beyond reproach, and of the esteem in which he was held by his constituents there is ample testimony in the fact that he represented his district for so many years.

In the passing of Sir Patrick McGrath there was taken from the Legislative Council a man of outstanding ability. There was no man abler to fill the position as President of the Council, with dignity and effectiveness, he was the man who was selected by Newfoundland, and I am proud that it was my own administration that selected him, to fill another position of inestimable value to the country in connection with the Labrador Boundary dispute.

I must frankly admit that I have not known a man in Newfoundland or on this side of the Atlantic who could have taken hold of that difficult problem with such accuracy and vigour and consistent effort, with such enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, in that he put every amount of energy into that problem. And the result is due in no small measure to his accuracy in examination into the facts, and to his industry and care.

There is another man who passed away, though not directly from this Chamber. But at one time he was Colonial Secretary, and a member of this branch of the Legislature. I refer to the Hon. R. Watson. He was ad-

vanced somewhat in age as distinct from the other gentlemen to whom I referred. He passed out of active life to the comparative retirement of a civil service position in connection with the Government Savings Bank. But on his retirement he left behind him a career of outstanding success, and honor, in connection with the Legislative abilities as Colonial Secretary.

In connection with these three bereavements I would consequently submit to the House the following resolutions:—

RESOLVED: That this House desires to record the expression of its deep sorrow at the decease of the late Honourable Sir Patrick McGrath, President of the Legislative Council.

RESOLVED: That this House desires to record the expression of its deep sorrow at the decease of the late Mr. George F. Grimes, member of the House of Assembly and representative of the district of Lewisporte, and at one time Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

RESOLVED: That this House desires to record the expression of its deep sorrow at the decease of the late Honorable Robert Watson at one time a member of this House and at one time Colonial Secretary of this country.

There is one other matter to which I might be permitted to refer, sir, which does not specifically come within the scope of a resolution in this Chamber, I want to refer to the passing of a young man, who was one of the coming men, probably in politics, most certainly in industrial and commercial life, in this country. I refer to my friend, Mr. Herbert Winter. He has passed out in the very bloom of life with the opportunity of undoubted value to this city and to this country in front of him.

I feel that I may be permitted, sir, in this Chamber to refer to him because his distinguished uncle was one time Prime Minister of this country. Because of the fact that his distinguished father is an outstanding member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and has been intimately and legislatively identified with public life in this country.

I do feel that I may take this occasion, sir, of publicly expressing to his father and his relatives, to his widow particularly, and her children, my own personal regret, my own personal deep sympathy and regret. In this I feel sure that every member of this House concurs.

I ask your permission, sir, to formally move these three resolutions together and severally.

HON. THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, I desire to second the resolutions so ably put by the Honorable the Prime Minister. The late Sir Patrick McGrath had risen from humble surroundings and by his ability and hard work had raised himself to a distinguished journalistic career. In public life Sir Patrick McGrath was a prominent figure and no one was better informed on the affairs of the country than he was. His work in connection with the Labrador boundary question would ever be associated with the granting of that vast territory to the country. In his death the country had sustained a severe loss. The death of the late Mr. Grimes was also a distinct loss to the House. In his place in the Assembly he had always impressed one with his sincerity of purpose and his kind and affable manner made him generally respected. If his conduct in the House was typical of his home life, his loss there would be an irreparable one. I wish, Sir, to also associate myself with the expression of sympathy on the death of the late Hon. Robert Watson

and Mr. Herbert Winter. The late Mr. Watson was a well known figure in the public life of the country and during latter years his work in connection with the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund and the Grenfell Association was outstanding. With all that had been said about the late Mr. Winter, I also wish to associate myself. The country can ill-afford to lose men of the type of Mr. Winter and his death is a distinct loss to the country at large.

On motion the Resolutions were adopted.

MR. EMERSON (Placentia East) Mr. Speaker, I think it would be ungracious of me if I permitted these resolutions to pass without making some slight reference to one in particular. I do not know if there is any one in this House who was on more intimate and friendly terms with the late Sir Patrick McGrath than myself. If there is he will agree with me in what I say about him. As you know he started life young in the sense that he began to work at a very early age. Shortly after going to work his health having showed signs of being weak, he took to out-door work, which in his case was reporting for the papers.

He began as a reporter on the Evening Herald, and from that date until his death I think we can say that he was a gatherer of news, a gatherer of information upon all subjects and about which he was capable of giving at any time real information. As a result of his hard work, he was subsequently appointed editor where he had started as reporter and later on became owner of the same paper. He was also, during this period, a writer in foreign magazines and periodicals, not only on affairs in Newfoundland, but also affairs of world-wide interest.

I remember the first time that I saw his name; I was a boy at school.

I found an article on the Seal Fishery in Newfoundland in an English magazine, that article was written more than thirty years ago. At that time I did not know who Sir P. T. McGrath was and it was only later on that I appreciated it. I remember also an occasion, much more recently, when Sir P. T. McGrath visited the United States during a time when a presidential election was in swing. He was asked by a periodical there to write an article upon its progress and he covered the subject so well that the article was broadcasted throughout the United States of America as being the only sane forecast regarding the result.

It is a typical instance of the man that he naturally gravitated into politics, not as an active member of either branch, but as a journalist and campaign manager, and as such no one achieved such success as he did. He was always true to his motto, which was, that anyone entering politics had to give hard knocks and receive hard knocks. As a result he created enemies for himself but he never complained of the hard knocks given him, and faced difficulties as they came. Later in years he was appointed to the Legislative Council and I think that possibly, this was the happiest period of his life. He was removed more or less from the active field and able to give his ability and knowledge to affairs of state. There is not a case in the Hansard reports of the Legislative Council where he did not add to, in dignity, information and advice, any question upon which he spoke. The honor of this office fully compensated him for his lowly beginning and rewarded him for overcoming one of the hardest handicaps, poverty.

A great many men have overcome this handicap with great powers but the greatest of all is the handicap of ill health, all his life from boyhood until the time of his death he was hardly ever free from illness and in spite of this he was a prodigy for work. Few really appreciate Sir P. T. McGrath's work in connection with the Labrador. It entailed taking truckloads of papers and books across to England and advising counsel in England; it is essential in a case to have a client and he was the best client that the legal gentlemen in the case ever had, all his services rebounded to the good of his country.

Although he was never free from the great tragedy of life that hung over him, a visitor to his fireside would always find a cheerful and warm greeting and he could not help but be struck by the love and affection of two generations of a family of which he was the recognized head, no one could be more hospitable or more entertaining and he was always ready with material assistance and advice. Taking all in all he was the type, that, in a small colony such as this, is only found once in many years.

Mr. Grimes' death I also deplore, although I only know him as a member of the House for a short time, I knew him personally since 1913. He was a man of strong convictions, not only on prohibition, but also on questions bordering on socialism, I do not mean, however, that he never saw the other point of view, I often talked with him and I found him reasonable and restrained. He was a splendid type of man and as Mr. Alderdice has said he left the impress of his name on the public life of the country but better than all he gave all his spare time and leisure to charity work.

I would like to say a word about Mr. Winter, we of his generation have lost a friend, he was younger than most of the members of this House, but he was about the same age as myself and I deeply regret his death as he was a close personal friend. I would also like to concur in the expressions of regret at the death of the late Hon. Robert Watson.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of joining the mover and seconder of the resolution of condolence on the deaths of Sir P. T. McGrath, Mr. Grimes and Mr. Watson. I particularly wish to join in the expression of regret at the death of Sir P. T. McGrath. He was an intimate acquaintance, I knew the gentleman all my life, he was a family friend and a political friend and it would ill become me this afternoon to let this opportunity pass without recording my sentiments.

Personally, I did not know Sir P. T. McGrath very well until after my entry into public life, then he frequently gave me good advice. He was always ready to give younger men the benefit of his close association with the public affairs of Newfoundland. I desire to place my sentiments on record with those who have already spoken concerning Sir P. T. McGrath and I feel that the passing of Sir P. T. McGrath means more to Newfoundland than we can now realize and that in the years to come we will come to a realization of his great services to Newfoundland.

With regard to Mr. Grimes, during the three or four or five years that I was on the opposition side of the House and he was on the government side I always found him fair, honest, and upright and able to give and take in an argument. I join the other gentlemen

in recording my personal sympathy.

I heard with regret of the death of Mr. Winter. He was just in the bloom of life and was just commencing his commercial activities. I join with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in recommending that a vote of sympathy be passed on the passing of these outstanding gentlemen.

Address in Reply

MR. STARKES—Mr. Speaker, I rise to move that a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne which His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to deliver at the opening of this Legislature to-day.

I feel sure, Sir, that this House of Assembly in particular, and the country generally, will receive with glad acclaim this Speech from the Throne, but before I proceed to deal with some of the points referred to therein, I crave your attention and the attention of the House to make a few personal remarks.

First of all I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister on the accession of strength to the party which he leads in this Chamber as a result of the recent bye-elections. The three districts involved have returned Government Candidates and the result is proof positive to the country that the administration led by Sir Richard Squires to-day, instead of dying is gaining strength.

I congratulate the successful candidates in these bye-elections, Mr. Leo Murphy, Mr. Nathan Winsor and Lady Squires. But particularly do I congratulate Lady Squires, who is the first lady to occupy a seat on the floors of the House of Assembly. Lady Squires sits to-day for Lewisporte District, in the seat formerly held by the late Mr. George Grimes. I feel

sure that the House heartily concurs in the expressions of regret that have been made here this afternoon on Mr. Grimes' passing.

The Upper House of this Legislature has also sustained a great loss since last we met by the death of Sir P. T. McGrath and I desire also to be associated with the expressions of regret that have been made on his death. I feel sure that the Upper House and the country have suffered a distinct loss in his demise.

The Burin Tidal Wave

I think it was very fitting, Mr. Speaker, that the Speech from the Throne had some reference to the great disaster which overtook a section of the South Coast last year. The whole country, Sir, stood aghast as the tale of death, destruction and desolation was unfolded.

The appeal that was made for succour on behalf of the suffering and distress was not made in vain, and once again Newfoundlanders irrespective of class or creed proved of their open hearted generosity. It is pleasing to know that much of the destruction wrought by the earthquake and tidal wave, is now well on the way to repair and replacement, but I am sure, Sir, it is more pleasing still to know that the hardy fishermen of the South Coast who lost their fishing property in that disaster are ready again to prosecute the fishery and thus take care of their families and once more place themselves on the road to that independence for which they have been noted.

It is pleasing to know that the economic situation last year was satisfactory and although the catch of codfish was not an average one, yet the fishermen made up for the shortage by receiving good prices although at the expense of the exporter, un-

fortunately, as it is understood some of them have met with heavy losses.

Question of Our Fisheries

Our people will learn with feeling of pride that the Colony last year had such a substantial favorable balance of trade as \$7,560,000 This is a balance of trade, Sir, which any other British Dominion in proportion to our population and trade might well be proud of.

Now, Sir, the reference to the fisheries in the Speech from the Throne is of course the reference of major importance as it refers to our staple industry. The fisheries of Newfoundland are, and will continue to be its staple industry. Mines are alright, pulpmills are alright, let us develop all of them that we possibly can, but to my mind the subject that should claim our attention most, as a Legislative is the subject of the fisheries.

The Government has no doubt acted well in co-operating with the Imperial Economic Commission, with a view to having a marine Biologist do some research work in connection with our fisheries. I feel sure we all earnestly hope that his labors here will result in much good towards the further successful development of our fisheries. The salt codfish industry no doubt needs serious attention and the Government has acted wisely in the appointment of a Commission of experienced persons to study the various problems confronting this industry.

It is felt generally that we must have a better system of handling our salt codfish from the cure up to the shipping, and we trust that the new Commission will be able to formulate and recommend steps with the object in view that will meet the approval of the fishermen and exporters alike and result in greater success and more staple business in this industry.

A Wrong System

Up to the present time our method of curing fish have been with salt and sun. To my mind, Sir, one of the greatest mistakes in the handling of our codfish is the talqual basis of selling, which is to-day discouraging our fishermen, in trying to make a superior article, with the result that the foreign markets to which we have been shipping our fish, are being controlled by competitors.

Let us hope that the Fishery Commission appointed to go into the matter, will find it possible to enforce some form of regulation, that will do away with the system of selling talqual in this country, and by doing so, will encourage our fishermen to make better fish, and thus help our exporters in meeting competition in the foreign market.

It is encouraging to find that by the scientific resources available, it has been found possible to handle our salmon in a fresh state, preserving it by brine freezing, which process keeps it in a most perfect condition, so that we can now place it on the market, in such countries as England and America, in practically the same condition as it is taken from the water.

Let us hope that the time is not far distant, when a large portion of our codfish will be exported under the same process.

I have great pleasure in moving that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address in Reply to His Excellency's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

MR. MURPHY—Mr. Speaker, it is a source of great pride and pleasure to me to be given this opportunity to second the motion so ably proposed by my friend and colleague, the Hon. member for Green Bay, particularly in view of the fact that this is the

first occasion on which I have had the honor of occupying a seat in the Legislature.

First allow me, Mr. Speaker, to extend my very sincere congratulations to Mr. Starkes for the very able manner in which he has proposed the motion now before the House. Not alone do I congratulate him but I also wish to offer him my sincere thanks because he has so intelligently covered the main points in His Excellency's Speech that there is very little left for me to say.

However, Mr. Speaker, there are a few points in the Speech from the Throne that, with your kind indulgence, I would wish to briefly refer to, and in addition I must ask for your kind consideration because of the fact that up to the present I am merely as an amateur before the footlights, and further that I have had very little time to prepare for this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to extend to the Hon. Prime Minister my sincere congratulations regarding the success of his candidates in the recent bye-elections. The result of these bye-elections, which in one instance particularly has sent me as representative of Placentia West to this House, has proved conclusively to the country that the confidence reposed in the present administration at the general election of the autumn of 1928 has been renewed. I would even go further, Mr. Speaker, than saying renewed because the result of the contest in Placentia West has given the government a seat, which as a result of the general elections in 1928, returned an opposition candidate by a majority of over 600 votes. In addition it will ill become me, on this occasion particularly in my maiden speech in the Legislature, to allow this opportunity to pass without extending to Lady Squires, the wife of the Prime Minis-

ter, my very, very sincere congratulations. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that her success is two-fold in so much as not only has she increased the majority obtained by the Government candidate during the election of 1928 and is the first lady in Newfoundland to sit in parliament, but she has established a further record, in that I feel that I am safe in saying that she is the wife of the first Prime Minister in the British Empire who has won a seat in parliament. I feel, therefore, that I voice the sentiments of members of both sides of the House when I say to Lady Squires that we trust that her advent into public life will result in a revival of purity in public life and cleanliness in politics.

I want also to extend my sincere congratulations to Mr. Winsor, who, like myself has succeeded in obtaining a seat in this House during the recent bye-election, and as Mr. Winsor comes from the bone and sinew of the country, as he represents the fishermen of the country, and whilst he may be no better orator than myself, I feel that this House, the Government and the country generally will greatly benefit by his presence here.

The Naval Conference

The opening paragraph of the Speech from the Throne may not be of any local interest particularly in view of the fact that they refer to the partial success at any rate of the recent Naval Conference in London, where an agreement was reached by the three great powers, namely: Britain, United States and Japan, that Naval Armament would be considerably reduced. We all remember the effects on this little country of the great war which terminated on November 11th, 1918, and I say to-day without fear of successful contradiction that the depression, unemployment and financial difficulties which

have been thrown on our country at various intervals since the Armistice were direct results of that gigantic struggle, and therefore we feel that any efforts made by the great powers to reduce Armament, both Military and Naval, will eliminate to a great extent any further repetition of the great sacrifices which this country had to make from 1914 to 1918.

The Tidal Wave Disaster

I shall now attempt to deal with some of the outstanding paragraphs in His Excellency's most gracious speech. I am compelled at first to refer briefly to the tidal wave disaster which caused such considerable loss of life and property on the Burin Peninsula during November, 1929. I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to offer publicly to the unfortunate in that territory who suffered as a result of loss of life in their families or as a result of loss of property, fish, etc., my very deepest sympathies and furthermore, Mr. Speaker, allow me to congratulate the Government on the prompt and efficient manner in which they handled this situation up to the present time. A few hours after the sad news had been communicated to headquarters, a Government boat supplied with all necessities, food, clothing, medical aid, etc., was dispatched and arrived at the scene of the disaster early the next day. Relief work started immediately.

Relief was given to poor unfortunate people who had lost everything they possessed in the way of food and clothing, and I think that the people of the country generally appreciated the manner in which the present administration handled that very difficult problem. I must offer my sincere appreciation to the various committees, to the country generally who contributed so nobly to this deserving cause, with the result that to-day in the

Burin Territory, whilst the fishermen and their families have not fully recovered from their losses, they have been placed in a position at any rate where they can conduct their avocations in life and continue to prosecute the fisheries in the same independent manner as heretofore.

Our Economic Situation

I now come, Mr. Speaker, to the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne which deals with our economic situation, and shall couple with it two or three paragraphs for the simple reason that they all deal with the same matter.

We are told by His Excellency that the situation last year was satisfactory and then he goes on to say that the catch of fish was not quite up to the average but the price was good and that the fishermen did not suffer. And I must mention now a further paragraph in the Speech which refers to efforts made by the Government to deal with the dry fish situation and the fresh fish situation.

I have always been of the opinion, and am still of the same opinion, that the fisheries shall ever be the mainstay of this country and that any efforts made to further the interests of the fishermen of the country, so that his product may receive further financial benefits, shall be of untold good to the country as a whole.

During the last season the price paid for codfish and the fishing products generally were high which resulted in the fishermen receiving good returns for their investments, but the manner in which our exports have been handled is not all that could be desired. We know that during recent months the fish exporters of Newfoundland have suffered considerable losses and it is a debatable question to-day as to whether these losses could have been eliminated by different methods of shipment.

Flooding the Markets

In the old days sailing vessels took the fish away, steam has now taken its place with the result that large shipments of fish go into the markets, flooding them and causing a depression in price. Records show that cargoes of 20,000 to 30,000 quintals of fish have gone into some ports in less than a week. These methods are simply financial suicide on the part of the shippers and can have only one result, disaster.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that the fisheries commission now considering these matters shall, before this season closes, bring forward some recommendations whereby this state of affairs shall be eliminated.

The financial condition of the country to-day is all that could be expected. Customs Revenue has increased during the past nine months by over \$500,000. The revenues from other sources have increased substantially also and we look forward this year with hope that when the Minister of Finance and Customs presents his Budget to the House that he will be able to show a slight surplus.

Increased Earning Power

This state of affairs has come about principally because the various industries operating throughout the country, such as Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Buchans and Bell Island have considerably increased their production during the past year. Let me give you a few examples. Corner Brook for the year ended December 31, 1929 exported 156,000 tons of paper, against 130,000 approximately for the year ending December 31, 1928. Grand Falls has also increased earnings to our people and it is estimated to-day that the increased production at Grand Falls and Corner Brook left in wages to the people in the vicinity of half a million dollars during 1929. In addi-

tion to this the International Paper Company at Cornor Brook have spent substantial amounts on the further developing of their power plant at Deer Lake with the result that a further increase in money went into the pockets of the people of the country.

Better Conditions All Round

The year 1929 was really the banner year of Buchans operations and they exported in the vicinity of 80,000 tons of concentrates and plans are now being made for doubling the productions of this most valuable asset. When I mention the operations on Bell Island I must refer briefly to the conditions that have prevailed there during recent years. It is a known fact to all members of this House that the companies operating the mines on Bell Island has been in arrears to the Government for both income tax and business profits tax and the previous administration failed ignominiously to compel these companies to carry out their contracts. As a result of negotiations between the present administration and the companies operating Bell Island Mines an agreement has been concluded whereby \$136,000 has been paid into the treasury of the Colony, whereby a substantial royalty is to be paid on ore exported, and the wages of the miners on Bell Island have increased to such an extent that approximately \$80,000 extra money has found its way into the pockets of the miners there during the past twelve months.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the present administration did no other business during the past twelve months that this one piece of legislation alone justifies their existence and their future existence.

Public Health Affairs

The next paragraph in the Speech from the Throne refers particularly to the Department of Public Health

which was created as a sub-department under the Colonial Secretary. Eighteen months ago when the present administration assumed office all kinds of hospitals were in operation throughout the country. Money had been indiscriminately spent to pay for fees and board.

The present administration cleaned up this disgraceful mess with the result that at the present time the department of Public Health, under the able management of the Hon. Dr. Mosdell, has accomplished wonderful work. Practically all these uncalled for hospitals, which existed in each end of the city and in practically every district throughout the country have been eliminated, and to-day the Health Department is in the position that the sick people throughout the country are all treated in institutions which come directly under the charge of this Department.

I am informed that during the present fiscal year through this re-organization, the Colony will receive \$100,000 and I think that members on both sides of the House will agree with me when I say that this accomplishment is well worth while.

The Memorial College

Another paragraph in His Excellency's most gracious Speech refers to the Memorial College. I am glad to say that the Government have under consideration the further extension of this valuable institution. Many of our young Newfoundlanders would have to go abroad at considerable expense to themselves and their parents were it not for the establishment of the Normal School, and in view of the fact that applications are now on file for at least another one hundred applicants the coming year I feel that the Government will be fully justified in supplying the necessary funds to extend this valuable institution.

The trade balance of the Colony during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929 showed a balance in our favor of over seven and a half million dollars which in itself speaks well for the prosperity of our people. At the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that considerable of our exports, such as paper, iron and the product mined at Buchans would considerably reduce this trade balance owing to the fact that a great portion of this money is paid into the pockets of outside capitalists.

The Hotel Bonds Issue

I regret to say, however, that the Newfoundland Hotel Facilities, Ltd. is in a deplorable financial condition and that I trust that steps shall be taken immediately by the Government to protect its interests. This hotel was built on guarantee by the late Monroe Government and after one has gone into the details concerning its foundation and construction one cannot help but feel that considerable lack of duty, lack of initiative and lack of business sense existed throughout our predecessors term of office.

Shortly after the present administration assumed office they were confronted with the position that two and a half years interest on the guarantee bonds had been overdue with the result that the money had to be found to pay that interest, and at the present time the bond-holders are making an attempt to force the Government into the position of paying compound interest on the interest, which is an incident for which the present administration assumes no responsibility whatever, but I hope and trust that within the next few months the necessary steps will be taken to protect our interests as far as possible.

The Gander Valley Mill

There is one other paragraph in connection with the Speech from the

Throne which I have not yet referred to and that is the Gander Development Project. You will notice from the Speech from the Throne that this project has been under the close and careful scrutiny of the executive Government during recent months. This proposition is of such magnitude and of such public importance that considerable time and care must be taken in order to see that the country's interests are properly protected and what few resources we have left are not sacrificed and bartered as in former years by other governments.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that before the present Legislature closes that a proposition will be brought before the House which shall ultimately result in a power and paper plant being erected in the Gander territory the result of which will be of vital importance to the future financial prosperity of our country.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have covered the principal points in His Excellency's most gracious Speech and if through inexperience I have hurt or offended in any way members of previous administrations I sincerely ask to be forgiven as I have made such criticisms only as a spirited Newfoundlander who has the interests of his country as heart.

I therefore, Mr. Speaker, have great pleasure in seconding the motion now before the House, that a Committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to His Excellency's most gracious Speech.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, there is no desire on my part to criticise but rather to congratulate the mover and seconder of the motion for the appointment of a Committee to draft an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

I heartily congratulate the new member for Placentia West, Mr.

Murphy, who is an old friend of mine and I am delighted to see him as one of the members of the House of Assembly but regret to see that he is unfortunately on the wrong side of the House. The Prime Minister has just spoken of the uncertainty of life. Mr. Murphy has given us an instance of the uncertainty of political life only four months ago he was an ardent supporter of my party. I trust that in a short while he may see the error of his ways and wander back to the fold.

This session forms an epoch in the annals of the political history of this country in so much as it is the first time that a district has returned a woman to represent them in the House of Assembly. In congratulating Lady Squires, I trust she will have a successful political career and that she will be of great assistance in the House, that she will add lustre to the glorious name of womanhood and be faithful to the district that she is representing.

In the recent by-elections all three seats went to the government and reference has been made by the previous speakers to the sweeping majorities in the several districts. I cannot see it in that light. In Bonavista North a majority of four hundred and thirty eight at the general election was reduced to one hundred and thirty one, and when you consider the largeness of the government majority in the House and the small band of the Opposition and the implications made by Government candidates that if the people did not vote for them they would have to take what was coming to them, I do not consider that the by-elections were victories at all.

I think that the Hon. member for Bonavista North took upon himself a difficult task when he promised that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

would be spent on the roads of that district and that a mill would be on the Gander within the next twelve months. If he carries out these promises he will be entitled to call it a good day's work.

Placentia West has been suffering a great deal of poverty since the death of Mr. M. S. Sullivan, I have been acting as an unofficial member for the district. I know that the people of the district had a very poor fishery last year, but judging from the promises made by Mr. Murphy, I should imagine that in future it will be a land of Milk and Honey. I feel certain that if it had not been for these extravagant promises and for the presence of a red herring in the person of the Independent candidate, Mr. Walsh would have been returned in that district.

Now about Lewisporte, I do not intend to criticize the campaign actions of the Hon. and amiable member for that district, I will simply state that, as Mr. Stanley Baldwin said to Miss Susan Lawrence in the British House of Commons, "as a promiser at elections, you deserve a gold medal." Now I don't mean to say that Lady Squires is entitled to a gold medal, if she is, let her have it. If the Hon. members on the other side of the House will bring to mind that from September to October 28th last, when I was then enjoying my brief tenure of office, I happened to have a relative in the party, a cousin in fact. Because I happened to have a cousin in my Executive, it was called the "family party." Now, by the same process of reasoning if my party with my cousin in it was called a family party, what should the present government be called, with Lady Squires and Sir Richard in it? I know Lady Squires, or rather I should say the Hon. member for Lewisporte, to be a clever and ambitious woman. I know she will

take a large part in government affairs, but hope her actions will never be such as to cause us to name the government a petticoat government.

LADY SQUIRES—Ladies are not wearing them now.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I knew that, but I thought it would appear to be too intimate for me to say so. One little thing I would like to say, and I hope Lady Squires won't object, that women who fought so hard for Women Suffrage had Lady Squires opposed to them, it is ironical she would have snatched the fruits of victory although consistently opposing the cause that made the fruits possible. Now it is the part of the duty of the Leader of the Opposition to say of the Speech from the Throne, that more has been omitted than said. A great deal has been said about the naval treaties, and this I would call merely padding. The really important thing is the Gander, I think also that a lot of the Speech from the Throne has been inserted for political purposes only and will never be heard of again.

Last year we were told we would have a Committee on the Tariff, a Public Utilities Committee, a Fisheries Committee. Then there was a Telephone and Telegraph Contract, and I remember Sir Richard Squires mentioning my name in particular, saying that I would be able to sit in my office and converse with London. I haven't been able to do that yet.

Then as regards local affairs, I should like to see members relieved of a lot of unnecessary detail connected with their districts. After all, to my way of thinking, the government is a big business. The same principles apply to each. Diligence, economy without niggardliness, constructive thought and action bring a govern-

ment against what I call an industrial Rainbow.

As a small boy before I went to school those in authority over me used to tell me that at the end of every rainbow was to be found a crock of gold. However, I never found one and I don't think Sir Richard Squires will find one either.

Now we have a great many problems to solve and if the government applies itself they are capable of solution. The one outstanding one is one which is causing most the trouble, not only in our own country, but all over the world, has been entirely omitted in the Speech from the Throne, I refer to unemployment. It is, I submit, a mistake to hope to solve that problem merely by expending money. The reverse is rather the case. Money spent enticing men from their ordinary vocations in life and in particular to the detriment of our fisheries, tends rather to increase than meet the difficulty. Road building in out of the way places is more harmful than beneficial.

I entirely agree with the Hon. member for Placentia West when he says that the fishery is far away the most important industry in this country. So important do I consider this industry that I think it should be kept clear of politics altogether, and that all classes and creeds should join with members of the Commission in getting together all possible information about the fish from the time it enters the water until the time it is placed on the market.

The Speech from the Throne refers to a scientist coming here from England. I cannot say I altogether disagree, but I submit it is starting at the wrong end. One should start with the fishermen and in this connection pattern might be taken of what is hap-

pening in Nova Scotia where a real effort is being made to solve the fisheries problem which in this country is economic, industrial, educational and social.

With reference to Agriculture, I should like very much to know what problems are taxing the minds of the Agricultural Commissioners at the present time. I wonder if the Minister of Agriculture and Mines has read, not the manifesto, but the manifest of the S. S. "Newfoundland," which on her last trip brought 10,000 sacks of potatoes here while the Nova Scotia brought 14,000 sacks, 12,000 barrels in all, surely we can devise means to keep this business in the country.

Last year the Minister of Agriculture and Mines had given the House to believe that he knew a great deal about bridges and docks. Now while it was easy enough to criticise the government engineer, still a man who professes to know so much about bridges and docks, should know something about a simple matter like the growing of potatoes and keeping the foreign article out of our market.

Why does not the Minister of Agriculture put this problem of increased production of vegetables in the country up to the Commissioners of Agriculture.

Judging these gentlemen by their work, it would seem to me they should be termed Commissioners of Horticulture rather than Agriculture. My reason for suggesting this is because their habits resemble a certain flower of the field.

"It toils not, neither does it spin." The Hon. gentleman from Placentia West has been speaking about Bell Island. I quite agree with him. It is a fine thing to get these taxes from the B. E. S. Co., but there is one thing that should be borne in mind and that

is that these taxes have been accruing for some time, and if when the company was in the hands of assignees it had been unduly pushed for payment, the result would have been fatal.

I am glad to see that the Minister of Finance and Customs has now collected this debt so long due the government. Therefore, you will see there are certain extenuating circumstances in connection with the postponement of the collection of those dues by the Monroe Government. Now there is a very vague reference in the Speech from the Throne to a most important matter, and that is in connection with the Gander Bill, where it says that the government are giving it their earnest consideration. Now they have had at least two months to give it that, and to my mind a decision could have been arrived at one way or the other in a fortnight.

As to the Finance Department, the Minister is getting a lot of taxes that have been accruing for years, and some of them will never occur again, and I do not care how well he manages matters financially, I do not see how next year he can possibly balance his budget. Here we have a worthwhile proposition for consideration. We have no means of knowing the terms, except such as were published in the papers. A Conception Bay paper gave us, I think, a better idea of the deal than any other. It said that one of the concessions sought was ten thousand square miles of the Labrador. That is a little over nine per cent of the whole of our concessions.

I can quite understand the government hesitating about the partitioning of the Labrador if they were absolutely sure of getting one hundred million dollars for the whole of it, but they are not. I do not believe they ever

will. But supposing you do. It does not relieve our unemployment. We will still have the sovereignty of the territory on our hands, with all the expenses it entails. Now there is a guarantee. That guarantee is not one tenth as dangerous as the guarantee that was given the Armstrong Whitworth Company. We gave them a guarantee without any security against the guarantee. Now, as I understand it we have a guarantee of our guarantee. What I mean is that the Hearst Publishing Company guarantees to buy a certain amount of paper for the term of the guarantee, and at a price that would take care of the sinking fund and the interest of the bonded issue. That is good and sound business.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—Would you be satisfied with that guarantee?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I would under the conditions that it was going to solve our labor problem. It is not a copper fastened guarantee but the same as would be given a bank. I consider it nothing more than good banking business. I feel that in making this agreement with the Hearst Paper Company, it will last for the duration of the contract. In that case it is a dead certainty.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—You cannot be sure of that.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Well the only other alternative is to sell it for one hundred million dollars, and give away everything, our mineral and timber areas. But I do hope that if you hand over to the Hearst people the ten thousand square miles that they are looking for, that we will keep the mineral rights for ourselves. On the other hand the advantage in this course as far as I can see would be that our unemployment situation would be solved. And it is patent to

everyone that if you have ninety-nine men and a hundred jobs you have a pretty healthy situation, but if you have ninety-nine jobs and a hundred men, then the labor market goes down. But with that Gander proposition you would be able to handle all our floating population, and in addition to that I figure, and I have seen it figured by others, that the revenue of this country would directly and indirectly benefit the sum of two and half or three million dollars, and that is a conservative estimate.

I am sure that if the Minister of Finance and Customs had the assurance of that amount, he would say "I am on easy street, and I can now see how I am going to reduce taxation." I would like the gentlemen on the other side to know how we on this side feel about this matter. I believe that we on this side of the House are unanimous in believing that this is a good, sound business proposition. I believe that we are dealing with straight people, and I really cannot see why there is this hesitation. Surely there is no sinister influence, no threats being used to cause this hesitation in coming to terms with these people.

If there is any real reason for the government's attitude, then it is the duty for the government to put its cards on the table, take us on this side into confidence and let us have an open discussion of the whole Gander proposition. Although you are on the government side and we are on the opposition we are just as anxious to see a good deal passed for this country. Our districts intended I suppose that we should be on the government side. But we are not, but we intend to do our duty to the country at large. We do not want to hinder you in any way but we do want you to take us into your confidence on this

matter, and let us give you the benefit of our advice.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER— Mr. Speaker, it is with a thrill of pleasure that I rise now, not to answer the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, but to extend hearty congratulations to the mover and the seconder of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Starkes delivered a carefully thought out speech, which dealt with the best interests of the country, our fisheries. I thank him for it. The newly elected member for Placentia West has shown how it was that he was able to turn over 622 votes in that district, in spite of the fact that some of our opponents do not think we did well on the whole. The ability with which Mr. Murphy has dealt with the various points, the clear, potent and sane expression of his views shows that at the session progresses, and he becomes experienced in parliamentary methods, his place as a speaker, will be among the first.

Congratulates Candidates

I wish to add a word of congratulation to the newly elected candidates for the various constituencies. I have already referred to Mr. Murphy. To Mr. Winsor I want now to say a word. The name of Nathan Winsor has been identified with the old loyal family of R. G. Winsor, who sat in this House for years. I feel that in Mr. Nathan Winsor we have one who will carry on the traditions of that family, and that he will do honor as the years go by to this legislature and to his own district of Bonavista North.

In reply to some of the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition, I wish to say that while for his politics I have no particular regard, for his ability as an astute and capable business man, able to develop an enormous and profitable organization

he ranks as one of the first amongst Newfoundland business men. And if he puts into the commercial, or legal, or general business activities of this country the same enthusiastic, earnest and capable effort, that he has put into his own affairs, then, I would consider him an outstanding asset to this legislature.

Thanks Colleagues

The Leader of the Opposition has referred to the Agricultural Commission as being like the flower of the field. As a matter of fact it is the lillies that do nothing. Now we do not have any of those on this side of the House at all. We have the type of man that the Hon. gentleman himself would be glad to have as captains of vessels, masters of crews. The type of man that would make good business executives.

I want at this, the first public opportunity, to express my thanks as the leader of this party, for the enthusiastic co-operation and the hard work of the Ministers in the departmental offices, with whom I have the privilege of being surrounded. The past year a great amount of work has been accomplished.

Modern Business Ways

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition feels that it is my duty to be at my desk in St. John's, rather than to be making an effort to be the travelling salesman for this country, not offering the country to the market but the powers of the country to the market, its water power and timber. The Hon. member himself may be at his desk day after day, but the valuable man is the man that can go and get orders for his firm, selling his firm to Newfoundland and to the world. I cannot sell the assets of this country, I can sell Newfoundland infinitely better by going into the markets of the world, than by sending a letter to people in-

terested, or asking them to come and see me.

The best way to do business in Newfoundland or anywhere else, is for the corporation to have a capable man going to the markets where he can place his goods. My Hon. friend may have that particular American touch which he can put into his letters which will bring orders, but I for one prefer the personal contact.

Question of Labrador

Reference has been made to the Labrador. I would be exceedingly sorry to see this government follow the practises of previous administrations, in parcelling out that territory. Some time ago, a gentleman, to whom I think he referred, produced letters from people to show that previous administrations were reported to have parcelled it out in part at least.

Now about chasing rainbows. There are lots of worse things in life than seeing rainbows, than chasing them. Scripture tells us that "people without vision perish." If the Leader of the Opposition could see a rainbow on his political horizon now he would be infinitely happy.

With reference to the remark of my honourable friend the leader of the Opposition about farmers, I do not know if it is meant as derision but I do know that all the men on this side of the House are all hard working men—men of the type who command vessels, men who are masters of crews, men who are good business executives, in a word, the type of men that this country needs.

I do not intend to enter into debate, but I want to express my appreciation and thanks of the three constituencies and districts, I want to thank them and congratulate the elected candidates for their loyal and enthusiastic work on behalf of the party; we do

not play the "game of politics" but we aim at some real business accomplishments.

I take this opportunity of thanking once again my party for their loyal co-operation and also the leader of the Opposition for promising the aid of his considerable executive ability.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company Limited and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Comany Ltd.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Procedure under Summary Jurisdiction."

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations."

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act further to Amend the Tourist Commission Act."

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the establishment of a Water and Sewerage system at West Corner Brook."

Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Radio Telegraphy."

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs.'"

The Minister of Agriculture and Mines gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power."

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow move that Supply be granted to His Majesty.

Hon. the Minister of Posts tabled Report of Postal Department, 1929.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary tabled Annual Report of Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1929, and the Annual Report of St. John's General Hospital.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs tabled the following Documents:

Statement of Customs Revenue collected in the Colony during the year ended 30th June, 1929.

Statement of the Imports and Exports of the Colony for the year ended 30th June, 1929.

A Comparative Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the Colony during the years ended 30th June, 1928 and 30th June, 1929, showing increases and decreases for the years 1928-29.

A Comparative Statement of Revenue received at each outport for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

A Comparative Statement of Light Dues, showing collections at each outport for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

A Return of the Bank Fishery for the year 1929.

A Statement showing the Revenue collected on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported through the Post Office.

Statement showing the movements of Shipping during the year ended 30th June, 1929.

An Abstract of Shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

Mr. Alderdice gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.
Mr. Abbott gave notice of question.
Mr. Bryne gave notice of question.
Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.
Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, May 29, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 29th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

MR. TOBIN (St. John's East Extern)—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Tapper's Cove, Torbay, asking for a grant to repair a road connecting that place with the Highroad. This road is very much used for hauling fish from the stages. This road is in a practically impossible condition and the people are thereby put to great inconvenience. I ask that the petition be referred to the department to which it relates.

Mr. Alderdice gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.
Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.'"

Notice of Motion

Pursuant to notice and leave granted and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Procedure under Summary Jurisdiction," was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series, entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations,' " was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act further to Amend 'The Tourist Commission Act, 1927,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, these Resolutions do not constitute a party measure; they are intended to assist the people of Corner Brook in the development of a water and sewerage system of their own, as a public utility, irrespective of party politics, and mainly through the activities of the people themselves. They have subscribed \$10,000 of their own cash at par for \$10,000 worth of common stock in the company, and the International Power & Paper Company are, so I am informed, purchasing \$10,000 worth of common stock, and the Government will, undoubtedly, give some assistance with the capitalization of approximately \$30,000.

They will have a sufficient sum of money, on the basis of common stock, to put through their own water and sewerage system. These Resolutions have been drafted by the solicitor for the International Power & Paper Co. in co-operation with Mr. Dunfield. Mr. C. E. Hunt, in this capacity, has acted on behalf of the local Company, which consists of Mr. S. D. Cook and a large number of citizens in that territory, all of whom are putting money into the venture. It is thought that by giving them a charter letting them provide their own money, giving them power to open up streets, it will not only be an enormous benefit to the territory, not only relieve the Government from possibilities of very great expense in connection with water and sewerage, possibly epidemics of typhoid, but it will develop a spirit of municipality, a spirit of business management, an efficiency in handling their own activities, which will be well worth while.

I have asked Mr. Hunt, of Hunt & Emerson, who are joint solicitors for the Company and the people of Corner Brook and the International Power & Paper Company, which are

shareholders, to attend at the House this afternoon so that if any questions were asked he would be able to give information through the Clerk of the House or through myself.

I would suggest that we proceed with the reading of the Resolutions so that any disputed points can be dealt with at tomorrow's sitting.

MR. EMERSON (Placentia East)—Mr. Chairman, might I ask if the Prime Minister intends to give us a general idea of the powers of these Resolutions? Resolution No. 1 might not indicate to us exactly what it means except in relation to some other Resolution.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the Hon. member I may say that the object of the Resolutions is first to enable this company to handle the problem of providing water and sewerage from a physical standpoint, to give them the right to dig up streets, expropriate property; in the event of the company being unable to agree with the owner they have the power to take over the property at reasonable compensation. If anyone should wilfully put the system out of order they shall be liable to be dealt with before the Magistrate.

There is a provision which, apart from any previous Acts, if it is thought desirable by any then existing government to take over the organization, they shall have certain powers so to do. The company is under obligation to cause a sufficient supply of water to be provided within the territory it is appropriating. The company has power, subject to certain Executive government authority, to deal with the matter of rates in that territory, something similar, though not as broad and in this case subject to control, as the Municipality of St. John's or any other Municipality.

There is also the usual provision in an Act of this sort providing for the Governor in Council to appoint an assessor to deal with the matter of taxation; the company appoints its own management and a collector to look after the amounts due. There is a provision dealing with judgment before a Magistrate in respect of default of payment. There is a provision under Section 14 dealing with drains and sewers, there is a provision making it compulsory within certain limits for water and sewerage to be installed by property owners. There is a provision for suit in the event of default in payment of any rates or assessments. The Governor in Council has general power to control regulations which may be necessary or expedient for the prevention of the waste of water.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, may I ask who is responsible for water rates, the owners or the tenants?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, primarily the property; the company will collect the rates from whom they may be able to collect.

Section 18 says: (See page 8 of Act)

Then there is the usual clause with respect to free importation of supplies under certain circumstances which reads:

18. When any person shall make default in the payment of any rate or assessment payable by virtue of this Act, and such person shall reside out of West Corner Brook or be absent from the Colony, and shall not have any known agent in the district, notice of any summons issued against him for rates shall be posted on the door of the Court House at Corner Brook and served upon the person in possession of the premises for which the rates payable, or, if no person be in

possession, affixed upon some part of the said premises, and such affixing of notice or service shall be deemed good service, and judgement may be entered by default against the person liable for such rate or assessment as if such person had been personally served with a summons, provided the Stipendiary Magistrate shall so order. Any unpaid judgment for rates and assessments shall be a preferential charge upon the property in respect of which it is imposed notwithstanding any transfer of ownership thereof.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a brief of the whole Resolutions.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Will the service referred to in this section be used for Fire Protection?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Yes.

MR. EMERSON.—There is no provision made in the Bill for erection meant for use as Fire Protection.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Hydrants referred to in Section 7 are meant for use as Fire Protection.

MR. EMERSON.—Would it be agreeable to change the section to read "Hydrants for Fire Protection," instead of "Hydrants."

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Yes.

MR. EMERSON.—Referring to Sub-Sections 1 and 2, Section 9, I think it would be better if instead of 100 feet pipe line, it was to read 200 feet, as this would enable a number of houses that would otherwise be left out to install water and sewerage. In Sub-section 2, I think when referring to churches and school houses, etc., the word "Compellable" should be used, as these people would be able to bring more pressure to bear on ordinary householders and would have more persuasive powers provided they

themselves had water and sewerage installed.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, As the country is going to be committed to a liability by guaranteeing the expenditure of this undertaking, it would be interesting if the honorable introducer of these Resolutions obtained for the House particulars as to how the Government is financing this project, as compared with the financing of other water services in which the country guaranteed the expenditure. Perhaps the Hon. the Prime Minister has some facts in connection therewith that he might submit at the next sitting.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, there are various public service systems in Newfoundland in which this House guaranteed expenditures, such as Dry Docks, Hotel Facilities and Water Services.

In the case of Water Companies we have had experience in the past of some losses. I understand the Harbor Grace Water Company met with some losses; but the Carbonear Water Company did not. In the case of the Placentia Water Company, I think they came out fairly well. A few years ago there were some claims through the operation of that Water Company, but I do not know the actual figures just now.

I know that the losses in connection with Marine Docks have been very very considerable in the past. However, I shall be glad to get the actual figures, as asked for by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, for tomorrow.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—I presume we will have particulars of the financing of this Water Service incorporated in the Bill.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I might say

that during the Committee stage of the Bill the details of the financing and the system of the organisers of the Company will be incorporated. Before the Preamble is read I would like to point out that the Solicitor for the Company has submitted descriptions of boundaries. In the second subparagraph to paragraph (1) there is an amendment, which reads as follows:

(Reads)

The diagram is now in the House but it is not in the form that the Solicitor desires it.

MR. EMERSON.—Is there any provision made to protect the source of the water supply from pollution?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—The water supply is being secured from the Company's dam, which is the water which supplies Corner Brook proper and that is under protection already in their own interest.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—Chairman, in connection with paragraph (2) the Section states that the finding of the arbitrator shall be final and binding. In case of any questions of law arising as to the determining the amount of compensation, would it not be well to reserve the right of appeal to the Courts. Particularly does that apply where lands held for a certain purpose have enhanced in value. Besides there is no direct provision in the Act placing a charge on the lands; the Act gives merely a personal right against the person using the water without the consent of the proper officers.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—I shall be glad to draw that to the attention of the Solicitor.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions with some amend-

ments and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill, entitled "An Act Respecting the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook" was read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Radio Telegraphy" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, Supply was granted to His Majesty.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

(1) **HON. THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.**—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement, arrangement or charter has been made by the Government with S.S. Basque (ex Arcihat) and to lay on the table of the House a copy of any such agreement, arrangement or

charter together with all Minutes of Council relative thereto, and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection therewith, since the said charter was made:

(a) What payment have been made to the owners of the said steamer in connection therewith, and from what vote or fund were such payments made.

(b) What inspection has been made of:—

(1) The hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said vessel before or since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(c) What is the age of the said vessel and where was she previously employed, and during what periods.

(d) The names of the officers of the said ship since its employment to date, stating which, if any of them, hold certificates of competency for their respective posts.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, In reply to the question in today's Order Paper as asked by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I beg to say that the answer is in course of preparation and will be tabled as soon as possible.

(2) **MR. WINTER.**—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary:

(a) To lay on the table of the House a statement regarding all negotiations for a proposed Agreement with the Reid Newfoundland Company or their associates for the establishment of a Paper Mill at Indian Bay, and to table copies and all correspondence relating to the same.

(b) To lay on the table of the House a report of all conversations between the Prime Minister or/and Members of the Executive with:—

(i) The International Paper Company or their representatives.

(ii) The Reid Newfoundland Company or their associates regarding the proposed establishment of a Paper Mill at Indian Bay.

(c) To lay on the table of the House copies of all correspondence with any other person or persons other than the International Paper Company and the Reid Newfoundland Co., relative to the proposed establishment of a Paper Mill at Indian Bay.

HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question asked for by the Hon. member for Burin East, I beg to table the correspondence, and with your permission, Sir, will read the various letters for the benefit of honorable members.

Reid Newfoundland Company,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 21st, 1930.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—In September, 1929, we laid before Council a memorandum of proposals for the erection of a paper-mill at Indian Bay with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, which scheme it was possible to carry out only if we obtained certain concessions from the Government.

These concessions (as finally set out in a later edition of the memorandum in February, 1930, which varied only in minor details from the former one) may be summed up under four main heads:—

(1) Changes in the Gander Company's charter necessitated by the change of the mill-site from Gander Bay to Indian Bay.

(2) Construction by or for the Government of a branch railway from Benton to Indian Bay, instead of that called for under the 1927 Act from Glenwood to Gander Bay.

(3) The sale by the Government to the Company for twenty million cords of pulpwood from Labrador, to ensure a sufficient supply for a 1,000-ton mill.

(4) The guarantee by the Government of \$15,000,000 of second-mortgage debentures, conditional on the Company's procuring the sale of from 35 to 45 million dollars of first-mortgage bonds, and conditional also on the Company's procuring a firm contract for the sale of 310,000 tons of newsprint per year for fifteen years, guaranteed by the Hearst newspaper interests.

When these proposals were made to the Government in September, 1929, we expected to obtain some time in November or December an Order in Council which would authorize us to proceed with preliminary work, such as railway survey, clearing railway right of way, and cutting of ties and timber for all construction purposes; that the Legislature would open in February or March; and that programme for the construction of the works could begin in May.

It is now nearly the end of May, and in spite of repeated requests we have as yet no official intimation of the attitude of the government towards the Gander scheme, although we learn today with surprise that the Legislature is to open in a week's time. The delay which has occurred has seriously interfered with the construction programme, which is largely governed by seasonal conditions. In the absence of a decision from the Government, it has not been possible to make even tentative arrangements for the sale of the bonds and debentures.

The steps recently taken by the Government looking to the forfeiture of our Crown timber licenses have seriously disturbed both ourselves and our associates, and we are unable

to reconcile this procedure with a sincere desire to promote the scheme which we have submitted for the Gander development. So long as these writs, menacing two-thirds of the pulpwood supply assembled in Newfoundland for the mill, are not withdrawn no bankers will think it worth their while to enter into any negotiations for financing the enterprise until the legislation has actually passed, and this will further delay the starting of the works.

We feel, and our associates concur in the feeling, that after over seven months' consideration of the proposals, the Government should be prepared to indicate at once whether it will or will not grant the concessions and undertake to put through the necessary legislation at the coming session, or whether the scheme must be abandoned. If, (as we are unofficially given to understand) some modification in the details of the concessions asked for would be essential in order to secure the support of the Government for the scheme, we would respectfully request that these be indicated in the Government's reply. Any such modifications will be promptly communicated to our associates, and if they and we find that the changes which the Government regards as essential can be made without imperilling the success of the enterprise we shall be glad to arrange for a representative of our associates to come here promptly and join in settling the details of an agreement to be submitted to the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) R. G. Reid,
Vice-President.

The Government's Reply

Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 27th, 1930.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date May 21st, and to intimate that the same was submitted to, and considered by the Executive Government at its last meeting.

I am directed to reply as follows:—

The Government is desirous of, and keenly interested in securing the establishment of an industry in the Gander Valley, which will be of permanent value to the Colony.

Your statement of the various steps which you allege you have taken towards the consummation of an agreement with the Government, is not in accordance with all the facts. In September last a memorandum was submitted to the Government by Mr. J. P. Powell, who claimed to be acting on behalf of the Reid interests. At that time he intimated that his principals expected a decision from the Government within one week. This was palpably an unreasonable proposal. The Executive Government immediately appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the terms of this memorandum, and a number of meetings was held by this Committee, Mr. Powell being present. Before the discussions had progressed far enough to warrant the Sub-Committee in reporting any definite finding, Mr. Powell, without any notice to the Government, returned to New York. The Government heard nothing further from Mr. Powell or his principals in relation to the memorandum until some time in February of this year, when another document was submitted for the Government's consideration. Upon this document, the Government has the following comments to make:—

(1) The document contains no definite undertaking for the establishment of a Mill on the Gander even if the conditions be met in full. It merely amounts to a request for an undertaking by the Government to give certain concessions to a Corporation known as the Dominion Newsprint Company. This Corporation asks that it be given a period of three months in which to decide whether it will, or will not, accept and act on concessions granted at its own request. Moreover, this Dominion Newsprint Company is a foreign concern of whose financial standing the Government has no knowledge.

(2) The agreements contained in the proposals of the Dominion Newsprint Company offer no assurance whatever of a satisfactory disposal of the immense output of the proposed Mill. In view of the conditions existing in the paper market to-day, the Government regard such an assurance as vitally essential to the continuous and successful operation of an undertaking of such magnitude.

(3) Under Section 9 of the proposed agreements between the Reids and the Dominion Newsprint Company, the latter can repudiate the whole undertaking upon the happening of any one of the events mentioned in Sub-Section (a) of that Section which is quoted herewith.

(a) "The Newsprint Company shall be entitled at its option to terminate this agreement at any time in any one of the following events, namely:—

(i) In the event that any of the representations of the Reid Company contained in Clause 1 hereof are found to be substantially incorrect; or

(ii) In the event of anything happening after the date of execution of the handwriting or purchase agreement with the

bankers herein above referred to which operates to relieve the bankers from their obligations under such agreement and which is not imputable to the fault or neglect of the Newsprint Company; or in the event that the bankers fail to perform the underwriting or purchase agreement, provided such failure is not imputable to the procurement, fault or neglect of the Newsprint Company; or

(iii) In the event that the opinions expressed in their above mentioned reports by Messrs. Acres, Sewell or Ferguson are not substantially confirmed by consulting engineers of recognized standing to whom the same may be submitted for report by the Newsprint Company;

Provided, however, that the right of the Newsprint Company to terminate this agreement in this particular event shall expire, if not exercised within three months from the date of passing of the statute referred to in Clause 3 hereof; or

(iv) In the event of the outbreak of war involving any of the first class powers or the happenings of any other calamity of national or international importance seriously affecting the financial markets in the United States and Canada or the value of the proposed guarantee of the debentures of the Gander Company by the Government of Newfoundland or the occurring of an event or events operating to seriously injure the price of and market for newspaper in the United States."

The Sub-Section just quoted practically gives the Newsprint Company

power to nullify the agreement if they feel disposed so to do, for any reason.

(4) Under the provisions of the proposed agreement between Reids and the Newsprint Company, as contained in the official copy submitted, the Reid Company is to receive payments of sums of money for turning over to the operating Company certain rights and property. This official copy has been mutilated, and the words stating the specific amounts to be paid for rights and property, and for working capital, deliberately cut out.

The Government declines to enter into any agreement which involves the payment of any sums of money to any person or firm, without the fullest knowledge of the amount thereof, and full particulars in connection therewith. It is most unreasonable to request the Government to become a party to a contract, and to assume large financial obligations, while the full terms of such contract are not revealed, as in the present instance.

(5) At various times it has been suggested by the Reids that the Hearst interests would purchase the total output of the proposed Mill.

Nowhere in the negotiations conducted with the Government or in the proposals submitted to the Government, has any specific undertaking in this respect been given by the Hearst interests.

(6) The Government has, on various occasions, intimated to the Reids that Hearst interests, who are alleged to be primarily interested in this undertaking, should be present at, and participate in the negotiations. The Reids, however, have, from time to time ignored these representations, and have by omission, at any rate, declined to bring in conference with the Government, the third party to the proposed agreement.

(7) With reference to the paragraph of your letter dealing with the action of the Government in connection with your Crown timber licenses, the Government holds that that action neither improves nor impairs your title to this property. The conditions under which your licenses are forfeitable, are continuing, and can only be cured by an Act of the Legislature, which you suggest bankers will require before entering into negotiations for financing. The writs in question are not aimed at the Gander scheme, but represent the preliminary application of the Government's general policy for preventing the further exploitation of Newfoundland's timber resources by speculators for their profit, at the expense of the Colony. Even assuming that the Government by legal suit forfeits all the Reid Crown timber lands, such lands can immediately be restored under the terms of any Gander contract.

If the bankers are not prepared to accept the Government's word in this respect, it would be rather remarkable if they were willing to accept any undertaking of the Government in the contract respecting a guarantee, before the passing of the necessary legislation.

(8) The Government cannot concur in the opinion expressed in your letter, that it should now indicate whether or not it will grant the concessions sought, and give an assurance that legislation embodying these will be introduced at the coming Session.

The Government, as already stated in paragraph (1) hereof, does not regard documents submitted as containing a definite proposition; the Government obviously cannot give you the assurance you require in respect to any proposition until such a proposal is definitely before it, couched in definite terms as to all phases of the un-

dertaking, and embodying definite protection for the Government, which is asked to assume large financial responsibilities.

(9) In your letter you ask that the Government indicate to you any modifications which it deems essential to secure its support for your scheme. Modifications of this character have been suggested to you and your associates on various occasions, and invariably the reply received has been of such a character as to indicate that you would not be prepared to consider any of the modifications which have been suggested, and, in fact, the impossibility of considering the suggested modifications was the reason assigned by you for your refusal to invite your associates here from New York to confer with the Government when the latter requested you to do so.

(10) The Government gathers from the last paragraph of your letter that your views have changed with respect to the modifications which the Sub-Committee indicated to Mr. Powell last fall, and which were again submitted to your Messrs. Powell and Conroy at a conference between you and the Government some few weeks ago. The Government will be pleased to go further into these matters with you immediately if you so desire.

(11) The Government desires to assure the Reid Nfd. Company that it is ready at any time to give prompt, careful and sympathetic consideration to any definite and reasonable proposition, which has for its object the establishment of an industry in the Gander Valley, provided such proposition embodies due safeguards for the interest of the people of Newfoundland, who are asked to make large financial and other contributions to, and to become partners in, the enterprise.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) A. Barnes,
Colonial Secretary.

R. G. Reid, Esq.,
Vice-President,
Reid Newfoundland Company.

REPLY OF REID NFLD., CO., LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland,
May 28, 1930.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant in reply to mine of the 21st.

I note in paragraph 10 of your letter that the Government will be pleased to go further into its proposed modifications in the Gander scheme with us immediately. In reply I beg to say that we shall be very pleased to meet the Government and go into these matters at the earliest possible moment, and will be ready to attend at any time when summoned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(sgd.) R. G. REID,
Vice-President.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—
Mr. Speaker, I may add that there are other correspondence and certain documents in connection with this Gander Valley scheme but I am unable to table same as the Messrs. Reids refuse to give the government their sanction to do so.

(3) MR. ABBOTT—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House:

(a) (i) A report of all conversations with the Atlantic Fisheries Company or their representatives.

(ii) Copies of all correspondence with the said Company or their representatives regarding an Agreement with the said Company for the

operation of Steam Trawlers in the Codfishery.

(b) If any Agreement has been signed with the said Company, to lay on the table of the House a copy of same.

(c) If it is the intention of the Government to repeal Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) 1916 entitled "Of Foreign Fishing Vessels."

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—
Mr. Speaker, I wish also, Sir, to table a reply to Mr. Abbott's question No. 3 on the Order Paper.

(a) (i) A report of all conversations with the Atlantic Fisheries Company or their representatives.

In reply I may say there is no report either stenographic or otherwise. Copies of correspondence now occupy the attention of the Government and consequently cannot be tabled.

(b) There has been no agreement signed.

(c) I may say that the Government is not even considering it.

(4) MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of all reports interim or otherwise so far made by the unemployment Commission, and a statement showing what expenditures have been made in connection therewith.

(5) MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House all reports, interim or otherwise, submitted by the Board of Health since their appointment last year.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—
Mr. Speaker, I beg to state that replies to questions No. 4 and 5 asked for by the Hon. member for St. John's East (city) will be available for to-morrow's sitting.

(6) MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether any Fisheries Commission has been appointed by the government, and if so, who are the members and officers thereof, the number of sittings of the Commission held, and a copy of any report or reports interim or otherwise which the said Commission has made and a statement showing all expenditures in connection therewith.

HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to question No. 6 on today's Order Paper, asked by Mr. Byrne, I beg to reply as follows:

On May 23rd, 1930, the following persons were appointed by the Governor in Council as a Commission in relation to the matter of salt codfish, namely: Hon. Sir William F. Coaker, (Chairman); H. B. C. Lake, Esq., Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. W. W. Halfyard, George M. Barr, Esq., Michael J. Power, Esq., Captain John Parsons, M.H.A., Geo. C. Whiteley, Esq., Geo. Penney, Esq., Arthur Monroe, Esq., Jeremiah Petite, Esq., Arthur E. Lloyd, Esq., Secretary.

(7) MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether a Tariff Commission has been appointed, and if so, who are the members and officers thereof, the number of sittings of the Commission held and a copy of any report or reports interim or otherwise which the said Commission has made, and a statement showing all expenditures in connection therewith.

HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to question No. 7 on today's Order Paper, I desire to reply as follows:

On August 17, 1929, the following persons were appointed by the Governor in Council as a Tariff Commission, namely: Hon. P. J. Cashin, (Chairman); H. W. LeMessurier, Esq.,

Vice-Chairman; Hon. H. M. Mosdell, Secretary; Mr. Stanley Elliott.

There have not been any sittings of the Commission to date.

(8) MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether any appointments have been made under The Public Utilities Commission Act 1929, and if so:—

(a) To give the names of the parties appointed thereunder.

(b) Whether any payments have been made in connection with the said Act, and if so to table same.

HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to question No. 8, I have to state as follows:

No appointments have been made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of "The Public Utilities Commission Act, 1929," and no payments have been made in connection with such a Commission.

(9) MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice whether any Commission has been appointed with a view to the consolidation of the Statutes, and if so to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the names of those appointed, the date of their respective appointments and the amounts paid to each of the said Commissioners since their appointments.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to question No. 9, asked by the Hon. member for St. John's East, I may say that:

A Commission for the Consolidation of the Statutes has been appointed, consisting of the Minister of Justice as Chairman, The Solicitor General as Vice-Chairman, and the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice as Secretary.

The Committee consists of the Hon. P. J. Lewis, Mr. C. J. Fox, Mr. R. A. Parsons, and Mr. Raymond Gushue.

MR. EMERSON—When have their Commissions been issued?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—They have not been commissioned separately but in a group. No amounts have yet been paid to any of them.

(10) **MR. BENNETT**.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to table detailed statement of all amounts spent on Loan Account

from November 15th, 1928, to date showing to which loan charges were made in such case.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question asked by the Hon. member for St. John's West (Extern), I have much pleasure in laying on the table of the House the information asked for.

LOAN 1922 Department of Public Works:

Roads \$ 881.00

LOAN 1923 Government Engineer's Department:

Breakwater Port de Grave 93.24

LOAN 1926 Finance Department:

Nfld. Ry. Capital Expenditure.....\$ 40,379.26

Nfld. Ry. Re-conditioning Glencoe 15,696.57

56,075.83

Department Public Works:

Roads 13,667.82

Magistrate's Resid., Gaoler's Quarters and Police Station, Corner

Brook 3,247.71

Alterations Public Buildings..... 87.15

Constable's Qrtrs., Rose Blanche 1,402.66

Post Office, Port Albert..... 1,000.00

Humber Constituency 5,100.00

24,505.34

Public Health Department:

Twillingate Hospital 10,000.00

Marine and Fisheries Department:

Lighthouses 1,344.42

Marine Works 4,803.18

6,147.60

Government Engineer's Department:

Highroads Commission 13,418.88

Total Loan 1926 \$ 110,147.65

LOAN 1927 Finance Department:

Nfld. Ry. Capital Expenditure...\$ 18,659.53

Nfld. Ry. Diversion Act..... 55,000.00

Nfld. Ry. Erection of Coaches..... 7,889.95

Nfld. Ry. Capital Expenditure... 4,341.69

Nfld. Ry. Capital Expenditure... 700.45

Nfld. Ry. Locomotives 65,000.00

| | | |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Purchase S.S. 'Susu' | 21,000.00 | |
| Signal at Joy's Point | 634.06 | |
| Extraordinary Expenditure | 30,775.32 | |
| Deficit 1928-29 proportion..... | 68,537.08 | |
| | | 272,537.08 |
| Public Works Department: | | |
| Roads | 11,654.67 | |
| Public Building, Buchans..... | 14,428.60 | |
| Police Station and Magistrate's Residence, Corner Brook | 2,923.55 | |
| Court House, St. Mary's..... | 465.22 | |
| | | 29,472.04 |
| Marine and Fisheries Department: | | |
| Lighthouses | 8,643.56 | |
| Marine Works | 11,792.21 | |
| | | 20,435.77 |
| Posts and Telegraphs Department: | | |
| Telephone Extension, St. Barbe | 4,314.31 | |
| Railway & Steamship Subsidies | 142,324.44 | |
| | | 146,638.75 |
| Government Engineer's Department: | | |
| Breakwater at Branch | 3,789.92 | |
| Breakwater at Port de Grave.... | 9,402.92 | |
| Highroads Commission | 11,222.89 | |
| Flatrock Harbor Works..... | 607.56 | |
| Southern Bay Bridge | 1,388.03 | |
| | | 26,411.32 |
| | | <u>\$ 495,644.96</u> |

LOAN 1928 Finance Department:

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Nfld. Railway Diversion Acct. | 40,000.00 | |
| Printing Bonds, etc., London..... | 3,720.08 | |
| Insurance and Freight on Bonds | 54.88 | |
| Sundry Expenses | 29.00 | |
| Bank of Montreal, Redemption 1918 Loan | 4,714.62 | |
| Proportion Deficit 1927-28 | 135,209.93 | |
| | | 183,728.51 |
| Department of Public Works: | | |
| Roads | | 6,574.23 |
| Marine and Fisheries Department: | | |
| Marine Works | | 2,332.48 |
| Posts and Telegraphs Department: | | |
| Wireless and 'phone Extension..... | | 2,186.73 |

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Government Engineer's Department:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Highroads Commission | 89,570.00 |
| Total Loan 1928 | \$ 284,391.95 |

LOAN 1929 Finance Department

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Advertising, etc. | \$ 3,587.29 |
| Nfld. Railway Steel Rails..... | 440,000.00 |
| “ “ Deficit 1927-28 | 146,544.43 |
| “ “ Re-railing Bishops Falls | |
| “ “ to Humber | 150,000.00 |
| “ “ “ | 175,000.00 |
| “ “ Deficit 1928-29 | 387,617.16 |
| “ “ Re-railing | 35,000.00 |
| Montreal Trust Co., 3½ years Int. due by Hotel Facilities Co..... | 94,500.00 |
| Deficit 1927-28 | 1,139,709.56 |
| Printing and Engraving Bonds.. | 2,213.91 |
| Nfld. Railway Capital Expend- iture | 35,046.15 |
| Nfld. Railway Purchase Water St. Property | 30,450.00 |
| Montreal Trust Co. Interest Hotel Facilities Co. | 13,230.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,718,284.82 |

Department Public Works

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Roads | 126,599.55 |
| Post Office, Port Rexton..... | 1,013.10 |
| Court House, Fogo..... | 2,000.00 |
| New Bldg., Sanatorium..... | 2,000.00 |
| Post Office, Little Catalina..... | 900.00 |
| Post Office, Poole's Cove..... | 1,000.00 |
| Public Building, Catalina..... | 2,205.00 |
| “ “ Hant's Hr..... | 150.00 |
| “ “ Belleoram | 508.91 |
| Post Office, Safe Harbor..... | 350.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$136,726.56 |

Marine and Fisheries Dept.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Marine Works | 156,563.97 |
| Encouragement of Fisheries | 2,164.09 |
| Lighthouses | 35,807.55 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$194,535.61 |

Posts and Telegraphs Department

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Wireless & Telephone Extension | 22,780.50 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|

Government Engineer's Dept.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Highroads Commission | \$ 832,037.34 |
|----------------------------|---------------|

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Bonavista Canal | 11,823.54 | |
| Breakwater, Port de Grave | 6,555.59 | |
| | | \$850,416.47 |
| | | ----- |
| Total Loan 1929 | | \$4,922,743.95 |
| | | ----- |

RECAPITULATION OF LOAN EXPENDITURE

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Loan 1922 | \$ 881.00 |
| Loan 1923 | 93.24 |
| Loan 1926 | 110,147.65 |
| Loan 1927 | 495,644.96 |
| Loan 1928 | 284,391.95 |
| Loan 1929 | 4,922,743.96 |
| | ----- |
| Total | \$5,813,902.76 |

(11) MR. BENNETT—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure on Current Account month by month for the period July 1st, 1928, to April 30th, 1930.

(12) MR. BENNETT—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House:

(a) A detailed statement of the Revenue from all sources for the fiscal year 1928-1929.

(b) A detailed statement of expenditure on Current Account in all Departments of the fiscal year 1928-1929.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to Hon. member, I beg to say that question No. 11 is in course of preparation. In reply to question No. 12, I beg to table the following information:

Revenue Collected During Fiscal Year 1928-29

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Customs | \$ 8,308,339.52 |
| Postal | 394,708.80 |
| Telegraphs | 199,883.49 |
| Crown Lands | 147,982.48 |
| Inland Revenue Stamps .. | 56,892.73 |
| Fines & Forfeitures | 6,948.97 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Income & Other Taxes | 175,772.15 |
| Fees Public Institutions .. | 58,902.69 |
| Broom Department | 1,300.31 |
| Liquor Profits | 225,097.42 |
| Interest Gurntd. Loans | 87,155.56 |
| Estate Duties | 51,434.93 |
| Taxes and Assessments .. | 67,799.91 |
| Miscellaneous | 243,430.10 |
| | ----- |
| | \$10,025,649.06 |

Expenditure on Current Account for Fiscal Year 1928-29

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Interest on Public Debt, etc. | \$ 3,894,939.58 |
| Finance | 345,690.08 |
| Colonial Secretary | 270,839.30 |
| Justice | 376,322.43 |
| Education | 941,481.29 |
| Public Charities | 726,834.75 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 561,878.75 |
| Agriculture and Mines | 161,393.35 |
| Public Works | 980,979.89 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 1,275,171.50 |
| Customs | 581,724.85 |
| Tax Assessor | |
| Pension Commissioners .. | 642,891.44 |
| Old Age Pensions | 119,137.50 |
| Government Engineer | 15,723.52 |
| Audit Act | 237,814.20 |
| | ----- |
| | \$11,132,822.43 |

(13) MR. BENNETT—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the value of pulp imported by the International Paper Company in 1929 and for what purpose same was imported.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to that question, if the Hon. member would refer to page 37 of the Customs Blue Book he will be able to get all the information he needs regarding pulp statistics.

(14) MR. BENNETT—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to table copies of all Minutes of Council setting rates of duties on articles not specified in the Revenue Act 1925 and Amendments thereof.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, as I do not know just what the Hon. member means by this question I cannot answer him. I do not know of any articles not specified in the Revenue Act and, therefore, cannot impose a duty on something that perhaps does not exist at all.

(15) MR. QUINTON—To. ask Hon. the Prime Minister to lay on the table of the House:

(a) A statement of the official visits abroad made by him since July 1st, 1929, the purpose of such visits; the names of the countries he visited; a report of all conversations held by him with officials of the said countries regarding matters relative to Newfoundland or Labrador; and to table copies of all correspondence arising out of same.

(b) A statement of the expense to the Dominion of such visits.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, with regard to Mr. Quinton's question, No. 15, I have asked my secretary to compile all available information.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS tabled the following documents:—Statement of Public Debt, Balance Sheet of the Treasury, and Statement of Current Account for the year ended June 30, 1929.

Balance Sheet of Treasury Account for the Year Ended 30th June, 1929.

Dr.

| | | |
|--|----|-----------------|
| 1928-29 | | |
| Bank of Montreal General Account | \$ | 384.16 |
| Bank of Montreal | | 1,396,523.15 |
| Revenue and Expenditure, 1928-29 | | 1,107,173.37 |
| Municipal Council Guaranteed Loan | | 1,905,461.32 |
| Temporary Loan Imperial Government | | 1,946,666.66 |
| Harbor Grace Water Co. Stock | | 13,700.00 |
| Newfoundland Savings Bank | | 10,272.09 |
| Public Debt | | 85,477,105.59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$91,857,286.34 |
| | | Cr. |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| 1928-29 | | |
| Debenture Conversion Account | \$ | 263.41 |
| Finance Trust Account | | 120.75 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$ | 384.16 |
| Note Reserve | | 78,535.10 |
| Loan Act, 61 Vic. Cap. 10 | | 10,000.00 |

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Surplus Trust | 3,015.00 | |
| Loan Act, 1921 | 3.07 | |
| do 1922 | 363.75 | |
| do 1923 | 1,418.39 | |
| do 1926 | 26,083.20 | |
| do 1927 | 779,595.58 | |
| do 1928 | 475,048.82 | |
| Debenture Redemption | 18,271.49 | |
| Redemption of 1918 Loan | 4,188.75 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Bank of Montreal General Account | | \$ 1,396,523.15 |
| Bank of Montreal Exchequer, 1928-29 | | 1,107,173.37 |
| Guaranteed Loan to Municipal Council | | 1,905,461.32 |
| Imperial Government, Temporary Loan | | 1,946,666.66 |
| Water Stock Account, Harbor Grace | | 13,700.00 |
| Estate W. J. Cairns | | 10,272.09 |
| Sundry Acts, Public Debt | | 85,477,105.59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$91,857,286.34 |
| | | <hr/> |

PETER J. CASHIN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

Statement of Current Account of the Government of Newfoundland for the
Year ended 30th June, 1929.

| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Dr. | | |
| Customs' Revenue | \$8,214,881.42 | |
| Light Dues | 42,584.35 | |
| Harbor Dues | 1,010.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 49,863.75 | |
| Total Customs' Revenue | | \$ 8,308,339.52 |
| Postal Revenue | 394,708.80 | |
| Telegraph Revenue | 199,883.49 | |
| Crown Revenue | 147,982.48 | |
| Stamp Revenue | 56,892.73 | |
| Liquor Revenue | 225,097.42 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 6,948.97 | |
| Broom Department, H. M. Penitentiary | 1,300.31 | |
| Fees from Public Institutions | 58,902.69 | |
| Income Tax and Arrears | 175,772.15 | |
| Miscellaneous | 242,539.70 | |
| Cable Tax | 64,122.73 | |
| Death Duties | 51,434.93 | |
| Insurance Assessment | 2,827.18 | |

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| Insurance License | 850.00 | |
| Carbonear Water Company | 890.40 | |
| St. John's Municipal Council | 87,155.56 | |
| | | 1,717,309.54 |
| | | \$10,025,649.06 |
| Expenditure in Excess of Revenue | | 1,107,173.37 |
| | | \$11,132,822.43 |

LOAN

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Loan Act, 1922 | 640.75 | |
| do 1923 | 2,505.70 | |
| do 1926 | 169,668.95 | |
| do 1927 | 453,685.74 | |
| do 1928 | 484,951.18 | |
| | | 1,111,452.32 |
| | | \$12,244,274.75 |

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Cr.

| | | | |
|------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Head | I. Interest on Public Debt | \$3,894,939.58 | |
| | II. Civil Government | 654,444.73 | |
| | III. Civil, Military, Old Age Pensions..... | 844,989.30 | |
| | IV. Administration of Justice | 455,106.76 | |
| | V. Legislation | 95,169.22 | |
| | VI. Education | 906,590.35 | |
| | VII. Public Charities | 1,206,704.60 | |
| | VIII. Agriculture and Mines | 115,506.77 | |
| | IX. Marine and Fisheries | 505,514.39 | |
| | X. Roads, Bridges and Ferries | 220,255.68 | |
| | XI. Posts and Telegraphs | 1,235,056.14 | |
| | XII. Customs | 581,724.85 | |
| | XIII. General Contingencies | 79,306.02 | |
| | XIV. Elections | 99,799.84 | |
| | Audit Act, Section 33B | 237,814.20 | |
| | | | \$11,132,822.43 |

EXPENDITURE

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Loan Act, 1922..... | 640.75 | |
| do 1923..... | 2,505.70 | |
| do 1926..... | 169,668.95 | |
| do 1927..... | 453,685.74 | |
| do 1928..... | 484,951.18 | |
| | | 1,111,452.32 |
| | | \$12,244,274.75 |

PETER J. CASHIN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Statement of Public Debt to 30th June, 1929.

Dr.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Loan ta 3 per cent | \$ 1,581,666.66 |
| Loan at 3½ per cent | 18,905,060.00 |
| Loan at 4 per cent | 8,926,352.29 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 2,061,033.33 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 6,500,893.33 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 5,000,000.00 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 4,999,526.66 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 10,002,946.66 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 5,999,626.66 |
| Loan at 5½ per cent | 6,000,000.00 |
| Loan at 5½ per cent | 6,000,000.00 |
| Loan at 5½ per cent | 3,500,000.00 |
| Loan at 6½ per cent | 6,000,000.00 |
| | \$85,477,105.59 |

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | | | | Cr. |
| Act 54 | Vic. Cap. | 8 | at 3 per cent..... | \$ 1,581,666.66 | |
| 56 | " " | 1 | ..... | \$3,384,473.35 | |
| 56 | " " | 2 | ..... | 4,708,800.00 | |
| 60 | " " | 4 | ..... | 456,980.00 | |
| 61 and 63 | " " | 6 and 4 | ..... | 351,373.33 | |
| 1 | Ed. VII. | 6 | ..... | 2,263,000.00 | |
| 5 | " " | 2 | ..... | 1,900,433.33 | |
| 10 | " " | 39 | ..... | 3,893,333.33 | |
| 2 | Geo. V. | 18 | ..... | 1,946,666.66 | |
| | | | at 3½ per cent..... | \$18,905,060.00 | |
| 49 | Vic. Cap. | 3 | ..... | 60,000.00 | |
| 50 | " " | 6 | ..... | 480,000.00 | |
| 50 | " " | 7 | ..... | 320,000.00 | |
| 51 | " " | 3 | ..... | 50,000.00 | |
| 51 | " " | 5 | ..... | 218,000.00 | |
| 52 | " " | 5 | ..... | 408,000.00 | |
| 56 | " " | 1 | ..... | 602.30 | |
| 58 | " " | 13 | ..... | 2,676,666.66 | |
| 60 | " " | 2 | ..... | 973,333.33 | |
| 5 | Ed. VII. | 1 | ..... | 2,885,000.00 | |
| 9 | " " | 3 | ..... | 380,000.00 | |
| 10 | " " | 7 | ..... | 90,000.00 | |
| 1 | Geo. V. | 32 | ..... | 384,750.00 | |
| | | | at 4 per cent..... | 8,926,352.29 | |
| 9 and 10 | Geo. V. | 2 | at 5½ per cent..... | 6,000,000.00 | |
| 14 | " " | 2 | at 5 per cent..... | 2,061,033.33 | |
| 11 and 12 | " " | 2 | at 5½ per cent..... | 6,000,000.00 | |
| 12 and 13 | " " | 1 | at 5½ per cent..... | 6,000,000.00 | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|-------|---------------|-----------------|
| 14 | " | " | 9 | at 5½ | per cent..... | 3,500,000.00 |
| 15 | " | " | 20 | at 5 | per cent..... | 6,000,000.00 |
| 15 | " | " | 22 | at 5 | per cent..... | 500,293.33 |
| 17 | " | " | 25 | at 5 | per cent..... | 4,999,526.66 |
| 18 | " | " | 18 | at 5 | per cent..... | 5,000,000.00 |
| 19 | " | " | 18 | at 5 | per cent..... | 10,002,946.66 |
| 20 | " | " | 31 | at 5 | per cent..... | 5,999,626.66 |
| | | | | | | \$85,477,105.59 |

NOTE—Operating Sinking Fund.

Amount of Loan under Act 58, Vic. Cap. 13 \$1,571,258.52

Amount invested in British Treasury Bills

and Cash 334,142.29

\$1,905,400.81

Harbor Grace Water Company Stock..... \$ 13,700.00

Municipal Council Stock 1,905,461.32

1,919,161.32

\$3,824,562.13

PETER J. CASHIN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 30th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Alderdice gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd. was deferred until to-morrow.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House Reparations Account from the first January, 1929, to date.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement, arrangement or charter has been made by the Government with the vessel Wop. To lay on the table of the House a copy of such agreement, arrangement or charter together with all Minutes of Council relative therefore and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection there-

with since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(a) What payments have been made to the owners of the vessel in connection therewith.

(b) What inspection has been made of:—

(1) The Hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said ship since or before the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(c) What is the age of the said vessel and where was she previously employed.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement, arrangement or charter has been made by the Government with the vessel Swile. To lay on the table of the House a copy of such agreement, arrangement or charter together with all Minutes of Council relative thereto and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection therewith since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(a) What payments have been made to the owners of the vessel in connection therewith.

(b) What inspection has been made of:—

(1) The Hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said vessel before or since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(c) What is the age of the said vessel and where was she previously employed.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement, arrangement or charter has been made by the Government with S. S. Earl of Devon. To lay on the

table of the House a copy of any such agreement, arrangement or charter, together with all Minutes of Council relative thereto and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection therewith since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(a) What payments have been made to the owners of the vessel in connection therewith.

(b) What inspection has been made of:—

(1) The Hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said vessel either before or since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement arrangement or charter has been made by the Government with S. S. John Green. To lay on the table of the House a copy of any such agreement, arrangement or charter, together with all Minutes of Council relative thereto and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection therewith since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(a) What payments have been made to the owners of the vessel in connection therewith.

(b) What inspection has been made of:—

(1) The Hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said vessel either before or since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether the Government has purchased the S. S. Susu. If so, at what price. To lay on

the table of the House a statement showing how much has been expended since the purchase thereof to date in:—

(1) Re-conditioning the Hull and/or machiney thereof.

(2) For providing the said ship with equipment of all kinds, giving lists of same.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—

Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in tabling the information asked for by the honourable member for Placentia East.

The S.S. Susu has been purchased by the Nfld. Railway at the price of\$21,000.00

The reconditioning of the hull, machinery and interior of the ship cost 5,293.83

Equipment and other supplies provided cost 1,774.61

MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all expenditure for :—

- (a) Stationery,
- (b) Advertising,
- (c) Printing,

on account of the Department of Justice, giving in each case the name of the party to whom the work was given and the amount paid each of such parties.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for by Mr. Byrne which is as follows:—

STATIONERY

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Butler Brothers | \$ 29.65 |
| Dicks and Co., Ltd. | 1.50 |
| Dickinson John & Co., Ltd..... | 56.60 |
| H. F. Fanning | 32.55 |
| Manning & Rabbitts | 23.00 |

PRINTING

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Liberal Press | \$113.50 |
| Manning & Rabbitts | 8.00 |

Trade Printers and Publishers, Ltd. 74.00

There has been no advertising.

In tabling the reply to question No. 22 of Mr. Byrne's relative to the expenditures for stationery, advertising, etc., in the Department of Justice I would first like to say that some years ago I tabled a statement to a similar question and on that occasion I was subjected to much criticism by Mr. Fox and was accused of tabling false statements. The Opposition papers made a great deal of it at the time, but it was afterwards found that the errors were typographical made by the stenographer who was suspended from her position.

Mr. Fox withdrew his accusations and requested that the stenographer be re-instated, but the Opposition papers did not publish this side of the case. I say this now in case there might possibly be some error in the reply tabled. The statement I have tabled was received from the Auditor General, but has not been checked by me.

MR. EMERSON—But surely we can rely on the account tabled, otherwise it is of no value to the House.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—No Minister checks statements he receives from the clerks in his Department.

MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay upon the table of the House a statement in detail showing the expenditure of the Contingencies Account to the Department of Justice from the first of July, 1929, to date.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Up to one o'clock the information required by the above question was not ready but I will have it to-morrow.

MR. WINTER—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary, what is the

status and position of the High Commissioner's office in London, what efforts have been made to obtain the appointment of a Trade Agent as promised by the Prime Minister at the last session of the Legislature, and to table all correspondence relative to same.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, in reply I beg to say that the information asked for is in course of preparation.

MR. BENNETT—To ask the Minister of Public Works:—

(1) Amount expended to date conditioning the Southside Road for relief work.

(2) Amount expended on new roadway leading from upper Southside Road to Quarry section for relief work.

(3) Names and pay of those continuously employed on these works.

(4) If the present unfinished work is to be continued this year, and if so to what extent.

(5) Mileage in this section at present finished.

(6) If it is the policy of the Highroads Commission to employ only those who reside in the vicinities under Highroads repair or construction wherever possible.

(7) Approximate mileage of Highroads in Western extern district, and approximate annual upkeep of same.

(8) Total expenditure from Western extern grant for the past year.

(9) By whom were amounts from grants expended, allocated or recommended and where spent.

(10) Will the Minister permit a fair allocation of this year's grant towards permanent repair of the Southside Bridge Road and lower Southside Road.

(11) Can a special grant be obtained for these repairs.

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in tabling the information asked for by the Hon. member, which is as follows:

1. Expenditure South Side
Road\$31,587.46

2. This cost was not kept separate and is included in above.

3. Names and pay:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| P. Ezekiel, Supt. | \$6.25 |
| M. O'Rourke, timekeeper | 4.50 |
| L. Field, Foreman | 4.00 |
| R. Murphy, Blaster | 4.00 |
| J. Cahill, Pit Boss | 3.00 |
| J. O'Brien, with horse | 5.00 |
| M. Power, truckman | 3.33 |
| C. Butler, Blasters Helper | 3.00 |

4. The Highroads Commission has included the finishing of this work in the present season's programme for which we are requesting the necessary funds.

5. No particular length can be said to be finished as all has yet to be top dressed.

6. Whenever available help is available in sections where the Highroads Commission operate, the policy is to employ same.

7. Approximate mileage, 16 miles. Approximate amount upkeep, \$473.21 per mile.

8. Expenditure St. John's West to June 5th, 1930—\$7,002.13.

9. Amounts from grants were expended under the supervision of the West End Road Inspector.

10. The Department of Public Works will endeavour to spend a fair proportion of available Grants on these roads.

11. If a Special Grant is voted by the Legislature this year an allocation for this road may be obtained.

MR. BENNETT—To ask the Minister of Public Works if the High-

roads Commission have considered the construction of a Highroad from Portugal Cove to Topsail Road, via Broad Cove and Horse Cove line or Thorburn Road, and if so what decision was arrived at.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—

Mr. Speaker, I beg to say that this information is also in course of preparation and will be tabled as soon as possible.

MR. QUINTON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House all tenders received by the Railway Commission for supplies of coal for this year, and a statement showing the tenders which were accepted, the amount in each case and the name of the local agent of the supplier of the coal.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—

Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in tabling the information as asked for by the Hon. member for Bonavista South.

Herewith copy of tenders received by the Railway Commission for supplies of coal for the present year, together with a list of those tenders which were accepted.

Messrs. G. C. Blake & Company, New York, A. G. Joy, local representative. Price—Pendennis Mine Run coal \$5.60 per ton; Fairmont Mine Run coal, \$5.40 per ton.

British Empire Steel Corporation:—Price, \$5.60 per ton.

Messrs. Cashin & Company:—Price, \$5.55 per ton.

Messrs. W. H. Hynes:—Price \$5.55 per ton.

Mann George, Co., London:—Price 21s., 6d. per ton.

Messrs. M. S. Sullivan & Son, local agents for Evans and Reid Coal Company:—Price, Best Cowpen Screened, \$5.08 per ton; Hastings, \$4.78 per ton.

Messrs. Tessier & Company:—Price, Locomotive steam coal, 21/3 per ton, (English Coal) locomotive steam coal, 22/- per ton, (English Coal) Philadelphia, Run-O-Mine, \$5.55 per ton; Philadelphia, Screened Lump, \$5.70 per ton; Hampden Roads, Run-O-Mine, \$5.49 per ton; Hampden Roads, Screened Lump, \$6.10 per ton.

TENDERS COAL ACCEPTED

British Empire Steel Corporation, 20,000 tons @ \$5.60.

Messrs. Cashin & Co., 20,000 tons @ \$5.55.

Messrs. W. H. Hynes, 10,000 tons @ \$5.55.

Messrs. Tessier & Co., 10,000 tons @ 22/-.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries I beg to move the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Fisheries.'"

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move the second reading of a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Procedure under Summary Jurisdiction."

I would ask that this Bill be read for the second time now. It is not a party measure and if read will be left in the hands of a Select Committee who would report later to the House. The idea of the Bill being to try and make it as nearly similar as possible to a like Bill at present in force in Great Britain. The Select Committee will consist of the practising Barristers in the House, namely: His Honor the Speaker, Hon. Mr. Lewis, the Solicitor General and Messrs. Emerson and Winter.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill en-

titled "An Act to amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, when I took office the time of the present Tourist Commission expired June 30th, which was a time when the existing Commission was in the middle of its work and in my opinion was not the time to appoint a new Commission who would have to finish work about which they knew very little and which had been started by the previous Commission. I decided to re-instate the old Commission appointing new Commissioners where vacancies had occurred. The Commissions to resign December 31st of each year instead of June 30th.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, I think that one year is altogether too short a period for the Commission to hold office as the work of such Commission does, of necessity, run from one year to another and even having the Commission retire on December 31st instead of June 30th is not altogether ideal. I think the terms should read (instead of one year) at pleasure, which would probably be during the life of the Government. I also think that wiping out section 2 entirely, completely takes away the powers given by the Act. In my opinion the whole meat of the Act is

contained in section 2, and if same is taken away the object for which the Bill was originally made will be killed.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, if at all possible the amendment as suggested will be made to the Bill when it goes to the Committee although I think appointing a Commission for a longer period than twelve months does not make them as keen as a Commission appointed for a shorter period.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, was the old Commission that was in force when you took over the Government re-appointed?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, yes, but vacancies caused by death or people leaving the country were afterwards filled by new Commissioners.

The present Commission was in existence in 1928 and continued to December 1929 and will continue to December 1930.

The whole object of the Bill is to try and stabilize the Tourist policy to the very best advantage and so as to have the wishes of the Commission acceded to although seventy-five per cent of the members of that Commission were active opponents of the Government. We have only filled vacancies on account of some resignations that came in, the Commission of last year, that is the old Commission were re-appointed in toto.

Mr. Speaker, I trust, Sir, you will pardon me for having spoken twice on this Bill.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a

Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, as I have already explained, this is not a Party Measure, and, consequently, I am not talking on behalf of my Party; but on behalf of the promoters of this Bill and the people who are interested in this Bill. I want to thank you, Sir, and the Hon. member for Placentia East for your suggestions of yesterday. These suggestions have been embodied in the Bill with one or two exceptions. With respect to the point taken wisely by yourself, it is inserted in the Bill whereby an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, under certain circumstances. In other words, it is expressly stated that:

(Reads)

With respect to public buildings, such as Government buildings, Churches and public school houses, as to the payments of rates, there is a divergence of opinion. I am in receipt of a telegraphic communication from Mr. Cook, on behalf of those who are associated with him in the Company, on the subject.

The Hon. member for Placentia East suggested that the owners of such buildings should not be exempted; other opinions say that they should. With respect to the distance of one hundred feet from the line of demarkation. This is also a matter upon which there is a divergence of opinion. The Company is anxious to have it two hundred feet; whilst the people of the place on the other hand feel that it may be advantageous to some of the property holders to have it two hundred feet. However, I have a telegraph message from Mr. Cook on the matter saying that the Directors of the Company approve of the alteration of from one hundred to two hundred feet. The

Directors also approve of compulsory payment by Churches and other charitable institutions.

I, consequently, move Sir, that the Bill be read a second time.

Might I also, Sir, take this opportunity of giving certain information, as asked for by the Hon. leader of the Opposition with regard to the financial position of other outport water services. I have taken the trouble to get this information from the Auditor General's Department this morning. I have not checked the figures, and, therefore, cannot vouch for their accuracy; just as I have previously stated I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures of other heads of Departments who do not make up the figures. The position is this respecting Water Companies:

| PLACENTIA WATER COMPANY | |
|---|-------------|
| Capital Stock | \$18,000.00 |
| Stock held by Nfld. Savings Bank, 770 shares at \$20.00 yearly rate of interest 4% (85%) | 15,400.00 |
| Stock held by Hon. D. A. Ryan, 130 shares at \$20.00 | 2,600.00 |
| | \$18,000.00 |
| Payments made by Newfoundland Government to Placentia Water Co. for five years ending June 30th, 1929. Interest | \$ 2,464.00 |
| Contribution in lieu of Coal Duties, \$500.00 per annum | 2,500.00 |
| | \$ 4,964.00 |

By enactment of the year 1893 this stock was guaranteed in perpetuity as to interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

| CARBONEAR WATER COMPANY | |
|---|-------------|
| Capital Stock | \$40,000.00 |
| Stock held by Nfld. Savings Bank, 623 shares at \$20.00 (31%) | 12,460.00 |

Stock held by sundry share-
holders 27,540.00

—————
\$40,000.00

Yearly rate of interest 4 per cent.

Payments made by Newfoundland
Government to Carbonear Water Co.
for five years ending June 30th, 1929.

Interest\$ 800.00

By Legislative enactment of the year
1884 this stock was guaranteed in per-
petuity as to interest at the rate of 4
per cent per annum.

HARBOUR GRACE WATER CO.

Capital Stock\$76,000.00

Stock held by Nfld. Savings

Bank, 1,005 shares at \$20.00

yearly rate of interest 4%

.....\$20,100.00

Script held by Nfld. Govt.

.....\$13,700.00 33,800.00

Stock held by sundry share-

holders 42,600.00

—————
\$76,400.00

This stock held by the Government
was acquired in 1898 when, by Act,
the interest on the Company's stock
was reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per
cent. Shares to the amount indicated
were redeemed by the Government,
the holders thereof refusing to accept
the said change.

Payments made by Newfoundland
Government to Harbour Grace Water
Company, for five years ending June
30th, 1929.

Interest on Saving Bank

Stock\$ 804.00

Interest on Government held

Stock 548.00

—————
\$ 1,352.00

For five years equals\$ 6,750.00

By Legislative enactment of the year
1883 this Stock was guaranteed in

perpetuity as to interest at the rate of
5 per cent, subsequently reduced to 4
per cent per annum.

With unanimous consent, Hon. the
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in-
troduced the Bill entitled "An Act
Respecting the Operation of Wireless
Telegraphy," which was read a first
time, and it was ordered that the said
Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act
Respecting the Operation of Wireless
Telegraphy" was read a second time,
and it was ordered that the said Bill
be referred to a Committee of the
Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr.
Speaker, seemingly there is some con-
fusion between the Bills relating to
the regulation of Radiotelegraphy and
Wireless Telegraphy, as the Radio-
telegraphy matter should be introduc-
ed by way of Resolution.

I, consequently suggest, Sir, that
the wording of the Order Paper be
changed.

Pursuant to order and on motion of
Hon. the Minister of Finance and Cus-
toms, the Bill entitled "An Act to
Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated
Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of
the Customs'" was read a second
time, and it was ordered that the said
Bill be referred to a Committee of the
Whole House on to-morrow.

**HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE &
CUSTOMS**—Mr. Speaker, in moving
the second reading of this Bill I
would like to make a few observations
by way of explanation. The Customs
have experienced considerable diffi-
culty within the past year regarding
the distance to search for contraband
goods, or, what is commonly known
as smuggled goods, and the object of
this Bill is to give the Customs power
to search Newfoundland registered

vessels up to twelve miles outside territorial waters.

The other portion of the Bill is in connection with discounts. It will be remembered that last year, acting upon the suggestion of the Hon. leader of the Opposition, we allowed three per cent discount upon goods imported for dutiable purposes and upon which ready cash had been paid. After this machinery was in operation I found that this was very unfair. For instance, I might be able to import goods but may not be able to pay duty cash down like my honourable friend the leader of the Opposition and might want sixty days in which to pay it, as the case may be. Therefore, it has been decided that the same duty shall apply in all instances, as the amendment of last year was unfair to the smaller business man.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, the second reading of Bill "An Act respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Powers" was deferred until tomorrow.

Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions respecting Radiotelegraphy.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Thursday afternoon next, June 5th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 5th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. FUDGE (Hermitage) asked leave to present a petition from the

residents of Francois in that district asking for increased mail service.

MR. MOORE (Carbonear) asked leave to present a petition from the people of Victoria in that district asking that some steps be taken to provide employment for the needy.

Both petitions were received and referred to the departments to which they related.

Mr. Starks, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to draft a Reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech from the Throne, presented the report of the Select Committee, which was, on motion, received and read as follows:

To His Excellency Sir John Middleton, Knight, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Newfoundland:

We, the Commons of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session assembled beg to thank Your Excellency for the Gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both branches of the Legislature.

(Sgd.) R. G. STARKS,

" L. J. MURPHY,

" F. C. ARCHIBALD.

On motion this Report was received.

On motion for adoption the Hon. Leader of the Opposition requested that the adoption of the report be deferred until the Order Paper has been finished.

Hon. Leader of Opposition gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

MR. EMERSON—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether there has been any correspondence with one Joseph DeChamplain since the first of January, 1929, to date relative to the sale, leasing or otherwise dealing with the Labrador. If so, to table such correspondence and all Minutes of Council referable thereto.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in tabling the correspondence as asked, which is as follows:

(Copy)
Newfoundland Hotel,
St. John's, Nfld.
May 30, 1929.

Hon. Dr. Barnes,
Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Dear Sir,—I have sound reason to believe that I can sell Newfoundland Labrador to the Province of Quebec, but it would be necessary for me to have a letter from the Newfoundland Government intimating their willingness to discuss this subject with the Dominion authorities.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) JOSEPH DE CHAMPLAIN.

Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Nfld.,
June 7, 1929.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date May 30th, in which you declare your ability to dispose of Newfoundland Labrador by sale to the Government of Quebec, and ask whether the Newfoundland Government would be willing to discuss the subject with the Dominion authorities.

Your letter was recently submitted to and considered by Committee of Council here, and in reply I am directed to assure you that the Newfound-

land Government would be willing to give serious consideration to any reasonable proposals the Government of Quebec or the Dominion authorities may desire to make in reference to this important subject, either by direct negotiations with the Government of Quebec, the Dominion authorities, or their duly accredited agent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. BARNES,
Colonial Secretary.

Joseph de Champlain, Esq.,
Place Viger Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q., Canada.

St. John's, Nfld.,
May 19, 1930.

Hon. Dr. Barnes,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—With further reference to the matter of Labrador, I take this opportunity of acquainting you that I have arranged with Messrs. Price Bros. of Quebec, and Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, to send representatives to Newfoundland, and that I am now en route per SS. "Newfoundland" to England, sailing Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of arranging for a representative of English interests to join the others here within the next thirty days, having in view a conference with your Government and the consideration of the question regarding the sale of Labrador.

I desire, therefore, to request from you an intimation that your Government will be pleased to receive the delegates in St. John's on this matter in due course, and shall be obliged if I may have a reply by Tuesday morning.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) JOSEPH DE CHAMPLAIN,
C/o S.S. "Newfoundland."

Dept. Colonial Secretary,
St. John's, Nfld.,
May 20, 1930.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of yesterday's date, I am requested to say that the Government of Newfoundland will be pleased to receive a delegation consisting of representatives from such highly reputable financiers as Messrs. Price Bros of Quebec, and T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal.

A copy of your reply is being forwarded to Messrs. Price and Macaulay in order that they may have an opportunity of confirming what is expressed therein.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) A. BARNES,
Colonial Secretary.

Joseph de Champlain, Ssq.
Newfoundland Hotel.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary who now constitutes the War Pensions Board, giving the date of the appointment of each member thereof, and to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing all payments made to members of the said Board.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—To ask Hon. the Prime Minister:

(a) To lay on the table of the House copies of all correspondence with the promoters or Directors of the Newfoundland Mine & Smelters, Limited.

(b) If any work has yet been undertaken by the said Company under its contract, and if any, what is the nature of such work.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, my secretary informs me that no correspondence with the promoters or directors of the Newfoundland Mines & Smelters, Limited has passed through the Prime Minister's Office since the passing of the Act last

year. As to work undertaken I have no knowledge of any operations having been undertaken on the Peninsula of Avalon which is the intended site for the Smelter itself. I have been unofficially informed that considerable work has been carried on in connection with the investigation of ore bearing properties particularly at Tilt Cove and vicinity. These properties are being investigated as a basis of supply for Smelting operations. Under the Smelter contract work has to be commenced by the Smelters proposition itself within a period of two years, approximately one year of which has already expired.

When in New York I had conferences with various financial interests which I hoped were interested or could be interested in mining development in Tilt Cove and adjacent mineral neighborhood, and received unofficial assurances from representatives of outstanding capitalists interested in mineral activities that the whole mineral situation in that territory would be the subject of careful investigation.

Within the past ten days I have been unofficially informed that intensive operations to verify ore supply for Smelting operations would be undertaken during the present summer. If the Company is successful it means not merely a Smelter on the Peninsula of Avalon, but, what is even more important, a boom in mining development in connection with what might be described as the smaller mines.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenditure of the account for Civil and Criminal prosecutions from the first of July, 1929, to date.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—To ask Hon. the Prime Minister:

(a) To lay on the table of the House copies of all correspondence between his Department and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company since June 1st, 1929.

(b) If any work has yet been undertaken in Newfoundland by the said Company under the Act passed last year, and if so, what is the nature and extent of such work.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question asked by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I may state:

(a) No correspondence has passed between the Department and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. since June 1st, 1929.

(b) That Company has during the past year undertaken very substantial work. They have had a series of telegraphic engineers and other experts visiting Newfoundland, and when I was in New York some time ago, in a discussion with the President and the Directors of the Company, they gave me the following information, accompanied by this map indicating the probable route of the cable. However, nothing has been finalized in connection with the matter. They have at the present time a satisfactory telephone line running from New York as far as Bangor. They have acquired the line from Bangor to North Sydney specially adapted for this work. They propose to lay a cable from North Sydney to Port aux Basques, or Channel, or somewhere in that vicinity. They originally considered taking the cable to Garnish, but they subsequently felt that it would be disadvantageous to their staff, and to their organization generally, if they selected a small town for this purpose, and so they probably will make Grand Bank their choice.

The cable will then be taken from Grand Bank to Garnish, Grand Bank being the main south coast station. From Garnish they would ditch across to a corresponding point on Placentia Bay. From that point the cable would go to the narrow part of the Isthmus of Avalon, where they would ditch across to Trinity Bay. From there the cable would go to Trinity and from that across to Southern Ireland. The class of cable to be used for these connections is naturally different, electrically and mechanically from the ordinary cable. The cable for this initial step, North Sydney to Trinity, was about to be ordered when I was in New York. I was told then that one of the chief engineers was leaving in the course of a week or ten days for Europe for the purpose of following out some scientific details in connection with the structure of the cable. I was told by the President of the Company an outstanding man on this side of the Atlantic, in that particular class of work, that there was no doubt whatever that within the period of time of the contract they would have the proposed telephone communication established, unless of course some disaster happened in the meantime.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Why do they not go direct to Grand Bank from North Sydney?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I asked them that. They immediately got into a technical discussion, which I frankly admit I could not follow. But there was one point that emerged in connection with the laying of the cable and it was this, that they do not want to cross any other cables. They would have taken an entirely different route but for the large number of cables that they would have had to cross. They also explained to me the necessity of balance, and that they

were endeavouring to balance their lines of cable, but I must frankly admit that I could not follow that discussion.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs:

(a) To lay on the table of the House a statement showing the respective unexpended balances of various loans of the Dominion at December 31st, 1929, and May 1st, 1930.

(b) To table a statement showing the balances in the Surplus Trust Fund at January 1st, 1929; July 1st, 1929; and May 1st, 1930.

(c) What is the total amount of the Funded Debt at January 1st, 1930.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in tabling the information asked for.

(a) Amounts to the credit of various Loans as at 31st December, 1929, and 30th April, 1930:

| Loan | 31st Dec., 1929 | 30th Apr., 1930 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1898 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$ 10,000.00 |
| 1922 | 363.75 | 123.50 |
| 1923 | 1,418.39 | 1,418.39 |
| 1926 | 26,083.20 | 10,191.19 |
| 1927 | 779,595.58 | 697,841.03 |
| 1928 | 475,048.82 | 472,492.01 |
| 1929 | 2,048,231.18 | 785,131.36 |

(b) Balance at Credit of Surplus Trust Fund for some years—\$3,015.00

(c) Total Amount of Public Debt—\$85,477,105.59.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs:

(a) To lay on the table of the House a list of all local agents or principles from or through whom the Board of Liquor Control has purchased any ales, wines and spirituous liquors from November 15th, 1928, to date with the amounts imported by each respectively.

(b) To table copies of all correspondence with the Consolidated Distilleries, the Eastern Trading Company or their agents, representations or solicitors from November 15th, 1928, to date.

(c) Who was the owner or importer of the 200 cases of Teacher's Whisky bearing Board of Liquor Control Labels seized by the Department of Customs last year, if any claim has been made regarding same, and by whom, and on whose authority the same was imported. Have any legal proceedings been taken against the said importer or owner, and what has been the result in such case.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr Speaker, I am tabling the list of agents who have supplied the Liquor Control Board with goods.

PURCHASES OF LIQUOR BY THE BOARD OF LIQUOR CONTROL
From November 15th, 1928 to May 30th, 1930

Agents—Wm. Meehan; Firm, Frontenac Breweries, Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Ale; Quantity, 250 brls.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, E. Dupont & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 1700 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, MacHem & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Ale and Beer; Quantity, 1975 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, Fromy Rogee & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Brandy; Quantity, 600 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, Trower & Sons; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 850 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, Trower & Sons; Des. of Goods, Gin; Quantity, 150 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, John Jeffreys; Des. of Goods, Stout; Quantity, 25 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, James Burrough, Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Gin; Quantity, 900 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, James Burrough, Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Cordials; Quantity, 40 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, Wm. Gaymer & Son Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Cyder; Quantity, 70 cases.

Agents—P. C. Mars; Firm, Wed. G. Ouz Pz. & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Advocaat; Quantity, 30 cases.

Total P. C. Mars, 6340. cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Eastern Trading Co.; Des. of Goods, Lamb's Rum; Quantity, 499 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Eastern Trading Co.; Des. of Goods, Vickers Gin; Quantity, 150 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Eastern Trading Co.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 50 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Eastern Trading Co.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 50 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Eastern Trading Co.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 25 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Eastern Trading Co.; Des. of Goods, Bacardi; Quantity, 25 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Jas. Buchanan & Co.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 450 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, J. Dewar & Son; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 200 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, J. Walker & Son; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 350 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Dr. J. McCallum; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 200 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, E. & J. Burke, Des. of Goods, Stout; Quantity, 500 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, Gonzals Byass & Co.; Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 600 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, T. Gordon & Co.; Des. of Goods, Gin; Quantity, 1200 cases.

Agents—Eastern Trading Co.; Firm, G. H. Mumm & Co.; Des. of Goods, Champagne; Quantity, 50 cases.

Total for Eastern Trading Co., 4299 cases.

Agents—D. J. Curtin; Firm, Aktienbrauerei Zum Lowenbrau; Des. of Goods, Beer; Quantity, 630 cases.

Agents—D. J. Curtin; Firm, E. Lucas Bols; Des. of Goods, Gin; Quantity, 50 cases.

Total for D. J. Curtin, 680 cases.

Agents—Jos. Murphy; Firm, John McPherson & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 350 cases.

Agents—Jos. Murphy; Firm, John McPherson & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Gin; Quantity, 100 cases.

Total for Joseph Murphy, 450 cases.

Agents—B. Stafford; Firm, Findlater Mackie Todd & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 100 cases.

Agents—B. Stafford; Firm, Findlater Mackie Todd & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Fort; Quantity, 200 cases.

Agents—B. Stafford; Firm, Findlater Mackie Todd & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Gin; Quantity, 200 cases.

Agents—B. Stafford; Firm, Findlater Mackie Todd & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Sherry; Quantity, 1 case.

Agents—B. Stafford; Firm, L. F. Walls & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Rum; Quantity, 100 cases.

Total for B. Stafford, 601 cases.

Agents—Baine Johnston & Coy.; Firm, Newman & Coy.; Des. of Goods, P. Wine; Quantity, 700 cases.

Agents—Wm. Barker; Firm, Jackson & Guttridge; Des. of Goods, P. Wine; Quantity, 400 cases.

Agents—C. F. Garland; Firm, Hedges & Butler; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 25 cases.

Direct—Firm, J. J. Langley & Co.; Des. of Goods, Alcohol; Quantity, 400 cases.

Direct—Firm, L'Abbe Francois; Des. of Goods, Cordials; Quantity, 455 cases.

Direct—Firm, Rowett Legge & coy.; Des. of Goods, Rum; Quantity 650 puncheons.

Direct—Firm, Rowett Legge & coy.; Des. of Goods, Rum; Quantity, 1400 cases, 2050 pkgs.

Direct—Firm, Felton & Son; Des. of Goods, Rum; Quantity, 90 brls.

Direct—Firm, Juan Lazo; Des. of Goods, Sp. Wine; Quantity, 1499 cases.

Direct—Firm, A. Lamb & Son; Des. of Goods, Rum; Quantity, 2150 cases.

Direct—Firm, A Miller & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Orange Wine; Quantity 15 casks.

Direct—Firm, Can. Ind. Alcohol Ind. Alcohol Coy.; Des. of Goods, Alcohol; Quantity, 1 case, 1 drum, 2 pkgs.

Direct—Firm, Hudson's Bay Coy.; Des. of Goods, Rum; Quantity, 1100 cases.

Direct—Firm, Hudson's Bay Coy.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 300 cases, 1400 cases.

Direct—Firm, The Borneo Bay Rum Co.; Des. of Goods, Bay Rum; Quantity, 20 cases.

Direct—Firm, A. Noriet Carriere; Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 25 cases.

Direct—Firm, Hedges & Butler; Des. of Goods, Bacardi; Quantity, 30 cases.

Direct—Firm, D. & C. Stern & Coy.; Des. of Goods, Sherry; Quantity, 100 cases.

Direct—Firm, Pomeroy & Greno; Des. of Goods, Champagne; Quantity, 25 cases.

Direct—Firm, Wm. H. Holt & Son; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 200 cases.

Direct—Firm, Barton & Guestier; Des. of Goods, Claret; Quantity, 50 cases.

Direct—Firm, Lartrille & Ginestet; Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 50 cases.

Direct—Firm, Emu Aus. Wine Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 125 cases.

Direct—Firm, the Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Whisky; Quantity, 50 cases.

Direct—Firm, Hiram Walker & Co., Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 25 cases.

Direct—Firm, Than. Fernandez & Co.; Des. of Goods, Wine; Quantity, 209 cases.

Direct—Firm, F. Acozzato; Des. of Goods, Vermouth; Quantity, 100 cases.

Direct—Firm, Vinmonopole; Des. of Goods, Aquavit; Quantity, 3 puns.

Direct—Firm, Evans Ben Lescher & Webb, Ltd.; Des. of Goods, Alcohol; Quantity, 1 case.

H. M. Customs; Des. of Goods, Teacher's Whisky; Quantity, 198½ cases.

Note: Although we have included the names of Agents we have never given them an order direct in the period named, except in the case of D. J. Curtin and Baine Johnston & Co. which we could not avoid. The orders have been sent direct to Firms without in any way whatever consulting the Agents named.

—I. J. MIFFLIN,
Chairman.

(COPY)

P. O. Box East 1291,
St. John's, Nfld.,
April 6, 1929.

H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., J.P., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Customs,
Custom House,
City.

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by my principals, the Consolidated Distilleries Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, the owners of the 200 cases of "Teacher's Whisky" seized by the Customs on or about March 22nd, to enquire as to the reason of this seizure and what particular law or section of your Customs Act, or Alcoholic Liquor Act was broken in connection with the above liquor.

Thanking you in anticipation of your early reply.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) PERCY H. HAND,

(Copy)

8th April, 1929

Percy H. Hand, Esq.,
P. O. Box East 1291.
City.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th April, in which you acknowledge that the 200 cases Teacher's Whisky, seized by the Customs on or about March 22nd, are the property of the Consolidated Distilleries, Limited, of Montreal, Canada, I beg to inform you that these goods having been illegally imported I have to call upon you as Agent of the Consolidated Distilleries Ltd., to furnish within thirty days of this notice such evidence in the matter as you may desire to produce. This notice is in accordance with section 189 of Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series).

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Deputy Minister of Customs.

(COPY)

P. O. Drawer East 1291,
St. John's, Nfld.,
April 11th, 1929.

H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., J.P., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Customs,
Customs House,
City.

Dear Sir,—I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 8th, 1929, in which you inform me that 200 cases of Whisky have been "illegally imported" into this country, and call upon me as agent for the Consolidated Distilleries Ltd., to furnish, within thirty days of this notice, such evidence in the matter as we may desire to produce.

My principals are more than willing to furnish to your Department any evidence which you may consider proper in the matter. In fact, we are desirous of giving the fullest possible information, but, unfortunately you have not, as yet, acquainted us with any circumstances connected with the importation to which you take exception, as being a breach of your law. We are not aware up to the present moment that we have broken any law.

Your letter of April 8th sets forth that the goods above mentioned have been "illegally imported." This statement conveys no information whatever to myself or my principals, as we assume your Department would not interfere with our property unless you bona fide believed it had been "illegally imported," or to put it another way, that some one, or more, of your laws had been broken in the importation. "Illegal importation" is a broad term, which could include a number of offences. I have read the section of the Customs Act to which your letter refers, as well as the surrounding sections, and while I do not presume to be acquainted with your laws, or to be able to interpret the

provisions of the Customs Act as you, I submit that the clear intention of the section which you mention was not merely to inform an alleged offender that he had broken some law, but to inform him of the particular offence committed, and which is the reason for the seizure of the goods. I submit that "illegal importation" is not a reason for this particular seizure. It is a phrase which might cover various specific offences any one of which might be the reason for this seizure, but all of which can hardly have been committed.

I take it for granted that the Customs authorities desire to be fair in the matter, and that it is not your intention to hamper us by a refusal of reasonable information, which Section 189 clearly contemplates, that it is ours to conceal the true facts of the case. At the present moment we cannot answer a charge of smuggling (which is "illegal importation") as you have not suggested that we smuggled the goods. We cannot answer a charge for having improperly unladen the goods, for you lay no such charge. We cannot answer a charge of making a false entry, for we are not charged with that. Various other illustrations could be given of offences which could come within the general terms "illegal importation." It is sufficient to say that up to the present time neither my principals nor I, have the faintest idea of the particular breach of the law which it is alleged we are guilty under the general phrase "illegally imported." How can we refute the charges of which we are ignorant?

Everyone accused of any offence, under British law, is entitled to know the particulars of that offence in order that he may defend himself. This particular reason, or reasons, for this seizure are known to your Department and it is bare justice that we should

be acquainted of this reason by you, as we have to answer your allegation satisfactorily before we can regain possession of our property. Surely it is not expected that we should go through the Customs Act, and other Acts, and furnish evidence upon every conceivable charge which might be preferred against us in connection with the importation of these goods. That would be unnecessarily harrassing and will not assist in reaching the truth. It is compelling a defence to a charge which is not made, and is unknown to the person who is required to defend. Further, if we have to search your whole legal system so as to furnish evidence, it is more than probable we might inadvertently omit to give evidence upon the very charge you have in mind.

I should be greatly obliged if you will particularize the alleged offence in connection with the importation of these goods, which is the reason for the seizure.

I would appreciate an early reply as I probably have to communicate with my principals for the purpose of taking their instructions; and this will involve some time.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) PERCY H. HAND,

(Copy)

17th April, 1929.

Percy H. Hand, Esq.,
P. O. Box East 1291,
City.

Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 11th April, with respect to 200 cases whisky seized by the Customs Department, and the acknowledgement of the receipt by you of my notification of the 8th April, 1929, under the provisions of Sections 189 and following of the Customs Act, Cap. 22 Consolidated Statutes, I notice that therein

you require interpretation of the words "illegally imported" in view of the fact that this liquor was entered in transit but was found, after examination, to bear the Controllers' labels, you are regarded as having made a false entry under Section 215 of the said Act, and the liquor is regarded as having been imported into Newfoundland not in transit, which is illegal, unless done by the Board of Liquor Control.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Deputy Minister of Customs.

— — —

(COPY)

P. O. Drawer East 1291,
St. John's,
May 11th, 1929.

H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., J.P. C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Customs,
City.

Dear Sir,—Attached hereto is my affidavit of the facts connected with the shipment of 200 cases of Teachers Whisky imported by me, acting for my principals, The Consolidated Distilleries Ltd., on the 16th day of March 1929, and the affidavit of Mr. F. S. Blair, Managaing Director of the Eastern Trading Co. Ltd.

I have in the course of my investigations of the causes of the unfortunate and regrettable mistake which lead to the seizure, received copies of one letter and several telegrams which have passed between William Teacher and Sons Ltd, and the Board of Liquor Control. Of course, I cannot swear to the correctness of the copies, but, I believe them to be correct ones, and presumably they can be verified from the records of the Board. To me they present a clear explanation of the mistake and abundantly acquit both myself and my firm of any possible imputation of

knowledge of these Controllers' Labels and any guilty irregularity of breach of law.

May I first draw your attention to the copy of a letter from the Board of Liquor Control to Wm. Teacher & Sons, under date of February 16th, 1929. The last paragraph thereof reads:—

"We were rather surprised yesterday on being told by the Eastern Trading Co. that they are having a shipment of your whisky come forward by the 'Newfoundland' and leaving Liverpool today. If this is so it is with the intention of selling the same whisky to our Board."

You will notice that this letter was written the day after my introduction to Mr. Mifflin. Why Mr. Mifflin should express some surprise when informed by the Eastern Trading Company that they were importing a shipment of Teacher's Whisky, I do not know. May I suggest, however, that this surprise might be due to the fact that Mr. John Strang had been formerly the agent of Messrs. Wm. Teacher & Sons, and to what he conceived to be a change of agents.

Apparently, Teachers have been in the habit of affixing Controllers' Labels to their products intended for the Board. Mr. Mifflin's letter informs Teachers that the Eastern Trading Co. is about to import Teachers Whisky intended for the Board. The Eastern Trading Co. can only import "in transit," and if this liquor was for the Board it would have to be taken over after arrival. This is the "new method of purchase and ordering" mentioned in Teacher's cable of March 19th, 1929, to the Board, which I quote a little further on in this letter, and which impression they could easily gather from Mr. Mifflin's letter of February 16th, 1929.

Please note that Mr. Mifflin expresses no objection to such importation and does not suggest that the transaction would be illegal. By his failure to warn Teachers against affixing such labels, coupled with the intimation that the liquor is intended to be sold to the Board, Mr. Mifflin almost invites Teachers to facilitate the sale by preparing the goods for the Board's purposes.

Copy of Cable Board of Liquor Control to Teachers March 17th, 1929.

"Understand you obtained from Whitehead Morris March fourth five thousand labels claiming you had order from Newfoundland Government. We never gave such order and demand immediate explanation."

Apparently the Board were informed (presumably by Whitehead Morris) that Teachers had obtained 5000 Board labels by claiming that they had orders.

Teacher's answer to this cable comes the next day.

Copy of Cable Teachers to Board, March 19th, 1929.

"Received cable fourth March from friends offering an order urgent two hundred cases packed in cartons shipment Furness steamship Incemore March 7th consigned Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. John's, Nfld. Fully understand this was all right and as time was short we immediately communicated Whitehead Morris and obtained labels and duly shipped. Regret exceedingly if we have done wrong willing make all reasonable reparations and amends."

Here the 200 cases are specified with more or less exactness. The reference to friends is obscure. It is clear, however, that Teachers assume responsibility for labels and are willing to make any amends possible.

The Board then enquires as follows:
Copy of Cable Board to Teachers, March 19th, 1929.

"Who do you mean by friends and why should you get our labels apparently under false pretence and place on goods belonging to another. You knew the order was not from the Board nor through your agents. Goods are now liable to seizure and confiscated."

Copy of Cable Teachers to Board, March 19th, 1929.

"Refer your letter sixteenth February E. T. C. are presumably our friends subsidiary but don't understand two hundred cases as certainly not shipped from here. Extremely sorry have done wrong as we wished to serve your interests by saving time and understood a new method of purchase and ordering had come into operation."

Here is the real explanation of the mistake. Evidently Teachers assumed that the Eastern Trading Co. was the subsidiary of my firm. When our order was received Teachers (improperly, of course, but without doubt innocently), took it for granted that the Eastern Trading Co. being our subsidiary communicated the order to us and we then ordered from them. Referring back to Mr. Mifflin's letter to Teachers on February 16th, 1929, I again draw your attention to the statement that the whisky was intended to be sold to the Board and that Mr. Mifflin took no exception to such proposed proceedings. It is not surprising that under the circumstances Teachers assumed that this whisky was intended for and would be taken by Mr. Mifflin and in their desire to please customers got the labels and affixed them to goods which they honestly, though mistakenly, believed the Board intended to take over.

The liquor in question came to Newfoundland in the ordinary way directed to the order of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. I was instructed by Teachers to apply to this bank for the bills of lading. It was my intention to warehouse the goods in transit. I do not seek to deny that I hoped to sell to the Board of Control, and while I had no definite agreement with the Board on this point, I think you will agree that I had some cause to think my chances were good. Even had I under these circumstances been informed by Teachers that they had affixed the labels when they informed me on March 7th that the goods were shipped, I would probably have told Mr. Mifflin of the fact when I told him the goods were on the way, as at that time I would have assumed that this was perfectly proper.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that though I believed Mr. Mifflin would buy, I was not certain as I had no binding agreement. Why should I affix labels to goods, which if not bought by the Controller, would mean considerable expense to my firm to remove before we could market the goods elsewhere. May I add here that my people are neither Jews nor bootleggers as has been charged by a member of the House of Assembly. That gentleman would not dare make such an assertion outside the privileged walls of that chamber. For your information, may I add that the head of our organization is Lord Shaughnessey, that I am not a commission agent, but a salaried official, that there is nothing for me to gain by illicit dealing in liquor but the loss of my position, which would inevitably follow did my principals find me involved in any but lawful business.

Whether it is unlawful for your Board of Control to buy from "in transit," I do not know. I did know the Board had been so buying for a

considerable time, and is it surprising that I should assume that they were not breaking their own law? I draw to your attention in this connection the telegram from the Board to Teachers, dated March 21st, 1929:

Copy of Cable from Board to Teachers, March 21st, 1929.

"Without prejudice will accept goods provided you repudiate sale to others and forward invoice and draft in our name. If agreeable instruct Bank to deliver bill of lading prompt reply."

This showed that the Board needed this liquor and was prepared to buy even though they knew that it belonged to another (see cable Board to Teachers 19th March, 1929) and was "transitu stock."

While I have no brief for the Board I draw to your attention the provision of section 2 (19a and section 32 (f) of the Alcoholic Act of 1924.

In conclusion, I have only to say that the whole transaction was perfectly bona fide as far as I and my firm are concerned, that we are not trying to break or evade and law for our profit or otherwise, and that while the circumstances of the labels may have justified the Department of Customs in taking measures to protect the Colony's laws, we are in no way responsible for these circumstances. Even from a legal standpoint Teachers were no agents of ours to affix these labels. We had no knowledge of their act and the undoubted reputation of my firm for integrity and honorable dealing, coupled with Teachers admission of their mistake entitles us to a return of our goods. We are perfectly willing, even now, to sell to the Board. If this is unsatisfactory, we are willing at our own cost to have these labels removed under supervision of the Customs officials, and the goods entered in transit in the usual way.

If there is any further information or explanation which you would like to have I am always at your disposal to facilitate you in every way.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) PERCY H. HAND,

(Copy)

Percy H. Hand, Esq.,
P. O. Drawer East 1291,
City.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th May, with enclosed declaration made by yourself and Frank S. Blair with respect to 200 cases Teacher's whisky landed from S.S. "Incemore" and I am directed to say that the decision of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs that the goods seized on 8th of April be confiscated, has not been altered. If you consider that you have any legal remedies, the pursuit thereof is in your own hands.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Minister of Customs.

AFFIDAVIT

NFLD. ST. JOHN'S S.S.

I, Percy Hand of Montreal in the Dominion of Canada make oath and say as follows:

1.—I am the representative in Newfoundland of the Consolidated Distilleries Limited, a company whose head office is in Montreal in the Dominion of Canada.

2.—My firm have not nor have I any connection with the Eastern Trading Company, or Mr. Blair, the Managing Director of the latter.

3.—I came to Newfoundland early in February 1929 on behalf of the above-mentioned company to enquire into and investigate "in transit" business, and to ascertain the laws and taxes governing this branch of trade.

4.—In the course of my investigations I found that the Newfoundland Board of Liquor Control was in the habit of purchasing liquors from stocks held in St. John's in transitu.

5.—My firm, as general agent for the North American Continent handles several of the brands of liquor in use by the Newfoundland Board of Liquor Control, 'including "Teachers Highland Cream Scotch Whisky."

6.—On or about the 15th day of February, 1929, in company with Mr. Blair of the Eastern Trading Company, I interviewed Mr. Mifflin, the chairman of the Board of Liquor Control with a view to doing business with him and informed him that I was bringing in some Teacher's whisky. In the course of the conversation Mr. Mifflin intimated that he was chiefly interested in price and quality, and that if he could be satisfied on these points, he would as soon purchase from stocks held in transit on terms of thirty days, as import direct and pay cash against documents.

7.—At that time I understood that the Board of Liquor Control was running short of Teachers Whisky and I ordered from Messrs. Wm. Teacher & Sons Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland, two hundred cases to be shipped to St. John's in transit.

8.—On March 7th, 1929, I was advised from Glasgow by Messrs. Wm. Teacher & Sons, Ltd., that they had shipped me two hundred cases on that date by the "Incemore," and that the bill of lading was forwarded by the same steamer and that I would obtain the latter from the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

9.—Upon receipt of this advice I again visited Mr. Mifflin and advised him of this shipment. He informed me that he was not running short of this brand. We discussed price and he in-

timated my offer was satisfactory and that he would be prepared to buy from me in due course. He further stated that the objection to buying from local stocks was the absence of the Board's labels from the bottles, that it cost thirty cents per case to affix these but that my price permitted him to do this and the total cost of the goods would then not exceed the price at which he had bought formerly. This was the first time I had ever heard that the distillers or shippers were in the habit of affixing the Board's labels to bottles or other containers prior to the arrival of the goods in Newfoundland.

10.—The S.S. "Incemore" arrived in St. John's on Saturday the 16th of March. The following day was Sunday, and Monday being St. Patrick's Day, was a whole holiday.

11.—On the afternoon of March 21st 1929, I was informed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce when I went there for the bill of lading that Mr. Mifflin had advised them that there was some irregularity in connection with this shipment of two hundred cases.

12.—On the morning of March 22nd, 1929, I instructed my Customs Broker Mr. P. F. Collins, to prepare the necessary papers to warehouse the above-mentioned two hundred cases of whisky "in transit" in the Terminal Warehouse, as I had no warehouse here.

13.—I then called upon Mr. Mifflin to ascertain what irregularity had been committed in connection with the above shipment. He informed me that the bottles in this shipment bore the labels of the Board of Liquor Control and that the goods had been seized by the Minister of Finance and Customs. This was the first intimation of knowledge I had that the bottles in the shipment bore such labels.

14.—I immediately countermanded my previous instructions to Mr. Collins to prepare the papers re ware-

housing the shipment. No entry of the said shipment or any part thereof was made, nor was any attempt made to pass any such entry.

15.—I solemnly declare that I gave no instructions, directions, or request whatever to William Teacher & Sons Ltd., or anyone acting on their behalf or otherwise to affix labels of the Board of Liquor Control or any labels to the bottles or any part of the shipment therein mentioned nor did anyone on my behalf give any such instructions, directions or request.

16.—And I do further declare that I had no knowledge, direct or indirect from any person or firm that such Board of Liquor Control labels, or any other labels other than the ordinary trade labels of the firm of Wm. Teacher & Sons Ltd., (which from my knowledge of their general practice I assume are attached to all their products) were on the bottles of this shipment until I was informed by Mr. Mifflin on the 22nd day of March, 1929, as hereinbefore mentioned, nor had I or anyone on my behalf any knowledge that they were to be affixed.

17.—I further declare that neither I nor anyone on my behalf or otherwise, at any time knowingly passed or attempted to pass at any Customs House or elsewhere any entry whether false in any particular or otherwise whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of Section 215 of Cap. 22 Consolidated Statutes, or any other law of Newfoundland known to me.

18.—Attached hereto are copies of telegrams and letters passing between parties which may explain the mistake for which neither I nor my principals are in any way responsible.

(Sgd.) PERCY H. HAND.

Sworn at St. John's this 13th day of May, 1929, before me

(Sgd.) SIMON BUTLER,
Commissioner.

AFFIDAVIT
NFLD. ST. JOHN'S, S.S.

I, Frank S. Blair, of St. John's in the Colony of Newfoundland, Business Manager, make oath and say as follows:

1.—I am Managing Director of the Eastern Trading Co. Ltd., a company carrying on business in Newfoundland.

2.—I am acquainted with Mr. Percy H. Hand who came to Newfoundland in February last on business for his firm, The Consolidated Distilleries Limited of Montreal.

3.—Both Mr. Hand's firm and mine represent upon the North American Continent certain brands of liquors in use in this Colony, but, my firm has no interest in the brands represented by Mr. Hand's principals, nor have the latter any interest in brands handled by my firm, save and except, that we sometimes buy and sell to each other where one has an order for the other's goods outside of Newfoundland.

4.—On 15th of February, 1929, I called upon Mr. Mifflin, chairman of the Board of Liquor Control, to introduce to him Mr. Hand. We had a general discussion about liquors.

5.—Just before we left Mr. Hand informed Mr. Mifflin that he was having some Teacher's whisky come to Newfoundland. Mr. Mifflin appeared willing to deal for this whisky on arrival.

6.—I have seen a copy of a letter dated 16th February, 1929, from the Board of Liquor Control to William Teacher & Sons Ltd., of Glasgow, wherein it is stated that my firm told him on the previous day that we were having a shipment of Teacher's whisky come to St. John's, Newfoundland, by the "Newfoundland" leaving Liverpool that day (February 16th).

7.—This statement is absolutely untrue. Neither I, nor my firm, nor any-

one acting for either, made any such statement to Mr. Mifflin or any member of the Board. We do not represent Messrs. Wm. Teacher & Sons Ltd., either in Newfoundland or elsewhere, and their brands are not handled by us.

8.—Neither I, nor my firm, nor anyone acting for us, ever imported or intended to import, or informed the Board of Liquor Control or anyone else that we intended to import Teacher's whisky into Newfoundland, either in transit or for sale to the Board. Nor did I, or anyone acting for me, or for my firm, ever discuss Teacher's Whisky in any manner with Mr. Mifflin or any member of the Board.

9.—I am informed, and verily believe, that the representative of Messrs. William Teacher & Sons Ltd. in North America is The Consolidated Distilleries Ltd., whose representative in Newfoundland is Mr. Hand.

10.—Mr. Hand is not in any way connected with my firm, either as principal or agent or otherwise, and The Eastern Trading Company Ltd. has no interest in and is not in any way associated with The Consolidated Distilleries Ltd.

(Sgd.) F. S. BLAIR.

Sworn at St. John's, this 13th day of May, A.D. 1929 before me.

(Sgd.) SIMON BUTLER.

Commissioner.

(COPY)

P. O. Box, 1291,

St. John's, Nfld.,

June 14th, 1929.

Hon. P. J. Cashin, M.H.A.,

Minister Finance and Customs,
City.

Sir,—I am in receipt of a communication dated May 17th from the Deputy Minister of Customs to the effect that it is your intention to confiscate the 200 cases of Teacher's Whisky ex-

S.S. "Incemore." I am therefore obliged to notify you that this decision is not acceptable to me, and that I claim the further remedy provided by the Customs Act.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) PERCY HAND.

(COPY)

H. W. LeMessurier, Esq., J.P., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Customs
Customs House.
City.

Dear Sir,—Re the 200 cases Teacher's Whisky seized by your Department, and your letters of April 8th and 17th, I have had to obtain information on this matter from both Canada and England, and as I did not receive particulars of the reason of the seizure until April 18th, I may be a few days over the thirty days allowed in your letter of April 8th in putting in my statement.

I would be very pleased to hear if you would grant me a few days, and I fully expect to have all the necessary particulars before the end of the week.

Thanking you in anticipation, and awaiting your reply,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

((Sgd.) PERCY HAND.

(COPY)

6th May, 1929.

Percy Hand, Esq.,
P. O. Box East 1291,
City.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of today's date with reference to the thirty days allowed you by my letter of April 8th, that time is being extended until the 13th day of May.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Minister of Customs.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I have tabled all correspondence in connection with this matter. In explanation of the details of it I may say that on March 16th, 1929, 200 cases of this famous whisky arrived here consigned to order. A few days after Mr. Hand, through his Customs Broker, asked permission of me to have this entered as liquor in transit, on which the usual twenty-five cents a case duty, would be paid. In the meantime however, I had secured some private information to the effect that this liquor had the controllers label on it. I instructed the broker not to allow it to enter. In course of investigation I discovered that my information was correct, and I consequently seized the liquor. About August 4th I sold this liquor to the liquor department, and got \$4,800 in duty and the cost of the liquor. A couple of days after that an injunction through the Supreme Court was served against me and the Customs by the Consolidated Distilleries Limited. On March 13th, 1930, the same people withdrew the case, and no effort has been made by them since, as far as I know, to get back the liquor, and if they had it would have been of no avail. The Customs is the richer by \$4,800 on the whole business. That is the best explanation that I can give. Other correspondence with the Department and the Deputy Minister I have tabled this afternoon.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

May I ask the Minister whether any legal proceedings have been taken against the owners of that whisky.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—In answer to the Leader of the Opposition, I may say that there has not. And here is the reason why. No proceedings were taken against the owners of that liquor because any half

sensible individual would know that there was no attempt in this case to smuggle, because if there was, they would not have had it on the Bill of Lading. Therefore, it was unnecessary to take proceedings against them. I think you will agree with me there.

With regard to any other legal proceedings, the Customs is not responsible for that. The Liquor Department is responsible and they should have been taken by the Board of Liquor Control, over which I have no control.

MR. EMERSON—You are the political head of the Department.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—I am not the political head of the Department. According to the Act passed here a few years ago, the Minister of Finance has no control over the Liquor Department as far as finances are concerned. I want to tell you now that if I had, it would be making more money than it is, because it is not run in a business-like manner.

MR. EMERSON—Would the Minister of Finance tell me who is the Minister responsible?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—In reply to the Hon. member I may say that in the Liquor Act there is no one but the Minister of Finance mentioned, but that does not give him control over that Department.

MR. EMERSON—I always understood that the Minister of Finance was the political head of the Department.

HON. MR. SPEAKER—In answering questions no debate is permitted.

MR. WINTER—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

(a) To lay on the table of the House a detailed statement showing:

- (1) The amounts paid for travelling and other expenses of each of the five Agricultural Commissioners from the time of their appointment to date.
- (2) What are their salaries, and out of what fund are they being paid.
- (3) What duties have been assigned to each Commissioner.
- (4) The dates of their respective appointments.
- (5) If it is correct that they are engaged in the formulation of a new agricultural policy, and if he as Minister, has been consulted by the Commissioners regarding same.

(b) Whether leave of absence was granted Mr. K. Brown, M.H.A., to permit him to canvass the district of Lewisporte in the interest of the Government candidate during the recent by-election, and to state whether it is the intention of the Department to pay him his salary during the time he was absent from his duties.

(c) If any person has been appointed to the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture since June 1st, 1929, and if so, give the name of such person and the duties assigned to him.

(d) To table a statement showing all amounts paid by his Department for printing and advertising from July 1st, 1929, to date, giving the names of the persons or firms receiving same, and the amounts paid in each case.

(e) To table a statement showing the contingencies account of his Department from July 1st, 1929, to date.

(f) To table a statement showing the amount paid for stationery from July 1st, 1929, to date, and to whom such amounts were paid.

(g) To table a statement showing the number of accidents occurring in

mines from January 1st, 1929, to date, giving the nature of such accident in each case, and whether an enquiry was made and a report.

(h) Give the names of all licensees or persons in possession of licenses to cut wood for pulp or lumber purposes on the three mile limit from July 1st, 1929, to date, and to table all returns received from such persons, or copies thereof, distinguishing the purposes for which the timber was cut in each case, and in case of pulp wood the name of the Company purchasing same.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, there are some headings which I can answer, in the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines.

(c) Since June 1st, 1929 no one has been appointed Deputy Minister.

(g) With respect to accidents, I have the statements for Buchans, Aguathuna and Bell Island. The remaining portions of the question will be answered by the Minister himself.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works

(1) To table a return showing the expenditure of the Highroads Commission in connection with the construction of the new road from the Old Portugal Cove Road to the Portugal Cove Road; from whom was the land through which the road passes purchased; what was the purchase price.

(2) To table a return showing the expenditure by the Highroads Commission in connection with the construction of the new road from the Portugal Cove Road to the Torbay Road; from whom was the land through which the road passes purchased; what was the purchase price.

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, the following are the replies

to the questions asked by the Hon. member.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Expenditure on road Old Portugal Cove Road to the Portugal Cove: | |
| Year ending Feb. 28/1929 | \$ 7,655.29 |
| Year ending Dec. 31/1929 | 9,271.96 |
| | \$16,927.25 |

Land purchased from Estate late Geo. Winter for \$522.00.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 2. Expenditure on road from Portugal Cove Road to the Torbay Road: | |
| Year ending Feb. 28/1929 | \$5,629.97 |
| Year ending Dec. 31/1929 | 1,671.31 |
| | \$7,301.28 |

Land purchased from G. H. Cook and John King for \$684.00, including fencing to be erected by the owners.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to table a return showing the expenditure by the Highroads Commission in connection with the new road leading from Boathouse Lane on the southside of Quidi Vidi Lake to a point on the same side of said Lake; to give the names of those persons' property through which said road passes; also table amount paid to each of the said persons.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask Hon the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House copy of agreement or arrangement or Charter of the S.S. "Sagona" at the seal fishery this year with all correspondence relating thereto and a statement showing or amounts received in payment therefor.

MR. WINTER.—To ask the Minister of Public Works who is the Doctor in attendance on the Infirmary at the Poor Asylum and what salary does he receive .

MR. WINTER.—To ask the Minister of Public Works what was the cost of the Motor Ambulance to the Govern-

ment; from whom it was purchased, and if the said Ambulance was delivered by error to his Department instead of the Department of Justice.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting Radiotelegraphy.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, it is almost unnecessary for me to say that Radio Wireless and Radiotelegraphy have developed to a considerable extent in this country. Under the Postal Act, we have no authority to properly supervise special Radio broadcasting and also Radiotelegraphy. I may say, however, that these Resolutions embody nearly everything contained in the Postal Act and they are framed in accordance with the International Radio Convention of 1927 and our ideas are based on the Radiotelegraphy Act of Canada.

Clause two and Section three deal specially in connection with life at sea. The present Act specially provides that no person shall establish any station or work any apparatus without first having obtained a license; also that no steamer whether registered in Newfoundland or not carrying fifty or more persons and going on any voyage or more than fifty nautical miles shall leave any port in Newfoundland without being equipped with an efficient Radiotelegraph Apparatus and without a qualified operator on board. The Act also provides that the Rules and Regulations shall be published in the Newfoundland Gazette and will be submitted to the Legislature after the meeting of the

Legislature. The Resolutions provide further for certain powers to be granted the Minister to carry out the Act and it is hoped to derive certain fees through receiving sets, under the supervision of the Governor-in-Council or the Municipal Council. Provision is also made to control broadcasting stations and prevent them from changing their wave lengths and interfering with others. The Act also provides for properly qualified operators by a Board of Examiners in Newfoundland.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, in Section 12, surely the word "Section" should be changed to "Act" as there is nothing whatever in the section relating to it. In my opinion Section 12 conflicts with Section 9 which provides:

(Reads)

I believe that this is a printers error and that section 12 should not be a new section but part of the preceding one.

While on the point I should like to say that I think the provision for penalties at the end of Section 9 altogether too stringent, conferring as it does on magistrates the power to forfeit a valuable radio set for a minor infringement of the Act. I think such a penalty should be reserved only for very gross breaches. It is a very heavy penalty, and I think the subsequent sub-section does not nullify it, as a Minister cannot refuse to give permission to take proceedings merely because the penalty is too severe. Moreover I think there will be minor breaches brought before the Court for the purposes of publicity and letting the public know there is such an Act in existence. The granting of the power to magistrates to forfeit wireless sets for minor offences is in my opinion much too harsh.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radio-Telegraphy" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, since this Bill was in Committee stage representations have been made by the Furness Withy Company who have felt that the last section of the Bill might be a hardship to the captains of their boats. In compliance with Mr Carey's representation on behalf of the Company the section has been changed. I would ask the Clerk if he would cause the new Bill to be distributed.

As to the changes in the last section 3 and 4, I might say that Mr. Carey, representative of the Furness Withy, waited upon me saying that the last section of the original Bill might cause some hardships upon the

captains of their boats and asked that some change be made to modify the rules so that instead of the captain being responsible the responsibility would rest on the officer actually in charge of the boat and not be designated on the captain.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I move that the Bill be taken as read.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act further to Amend 'The Tourist Commission Act, 1927.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, on the last day the Leader of the Opposition called attention to some points in connection with this Bill.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I had the wrong Act; I was confusing the 1927 Act with the 1929 Act. Practically the sole purpose of this Bill is to limit the term of office. I mentioned the last day the Bill was being discussed that it would be better if they held office at pleasure. The Hon. Prime Minister gave promise of giving the matter consideration.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I agree in theory with the Leader of the Opposition. I think that the Commission themselves would prefer and I think it would be a better

policy to have the definite period for which they know they can contract. If they hold at pleasure no man knows that in a month's time he may be in office, while if he has a definite term of office he has the contractual period and also the enthusiasm whereby he can pay attention to the thing. The object of this Bill is to make it an annual affair. On the original Bill it was a two years' appointment; that meant that the Tourist Commission would expire at the end of two years; there might be an entire change in the middle of the summer. Last session a Bill was brought in extending it; we then re-appointed the same commission for another year. We then said "This Commission has been in office for two and a half years and has done excellent work; instead of disturbing them, let them continue for another year.

There can be no collision between the Leader of the Opposition and myself. I feel that we want to do the best possible. The very best evidence is that we extended them for six months and then for another year so that now the same Commission has been in office for three and a half years. My theory is that it is better for them to have a specific date rather than hold office merely at pleasure, and I think when my Hon. friend considers that aspect of it, he will agree. They know just where they are; they know they cannot possibly be disturbed by any change of administration.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I concur, but I can see difficulty so far as the Commission is concerned. At this very minute the Tourist Traffic Commission are making arrangements for another year. If they feel that they are to get out of office, they will feel very dubious about taking on obligations that they

would not be there to see carried out; in a way that would be putting the next Commission under obligations to carry out certain plans. It is a pity not to give them a two year term and let it stay at that. I know the Hon. Prime Minister appreciates the work of the present Tourist Bureau as well as any of us; they are doing excellent work, and doing it for no price, just the glory and love of doing a good turn for their country. If we go back to the two year period let the term terminate on the 31st December; it would be a step in the right direction. If the Prime Minister feels that they should have a twelve months' term it is alright, but I am afraid it is going to hamper the work very much.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I beg to place in the hands of the members of the Opposition a plan of Corner Brook West outlining the water & sewerage systems referred to in the Bill. I have received correspondence from Mr. Howard of the International Power & Paper Company and from Mr. S. D. Cook, in answer to a question that I sent. This

correspondence covers the objections and enquires raised by the Opposition members.

(Reads correspondence from Mr. Howard & Mr. Cook.)

From Mr. Cook's letter it appears that he is of the same opinion as Mr. Emerson regarding the matter of the Churches and Schools being compelled to pay the taxes. I personally think the Churches should not be taxed as I think they have sufficient burdens to carry at present. Regarding the amount of \$10,000 to be subscribed by the Government I have made arrangements to have this amount allotted from the District Grant and the Board of Works will receive the interest if there is any in the same way as other shareholders. The Government Directors on the Board will be the Auditor General and the Stipendiary Magistrate at Corner Brook.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, is this sum of \$10,000 to be given in the way of guarantee or as a purchase price for the shares?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, there will be no guarantee but an outright purchase.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, do I understand that the full amount of \$10,000 will be allotted from the District Grant for the one purpose.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman: Yes, and I might say that I have received a good many complaints and knocks from my constituents on that account but I feel that it will be to the advantage of the District if the full amount is put to the use as outlined rather than split it in smaller amounts and using it for different purposes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the

matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, the contract with the Canadian Marconi Co., for the operation of stations at Fogo and Labrador expired in 1926 and since then temporary arrangements have been made to carry on the work from one year to another at these different stations. It was felt that some definite arrangements should be made with the Company. In 1926 a letter from the Colonial Secretary covering the terms was written. The terms were that the Company should operate the stations for the cost plus 10 per cent.

Those who know something about wireless stations have stated that, in their opinions, the stations are operated now just as cheaply as if the Government were operating them. I may say that the total cost of operating stations last year was \$23,132.32 less the total receipts which were \$5,032.69. That is much more than what it was three or four years ago. Last year it cost \$18,000.00 to operate ten stations: Battle Harbor and Fogo cost \$2,000.00 each. The wireless stations on the Labrador cost \$800.00.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, might I ask if, in view of that large bulk of

information tabled this afternoon, this Order for the Address in Reply be allowed to stand deferred until to-morrow?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Certainly, with great pleasure.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported they had considered the matter to them referred and had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion the report was received and adopted and the Committee was given leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 6th 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

HON. MR. LEWIS—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of the South Shore in the district of Hr. Main, (from Fox-trap to Chamberlains inclusive) protesting against the use of tar, tarvia or other like substances that is used for top dressing by the Highroads Commission.

The grounds for the petition are that the use of such substances makes it very dangerous for horse drawn traffic, and, already I understand several accidents have happened. The people who continuously use that road complain that the use of this top dressing makes the road very dangerous, especially in wet weather, and, therefore, I strongly endorse the prayer of the petition and in asking that it be referred to the Department of Public Works, I trust that the Chairman of the Highroads Commission will find some other substance to put on this road for top dressing.

MR. GREENE—Mr. Speaker, with your permission, Sir, I desire to present a petition from the residents of the eastern section of Bell Island on the subject of a grant of \$1,000 towards making a road from Wabana Mines to the East End section of the Island. In support of the prayer of this petition I would like to read this document that I hold in my hand.

(Reads)

During the past 12 or 15 years similar petitions, I understand, have been presented here on the same subject, but evidently have been consigned to the W. P. basket, and I, consequently, trust that this petition will not receive the same fate that was accorded to the petitions presented by my predecessors.

In further support of the petition I might mention that the people of the East End section of Bell Island are

extraordinarily industrious people who work before and after the regular mining work around their farms and the use of this road would be a wonderful help to them; besides it would be a main road to the East End people and would be very advantageous to them in winter time

I feel sure that the Department of Public Works in giving this matter their earliest, earnest and sympathetic consideration will bear in mind the outstanding industry of the petitioners who are entitled to be facilitated when public improvements are being made.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr Speaker, I desire to present a petition from the citizens of Wesleyville and vicinity asking that a resident Constable be stationed there. With your permission, Sir, I shall read the petition to the House.

(Reads)

I think, Sir, that this request from the people of Wesleyville is not unreasonable. I have also a covering letter on behalf of the petitioners and which I shall read to the House. I would, therefore, ask that the petition be given favorable consideration and referred to the Department to which it relates.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, might I enquire if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition has been in touch with the Inspector General of Constabulary on the matter?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—No, I have not mentioned the matter to the Inspector General.

MR. WINSOR—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to support the prayer of the petition.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the query asked with respect to the Inspector General I may say that I forgot to mention to the Hon. Leader

of the Opposition that I was aware of the matter and took the matter up with the Inspector General in an informal manner. I intimated to him that a petition was going to be presented in this connection and he told me that he was shorthanded in the force and that he required another five or six men and that this situation was brought about by the growth of large towns like Grand Falls and Corner Brook.

The Inspector General expressed the hope to me that when the vote comes up in the Estimates extra provision for the various places requiring extra help will be provided for.

Mr. Alderdice gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question

Hon. the Colonial Secretary tabled the First Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Health and Public Charities.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House what amounts were received in Excise Duty from Local Breweries for the year January 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1929.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, I beg to say that the Excise Duty collected from Local Breweries for the calendar year 1929 (1st January to 31st December) was 26,083 gallons valued at \$2,608.30.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement of persons granted

Old Age Pensions since January 1st, 1929, in the Districts of Ferryland, St. Mary's, Placentia East and St. John's (City) West.

Also what are the total numbers receiving Old Age Pensions in the various Electoral Districts, and if the Minister proposes any increase in the vote for that purpose this year.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs:

(a) To lay on the table of the House a statement showing the value of all goods imported duty free by the International Power & Paper Company for its operations at

(a) Corner Brook and vicinity.

(b) Hampden and vicinity for the period of January 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1929, to May 1st, 1930.

(b) The value of all goods imported duty free by the Buchans Mining Company, American Smelters and the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company for or in connection with their operations at Buchans, Grand Falls and Botwood respectively for the periods January 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1929, January 1st, 1930, to May 1st, 1930.

(c) The value of all goods imported duty free by the British Empire Steel

Corporation or their subsidiaries for or in connection with their operations at Port au Port and Bell Island for the periods January 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1929, January 1st, 1930, to May 1st, 1930.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary: (a) Whether the Infirmary at the Poor Asylum is an Institution separate from the said Asylum or whether it is treated as part of the said institution.

(b) To lay upon the table of the House a statement showing in detail the costs of the alterations made therein, and of the equipment purchased therefor, and to give the name of the contractor or contractors who made the alterations, and of the party or parties who supplied the equipment.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Hon. member I would say:

(a) As regards the medical attendance and administration the Infirmary is treated as an Institution separate from the Poor Asylum; but in the provision of foods and other supplies, and in accounting, it is not treated as a separate Institution.

(b) Statement in detail showing cost of alterations:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Avery, R. H.—Carpentry | \$ 2,763.28 |
| Butler, W. R.—Electrical Work | 581.23 |
| Bourne & Co.—100 ft. P & T Lumber | 4.20 |
| Baird, W. C.—Painting | 1,908.80 |
| Corish, P.—Trucking rubbish | 28.80 |
| Clouston, Ltd., W. J.—Tile Hearth, Grate and Brass fenders..... | 50.00 |
| Direct Agencies, Ltd.—Asbestos Pipe Covering | 305.94 |
| East End Stores, Ltd.—Paint, Turpentine & Lime | 13.60 |
| Halfyard, W. L.—Plumbing and Heating | 7,002.84 |
| Noseworthy, Geo.—Masonry | 68.60 |
| Ruby, Kenneth—Galv. Pipe and Oven Safe Caboose | 30.55 |
| Royal Stores, Ltd.—Linoleum | 194.45 |
| Stevenson's Repair Shop—Bell and Batteries | 8.00 |
| Shute, E.—Plastering | 891.15 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| St. John's Municipal Council—Laying 6" Main | 304.31 |
| Thistle, Walter L.—Electrical Work | 52.12 |
| Walsh, J. P.—Plumbing | 238.13 |
| Whittle, David—Masonry | 12.70 |
| Walbourne, James—Laboring | 18.90 |
| | \$14,477.60 |

Statement in detail showing Furnishings and Equipment purchased:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Bindon, James—Linoleum | 136.00 |
| Grimes, George—Blankets | 404.00 |
| Fitzgibbon, Joseph—Bedspreads | 364.70 |
| Fearn, Percy—W. E. Cots, Steel Springs and Mattresses..... | 700.00 |
| Fearn, Percy—Bureau | 35.00 |
| Gear, Ernest—Invalid Chair | 30.00 |
| Fearn, Percy—Chairs | 22.20 |
| King, Mrs. Thos.—Sheets, Pillows, Pillow Cases, etc. | 153.35 |
| Royal Stores, Ltd.—Crockeryware, etc. | 60.00 |
| | \$1,905.25 |

All electrical appliances needed were obtained from Sudbury Hospital.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary what did it cost to make the alteration of the Railway at Port Union, giving the extent of the said diversion and upon whose authority was same made. To table all correspondence relative thereto, whether with the Colonial Secretary's Department, the Railway Commissioners or the Railway.

MR. WINTER—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

(a) If Mr. Sleggs of the Memorial College was engaged in experimental fishery research in 1929, and to state the names of the persons comprising his party; what amount was paid to each; if any boats were used, to state the name or names of the owners of same; what amount was paid for the hire of such boats; and to give the total cost of such investigation, and to table the Report, if any, as a result of such investigation.

(b) To table a statement of all amounts paid for shipbuilding bounty since July 1st, 1929, to date, giving the names of the builders, ship owners, tonnage, class of vessel, and amount paid for bounty in each case.

(c) To give the names of Inspectors of oil, lobsters and herring, state the salaries received in each case, and the total expenses of these Inspectors for the calendar year 1929, and from January 1st, 1930, to date.

(d) To state if any lobster licenses have been granted to persons who packed less than fifteen cases in 1929, and if so, to give the names and localities in each instance.

MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the amounts paid by each Relieving Officer, month by month by way of dole, and able bodied relief since the first of January, 1929, to date.

MR. BYRNE—To ask the Minister of Public Works what Public Works were being carried on in the Electoral Districts of Lewisporte, Bonavista North and Placentia West from April 27 to May 17th, 1930.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the Department of Public Works authorized no expenditures in either of the three Districts from April 27th to May 17th, 1930.

MR. QUINTON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the cost of each of the three by-elections recently held.

MR. QUINTON—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House figures showing the number of prosecutions under The Alcoholic Liquors Act during the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 respectively, and in each of the said years the number of convictions obtained.

Pursuant or order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations'" was read a third time, and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant or order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Bill entitled "An Act further to Amend 'The Tourist Commission Act, 1927'" was read a third times and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the

concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant or order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant or order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radiotelegraphy" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole on to-morrow.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs tabled Reports of the Auditor General.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill respecting Health and Public Welfare.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Powers" was removed from the Order Paper and sent to a Select Committee to be appointed by Mr. Speaker on to-morrow.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

MR. WINTER.—Mr. Speaker, before the motion for the adoption of the report of the Select Committee, which was appointed on opening day to consider the drafting of an Address in Reply to the gracious Speech with which His Excellency opened this session of the Legislature, I would crave the indulgence of the House for a few moments to make a few brief observations on that speech.

Before doing so, however, I would like to join with the previous speak-

ers on the opening day in offering my heartiest congratulations to the new members of this Assembly, who were elected in the recent campaign. Particularly do I wish to extend hearty congratulations to the honorable member for Lewisporte, chiefly because of the fact that she is the first lady to be elected to this Legislature. I am interested and pleased to know that in the honorable member for Lewisporte we have in our midst a convert to the cause of equal rights for women. And I trust, I do not know whether I am safe in saying so, that she has been able to convert her husband the Prime Minister to the same views.

Now while we welcome the entrance of ladies into the House of Assembly we wish them to recognise of course that we do so on the understanding that their rights are only equal rights to those of the male members of this Legislature. However, the honorable member has assured the Leader of the Opposition, at any rate, that in her case at least, we need not be afraid of potticoat government. She has reminded us that that article of feminine attire has been relegated to the limbo of forgotten days.

If for no other reason I heartily concur with the honorable member for Placentia West, who on opening day said.

(Reads)

I am sure that the hon. member in making that statement was quite sincere, and said this out of the fulness of his heart. He was just emerging, as it were, from an election campaign, his first election campaign, too, in which no doubt his experiences were somewhat different from what he had anticipated.

I would like also to congratulate the member for Bonavista North on his victory, as well as the member for Placentia West, to whom I shall refer

at length later on. I would also like to congratulate the government on having acquired an additional member. Why they should be so keen on acquiring that member I cannot say. It seems their ranks were pretty full as it was, and the great efforts they have put forward to get that additional member seems to point to the danger, from their own point of view, at any rate, of some of their members some day crossing to this side of the House.

While I congratulate the government on the result of the election, I cannot congratulate them on the manner, in which they conducted that election, or on their choice of the time for such an election. As you all know, twelve months have elapsed since the closing of the House, during which time the districts in which the elections were held recently had been without representatives in this House, and I do not think it reflects credit on the government that that state of affairs should have been allowed to exist. We all know that during the summer and winter months questions are arising all the time with regard to the local affairs of the various districts. In regard to the district of Placentia West, particularly, there was an attempt made to penalize it at the last session of the Legislature. But as a result of the outcry raised by the members on this side of the House, and by the late lamented representative of that district, that attempt ended in failure. But since that time this district has not been represented in this House.

If it is not wrong that three districts should be allowed to go unrepresented, why not thirty-three, and why not for two or three or four years as well as one. Is it not a fact that this "ship of state" has been aptly summed up in the remark "the trappings of an elephant on the back of a

cat." But while the constitution of this House is as it is, there is no justification whatever for the people of any district to remain unrepresented for a period of twelve months simply because it suits the party in power that it should be so. It is not fair to the people of these districts. There is another matter to which I wish to refer, to which indeed I hesitate to refer, because I had hoped that in this day and generation there would be no necessity for any such reference, particularly as regards a bye-election where the government has all the odds on its side, and where it would seem to be unnecessary that threats should be used against the people of that district, that such and such will happen if the government candidate is not returned.

The members of this Legislature are the servants of the people and not their bosses. It is not for us or any candidate to take this position. We are not living today in Bolshevist Russia, but in the oldest colony of the greatest Empire of the world, and such tactics are unworthy of the members of this House. Then there is the matter of the dissemination of literature amongst the electorate which reflects no credit on the members of the government over whose names they appear or on the government of which those individuals are members. Surely it is time that such tactics should be forgotten and relegated to the past. Let us have done with this political trickery and play the game.

Those matters do not reflect dignity on the House, and moreover cannot be of any assistance to the candidates on whose behalf they are issued. Rather do I submit that they will have the effect of detracting from the victory gained by these candidates on their first campaign, of taking away the glamour which is necessarily in-

cidental to a first campaign victory, when in future they come to look back on the tactics that have been used, not by themselves but by others who ought to have known better, to assist them to a seat in the Legislature. However, I congratulate them and I hope that they will be able to forget some or all of the utterances and efforts that were made on their behalf in this campaign.

Now, turning to the Speech from the Throne, I would like first of all before dealing with it in detail to congratulate the honorable mover and seconder for the appointment of a Committee for the drafting of an Address in Reply. I think that it will be generally admitted that they have made the best of a poor case. With the material at their disposal they have acquitted themselves very creditably. But I think that if we come to study a speech of this nature it is very difficult to criticise it, for the simple reason that it is devoid of any legislative material, and my legal friends will bear me out.

There is not one definite concrete statement in the whole of this speech with regard to future legislation that really can be criticised, which can even be discussed. Now this speech as I see it constitutes a record in more ways than one. It is a record, in the first place, in that in the initial paragraph it states that for the first time in the history of this Colony the electors chose a woman to represent their district in the Legislature. It is a record also I think from the point of view of length, but the constructive policy contained in it varies in inverse ratio to its length. What it has in length it lacks in constructive policy.

I say I cannot find one item of constructive policy which we were led to expect we should find. It however created a record in length at least; this is quite in keeping with the

Prime Minister. I would like to refer to one in particular, and that is the one which shall go down in history, one that was sounded throughout the length and breadth of the country and will echo long after the Prime Minister has gone to his grave. I refer to the record which contained his manifesto prior to the last election, and contained also, I may add, little of the sublime and much of the ridiculous. There are one or two paragraphs to which I would like to draw your attention and these are his references to the future. He says:

(Reads)

It is now eighteen months since he assumed office and we have no industrial development as yet. (Reads). Where is it?, I might ask. (Reads). The Prime Minister stated in his record that he could breathe the breath of life into the Gander, but where is it?, I might ask. Today, eighteen months after their election to office, what is the question uppermost in the minds of the people? Last year when the House opened and we were presented by His Excellency with the Speech from the Throne, we looked in vain for some references to those promises, and there was not one. Of course it could then be argued that the Government was only in power six months and it would be impossible, in that short space of time, for the government to prepare a programme, but now eighteen months have passed and there is not a single indication of any industrial development whatsoever.

Last year nothing was done except appoint commissions to do work which should be done by this House and there was nothing done by them; not one titbit. Mr. Speaker, last year the Fisherman's Advocate summed up the Government's activities as follows:

(Reads)

Was there ever more damning evidence against a government? Mind you that did not come from anyone on this side of the House. That came from the official organ representing a certain wing of the Government, and I suppose it represents their views. Further we have the New Year's Message of the Member for Bonavista East, Sir William Coaker, a member of the Executive, in which he admits that each administration is a little worse than the last. What more damning piece of evidence against a party could be obtained, coming, too, from a member of the Executive of that self-same party.

Reference was made in this item to the law about liquor. There was a great deal said about liquor last year by the members on this side of the House. I ventured an opinion that there would not be any legal proceedings. In reply to a question the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs said he could not table the answer because legal proceedings were being undertaken. I said "No" there would not be any legal proceedings, and there was none and neither were there any this year. Then yesterday, to our great surprise, the Minister informs us that he can't answer that question himself; that he is not the political head of the Department; that he knows nothing about it. Therefore, he knew nothing last year, and I say it was pure bluff keeping this question unanswered and now twelve months later he tells us he knows nothing about it, he is not the political head of the Department.

Mr. Speaker, I will deal very briefly with a few matters in the Speech from the Throne. I think that it is perfectly fitting that there be some reference in the Speech from the Throne to the London Naval Conference. I think it is perfectly right and proper that His Excellency reminded us, as members of this Legislature, of our great

Empire on which the sun never sets. To us the British navy is a necessity. We are dependent on it for our very existence and it is not costing us a cent. I say it is interesting to be reminded of the efforts which are being made between the great nations to come to an understanding respecting naval armaments, which, by the way, are such a great burden to Great Britain.

Then there is the reference to the earthquake shock which I shall refer to later.

The next reference is to the economic situation which is described as satisfactory; the codfishery was not up to the average but the fishermen did not suffer. But what of the exporters? I don't think they will have the same story to tell.

The next paragraph deals with the financial condition and says that

(Reads)

So far so good, but I submit that the expenditure of the Colonial Secretary's Department is not a fair barometer or indication of the financial situation. Because there was a smaller amount spent there than usual is no indication that the situation has improved. I should like to ask what is the additional expenditure in the Highroads Department over and above the estimated amount? There was a lot of able-bodied poor relief in this Department and in the winter months when it was not supposed to be open.

The trade returns show a balance in favour of the Colony of seven millions; so far so good. In this connection I do think it is a great pity that now in the month of June we are discussing figures for the year 1929 for we have now practically forgotten everything about them. It must be remembered that the Government was only in power for half that period, the Monroe Government was in power for the

other half, and if there is a trade balance in favor of the Colony the Monroe Government was half responsible. However, it is a great pity that we are discussing these figures now and it is to be trusted that in future the meeting of the Legislature will be held closer to the prior fiscal year when events will be fresher in our minds and we will be far better able to discuss the fiscal policy.

I am glad to see that the Public Health Department has been done away with and that it has been converted into a sub-department of the Colonial Secretary.

The references to the Memorial University School are encouraging and it is, as I say, encouraging to know that the activities of this institution have so increased that it is necessary to make an addition to this building. This, I submit, is due, to no small degree, to the President of that institution, Mr. Paton, a man whom Newfoundland is fortunate in having at the head of affairs of this institution. I don't think we quite realize what a debt we owe to this gentleman for the wonderful work carried on in that institution.

Now, the next item that I propose to refer to here is the negotiations which the Prime Minister had last year on his visit to England having in view the development of the fisheries.

As has been said by previous speakers, the fisheries are the main stay of this country. Without the fisheries we are nowhere, and I am glad to know that the government has taken up this question and are going to make investigation into the modern methods with regard to the fisheries. The fisheries to-day are in a state of transition. For hundreds of years we have been content to cure and market our fish in the same manner. We know

that to-day this country is suffering from competition of other countries such as Norway and Iceland, and we also know of the remarkable strides that have been taken in the preparation and putting up of fresh fish, and I am glad to know that the government intends to take steps to see that these matters are enquired into, and that a Commission is to be appointed, not only with regard to salt fish, but also with regard to fresh fish. If we are unable to compete with our competitors in the salt fish trade, then let us see to it that steps are taken to see that the fresh fish business is encouraged, but the matter has to be gone into in a scientific and regular manner, and I welcome the news in the Speech here that this commission is to be appointed. But cannot something be done in this day and generation to regulate or to improve the cure of our codfish. We all seem to be at one in the opinion that this branch of the fishery needs to be regulated. Attempts have been made in the past and have failed, but surely something can be done to see that the standardisation of the cull of the fish is carried out in a better manner than it is, and I trust that this commission will be able to make some recommendation to this Legislature along those lines.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the paragraph here dealing with the Gander proposal which, for some extraordinary reason, has been mixed up with the other proposals with regard to the fresh fish—the opening up of markets in the United States for fresh fish. As I say, the public of this country has been waiting for eighteen months for some definite statement on this question of the Gander proposal. I will just read to you what this manifesto of the Prime Minister says about the subject:

(Reads)

From the correspondence tabled in this House yesterday we knew that there was not the slightest hope or prospect of the Gander Deal being brought before the House this year. What is the Hon. member for Bonavista North going to say to his constituents to whom he promised that the Gander would be an accomplished fact. If they did not elect him there would be no Gander. We looked in vain on the opening day for some statement from the Prime Minister with regard to this matter. Nothing whatever was done, so that at the very opening of the session it became necessary for members here to table questions and ask what was the position of the government. The public are waiting on the words of the government with regard to it, and still they will not speak; they will not "breathe the breath of industrial life." It has no breath to breathe.

From the time the information was tabled yesterday I had not time to go deeply into this matter, but I do feel that the correspondence tabled yesterday is not satisfactory and requires some explanation. A letter was read here from the Reid Company dated May 21 1930, just one week prior to the opening of the Legislature in which they ask for some assurance from the government, in which they state they expected to obtain some time in November or December an Order in Council:

"We expected to obtain some time in November or December an Order in Council which would authorize us to proceed with preliminary work such as railway survey, clearing railway right of way, and cutting off ties and timber for all construction purposes; that the Legislature

would open in February or March. We have as yet no official intimation of the attitude of the government towards the Gander scheme."

They then remind us "that the government has taken legal proceedings to forfeit the properties of the Reid Company." These people have been given to understand that there was a sincere desire on the part of the government to promote this scheme; then what happens? Without notice, they are served with writs claiming the forfeiture of their properties.

"We feel and our associates concur in the feeling that after seven months' consideration of the proposals, the government should be prepared to indicate at once." They ask to be informed at once although they have been waiting for six or seven months.

In reply to that letter the Hon. the Colonial Secretary yesterday read a letter which he had written on the 27th May in reply to this letter in which he says:

"In September last a memorandum was submitted to the government by Mr. J. P. Powell." That was in October of last year, rather during September.

"Before discussions some time in February." Appended to that is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Powell to the government in November of that same year, although here it states "that the government heard nothing further from Mr. Powell until some time in November." Mr. Powell writes to the government here in St. John's referring to his meetings with the Executive Council in which they were then holding, yet "nothing was heard from Mr. Powell from September until the month of February." There is clearly something wrong somewhere. I don't mean to say for one instant

that the Hon. Colonial Secretary is misrepresenting, but I should like to have some explanation of that fact how it is contended that although nothing was heard from Mr. Powell from September until some time in February when another document is submitted, a copy of a letter from Mr. Powell written in November. All through this correspondence the Reid Company keep on asking "Will the government give us any assurance that this will be done?" Right up to the time of writing this letter, May 21st. On the 27th they are practically told that nothing will be done—the day before the House opens—and electors in certain districts are told if they do not elect a certain member that there will be no Gander, the inference being that if they do, there will be a Gander. I don't know what the Gander is. Now, I do think that the public of this country are entitled to know something more about this. Why cannot we have a statement with regard to this matter from the Prime Minister, the same man who promised to breathe the breath of life, industrial life, into this Gander. I do think there should be some statement, and he is going to disappoint people who supported him and put him back to power on this promise, this solemn pledge of his, this banner of industrial development to which he invited the people to rally and to which they did rally in their numbers. They have asked for bread and been given a stone.

Now, so much for what this speech contains; there are certain things; as was said by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, it is more remarkable for what it does not contain than for what it does contain. One of the platforms of the present government at the election campaign, and particularly I would like to

refer to this because it refers to the district which I have the honor to represent; he says in this regard for which I apologize for again having to refer to; "I know that I can revolutionize the food problem of Newfoundland by agricultural development." I endorse those sentiments; the south and south-west coasts can be regarded as great farming areas and, anyone who has visited them can see for themselves that it is the garden of Newfoundland and he promised to revolutionize the food problem by agricultural development.

Last year five Agricultural Commissioners were appointed and it was felt that as promised by the gramophone record of the Prime Minister something would be done regarding the improvement of the agriculture of the country, but we find that nothing in connection with this very important matter has yet been done, surely the five experts who have been sitting, or at least, should have been sitting, have some policy of agricultural development to offer, but there is no reference made to this matter in the Speech from the Throne. As was pointed out by Mr. Alderdice a few days ago, potatoes are being imported wholesale into the country which could just as easily have been grown in our own country. I know that in Marystown there is a wonderful opportunity for the growing of potatoes and I trust that the Agricultural Commission will, during the present session lay before the House some evidence of what they have been doing to earn their salaries.

I do not wish to delay the members of the House but there one more point to which I must refer and that is in reference to the recent earthquake and tidal wave that last fall visited the South West Coast and is still very fresh in our minds. Such an occur-

ence has never before occurred, or at least not in my memory, and will be an epoch that will go down in the history of the coast. For generations to come the people of the S. W. Coast will date things from the date of the disaster, especially those families who have suffered bereavements.

Through the courtesy of the government I as representative of the district was privileged to visit the stricken area three days after the occurrence. The disaster occurred on Monday evening but it was not until the following Thursday that the news was received in St. John's and I do think that this points out the great necessity for improvement in the telegraph communications with the coast. For two and a half days after the disaster all communications were cut off and no news was received until we heard it on Thursday, nor did the people of the stricken area have any news from other places throughout the country, and for all they knew a similar disaster might have occurred in St. John's or some other place and their relatives and friends been similarly stricken. In cases of this nature I think it is absolutely essential that better communication be established with St. John's.

On behalf of the people I have the honor to represent I want to thank and congratulate the government most sincerely for the prompt and efficient manner in which they acted on hearing of the disaster. Two hours after the news was received steps were taken for immediate relief and the S.S. Meigle with doctors, nurses, food supplies, medicines, clothing, lumber and fuel, etc. was dispatched to the scene of the disaster. The account of our arrival appeared in the papers and as a result of our visit and reports a collection was started and an appeal

made for clothing for the sufferers. Twenty four hours after the appeal was made by my wife ten tons of clothing was received from all over the country and dispatched to the sufferers. The same ready response was made when the subscription was started and \$250,000.00 was received from all over the country and from friends outside.

The work of rehabilitation has been going on all through the winter and in this respect I want to express my thanks and admiration to the members of the committee for the wonderful manner in which they have done their work, particularly do I desire to express my appreciation for the work done by Magistrate Hollett of Burin and to him, on behalf of the district, I want to extend my sincere thanks for the colossal work he has performed. I do not think it would be possible to get another man who would have been able to do the amount of work that he has done. There was a joint committee formed between the government and the citizens and during the six weeks that Magistrate Hollett was in town he attended meetings of the committee every afternoon and night, he has looked after all the correspondence in connection with the disaster and that in itself was a tremendous job.

There have been a total number of claims amounting to 650 received to date, of these 111 are from St. Lawrence and 65 from Port au Brau which are part of the district that I represent, the total amount of the claims is \$400,000.00. It will be impossible to put the people back in the same position as they were prior to the disaster, but the policy that is being carried out is to place them so that they will be in a position to carry on.

On behalf of the people that I have the honor to represent I would ask

the members of the House if they would extend to their constituents throughout the country our sincere thanks and appreciation for all they have done for us. It is wonderful to think that in cases of need all Newfoundlanders rally together to help one another, and I only wish it was possible that we would work together with the same harmony as was made possible by the efforts of Magistrate Hollett.

The Prime Minister stated the other day when replying to the leader of the opposition that what we need is men of vision. Well, I think that what this country needs is not only men of vision; but men of action, and I hope and trust that before this session of the House closes we will have more evidence of action on the part of the government, as we have already too much evidence of vision displayed and not enough of action.

MR. BYRNE.—Before the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply passes, I desire to make a few observations in regard to the Speech from the Throne. I would first like to congratulate the new members of Parliament, and in particular the new member for Lewisporte, because of the fact that she is the first lady to be elected to this House, and I have very much pleasure in adding my humble and sincere congratulations to those already expressed to that lady. We should realise that the honorable member for Lewisporte is a lady of ability and I am sure we shall always find her modern and up-to-date in every respect; but, in my opinion, it would be much better for everybody in the House and for the country at large if we were a little old-fashioned. I believe, Sir, if we had the old-fashioned sturdy methods of the people who preceded us in this House, instead of fronzied finance and hectic measures

adopted by later day Parliaments, that the country would be further advanced and our public debt would not be nearly as high as what it is to-day.

It may seem a hackneyed phrase that there is nothing contained in the Speech from the Throne. Well, on this occasion there is absolutely nothing in it but a mess of words. We have an expression that something is going to be done in the near future and we have an insinuation in it that something might be done; but we have nothing in it to show that anything has been done by the Government or that anything will be accomplished, and I think this year, at all events, the Speech from the Throne should foreshadow that something will be done for the fishermen and the toilers throughout the country generally. The Speech from the Throne occupies three columns of a newspaper, amounting to five thousand words; whereas the Speech from the Throne in the British House of Commons in England, dealing with the financial affairs of the Army, the Navy and the Dominion and Colonial matters of the whole British Empire, was disposed of in a quarter column of space in the "London Times." The point I want to make, Sir, is this, that there are six paragraphs in the Speech from the Throne laying down what should be done and what might be done; but there is nothing tangible in it for the people generally of this country who today are at their wits ends trying to find out how they are going to get to the end of 1930. Consequently, Sir, I say that the Speech from the Throne is a regular balloon. It is a great disappointment to this House and to this country and deserves the most scathing and sharpest criticism, and I, for one, want to add my quota in that respect.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, it will be noted, the Speech from the Throne

contained a promise that we were going to have a Trade Commissioner and that we were going to have a Trade agreement with Ottawa. Then we were going to have a Tariff Commission to pile up an extra burden of taxation on our people. We were also going to have a Public Health Commission and various other Commissions, almost too numerous to mention. In connection with these matters, I might add that with regard to this American Telephony business we have only to refer to last evening's "Telegram" and we find that this American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York proclaimed to the world that they had just laid 110 miles of cable at Cuba, in spite of the fact that we were told here last session in the Speech from the Throne that the present Government were arranging to have 2,000 miles of cable laid, almost over night.

In the Speech from the Throne, Sir, we find that the most important thing mentioned therein is the Naval Conference in London. Now, Sir, I feel sure that the working people of this unfortunate, down-trodden country of ours are worrying their heads a lot as to what happens at the Naval Conference in London. This is not the kind of stuff that the fishermen and the unemployed of this county were told they were going to get; nor this is not the kind of stuff they were expecting. Certainly there is one thing that the people of this country did not expect and that is that they did not think that this Naval Conference matter would get preference to anything else in the Speech from the Throne. It is true that the issue of the Naval Conference is important to every part of the British Empire, but then the British Press and the Newfoundland Press can tell us all that we need and all that we want to know on that subject.

With regard to the South West Coast disaster, all we can say is that that is a matter that is duly recorded in the annals of our country, and every man, woman and child in the country has reason to be thankful that other places in the Island were not afflicted and that the people generally came so readily and so promptly to the rescue of those who suffered.

Next we are told in the Speech from the Throne that the fisheries were satisfactory from an economic situation. Certainly they were in as much as the fishermen got a good price for their fish, but I doubt if the fishermen were not and are not sufferers by the prices paid. What about the serious losses that were met by the people who gave the fishermen those prices? Now what about the people who gave the supplies for the fisheries? Surely if the suppliers have been and are suffering because they got a lot of fish on their hands now, as hon. members are aware of, the fishermen are and will suffer too. Therefore, Sir, I take issue with that statement in the Speech from the Throne that the fisheries were satisfactory last year.

Furthermore, we are told in the Speech that the production of mines amounted to four million dollars. Out of that, according to the Government's estimate, Buchans Mine produced one and a half millions, and that is clear of the labor. Now, for instance, what has this country got from Buchans or any other mine, clear of labor. I know that Lord Rothermere told his shareholders that he thought his Company had an El Dorado and he went so far as to say that even if the timber industry failed they could still make big money and carry on their operations here through Buchans Mine.

In connection with this I should like to find out the following: There

are, I believe, approximately 50,000 miners in this country. I am not absolutely sure of this, but I have been informed on good authority that such is the case.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Surely not 50,000.

MR. BYRNE.—I mean 5,000; but the point I am trying to make is this: We have 5,000 miners in this country, and what I am anxious to know is why, with such a large number of men engaged we have no mining inspectors. In fact we have inspectors of every sort and description, then why is there not sufficient interest taken in these industries to put inspectors in our mines? I submit that this is the only country in the world where so much mineral development is carried on and where there is no inspector to look after the rights of the miners.

MR. GREENE.—I believe you are wrong. It is part of the duties of the Government Engineer, Mr. Hall to act as a mining inspector, on Bell Island, at any rate.

MR. BYRNE.—That does not meet my question at all. I mean active inspectors such as they have in other countries. Now coming down the Speech from the Throne we learn that this year there has been a decrease in Poor Relief. That, I submit, is no indictment whatever that the financial situation has improved. Because expenditure has been lower we cannot arrive at the conclusion that there is less destitution. A possible explanation might be that the expenditure is lower only because harsher measure have been taken in giving out relief. I submit that the same want and ill conditions obtain today as at any time during the past five years and there appears to be no hope of improvement. In this connection I might say that the Speech from the Throne does not contain a single

reference to employment. Last year we had appointed an Economic Commission to go into the matter, known as the Employment Commission. I enquired in this House the other day as to what the Commission had been doing and had their reports been tabled. Their reports I have with me now. Sir, when we consider that this Employment Commission has been sitting for over a year, and has called witnesses before it, when we consider the amount of time and trouble it has taken, we may truly say "The mountain has laboured and brought forth a mouse." For the reports of that commission which have been submitted to this House contain nothing whatsoever which has not already been known for years. Various suggestions have been made, but not a single recommendation which would be of any assistance whatsoever to the unemployed man. However, to go into the report more fully now would take up too much time, suffice it to say that when the Commission has finished its work no more will be known about the matter that was known before.

We are told in the Speech that the re-organization of the Public Health Department has effected a saving of \$150,000.00. Now everyone acclaims economy, and credit ought to be given where it is really merited, but this happens to be in a department, where the Minister is in an exceptionally difficult position, dealing as he does with our sick poor whom it is our bounden duty to look after and protect and I submit that any saving which is effected by injuring even one of these or lessening the chances of any individual is not justified.

If, however, the Department of Public Health has effected this saving of \$150,000.00 by curtailment from the top, by doing away with useless ex-

penditure, by the elimination of useless methods, by checking lavish supplies, if, I repeat, that saving had been effected by any of these means I should be the first to say "Hear, Hear" and "Well done," but on the other hand if this \$150,000.00 or any part of it, has been the result of any curtailment of our sick poor, I should say that so far from being meritorious, it is most deplorable and is open to the severest criticism, and I am greatly afraid that the reduction in question has been brought about by such methods. At any rate there are some cases where this has occurred. In certain isolated parts of the island a certain amount of discretion ought to be and indeed is supposed to be displayed by the head of the Department. In districts in particular where there is no doctor, it should be arranged by the Department that the Relieving Officer should enquire and report if there is any individual whether man, woman or child of our sick poor who is unable to get to St. John's in order to receive proper medical treatment, and these people should be entitled to the full benefits of the Department. But such is not the case. I do not know positively, but I fear that not enough of consideration has been shown our sick poor in order to bring about a saving of \$150,000.00, and if this has been the case, and only if one such case happened through the unwillingness of the Department, I say it takes away altogether from the credit of this saving.

Well sir, there is an absolute case where you had a medical doctor out in the settlement. Dr. Giovannetti is always available, and why you could not have the patient or any number of patients examined by the doctor on the spot, without making it necessary for these people to go all the way to St.

John's, with the expenses such as board and lodging to be met, as well as transportation, is more than I can say. As a matter of fact many of those people would prefer to have the local doctor attend to their ills.

I just want to refer to one other case to illustrate my point. Take a case which arose last summer, and which I think was a disgrace to everybody connected with the medical service, and the government service, who had anything to do with it. I am referring to the case of Mrs. Barnam. I am only stating this case to illustrate my point, and I think that will be sufficient. The husband of this poor woman informed the Prime Minister, in St. John's, that his wife was ill, and that she was in need of medical attention at once. And naturally the Prime Minister passed on the communication to the proper authority, and that was the Board of Health. The Chairman of that Commission instructed the man to take his wife to the nearest physician, and have the doctor examine her, and if the doctor's report was in order, arrangements would be made to have her brought on to St. John's. Well sir, to make a long story short, conditions remained in status quo for a number of weeks, and this man with his wife's condition becoming worse and worse got practically desperate. After seven or eight weeks things came to a crisis. The nearest doctor was about twenty-five miles away, and this man had to go down and put bed and bedding in his boat, and come across Placentia Bay with that woman, and get her to Placentia to Dr. Giovannetti. He arrived there some time in the afternoon, and by the next evening his wife's body was in the coffin ready to go back across the bay for burial. I think that was a crying shame. Here is a man's

wife waiting some weeks over-there in that place for instructions, and nobody to come near her. Surely the Relieving Officer in that district was competent to ascertain that woman's condition. But no sir, that was not done, and today that woman is beyond all human aid. There is no reason to suppose at all that if that woman had received treatment in time, she would now be living to-day with her husband and family. I make these remarks to show that there is not so much after all to be proud of, probably, in that \$150,000.00 that we are told, in the Speech from the Throne, has been saved.

There is yet another point that I would like to make while I am on this subject, and that is with regard to the Infirmary. Personally I think it is a mistake to have the Infirmary in the Poor Asylum, because of the psychology of the thing if for no other reason. Nothing will drive out of the heads of the people to-day the idea that although the treatment is first class, and they get good attendance there, yet you are still sending them to the Poor House. Time and again you will find that people will not enter the Infirmary to-day because they look upon it as a stigma. The point is this. There are numbers of people throughout the island that are anxious to get into the Poor House. There is always demand for admission into the Poor House. But surely sir, the right thing to-day is to take over the Sudbury Hospital and put the Infirmary there. You own the building already. All it needs is to be fitted up. I just want to register my objection to it because I think that the authorities have made a big mistake in locating it in the Poor Asylum.

Then we find that the revenue returns for 1930 are considerably in ex-

cess of last year up to the same date. I would like to ask the Minister of Finance if in that statement is included the windfalls that he has received in the shape of back debts. I will read the part in the Speech from the Throne to which I am referring.

(Reads)

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Hon. member I may say that that does not include any windfalls at all.

MR. BYRNE—Well I am glad to hear the Minister give me that assurance, because the point that I was going to make was this that if these amounts had been included it would not be an accurate statement of our affairs. For I notice that in Current Account under the head of "Ordinary Revenue, Miscellaneous," there is an amount of \$49,000, and under the heading of "Ordinary Revenue, Miscellaneous," there is an amount of \$242,000.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—That is for the fiscal year 1928-29. The Speech from the Throne refers to the year 1929-30.

MR. BYRNE—I thank the Minister for the information. Now sir, we come to the Fisheries Commission. If I remember rightly at the last session of the House we were led to expect a great number of things from the Fisheries Commission. A few days ago you will remember I asked a question here about the Fisheries Commission. And the answer tabled yesterday shows us that the Commission of about twenty has been established. But the point that I want to make is this, that a whole year has elapsed since that commission was first suggested, and the fishermen have all that time been expecting that something would be done in their interests, and now we

find that it is only within the last few days that the personnel of that commission has been finalized. I understand and I think that it is correct that only within the past few days some of the members received their appointment. Now what are we to expect. Have we to wait now another year, only to have another report tabled next year, saying that there is no business to report, and that no meetings have been held. I think that particularly in dealing with the fisheries, that this was one feature, in conjunction with unemployment, that should have been given prime consideration, and something of an encouraging nature and something for their benefit should have been tried out. But as I say we have now a commission appointed and there is the hope that it is going to get down to business.

With regard to the Bell Island agreement, I have not seen that yet, though I believe that it has been tabled, so I am not in a position to discuss it. However, I will make this remark that with regard to the royalties that were collected lately for amounts that were long overdue, I think that it is only fair to say that all past Ministers of Finance, and all past Ministers of the government knew full well that these royalties could not be collected.

Before these arrangements were made and Besco got on its feet how could you expect that the money due on back royalties be paid?. You could not take them into court without putting both sides into embarrassing positions and the last state would have been as bad as the first. While I am glad to see it come along I do not see why the Minister of Finance and Customs should take such undue credit for it.

Then we have the Canadian Trade agreement. Last year in the Speech from the Throne we were told that:

(Reads)

That in last year's Speech from the Throne and this year we have the Trade Agreement mentioned again.

(Reads)

Now Sir, a whole year has passed and we find that all these matters were placed in the Speech from the Throne to serve merely as padding, verbosity. "Negotiations are still going on—we are going to have a Trade agreement—"it is a waste of time to discuss it—it is anticipated that it will have beneficial results—"well until then we shall be only wasting time in discussing it.

Then we have the land of promise—the Utilities Commission. We all felt that this was essential and long overdue and now we find in answer to a question of a few days ago that it is another case of no Commission been appointed. The Tariff Commission which was to look after the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation has no report and so on all down through the whole works. They are only promises of Commissions on paper and mean nothing else.

Now, Sir, we come to the Gander. I think that everybody will admit, particularly those on the other side of the House, that the Gander with its promises of employment to thousands of men and its great benefits to the country etc., was a big factor in the last election and we have the fact that the Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, unhesitatingly, rather deliberately, gave everybody to understand, particularly all those people on the East Coast that the Gander was a real issue and a certainty if he came into power. This is the second session of this Legislature under Sir Richard

and we are no nearer to-day to an industry than we were during the last election in 1928, in fact we are not as near, because at that time the leader of the government did feel close to a proposition, he then perhaps felt that the Reids had a proposition but to-day we are further away than ever.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—

The Reids are not the only people in the world.

MR. BYRNE—The political history of this country for a long while shows that there was only one company in the world and that was the Reid Nfd. Company, now things have changed; now the Reid Company are knocking hard for a proposition which they felt sure of two years ago.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—

That is not correct. Two years ago there was no guarantee, it is only in the last six months that we have got a guarantee.

MR. BYRNE—I am quite aware of that, but it only proves my statement. I don't think there will be any Gander Bill here this year, perhaps we will never have it, I say that it was referred to in the Speech from the Throne because it was misleading and to appease the people with the high hopes etc. I say that despite the fact that the Colonial Secretary read his letter here yesterday, I say that that letter was not convincing and I'm sure if anybody had access to the correspondence relating to that letter he would find a great deal more than the reply of May 27th.

I'm sorry Mr. Speaker, there were one or two points to which I would like to refer but I have mislaid my notes, might I ask the indulgence of the Prime Minister for the adjournment of the debate on the Address in Reply until to-morrow?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

I wonder if we might have the report of the Tourist Traffic Commission and the Highroad Commission.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—

Neither of these two reports have yet been received.

MR. EMERSON—May I ask if it would be possible to get prints of the Auditor General's report on Monday?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Yes.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon next, 9th instant, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 9th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

MR. FUDGE—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Conne River with reference to a telephone. This petition is signed by over seventy of the electors of the district. This settlement is isolated for two months in the early spring and late fall of each year owing to ice conditions. I am heartily in favour of this petition and I beg that it be referred to the Department to which it relates.

Mr. Alderdice gave notice of question.

Mr. Moore gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice that I will on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping"

NOTICE OF QUESTION**HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—**

To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House: Who is the Customs' Collector at Sound Island, when appointed, what is his salary, and the value of duties collected at Sound Island from the date of the said appointment, and whether the said Collector holds any other position in the Civil Service.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of Highroads:

(a) To table a statement showing the names of all parties through whom mechanical equipment for use of the Highroads Commission was imported from January 1st, 1929, to date; the names of manufacturers and catalogue price of each article.

(b) To table a statement showing all purchase of mechanical equipment made by the Highroads Commission from January 1st, 1929, to date; to produce purchasers' invoices of same.

(c) What is the personnel of the present Commission, how often are meetings held, and to table a list of all payments made Commissioners from July 1st, 1929, to date.

(d) What was the expenditure by the Highroads Commission for (a) construction; (b) re-conditioning; (c) repairing Highroads in each Electoral District for the calendar year 1929, and how many miles were done in each district.

(e) How many men were employed by the Highroads Commission in each week from the 1st of May, 1929, to date; and to show the class of work and amount paid per day per man in each case.

(f) How many men were employed by the Highroads Commission on the Southside Road, St. John's, during the

months of January, February, March and April, 1930; to give the names of foremen, pit bosses, time-keepers, and the amounts received by each per day.

(g) What was the total cost of widening Pleasant Street from Le-Marchant Road to Mundy's Pond Road, District of St. John's (City) West.

(h) To lay on the table of the House the Minute Book of the Highroads Commission.

(i) If the Highroads Commission authorized the Member elect for Bonavista North to promise the expenditure of \$150,000.00 on the construction of a road from Hare Bay in that District.

(j) How many motor cars and trucks are now owned by the Highroads Commission, when were they purchased, and for what purpose they are used, and whether they are imported free of duty.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a list showing in each case, the date, name of hirer and condition of hire of any of the private cars of the Newfoundland Railway, and the amount in each case that has been paid, and also showing in what cases such hiring was paid for or charged to the Government or any Department thereof.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amounts paid to so-called Boarding House Hospitals in St. John's from the 1st of July, 1929, to date. What doctors were employed to attend patients in such so-called Boarding House Hospitals, giving in each case the name of the Practitioner and the amount paid to him.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether any arrangement exists between the Govern-

ment or any Department thereof in regard to payments to the Hon. member for St. John's West, Dr. Campbell for professional services in connection with the Hospitals or with his attendance on poor patients, either resident in St. John's or resident in the Outports, but who have come to St. John's for treatment, and if so to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of such payments.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing payments made to Medical Practitioner (giving in each case the name of such practitioner) in attendance upon patients:—

(1) In St. John's either at their homes or at the Hospitals

(2) In the Outports either in the patients homes or in Hospital.

MR. EMERSON—To ask the Minister of Public Works what, if any arrangement has been made to provide a scow on Placentia Gut to carry motor and other vehicles, cattle and freight. Whether any representatives have been made in connection therewith, and to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence in relation thereto

MR. WINTER—To ask Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs:

(a) How many cases of largency or embezzlement of monies sent by registered letter through the mail have been reported to him since January 1st, 1929, and to state the number who have been prosecuted, and the result of the trial in each case.

(b) What amount or amounts has or have been paid by his Department to each local mail boat and the Railway since July 1st, 1929, to date by way of subsidy.

(c) If the S.S. "Malakoff" received any subsidy, or if the Railway received any subsidy on account of the "Malakoff."

(d) To give the names of all new appointments to the Postal Service from July 1st, 1929 to date, with the position and salaries in each case.

(e) If there is any steamer now carrying mail in Trinity Bay, and if

so, her name and what subsidy she receives from the Postal Department.

(f) Give the name of the mail man at Sound Island, P.B., and what salary he receives.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honorable member, I beg to table the following information:

(a) There have been no proven cases of Larceny or Embezzlement of monies sent by Registered Letters from January 1st, 1929, to date.

(b) Statement of Subsidies paid for Steamship Services, from July 1st, 1929, to date:

| Service | Amount |
|--|-------------|
| Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Caribou, Nfld. Railway..... | \$27,800.00 |
| Fogo District, Home, Nfld. Railway | 25,000.00 |
| Labrador Coast, Kyle, Nfld. Railway | 32,000.00 |
| North East Coast, Prospero, Nfld. Railway | 40,000.00 |
| Lewisporte and Cook's Harbor, Earl of Devon, Nfld. Railway | 27,466.66 |
| South and West Coasts, Portia and Meigle, Nfld. Railway | 34,000.00 |
| Notre Dame Bay, Clyde, Nfld. Railway | 27,500.00 |
| Placentia Bay, Argyle, Nfld. Railway | 26,000.00 |
| Battle Harbor and Humbermouth, Sagona, Nfld. Railway..... | 19,000.00 |
| Bonavista Bay, Malakoff and Home, Nfld. Railway..... | 26,500.00 |
| Trinity Bay, Susu, Nfld. Railway | 27,333.33 |
| Port aux Basques and Placentia, Glencoe, Nfld. Railway..... | 39,000.00 |
| Burgeo District, Arichat, Basques Shipping Co., Ltd. | 18,700.00 |
| Bay of Islands, George L., George L. Owners | 7,650.00 |
| Bell Island, H. A. Walker, George Neal Ltd. | 4,166.70 |
| St. George's, Brunswick, St. George's S.S. Co. | 17,000.00 |

(c) Yes—(See payment under B.)

(d) Statement of New Appointments to the Postal Service from July 1st, 1928, to date:—

| Name | Salary |
|---|------------|
| Tibbs, W. G.—Clerk in charge of Dead Letter and Misdirected Parcels | \$1,200.00 |
| Hillier, H. S.—Mail Clerk Earl of Devon..... | 240.00 |
| King, Edgar—Mail Clerk Susu | 240.00 |
| King, H. C.—Clerk in charge examination and recording Mail Sacks | 960.00 |
| Carew, A.—Mail Clerk, Arichat | 240.00 |
| Stoyles, J. T.—P. M. North Bight | 50.00 |
| Scoley, Sarah—P. M. South Cove, Heart's Content..... | 30.00 |
| Bonnell, Ruby—P. M. Lamaline West | 100.00 |
| LaCosta, Mrs. John—P. M. Piccadilly | 24.00 |
| Gillard, Arthur—P. M. Gillard's Cove | 30.00 |
| Maye, Mrs. Fred, jr.—P. M. Head's Hr., near Pilley's Island..... | 30.00 |
| Brown, Mrs. W. G.—P. M. Diamond's Cove | 36.40 |

Northcott, Joseph—P. M. North East Arm, Harbor Deep..... 24.00

(e) Yes—S.S. Susu, \$4,000.00 per month.

(f) Walter S. Beck—Mail Courier between Sound Island, Swift Current, Black River, North Harbor and Arnold's Cove—weekly trips at \$15.00 each; also Mail Courier between Arnold's Cove and Railway—weekly trips at \$1.00 each.

MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs:

(a) To lay on the table of the House the amounts received by his Department from the Board of Liquor Control for the periods (a) July 1st, 1929, to December 31st, 1929, (b) January 1st, 1930, to date.

(b) To table a statement showing amounts paid by the Board of Liquor Control for printing from November 15th, 1928, to date, with the names of the firms and amounts paid each.

MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House: What is the gross amount received on account of Income Tax.

(a) From individuals to date.

(b) From corporations.

MR. BYRNE—To ask Hon. the Prime Minister:

(a) To lay on the table of the House a statement showing in detail the expenditure of the Contingencies Account for his office for the period July 1st, 1929, to date.

(b) To lay on the table of the House a statement in detail of the expenditure on re-modelling and furnishing his office.

MR. BENNETT—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement giving names of all parties whose land has been taken in connection with New Road leading from the Southside Road to the Blackhead Road, the area of land taken in each case and the amount of compensation paid.

MR. BENNETT—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

(a) To table a list of all expenditure in relation to the appointment of a Fishery Commission.

(b) To give the locations of all new lighthouses, fog alarms and buoys erected since January 1st, 1929, and to state the names and salaries of the persons appointed to attend to same.

(c) To table copies of all tenders received for supplies to the lighthouse department, and to whom contracts for the furnishing of same were awarded.

(d) Give a statement showing the localities in which the dredge was operating during the year 1929, and the time spent in each locality.

(e) To table a statement showing all amounts paid by his department for printing and advertising from July 1st, 1929, to date, giving the names of the persons or firms receiving same, and the amounts paid in each case.

(f) To table a statement showing the amount paid for stationery from July 1st, 1929, to date, and to whom such amounts were paid

(g) To table a statement showing the contingencies account of his department from July 1st, 1929, to date.

MR. TOBIN—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement in detail showing the expenditure of the Contingencies Account of the Colonial Secretary's Department from the first of July, 1929, to date.

MR. TOBIN—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of

the House a detailed statement of all expenditure for

- (a) Stationery,
- (b) Advertising,
- (c) Printing

on account of the Colonial Secretary's Department, giving in each case the name of the party to whom the work was given, and the amount paid each of such parties, from July 1st, 1929, to date.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I am still without reply to certain questions which I called to the attention of the Prime Minister. They are addressed to the Colonial Secretary, I think.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Hon. Member I may say I will have these questions looked up.

Pursuant to notice and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Health and Public Welfare" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited," was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, with unanimous consent the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited," was read a third

time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, could not this Bill be deferred until we can have an explanation from the Minister?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, the Minister is unfortunately ill; on the second reading he explained it with a reasonable degree of fullness. I don't think there can be any controversial comment. If there is one Bill more than another where there is likely to be no controversial comment it is this Bill. The Minister has been quite ill.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, before this Bill passes I would ask the Honourable Prime Minister that consideration be given to my suggestion in connection with the penalties provided in Section 9 in regard to forfeiture of apparatus which is rather drastic.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, in connection with paragraph 9 forfeiture of valuable apparatus would be unreasonable. Would my honourable friend make a suggestion as to the wording.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, of recent years legislation has been directed to the new possibilities of penalties which are really far too serious. The tendency is to revert to the old system; if a person is caught no penalty is too great. Be-

fore it was on the reverse. It seems to me that where an offence makes a party liable to have his instruments forfeited, it is an extremely harsh penalty.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, may I make the suggestion that it shall read "shall, subject to magisterial discretion, be liable to forfeiture."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Mr. Speaker appointed the following Select Committee to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Powers," viz.: The Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. Mr. Lewis, Hon. the Solicitor General, Mr. Winter, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Walsh.

HON. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, I move that the Address in Reply be postponed until the Orders of the Day are disposed of.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in tabling the Report of Poor Asylum and the Report of Inspector of Weights and Measures for the past year.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs,' " was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,' " was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Raidiotelegraphy" was deferred until to-morrow.

Address in Reply

MR. BYRNE.—Mr. Speaker, on Friday afternoon I asked leave of the House to defer finishing my remarks in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I will be brief and will not detain the House for any length of time.

I was speaking in reference to the Gander when we adjourned and in addition to what I have already said and to the remarks of my colleagues, I would like to add a few more remarks. The Gander Deal is one of the greatest importance and interest to all Newfoundlanders and it is an extraordinary thing to us and to the country in general that a deal of such magnitude that we have all been looking forward to should be treated in such an off-hand, and if I might be permitted to say, in such a mysterious manner. Other Bills of not nearly as much interest or importance have been run through the House with great speed.

Our friend, the Prime Minister, has termed himself a commercial traveller and informed us that he is a first-class salesman insofar as the interest of Newfoundland is concerned, but it is an extraordinary thing to us that

such a salesman should pass up a proposition in our own home of the magnitude of the Gander.

Here is a sixty million dollar proposition with an assurance of labor to the value of two million dollars annually, and yet our Government passes it up or relegates it to the discard. The present Government are apathetic and indifferent over the matter, and I want to repeat that the majority of the people of the country will not believe that the delaying of the Gander Deal is because of the reasons set forth in the letter of the Colonial Secretary of May 27th.

The country, Sir, wants the Gander proposition; that is, on reasonable terms; but there is no opportunity for members on this side of the House of ascertaining whether the terms are reasonable or not. The House, and certainly the Opposition, are not aware whether the proposition is reasonable or not, because we have not been informed as to what is going on and I am afraid are not going to be. In last year's Speech from the Throne the country was assured by the Government that there would be development take place on the Gander. Well, surely if the Speech from the Throne contained what this meant, there must be some explanation for turning down a proposition of this magnitude—a proposition promising to produce in wages two million dollars annually.

Since the last sitting of the House I had the opportunity of reading a portion of the first Interim Report of the Commission on Public Health matters, and I must say that this is the first Commission of the many that have covered the ground. The Chairman had undoubtedly paid great attention to detail and brought in many much-needed amendments and reforms. There is one particular point contained in the report and that is

in dealing with Relieving Officers. In cases where there are no medical practitioners available, the Relieving Officers could be despatched to the homes of urgent cases and have the necessary arrangements made.

However, I notice in glancing thru the report it is pointed out that in many cases the Relieving Officers would not be competent to decide the nature of an applicant's illness. On that I have no comment to make, but in extraordinary cases I think Relieving Officers could be available to do what is necessary. Now, whilst on this matter of Relieving Officers, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that since the Redistribution Act was passed we have two extern districts in St. John's, one in the East and the other in the West, and I would strongly recommend that Relieving Officers be appointed in these places right away.

I do not think, Sir, that there is much consideration shown for the people living in these places. For instance, people who are entitled to relief have to travel from, say, Cape St. Francis to the Public Charities Office in the West End of St. John's to get a miserable pittance. I hope, Sir, that my recommendation in this direction will be taken note of and acted upon.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to refer briefly to the Agricultural Commission. We have had large importations of English potatoes into our market recently. Now we have five Agricultural Commissioners sitting for the past year, paid fat salaries and who come in here with nothing to report. Every Spring we find that thousands of barrels of potatoes are rotted in the various districts of this country, and yet we find that thousands of barrels of potatoes are imported here from Europe. A couple of months ago a shipment of

ten thousand sacks of English potatoes were unloaded on our market, followed shortly after by a shipment of 14,000 sacks; a few thousand barrels of turnips also came here. Are our agricultural commissioners prepared to sit idly by and allow this kind of thing to go on indefinitely? Why, Sir, at the present time European potatoes are barred from entering the United States; and these same potatoes that come here are called English potatoes. They are really European potatoes, but England is only the clearing house. Those potatoes are refused entry into the States because they are diseased.

I wonder what our agricultural experts got to say on this subject? Why do they not come in here and tell us that they have drawn up a co-operative marketing scheme for Newfoundland potatoes? They have done nothing to encourage people to grow potatoes in this country; in fact they have nothing at all to report and they have shown no justification whatever for their appointments.

The Speech from the Throne this year, as I have already remarked, is very disappointing, particularly to the unemployed family man who passed through such a hard and trying winter, many times without fuel and food. They were led to believe by the Government that the Spring would usher in lots of employment and wonderful things for them, but up to the present there is not a single ray of hope for them. To these people, Sir, it is a keen disappointment to be offered nothing but utter hopelessness, and I would urge upon the Government to outline some work for the people this Summer so that they will not be called upon to pass through the privation and hardships next Winter that they suffered last Winter.

MR. TOBIN.—Mr. Speaker, I wish first of all to associate myself with the

preceding speakers in congratulating Lady Squires on being the first woman who has sat in this Assembly. I feel sure that the people of Lewisporte have returned a worthy representative. I wish also to offer my congratulations to Mr. Winsor and Mr. Murphy, the other newly-elected members of the House. I desire also to compliment the mover and seconder of the motion for the Address in Reply. Mr. Starkes' speech indicated a sound knowledge of our Newfoundland fisheries problems, and although partisan, it displayed a knowledge that could only be gained by actual experience. Mr. Murphy, the seconder, the successor to the late M. S. Sullivan for the District of Placentia West, discharged his duties admirably, and has shown a knowledge and appreciation of the industrial affairs of the country.

However, in saying that, I think I have said all I can say of a complimentary nature about the Speech from the Throne, for in the many years that have elapsed since Responsible Government there has never been another so vague, so full of generalities, and so lacking in promises of useful legislation. Instead of being a prospectus, as all such speeches are expected to be, it might be said that this speech is only a record of the past. It is not enough to say that in 1929 the people of this country enjoyed a prosperity which does not exist at present; what is expected and what the speech should foreshadow is how the Government intends to tackle the problems which are at present before the country.

The Government in the Speech from the Throne, made it appear that the financial situation has improved. This may be the case, but it certainly is not so as far as unemployment is concerned. That there will always be seasonal unemployment in this country all fair-minded men will realize,

but I submit that this year it has been worse than ever, and it is nonsense to say that the situation generally is improving. Since the beginning of the year there has been abnormal conditions, and men have been forced to find assistance to keep body and soul together, and yet all these men needed was work. I would ask the Prime Minister what is he going to do about it? What is the Minister of Public Works going to do? President Hoover last year found it necessary to call the captains of industry together to grapple with the problem in the United States. I say that our captains of industry and our merchants should be called together to devise ways and means to confront the problem, for during the past winter there has been greater privation and suffering than there has been for a great number of years.

Thomas Carlyle once said, "that a man willing to work and unable to find it is the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun," and yet he had not the opportunity of seeing what we see today. It is well to look the matter squarely in the face. There has been and still is, a great deal of unemployment in this country, and unemployment is one of the greatest evils with which any community can be confronted. It renders a human being physically unfit, it weakens his moral as well as his physical fibre, so that when work comes he is unable to compete with those who have been in steady employment. Children brought up under such circumstances must be at a decided disadvantage, and are less virile, less conscious of their powers than those brought up under more privileged circumstances. Only those who have had the experience of looking for a job can fully appreciate what unemployment means, what it does to the heart and soul and to the family.

I know whereof I speak, as in the district which I have the honor to represent, as the summer's fishing had been very bad, last winter there was scarcely a day but men came seeking employment. The best that could be offered them was work in the woods, and only a few could get there. There is no continuity or permanency offered workers under the present economic system, and until such time as men are placed in employment they must remain strangers to the buying markets; and in the meantime the community must care for him and his family. Such men must receive miserable charity, a thing which demoralises and degrades them and reduces them to the position of being industrial serfs. Public confidence is shaken and the present Government is feeling the tremors of uncertainty caused by the employment situation. I ask the Prime Minister if it is not possible to find some way out of the difficulty to find some employment for those I have mentioned.

With reference to Agriculture. Now agriculture can be and has been a very profitable industry in this country. I ask what has this Government done to foster it? As far as can be seen the only thing it has done is to appoint a Commission, and from these, Mr. Speaker, we have as yet not even had a report. If these men were really sincere, I submit that much more might have been done and much better results obtained. These gentlemen might be competent enough in their own particular lines of business, but none of them certainly have had any experience of Agriculture. In the districts of St. John's East Extern and St. John's West Extern there are men of life-long experience and proven ability in agriculture, and I submit that it is of men like these that the Commission should be made up. In the districts I have mentioned, last

year, farmers experienced a lot of difficulty in getting their crops off their hands. I hope the Minister of Agriculture will give his attention to this.

Here might I ask the question, is there any unity of thought or purpose in the policy of the government? We know there is no unity of thought and no unity of purpose except on one point, and that is to stay in office and retain power as long as they can. I might say, Sir, that at the present time the eyes of the whole country are on this Assembly. There is keen attention throughout the whole country as to what this assembly will do for Newfoundland, and there is general hope that time will not be wasted in passing empty resolutions, but that something valuable may be done. We are told in the Speech from the Throne that the Prime Minister intends going to London to attend an economic conference, but I think that the proper place for the Prime Minister is here in the country trying to do something to improve conditions.

Nothing is said about the Fisheries in the Speech, except that a Commission is to be appointed and that last year the catch was lower than normal but a good price was obtained. I notice by the paper that the Fisheries Commission to be appointed includes in its personnel Mr. Parsons, Mr. Winsor and other men of experience. I think in this particular case the Government are acting in a business-like way, and I hope that this Commission will be the means of obtaining some really useful information, for the fishery is being prosecuted today exactly as it was a hundred years ago. The only new departure we have seen recently is Job's "Blue Peter." It is a pity that other firms in this country do not adopt the idea that Job Bros. have initiated.

As I say, I feel sure that the Fisheries Commission that has been ap-

pointed will go carefully into all matters connected therewith, and when they meet again next year they will have the best of recommendations on the curing of the ills, as far as the fisheries are concerned. The fishery is our biggest asset, and it is really too bad that year after year we see an increasing number of men, who had been in years gone by prosecuting the fishery, deserting this industry, and the cause of this, as I see it, is to be laid at the doors of the Highroads Commission. I am not against Highroads in any shape or form, but I do say this that the Highroads work should not be undertaken during the months of May, June, July and August, when the men should be at the fishery. It is up to us, and especially the government, to see that every fisherman is at the fishery. We should do all we can to promote an industry such as the fishery.

As to the Public Health Department, we have had its report tabled a couple of days ago, and like Mr. Byrne, I want to offer my congratulations to Dr. Mosdell. The report itself showed that considerable time had been spent in compiling it, visiting the different institution, seeing where the ills were and if there was any possibility of remedying them. I am glad that that is one commission that was appointed last year from which we have had results. I see in the Speech from the Throne where a saving of \$150,000 has been effected thru the activities of this Commission. I am sorry that we have not more Dr. Mosdells.

It is very heartening to see that the Memorial College which was built a few years ago, is at the present time unable to accomodate the number of pupils that are applying for admission, and who want to take advanced courses in education, and it is very gratifying, I am sure, to the Govern-

ment and the country at large, that the people at last are beginning to realise the value of education. I feel sure that in Mr. Paton we have a man capable of looking after that institution and seeing that its possibilities are utilized to the fullest.

The disaster which overtook the South Coast last fall has had a very devastating effect on those fishermen who have had their homes, their vessels and all their utensils practically wiped out, and were it not for the prompt measures taken by the Government in power, and the people of Newfoundland generally, those people would not be in a position today to begin to resume their former avocation—the fishery. I want also to offer my congratulations to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and also to Magistrate Hollett, for the way in which those two men handled that situation. Mr. Hollett, especially, so I understand, was of the greatest service, as he was most conversant with conditions and could advise as to the best steps to be taken.

With regard to the Gander Deal, I hope that the Government will during the present session be able to bring in a Bill that will be of benefit to Newfoundland. It is only with industries such as this that Newfoundland can be fully developed, and I personally would only be too happy to vote for anything of this nature provided I am convinced that the country will benefit.

There is one other matter that I intend to speak on. I do not think that it is fair to the members of this House to leave them in ignorance as to when the session of the Legislature is to be called. The present time of the year is most inconvenient for most of the business men in this country to be in here, especially as regards those men who have to come in from the outports.

And now, Sir, I hope that with regard to any other bills that may come before this House, that we will be given a clear statement as to their import, and I feel sure that, as the leader of the Opposition said on opening day, if the government will only see their way clear to take the opposition into their confidence, the legislation that will be passed through this House will be in the best interests of the people of Newfoundland, and I want to say again that I hope the commission that has been appointed to enquire into the fisheries, will attack the matter in an intelligent way so that next year they will have the same excellent report to table as was tabled by the Public Health Department.

MR. QUINTON.—Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments to make one or two brief observations on the motion now before the Chair. First of all, I would like to congratulate the newly-elected members to this House in the recent bye-elections, Lady Squires, Mr. Winsor and Mr. Murphy. Lady Squires, in particular, as the first lady member of this House, and the first wife of a Prime Minister with a seat in a British Parliament, has a singular opportunity, an opportunity which gives to her an outlet for keen feminine thought which can be of much use in the deliberations of this Assembly.

I would like also to congratulate the proposer and seccnder of the motion. They have ably clothed the Speech from the Throne and have been as successful as any previous speakers on a similar occasion in covering what some people may term, and what I may be tempted to term before I am finished, a political skeleton. Not that I am speaking so much for myself, as expressing the opinion of the man on the street. It boils down to this, Sir: What is the pur-

pose of the Speech from the Throne.

I would take it, and I think the man on the street would take it, as an indicator of the past and prospective activities of the Government. But I may be permitted to say, Sir, that it indicates to me nothing but cold indifference in vital matters. Since it contains very little that can be a guide to us as to the intentions of the Government, we are lead to believe that that is the position. If you look at the Speech from the Throne before us today and compare it with the Speech that was placed before this Assembly in 1929, what do we find is the comparison. The first important gesture in the Speech from the Throne in previous sessions was "great expansion within the Empire," "better marketing of our products, and trade agreements beneficial to Newfoundland." It was proposed then to appoint a Trade Commissioner in London, the commercial interests of Newfoundland in London being of prime importance. I do not want to take issue with the Government on this point, but rather to agree with the opinion expressed in the 1929 Speech from the Throne. A Trade Commissioner in my opinion is a vital necessity. Not indeed, the type of commissioner who will be a social success, but an honest-to-goodness salesman, possessing all the fundamental requisites of a business agent.

Speaking about Commissions: there was a Commission appointed here a few days ago to investigate the salt codfish question. I do not think that it is worth while to criticise what may be the doings of that Commission, but I hope that it will labor with more success than those of the present Government which have preceded it. I say this in all sincerity, not because the opportunity offers to criticise, but because I have the interests of my

country at heart and I think that we should not leave one stone unturned to improve and better our methods of curing and marketing our products and acquire new markets, because we are being driven out of our present markets by brainy competitors. It is absurd to blame the Government, rather it is fair to say that the whole mind of the country has not been concentrated on the things that matter, in a word, the solving of our industrial problem.

The Government has been in office for some time now, and the time for appointing a Commission is not some future indefinite time, but just as soon as they assumed office. This has not been done, and action has been delayed, with the result that the spirit of procrastination has run rife and affected the whole trend of business policy. I would like to make a suggestion and I hope that it will be taken in the spirit that it is offered. If there are major problems concerning the economic welfare and the general welfare of the country, let us lift them out of the mire of politics and discuss them for the welfare of the country. Let us work with a view to the future. We must remember that there are other generations coming after us, and if we are successful in finding the fundamental reasons for our economic problems and applying them to place the country on a sound financial footing, it will rebound to the credit of both sides. "Will it in deeds"

I submit that the figures on the dial will not solve the problems of this generation, but with application and sincere motives we should mutually discuss tariffs in a broadminded fashion to help lighten the burden of the children who tomorrow will find themselves in the places that we occupy today.

It stands to reason that there must be some cause for all our troubles

and we should seek to discover the diseases that are attacking the social and economic structure of the country with such disastrous results. It would not be fair in me to say that there are troubles on if I did not suggest some method of alleviating them. There are four things which have been a snag in our path for a very long time, and these are: lack of common ground upon which to discuss mutual questions, political and class prejudice, party bickerings and private jealousies, self first and country last. All we can say is that the fact that on the pinnacles of authority in political and commercial life is found the germ centre of bitterness and prejudice which has wrought such havoc amongst our people and made hypocrites of our would-be statesmen and instilled in them careless drivelling methods of handling affairs, incessant borrowing and spending for unproductive purposes. What are we going to do? The people do not pay their servants to bicker and quarrel; they expect us to do the things that count. Some few days ago the word salesman was used in connection with the Prime Minister. This country has a lack of national salesmen and of unity in trade questions. No firm here in Newfoundland has means enough to either exploit properly, experiment with or market successfully on a large scale the products which we have to export. There is probably one in the Hudson's Bay Company. But the point is that we should evolve some method whereby all the firms could get together and strike a heavy blow for the general good of the trade of our country. The world is merger-mad; men in various activities are merging their efforts to their general good, and the individualistic, to which class we belong, is too small for the big concerns to deal with, so that all the key products of the countries are merged into organizations which

spell successful production, preparation and marketing as well as efficient management, reduced overhead, increased profits and generally prosperous industrial conditions, while the individualist fights a lone hand against powerful concerns and goes under. We are the individualist, and our trade is handicapped today for that reason; our production is not in excess of our overhead, and economic disaster threatens us. What is the remedy?

The Government should do as any government would do at a crucial period in its history: take a firm hand; revive the germ of independence by cleaning out the drones in the hive and taking a stand for country first. We have a great example in the Great War, the progress that was made when the Allies efforts were united under a generalissimo. They had great problems to solve, but they got together, united, and found the solution. We have equally great problems. There is the business of the Highroads and unproductive labor generally. The people of this country have come to believe that there is a fairy godmother somewhere. I agree that we need some stimulation to keep the people from starving, but too much of our thinking is done on the surface; seventy-five per cent should be devoted to deeper thought. But then, again, the Government and Opposition are arrayed against each other, as has always been the custom, thereby blocking the way to finer thought, and the same will be the case when the Government will be the Opposition, they will be just as antagonistic.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—You certainly are a visionary.

MR. QUINTON.—I'm afraid that there are too many men who are governing our country who are visionaries, who are unable to think about the real practical affairs of our coun-

try. But again I say that the Government should lay their cards on the table, not so that we may criticise their trumps, but so that we might cooperate for the good of the whole country. Forbes Magazine quotes the Premier as saying: (Reads). Now, Sir, I think that it is only fair that the members of this House should have an opportunity not of criticising this proposition, but of reviewing it.

What is the meaning of this contract? Does it mean the granting of privileges to foreigners which are refused to our fishermen? I do not say that in a spirit of criticism, but I say as I said before, what I think the opinion of the man in the street is: What does this contract consist of? Why not lay all the cards on the table and show what has been done? Let the House and the country know. The United States has been unkind enough to discriminate against our fishermen in an iniquitous tariff wall which has caused France to threaten to organise other countries to fight. I refer to the bill which passed the American Senate some time in March.

Suppose these Americans have made a contract with the Government of Newfoundland, and contracts made by the government in past years have not been altogether quite the thing for the public to approve of. They are led to believe that a contract has been made. Filet of fresh fish going into the United States since March pays a duty of 21-2 cents a pound to the American Government; dried fish pays 21-2 cents a pound and preserved 30 per cent ad valorem. Now, I want to show you another phase of the situation. While the Government, through the offices of the Prime Minister, has been negotiating with a large concern in the United States on the fisheries problem, and I hope some good to this country will materialise from it, and I will be one of the first to congratu-

tulate the Government in such event, certain items used in the exporting of fish products have been subject to abnormal rates of duty.

A Bill was before the House this afternoon which effected an arrangement with the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and I think that Bill favors them that they shall not pay duty on anything above the rate of 25 per cent. If all concerns, such as the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., are privileged to pay not more than 25 per cent, how is it that a fishery concern in Newfoundland which has for years been trying to help the people of this country to earn a livelihood has to pay 55 per cent on lobster cans, which merely come into the country, are filled with lobsters and are shipped out again? I will quote you another illustration. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance and Customs to this matter. There is necessary for the export of lobsters a pad of wood wool, commonly called excelsior. This can be imported free of duty for the making of mattresses, while to a fishery concern it is charged at the rate of 55 per cent. A boat came in this morning—the "Nova Scotia"—and brought some of this wood wool for a fishery firm, that was cut, placed in boxes, carted and placed on the same ship again for Liverpool, and duty at the rate of 55 per cent is charged on it. Don't you think that if the time has come to make contracts, if the time has come to make the road easier for the fishing industry, that the opportunity is here to relieve such strenuous circumstances as these: Wire strapping that goes on berry boxes pays a duty of 48 per cent—material which is for transit. It is the persons who compose that fresh fish commission who must solve these problems. They are trying to bolster up the fishing industry; the people who in the Speech from the Throne form-

ed that Fresh Fish Commission will begin to carve out a new course and it is there that our problems can be solved—problems which demand the best efforts, the brainiest efforts. We are good customers of the United States of America; why do we receive such treatment? It is true we do not buy an immense quantity of goods from them. In this morning's paper I read of France considering ways and means to help bring other nations of the world together. The policy of the United States is to secure national protection for her tradesmen, and who can blame them? The policy of Newfoundland has been and, apparently still is, not so much to secure national protection for her tradesmen but to place every handicap possible in their way. Nobody can blame the United States for protecting their own people; anyone can blame us. If we do not secure a commercial treaty in the products we have to offer, if we cannot officially effect a commercial treaty with the United States why not call in the aid of the Motherland? Surely she is in a position to carry our troubles to Washington and to have them properly interpreted. She has far-reaching influence which can be used to our advantage. This country has made sacrifices in time of Empire distress, and I feel confident in speaking as an ex-service man that these sacrifices are appreciated by the Motherland.

This country made sacrifices in time of Empire stress and gladly became interwoven with the fabric of defence and the need of such a fabric in time of commercial stress is equally important. If we are not sufficiently large to do these things, let us ask the Mother Country to do them for us, and she will be only too glad to do them. Last year in speaking I advocated something which, in my opinion, was needed, and that was a depart-

ment created by the state to be informative, suggestive, promotive; to collect statistics, to digest and interpret the whole and to disperse such information for the use of whom it may concern; and I refer to the products which this country has in such rich quantities. In other words, it is up to us to have what I have already pointed out—our national salesmen in all populous centres. Such salesmen can be a sort of commercial diplomatic corps, can help us to spread our wings; a great national clearing house firmly establishing itself on the whole fabric of our existence.

Instead of supplying cheap products to the people of Europe, let us get after high-class products for the countries to the west of us, Canada and the United States. Let us get into the interior of these countries where there are millions of people who scarcely see any fish from one year's end to the other. The interest on the Public Debt is \$3,849,938.58 and the Customs Revenue is \$8,380,000.00.

Are we going to sit here session after session and admit this fact without trying to conceive some remedy to overcome the difficulty. If we cannot reduce the public debt there is only one thing we have to do, and that is to build up trade to help square our shoulders and make the burden easier. It is the petty matters, to my mind, which smother the deeper channels of thought which distinguish statesmen from politicians.

I want to pay a compliment, and I believe, a well-merited one, to the Colonial Secretary and through him to the Chairman of the Board of Health, and so on down through to the Members of the Commission who have presented this first interim report. It has produced many finer thoughts upon the better administration of that party. There are conditions in this

country which are not tackled too soon in the light of that report.

Last year I stressed the question of widows, sick poor, and the ridiculous treatment they were receiving, and the question of War Pensions. I understand that some time in the near future this House will be asked to consider certain amendments for the War Pensions Act. I have in mind a man that I knew some years ago that gave his services to this country in good faith. He came home. Seventy-five per cent of his energy was sapped by the services he had undergone, the other 25 per cent was left for him as a means whereby he could eke out an existence. He married and had two children. He died as a result of his wounds, and the country, heartless, was not as patriotic as he was; they cut off his pension suddenly and left his wife and two little kiddies without any means of sustenance, to starve. I know what I'm talking about. I have gone thru the mill; not alone the mill associated with this man's work, but the mill of trying to do something for him, and I can take the members of this House to a place in Fogo district, perhaps Bonavista, where there are two mounds containing that heroic Newfoundlander and his wife. His children are distributed amongst the neighborhood, the objects of charity—a shame and a disgrace.

This House will be asked to consider the Pensions Act and to change and modify these conditions that this case is illustrative of. I can take you to another instance, as it follows a remark made by the Hon. Prime Minister last session when I introduced a similar matter before the House—the question of war prisoners. There is a considerable sum of money today undistributed in this Reparation Account to which prisoners of war who suffered maltreatment at the enemy's hands are entitled.

Last year the Minister of Finance and Customs informed us that the country could not afford to draw any more money in respect to these pensions. A few days ago I ran up against a very sad and deserving case. It was that of an old man, well beyond the age that should have entitled him to the Old Age Pension. He was a fisherman, the sinews of whose hands had been all drawn up from the arduous task of making his living from the sea. His hands were warped and calloused to such an extent that notches had to be cut in the paddles of his boat in order that it would be possible for him to use them to try and make enough to sustain him, and that man does not receive a pension because as the Minister of Finance and Customs stated there could be no more money allotted to the Old Age Pensions.

A few days later we read the figures concerning the Coal Contracts and these figures show us that \$25,000.00 was thrown away or enough money to pay 500 pensions at \$50.00 each. This brings out the point that I made some time ago that things which reach down deep should be given more consideration from an unbiased and non-party point of view.

The next point to be taken is the sale of the Labrador, for years scientists have been studying that little known quantity called Perpetual Motion and I think that if they want a living example they could not do better than study Mr. DeChamplain. If the Government contemplates the sale of this territory let them cut out the middle men and let Newfoundland have the benefit of any profits that are going to be made by the deal. Newfoundland is a large enough country to do its own selling and to talk business direct with the purchasers. But first of all we want to know what

we have to sell. No one apparently seems to know whether the value is five million or five hundred million.

Another question is that known as the Gander Deal. Unfortunately this side of the house is not in any position to discuss the matter in an intelligent manner as we have been unable to ascertain from the Government enough particulars to do so. This is a great pity as the people of the country to whom this deal is of such great importance expected us as their representatives to look to their interests. It would pay the Government to lay their cards upon the table and to receive the sympathy and co-operation of the members of this side of the House rather than our antagonism. It is not fair to the public in view of the promises made at the time of the elections to conceal the terms of a deal which is of great national importance and I think the Government should show us the trumps they are holding. It will be absolutely essential to the country that some development of this nature arise to make up for the losses that are bound to ensue through the low prices of fish, with Labrador between \$3.75 and \$4.00 a quintal, and Shore between \$6.50 and \$6.75, it seems to me that the country will not only need, but have to depend upon an enterprise such as the Gander Deal to stand such losses.

The value of the concessions which have been obtained through information that was read out by the Colonial Secretary and through that published in the newspapers is \$15,000,000 second mortgage and 20 million cords of wood from Labrador. If it takes 1½ cords of pulp wood to make a ton of newsprint, \$40.00 will equal the manufactured value of a cord of wood when a figure of \$60.00 a ton value is placed on newsprint. Therefore the Govern-

ment is asked to give wood to the value of 800 million which is a stupendous sum of money. I think that before the Legislature is asked to give such a huge amount and to commit itself to such a proposal all the facts pertaining to the deal should be known and placed on the table. The Government say it is not their business to know what prices Reids are getting for their property, with this I disagree. I think they should know. Are the values so placed on the property assessed fairly to all parties concerned. Will the value of these properties of Reids become enhanced by the enormous concession asked of the Government. Are the proposed terms which the operating Company will sign jointly with the Government so carefully framed in the interests of the country and the people that no interjected opportunity can be presented as grounds for default.

310,000 tons of newsprint for 30 years is 9,300,000 tons. This in terms of wood equals 13,950,000 cords. Therefore, the amount of wood asked for from the Labrador alone is sufficient to keep the mill operating at capacity for practically the entire period of the newsprint contract with Hearsts. This is a very grave matter and one which should be approached with the calmest and clearest range of thought which is to be found entirely outside the realm of party politics and should be taken as a great national issue as it undoubtedly is.

Why should these writs be issued at this stage of the proceedings?

Is there a competitor in the foreground or background, and if so, who is endeavouring to seize the lever of control of the situation?

The whole matter is so mystifying as to create a grave doubt in the

minds of the people regarding the future of this deal.

If we assume the Government is endeavoring to secure the best bargain it can for the public there is nothing which it will pay them to hide from public scrutiny because if the rights of the people are not upheld in this deal, if it does materialize, the wrath of generations yet to come will descend on the heads of those who blunder in such a crucial period.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I request the privilege of this House for the purpose of protecting the reputation of those who compromise the Highroads Commission, including myself, from insinuation of a defamatory nature which certain individuals have been engaged in circulating throughout the city and country during the last six months.

When tabling a reply to a question asked by the Leader of the Opposition with reference to the invoice costs and catalogue prices of road-making machinery purchased, which question was inspired by those libelous statements deliberately made without the slightest cause or foundation, I stated that I would avail of the first opportunity to deal with those contemptible traducers whose wilful insinuations were as villainous and unreliable as the source from which they emanated.

I have to thank the Leader of the Opposition for asking those questions and thus affording me an opportunity to effectively clean this matter up, which I now propose doing, though I am doubtful if Mr. Alderdice really meant to oblige me in this way.

I have no desire, Sir, to conceal my conduct as a public man from the keenest public scrutiny. As head of the Department of Public Works and

Chief Commissioner of Highroads, I invite all fair criticism that my opponents or others may indulge in, but I must draw the line when political assassins, who for the purpose of ruining, if they could, the character of public men, deliberately and wilfully insinuate that the Commission was guilty of graft or other misconduct in connection with the purchasing of road equipment for the use of the Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I have no hesitation in saying that never in the history of government in this country was there a business transaction that was less deserving of criticism, to say nothing of the insidious insinuations that have surrounded those transactions, than the purchase made by the Highroads Commission during the past twelve months.

I can assure you, sir, that every purchase was made openly and above board and tenders called for and competition invited when such was possible. I have no desire to conceal anything from this House, or the public. As a matter of fact, I welcome the opportunity to place every detail of this and any other transaction in which the Highroads Commission or Department of Public Works is concerned before the public of this country.

The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition a few days ago asked a series of questions, alphabetically arranged from A to I, containing nine sections, the first two, A and B, dealt with the invoice cost of and catalogue prices of this road-making equipment. The answering of these two questions entailed considerable work and time on the part of our accountants, as they were obliged to go outside and secure from dealers the necessary correct information in order to give a complete reply to Mr. Alderdice.

I tabled the answers to those questions in full and upon looking in the

paper the following day I found the reply to all the other paragraphs published in full, but the two sections which were vitally important to us in that they completely refuted the statements of the scandal mongers were omitted. I do not know if the Leader of the Opposition deliberately withheld those two paragraphs from the newspapers or not, but I am sure I shall be excused if I infer from their omission an attempt on the part of either the Leader of the Opposition or the public press to withhold the truth from the public in order that the seeds of distrust and suspicion, which have been so well sown may continue to flourish.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

I did not withhold any part of the answers.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I have been compelled to adopt rather unusual methods in order to vindicate the Commission and myself from those insidious rumors and I know no more effective way of doing that than to ask the people who sold machinery to the Highroads Commission to go into the Supreme Court, and before a Commissioner of Affidavits make those sworn statements which I have the honor of tabling to-day, and which, Sir, I would ask your permission to have the Clerk of the House read here this afternoon.

False statements of this nature, Sir, cannot do us much harm politically. I feel confident that my reputation throughout this country, as well as within my own constituency, is too well established for the type of traducer, who I know is behind this affair, to do any harm.

I have to remember, however, that the Highroads Commission is a corporate body which in the very nature of things must be entrusted with the expenditure of large sums of public

money, and in order to effective and economically operate it is necessary to be equipped with proper road-making machinery.

When rumors of graft and misconduct are circulated, no matter how disreputable the source may be, it cannot but do great damage to the Commission entrusted with important duties, as well as to myself as head of that Commission.

Those individuals who have recently taken such a keen interest in road-building would, if they got their deserts, be engaged in road-building around Quidi Vidi Lake in company with some thirty or forty others who operate there in the daytime and spend their nights in the Penitentiary.

The affidavits I am tabling today cover the purchase of every item of machinery which was imported for the use of the Highroads Commission during the past twelve months since I have been associated with it.

While these affidavits, Mr. Speaker, are sufficient to lay bare the iniquity which lies behind the whole of this dastardly attempt to injure the Commission and myself, at the same time I felt that I should go still further, and requested Mr. Chesley A. Pippy, who is the managing director of the Newfoundland Tractor & Equipment Co., which company sold most of the heavy machinery to the Commission, to have his firm's accounts audited by a competent firm of auditors, and let me have the statement of the year's business and its balance sheet. Mr. Pippy was delighted to do this; and I have on my desk a statement from Read, Son & Watson, chartered accountants, a copy of which I shall pass to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition for his perusal, but being as it is the statement of the affairs of a private company, I have no authority to publish it, and if Mr. Alderdice will

promise me not to use the information publicly I shall be glad to pass this balance sheet to him for the information of himself and other members of the Opposition who may be interested.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.— I do not require to see the balance sheet, as I have no hesitation in accepting your word. I told you that the other day.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.— I thank the Honorable the Leader of the Opposition for that courtesy, but I would much prefer for him to see the balance sheet, and I now pass the statement along to him.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the privilege which you have given me this afternoon and would like to say in conclusion that we in this House of Assembly, whether we sit on the Opposition or Government side, have very little reason to complain if the public misunderstand us and imagine that every man who enters public life does so for the purpose of self-enrichment or aggrandisement for do we not ourselves try and damn each other politically simply because we do not see eye to eye in connection with the administration of public matters; others indulge in this practice for other motives, but I assure you, Sir, that if this kind of thing is going to continue the time is not far distant when no decent man with a vestige of self-respect will submit for nomination for a seat in the House of Assembly. Just as sure as we sow the seeds of public distrust we will reap the harvest.

The balance sheet which shows the sales of the company for the year and which was prepared by the auditors after a most vigilant inspection of the Highroads Commission books, compared with the company's ledgers, shows that a net profit of 9.57% was made by the company on the whole

transaction with the Highroads Commission. This is a sufficient answer to the charges that exorbitant profits were made, but this was, of course, circulated for the purpose of linking my name with the transaction in a treacherous, though futile, attempt to injure me.

I would now thank the Clerk to read those affidavits and auditor's letter which accompanied the balance sheets to the House.

COPY

G. N. Read, Son & Watson,
Chartered Accountants.

Bank of Montreal Bldg.,
St. John's, Nfld.,
May 9th, 1930.

C. A. Pippy, Esq.,
Nfld. Tractor & Equipment Co.,
City.

Dear Sir, We send you herewith the accounts of the Newfoundland Tractor & Equipment Company for the year ended the 31st December, 1929, which we have audited. You will observe that the net profit is Nine decimal Fifty-seven (9.57%) on the Sales. We find that in no case has the profit made on any transaction exceeded the profit allowed by the Company's agreement with its principal.

We are yours faithfully,

(Sgd) Read, Son & Watson.

COPY

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,
S. S.

I, Frank Hiddlestone Penman, of St. John's, Agent, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the owner of the firm of Frank H. Penman.
2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.
3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads

Commission from time to time quantities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

(Sgd.) F. H. Penman.

Sworn at St. John's this 31st day of May, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,

Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,
S. S.

I, Chesley Alwyn Pippy, of St. John's, General Agent, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the managing Director of the firm of the Newfoundland Tractor and Equipment Company.
2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.
3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads Commission from time to time quan-

tities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

(Sgd.) Chesley Alwyn Pippy.

Sworn at St. John's this 26th day of May, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,
S. S.

I, Joseph Cocker, of St. John's, Agent, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the owner of the firm of the Anglo American Garage.

2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.

3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads Commission from time to time quantities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

6. No motor car or other article or any supplies for or repairs to any motor car or other article has at any time been sold by me to the Chairman or any other member of the said Commission, except at current market prices without any discount deduction or abatement whatsoever.

(Sgd.) Joseph Cocker.

Sworn at St. John's this 26th day of May, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,
S. S.

I, Dugald Stewart Bell, of St. John's, Manager, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the managing Director of the firm of the Imperial Oil, Limited.

2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.

3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads Commission from time to time quantities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

(Sgd.) D. S. Bell.

Sworn at St. John's this 13th day of June, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,
S. S.

I, Bert Hayward, of St. John's, Agent, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the manager of the firm of Bert Hayward, Ltd.

2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.

3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads

Commission from time to time quantities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

(Sgd.) Bert Hayward.

Sworn at St. John's this 27th day of June, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Robert Alsop,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,
S. S.

I, Leonard James Brett, of St. John's, Accountant, do solemnly declare that:—

1. I am the Secretary of the firm of A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd.

2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.

3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads Commission from time to time quantities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

And I make this declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath.

(Sgd.) L. J. Brett.

Declared before me, at St. John's, this 30th day of June, A.D. 1930.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY
NEWFOUNDLAND,
St. John's,
S. S.

I, Francis William Marshall,
Mechanic, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the Senior Partner of the firm of Marshall's Garage.
2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.
3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads Commission from time to time quan-

ties of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

(Sgd.) Francis W. Marshall.

Sworn at St. John's this 27th day of June, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,
Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

COPY
NEWFOUNDLAND,
St. John's,
S. S.

I, Richard Greenhill Silverlock,
Mechanic, of St. John's, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am the owner of the firm of R. G. Silverlock.
2. I have full and accurate knowledge of the facts herein deposed to.
3. Since the 1st day of January, 1929, my firm has supplied to the Highroads Commission from time to time quantities of goods as ordered by the said Commission.

4. Payment has from time to time been duly made by the said Highroads Commission for goods supplied as mentioned in paragraph three hereof.

5. No commission, gratuity, honorarium, share of profits, dividends, or payment of any kind whatsoever has at any time been made either by me, or my firm, or by any one acting on behalf of me or my firm either directly or indirectly, to or for delivery, to or for the personal advantage of either the Chairman of the said Commission or any member thereof or any employee thereof, either as consideration for or in recognition of the receipt of any order for goods, or at all, nor was any suggestion or insinuation that the same should be done or would be accepted by him or any of them ever made by the said Chairman or any member of or any employee of the said Commission.

(Sgd.) Richard G. Silverlock.

Sworn at St. John's this 30th day of June, 1930, before me.

(Sgd.) Simon Butler,

Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the question I asked has given the Minister of Public Works the opportunity he desired to vindicate himself. I do not think, however, that anybody in this House accused him of falsifying the accounts. There were rumours around town that nice orders were given and handsome profits made and that this Company was formed and incorporated for no other purpose than to sell machinery to the Highroads Commission. Now it is a well known fact that the promoters and the shareholders of the Newfoundland Tractor and Equipment Company were all strong and outstanding supporters of the present Government and this naturally gave

color to the rumor that they tried to get a big rake off. We know now that the situation is altogether different.

There is one little thing mentioned in the balance sheet that requires explanation. The balance sheet shows \$34,000 as the purchase price for machinery for the Highroads Commission for the past year; whilst they were credited with \$50,000. Both the Minister of Public Works and myself made a mistake or else these figures are wrong. Of course I would not impute wrong doing for a moment to the Minister; but this is one of the things that gave opportunity for sensational rumors. At all events, if I had been in the Minister's place I would have asked for the Company's invoices and passed entries upon them and in that way you would have safeguarded the interests of your Department. I understand that the Company are now doing business with the Highroads Commission on the basis of ten per cent gross profit, out of which profit the Company has to pay for an office, pay a staff and other incidental expenses. Well, I think the Company is exceedingly generous and that the Minister of Public Works ought be congratulated upon being able to drive such a hard bargain; but in the meantime the Minister might find out the discrepancy between the \$34,000. I would like to add that I am glad that my question did not prompt the affidavits because the affidavits are dated long before my question was asked.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 10th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Leader of Opposition gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

Mr. Speaker read the following letter from His Excellency the Governor:

"Government House,
St. John's, Nfld.,
6 July, 1929.

"Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the King was much touched by the loyal and sympathetic terms of the Address which was passed by the Honourable House of Assembly on the 17th of April, and I am commanded to convey to you an expression of His Majesty's grateful appreciation of the message of good wishes to himself, Her Majesty the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) J. MIDDLETON,
Governor."

The Hon. the Speaker,
House of Assembly.

Pursuant to notice, and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act respecting Railway and Shipping,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, in moving the first reading of this Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping;" I would like to say that it is a bill to give the Railway the same right to ex-

propriate land as the Highroads Commission now has. It is only in draft form so that the members may have a chance of seeing what the Bill is in substance. Our theory is that the Railway should have the some privileges as the Highroads Commission. This Bill is not a party bill and is not contentious.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with what the Prime Minister has said that this Bill is uncontentious, but I would like to point out that in practically all cases where legislation is brought in by members of the Government, the members not only on this side of the House, but on the Government side as well, have no idea what the Bill is about, or even the context of the Bill.

The ordinary members of the House do not apparently know that the rule of the House is that on the second reading of a Bill the member who introduces it should explain to the House what amendments have been made and why they have been made. The Prime Minister has stated that there are changes to be made, but neither he, nor the Minister of Finance has told us what these changes are.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, I feel that no member of the House who, having read the Bill, could better explain its nature and legal effects than my learned friend, Mr. Emerson, who is thoroughly versed in such matters and highly competent to converse on them.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I quite appreciate the flattering remarks of the Prime Minister. I agree with him that such a Bill is essential as I think that some of the prices that have been paid in previous times to private landowners were scandalous and the sooner this was mended the better; but, on the other hand, I want to be sure that the mode of arbitration is a fair one both to the purchaser

and the seller. I myself have a case in my office now which deals with a small portion of land on the Southside Road, and to be perfectly candid I cannot say just where my client stands.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a remark which has been made by Mr. Emerson. He stated that when Bills were brought into this House they were not explained. A couple of days ago I brought a Bill before this House which was one of the most important pieces of legislation yet brought in, and that was a Bill regarding the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. In former years this Company was permitted to get away with from \$110,000 to \$115,000 per year in taxes and we, bad and all as we are said to be, brought in a Bill whereby this amount would go to the Treasury of the country, but nobody on the opposite side of the House criticised that Bill. We are not looking for flattery for the work we do, but we do look for fair play.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be misunderstood, but was speaking generally, and if I have in any way reflected on the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs I would like to withdraw my remark. I would further like to state that I hold no brief for the Monroe Government or their action and at the time that the amount the Minister refers was due by the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. I was associated with them in a legal capacity. If the Minister thinks the Bill should have been criticised he must think it was a bad one or why should he expect criticism.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, if the Bill was a bad one it speaks badly for the Opposition for not having criticised it. The Bill is a good one and self-explanatory. Our predecessors al-

lowed the Company to be in arrears and last year the Directors of the Company thought they were going to be given a further period to get away without paying the tax. They came to St. John's about 11 a.m. expecting to get away at 1 p.m. with a further Minue of Council granting them the same freedom they had obtained from the Monroe Government, but they did not get it and consequently the country was enriched, by about \$110,000.

I would like to say now that on a previous occasion our predecessors did not send representatives to meet the Directors of the Company and try to arrange for the extra 1½ cents per hour which the men on Bell Island were looking for, but the present Government did, and it means an additional sum of about a quarter of a million dollars will be paid annually to the mine workers.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, We did not discuss the Bill as we knew it would go through in any case, and further we had no desire to give the Hon. Minister an opportunity of indulging in a speech of self-glorification. Regarding the boast made by the Minister about collecting the past due taxes, he knows that the Monroe Government could not at the time collect them as the Company was in the hands of a trustee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS.—Their funds are still being handled by a trustee.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—It does seem unusually strange to have to go back to a Bill that has virtually passed already. The members of the Opposition did not desire to discuss it acrimoniously in order to save themselves and the country from a felicitous speech from the Finance Minister eulogising the member for Ferryland. With regard to the utterances of the Minister of Finance respecting the Bell Island Company,

I would like to point out that the Monroe Government could not collect this amount of \$115,000 because Besco was in the hands of a Receiver and a Trusteeship. Any Government, I might add, that had been in power could have collected the amount any time under similar circumstances as the present Government did.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, we have passed a Bill which I feel will go down in history as having done honor to the present Ministry and its Finance Minister and I feel confidently certain that in the years to come the people of the country will be glad to recognise the fact that the Opposition gave the Bill unanimous passage in this House.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with the Hon. the Prime Minister that this Bill is quite uncontentious and is only drafted that the Railway may be in a position to take such lands as they may require. There is one point in this Bill to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. This has come to my knowledge not since becoming a member but even before I had even aspirations in that direction. Under ordinary circumstances when land was expropriated for public purposes, the history of legislation has been that the Arbitration Act has applied. The Highroads Act and possibly one other has departed from this rule and have provided for assessors.

I quite agree that the history of expropriation of lands in this country has resulted in the owners being compensated at a scandalous rate. In the past in connection with railroads, my hon. friend the Prime Minister may remember, the amounts paid for the right of way on the branch lines were perfectly outrageous. On the other hand, the experience of other countries is something we should study. In recent years we have em-

barked on the procedure whereby assessors were appointed and their findings were final.

It seems to me that there should be some code of laws dealing with public expropriation, because at present the language used in the various Acts is varied and when in a case before Court a judgment is sought upon the Highroads in one case and the Railway in another it is found that different terms are used, arbitrators in one, assessors in another, and so forth.

I think that it would be desirable in connection with the Public Works, Railway, Marine and Fisheries, Highroads, etc., to have a general Act providing for proper arbitration. I am speaking professionally of the various difficulties and this matter of course has nothing to do with politics.

I am simply suggesting a code of laws whereby the Government may have reasonable authority to take over and give compensation for lands under one general Act instead of different Acts for every Department which were drafted by different lawyers and have different language employed. I would suggest that this matter should be taken up, not as a party matter, but it could be easily handled by Mr. Dunfield and could cover all Departments. I assure the House that it is important. As a lawyer I have seen cases where because of the provision making the assessors final arbitrators, as in the Highroads Act, great hardships were entailed.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, there is no desire to rush this Bill through, and if there is a possible shadow of criticism we will defer it until tomorrow. It is purely technical in its nature, and if Mr. Emerson feels that he would like some time to consider it, we could defer it until tomorrow.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, if I could only be assured that there will

be some consolidated Act dealing with this I would have no objection at all. If the Hon. the Attorney General would make this suggestion to his deputy it would pass the House without any trouble. Under the present various Acts it is very hard to advise clients and I would welcome an Act covering all the departments of the Government which would protect them against graft with arbitration powers but with the right of appeal.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.— I think that this Bill might pass in its present form, and the matter referred to by Mr. Emerson might be referred to the Committee on the Consolidation of Statutes so that next year a bill covering these matters could be passed.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping'" was read a third time, and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary tabled the Annual Report of the Tourist and Publicity Commission.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

To ask the Minister of Public Works:

- (a) To lay on the table of the House copies of all tenders received for the supply of coal to the various public institutions, and to state to whom the contracts for same were awarded, and for what quantity, and at what price in each case from July 1st, 1929, to date; give the names of the local agent or agents in each case.
- (b) To table copies of all tenders for the supply of meats to the various public institutions and to state to whom the contract for same was awarded. What is the price and quantity in each case from July 1st, 1929, to date.
- (c) To table copies of all tenders for supply of milk and food to the various public institutions, to state to whom the contracts have been awarded, what is the contract price and quantity in each case from July 1st, 1929, to date.

MR. MOORE.—To ask Hon the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Inspector General of the inquiry held by him of the expenditure of thirty-

five hundred dollars sent from the Board of Works Office to one William Thomas and taken from the Post Office and expended by one John Duff in the district of Carbonear. Also to state if the evidence of the said inquiry was taken on oath, and if not why not.

HON. MINISTER OF JUSTICE.—

Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question of the hon. member for Carbonear, I beg to table the correspondence. I shall, Sir, read it for the benefit of the House:

First,—Copy of the report of the Inspector General is annexed hereto.

Second,—No enquiry was held on oath. The investigation was an ordinary police investigation and the police have no power to hold investigations on oath.

July 15, 1929.

Hon. F. Gordon Bradley, K.C.,
Solicitor General.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions from the Department of Justice, I proceeded to Carbonear and held an investigation with reference to an allocation made by the Department of Public Works in favor of William Thomas, for the sum of \$3,500.00, to be expended on the Heart's Delight Road. Statements were taken by me from William Henry Thomas, William Duff, John Foote, Eldred Hedge and John Duff, the originals of which are herewith enclosed.

My only comment on the various witnesses is that I found great difficulty in fastening Mr. Thomas down to any definite or accurate statement. It appears that for a great number of years Thomas has been performing Road Commissioner's work, expending amounts allocated to him at the instance of some member of the Duff Firm. Being illiterate himself, his accounts were always kept and returns made out either by the late

Robert Duff or Mr. John Duff, and were signed by some of the clerks in Duff's employ, apparently with the knowledge, and frequently in the presence of Thomas.

In the present instance, the allocation was procured by the late Robert Duff, in the name of Thomas as Commissioner. The cheque was forwarded to Mr. Duff in Thomas's name, and I feel confident was endorsed by Thomas, by making his mark, in the presence of William Duff, although Thomas denies this fact. The money in reality was expended by Mr. Duff with Thomas as foreman. The men were afterwards paid off at Thomas's house by Mr. John Duff. The whole procedure seems to be irregular, and is in accordance with the custom followed out in previous allocations to Thomas. On the present expenditure he received only his day's pay as foreman, and no Commission has been charged by any person.

After finishing such portion of the investigation as I thought necessary to give personal attention, I directed Detective Constable Strange to interview the parties whose names are on the return sheets, and it was found that every man there named worked for the period specified and received the amount with which he was charged. This enquiry refers as well to the returns of Mr. John Foote as to the returns of Mr. Thomas.

I take the liberty of suggesting that, as this man Thomas has not sufficient education to make out and sign his returns or endorse his cheques, no further allocation should be made to him, otherwise the expenditure of monies may be passed into the hands of people not as reliable as the members of the Firm of Wm. Duff & Sons, Ltd.

I return the following documents:

Cheque No. 2118 (\$3,500.00) in favor of Wm. Thomas.

Registration Slip.

Voucher No. 1235 covering—

1—Letter from Deputy Minister to Mr. Wm. Thomas, April 20, 1929.

2—Cheque in favor of James G. Crawford.

3—Bill of account of Nfld. Railway.

4—Bill of account of Wm. Duff & Sons. Ltd.

5—Bill of account of Cameron Bros.

6—Bill of account of Bowring Bros.

7—Commissioner's returns—William Thomas—5 pages.

8—Commissioner's returns—John Foote—one page.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS,

Inspector General Constabulary.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of freight collected by the Nfld. Railway between Buchans and Millertown Junction from the first of January, 1929, to date, month by month.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement showing how much old rails was sold by the Railway Commission this year, to whom sold, and the amount received therefor, and if any tenders were sought, and if so to table same.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement in relation to the proposal for the erection of a new machine shop at the dock, together with a copy of all correspondence and Minutes relative thereto, and of any contract or contracts entered into, and to state whether such contract or contracts were tendered for by parties other than the present contractor or contractors.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Com-

missioner of Highroads the amount spent on the Blockhouse Road, Placentia, during 1929, the names of superintendents, foremen, pit bosses and amounts paid to each, and the extent of road built.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of Highroads to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the programme of the Highroads Commission for road building, repairing and reconditioning of roads during 1930, and the estimate of expenditure in each case.

Pursuant to Order, and on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. SCAMMELL.—Mr. Chairman, in reference to the report from Professor Sleggs which Mr. Lake has just tabled, I think that that report ought to be typed by the House stenographers. I would like to have a copy of that myself. Last winter I was asking for a report; I would like to have a copy of it now. I think it ought to be typed by the House stenographers.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree with Mr. Scammell. I suggest that the report should be printed and placed on the table.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, along the same lines I find in connection with question 73 addressed to the Minister of Public Works, we are informed that no programme for this year has yet been authorized by the

Executive Government. As this House has to vote the money for the programme of the Public Works Department and the Highroads. I think that the programme should be tabled so that we would know what we are voting for, and what expenditures are to be made on the Highroads.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree; when the matter does come down before the House I am quite sure that the Hon. Minister will be glad to lay the programme on the table.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I don't know that it will come before the House. Most of the expenditure of the Highroads is made under the Loan Bill which will come before the House. If it is brought in as it was last year we won't know how much is to be spent on Highroads. Can the Minister of Finance tell us what he expects to be spent? I think when we are voting this money we should know what it is to be spent for, it would be spent particularly on Highroads, not generally but particularly. Considering that the Highroads Department is the biggest spending Department in the Government, the House is entitled to know; the members of the House on both sides are entitled to know the particular districts in which the money is expended and I think the Minister of Public Works agrees with me.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Address in Reply

MR. BENNETT—Mr. Speaker, before commenting on the Speech from the Throne may I first add my congratulations to those already extended to the newly elected members, and, without being invidious, I especially welcome the honourable member for Lewisporte. It would appear that this division of the sexes is a case of "Coming events cast their shadows before, although I have to add that this Hon. House prefers the substance to the shadow. However, the debate must go on with or without gloves and with or without petticoats.

The Proposer and Seconder of the Motion for the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne are to be heartily congratulated. Never, perhaps, have we heard two more eloquent speeches about nothing, and inasmuch as they had nothing to talk about I think they did remarkably well. As we all know the Speech from the Throne was concocted by the Government's "travelling salesman," the Hon. the Prime Minister, and if this document is the signed, sealed and delivered document of business done, of sales procured and of successful marketing of our products, then, we, as Directors of this Company, have every reason to be disappointed. The only definite thing in the Speech from the Throne is his invitation to some Canadian joy-riders to come down and eat, drink and be merry, at our expense, no doubt a reciprocation for favors already received by him.

In the first section of the Speech from the Throne we learn with frenzied joy that the Disarmament Conference met with some measure of success, but I have no hesitation in saying that from the point of view of the Empire this is a debatable point. However, it brings us back to the days

when Newfoundland abolished our Naval fleet which cost a small fortune in connection with the cause of peace, and the "Lobelia" is now a hulk on the Southside of St. John's harbor a monument to economic administration.

Next we have a reference in the Speech from the Throne to the tidal wave disaster and its far-reaching damage and destruction. The Government states that it took immediate steps in the way of relief. Well, that is the least they could have done, and it was remarkably lucky for them that the S.S. Meigle was in port at the time and with steam up—not only lucky for the Government but lucky for the sufferers as well, because had the ship not been here I should suppose that the Government would have to search through its ranks or through its supporters to charter some other ship that would float and send to the scene of the disaster and from then on she would have remained on the Government list for years to come, added to the many unnecessary ones now in existence, such as the Earl of Devon, for instance.

However, I give the Government credit for their action in this respect, but when further on in the Speech from the Throne I find they lay claim that their aid was not even secondary to the efforts of public-spirited citizens they claim too much. Sir, I claim here and now that the major portion of the quarter million dollars collected and labor given did not come from the Government or from any members of the Government. It did not come from outside, much as we appreciate what outside people gave; but it came from this "little army of contemptibles," the merchants and manufacturers of this country whom these very fishermen who suffered in that unfortunate disaster have been taught to deride

and sneer at. And in this connection I take gratification and pride in saying that a section of my own constituency—the Goulds—were the first to offer a carload of vegetables as a contribution from hard-working farmers to their fishing brothers in distress, and I say, Sir, that all that was done by the Government or by men of wealth could not surpass that spontaneous and generous action of these farmers.

Next we have the statement in the Speech from the Throne that the economic situation is satisfactory although the fishery for the previous year was not up to normal.

Looking back over last year's Speech from the Throne I find there was also a shortage and yet we are told that our economic situation is grand. Gentlemen, I ask is declining production economical? It may be argued that higher prices will result, but, in my opinion, such an argument is childish. We have Iceland, Greenland, Norway and France producing ten times as much salt cod as Newfoundland and they find very remunerative markets for their products. Well then does it not mean that our shortage is the gain of others, and that the production from other sources must of necessity stabilize or lower prices? Unless we can produce more of our staple product the less we profit, and if our fisheries are declining so is our country, and it is from this viewpoint that I state right now that our economic situation is rotten.

Take the statement that Bell Island has increased its ore products. No doubt it has and I understand the Company, through mechanical means, are anticipating a very much larger increase of production. Well, if they can do this without increasing to any great extent their labor bill, in what way, may I ask, can we expect greater

prosperity amongst the labouring classes and improved financial situation of the people generally. Therefore, because the Colonial Secretary has stated that the cost of poor relief has been reduced at the expense of the poor, because Bell Island has increased its ore production and because the codfish production is declining, I cannot see where Newfoundlanders as a whole are financially better off. What we want in this country is the fostering of more local industries such as is carried on by Messrs. Job Bros. and Company in the curing, canning and freezing of fresh fish foods. I understand \$300,000 was invested in this industry which employs 200 men, and I say, Sir, that it deserves the admiration and support of the public in general and the Government in particular.

This sort of industry which does not look for a cent from the Government, but which takes its own money and invests it, is entitled, I submit, to every benefit of tariff and protection which the Government can offer.

I should like to comment on another matter of interest with regard to Agriculture. Last year a number of farmers approached the Agricultural Commission in order to get a small grant to enable them to hold an agricultural exhibition in connection with the Poultry Exhibition. In the past such exhibitions used to be held regularly on a large scale, not only of agricultural products but also of cattle, sheep and horses. After a time those exhibitions died out. Last year the farmers I speak of, in an attempt to revive it, approached the Commission in order to obtain a small subsidy, and they were told it was not forthcoming. The amount they were looking for was only in the neighbor-

hood of \$600 or \$700 and they were refused it.

Now every other farming section in the world holds its exhibitions, and these exhibitions are always fostered by the Government, for they result in a great deal of good. Farmers get an opportunity of seeing what their neighbors crops are like, and a friendly rivalry is created which results in better produce. The farmers in question were terribly disappointed that their proposal was not considered by the Government. It made it look as if Agriculture was a mere side issue. I sincerely trust that if the government is approached again on this matter the farmers will receive sympathetic consideration and financial assistance in view of the manifest benefits which are bound to accrue.

Mr. Speaker, all the points in the Speech from the Throne have been so well covered by the preceding speakers that not very much remains for me to say, and after the few brief remarks I intend resuming my seat. The members of the opposition look with great interest to the legislation to be brought forward in reference to the Canadian Trade agreement, fresh fish exports to the U.S.A., and last but not least that a Gander Bill will soon be introduced into this House.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to burden this House by reiterating all the points which have been raised by those speakers who have preceded me. I have no intention of repeating the arguments which have been so well developed by preceding speakers, but I notice that in all cases, and on this occasion also, each speaker develops different points from different angles, and so my only excuse for speaking at all, after so many speakers have preceded me, is because it is just possible that I may

bring forward another angle to consider, which may possibly be of interest.

Every speaker has naturally referred to the bye-elections which were held during the past few months, and has offered his congratulations to the newly elected members, although all three happen to be Government candidates. I do not like to appear parrot-like, but I wish also to add my good wishes and congratulations.

Some criticism might be offered of the methods by which their success was obtained, but this does not take away from the fact that they have been elected. This criticism is not aimed at the members themselves but at those by whom such methods were planned and put into effect, and I will have something to say about these methods later on, but I wish to say now that the defeated candidates are not whining over their defeat. I hope that the newly elected members will endeavour to do their duty as we hope to do ours. To the honourable member from Lewisporte a particular meed of praise is due. Apart altogether from what her previous views on the subject of Woman Suffrage might have been, one must congratulate her in undertaking the hardships necessary to a campaign.

In a country where communications are not of the best, where hotel conditions are not good, even a man would shudder at the thought of a protracted campaign at this time of the year. Lady Squires, however, with a full knowledge of what conditions were like from her husband's experiences, braved them all at a time of the year when conditions were most severe, and we congratulate her on her success after the physical hardships which she must have undergone.

As everyone knows the elections resulted in three members being returned for the Government. Two of these seats had already been held by the Government, so that the final result was a loss of one seat for the opposition. I said a moment ago I have no complaint with the members themselves that have been elected, but I have a few comments to make about the elections themselves. (I should like to reiterate my congratulations of a moment ago to the honourable member for Lewisporte, as I see that Lady Squires has just come into the House). With regard to the elections I have two comments to make; firstly that the elections were left until too late and as the Leader of the Opposition has already commented those three districts were left without representatives for over twelve months. I should like to repeat here that this had probably nothing to do with the final result of the elections.

If the Government had held the elections in the districts of Lewisporte, Bonavista North and Placentia West in the Autumn their success would probably have been as great as it was in the spring, but that does not take away from the fact that the elections should have been held in the Autumn. During the last Government's tenure of office considerable comment was made when the Monroe Government prevented the necessary bye-election from taking place in the district of St. John's East. I wish to say that I hold no brief for the Monroe Government. In fact, I ran as a candidate against them. They were wrong in keeping the district closed, but in this instance the Government was doubly wrong; for St. John's East at that time returned three members to the House as it was

in the days before the Redistribution Act, and the district was still represented by two members.

But this was not so in the case of Lewisporte, Bonavista North and Placentia West which were left totally unrepresented by members, not merely for the few weeks of the year in which the House is open, but also for the remaining nine months when the members are not in the House but are supposed to attend to the interest of their constituents. It is the duty of the Government to carry out the law, and the law is that an election be held within six months, and nobody knows that better than the present Minister of Finance and Customs and he was a party to deferring the elections till the spring. And I say it had no effect whatever on the result of the election, and I am quite prepared to admit that if they had gone to the district in the fall of the year the result would have been the same as in the spring. Possibly even a greater defeat for the Opposition. But that is not the question. The question is should these districts be left without their proper representatives for a long period and I say they should not.

The next matter in connection with these bye-elections to which I wish to refer is more personal, but still of equal importance as far as the constitutional aspect is concerned. And that is that during these elections threats were held out to the electors and bribes were held out to the electors, and they were held out by Ministers of the Government in a quasi-official, and in one case actually in an official capacity, and that condition of affairs may or may not have had an effect on the result of the elections, but whether it did or did not and I am quite prepared to admit that it did not have any effect, it is a con-

dition of affairs that should not exist. Every member of this House is entitled to take a part in a bye-election or in a general election. Every Minister of the Government is entitled to take part, an active part, even in districts outside of his own in a general election or a bye-election; but no Minister of the Crown is entitled to use his official position in connection with either the threatening of districts or in the bribing of districts, while he holds that position in the Government.

I do not think that there is a member of this House, who, for one moment, will challenge that statement. And I want to reiterate in order that it may be thoroughly understood that it does not matter whether the acts of which they are guilty has an effect on the electorate or not. It has an effect upon themselves and upon their position.

In the Fishermen's Advocate an editorial appeared which informed the electors of Bonavista North that it was useless to elect the opposition candidate because if the opposition candidate was elected the district would not receive the monies from the special grants to which it was entitled. And the Fishermen's Advocate is the official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union of which the Hon. member for Bonavista East, Sir William Coaker, was the founder, of which he is the leading spirit to-day, even though my Hon. friend Mr. Scammel is the President. That threat went out from a member of the Government, because the Hon. member for Bonavista East is a member of the Executive, and it was his paper that issued that threat.

In addition to that a circular was sent around Bonavista North stating that a road costing \$150,000.00 would be built if the honourable member, Mr.

Winsor, who now represents that district, was elected, and that the Hon. the Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires and the Hon. member for Bonavista East, Sir William Coaker, have pledged themselves that that money would be spent. Has the Hon. the Prime Minister pledged himself to that? Has the Hon. member for Bonavista East pledged himself to that. Because if they have not they are giving the member for Bonavista North the lie. I take it that they do not want to give him the lie, and they pledged themselves to that. I do not know whether those monies would actually be spent, because I can assure the Hon. member that it would only be wasted. But at any rate it was held out as a bribe to the voters of Bonavista North. Whether it succeeded or not I do not know, and frankly I do not care. But the main point is this that two members of the Government, two prominent members, the Hon. Prime Minister, who is the leader of one wing of the Government, and the Hon. member for Bonavista East, the leader of the other wing, were both alleged in that circular to have pledged themselves to that outrageous and extravagance expenditure. That sir, is not all.

The Liberal Press, that organ which is issued by the Liberal Party, I have forgotten now in what way the term Liberal is used in connection with the ownership, but at any rate which we all recognize as being owned by the Prime Minister issued a similar threat that if the candidates who were put up for elections by the opposition were elected there would be no monies spent in that district.

And then finally in one district we have a similar threat issued by the Minister of Finance, in an official document signed by himself as Minis-

ter of Finance and Customs. Oh, the Hon. Minister may laugh, there are such things as the loud laugh that bespeaks the vacant mind.

Now, sir, I want just for one moment to refer to this circular of which apparently the Hon. Minister is so proud. It occupies several pages and several hundreds of words. It is issued by him in his official capacity as Minister of Finance and Customs. As I said in opening this particular part of my remarks, that there is no reason why any member of this House would not take part in a bye-election. In fact we all know that it is done all over the world, that Ministers of prominence in Government attend in districts where bye-elections are taking place, where they make speeches explaining the policy of the Government and urging the return of the government candidates. But this also must be equally realised that they speak as individuals. It is true that there are individuals in other countries who have reached the pinnacle of fame through their ability and consequently the attendance of such Ministers of the Crown in these districts supporting these candidates is looked upon as being a great honor, and they are listened to by the people who attend their meetings with great care and thought. But I have yet to find a case where Ministers of the Crown in any country in the British Empire, because of course I cannot speak for what happens in other countries, I have yet, I say, to find a case where a Minister of the Crown issues a circular in a district where an election is taking place and signs it as Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or Minister of Finance and Customs, or any other official name that he may have at the time. There is no objection to the Hon. Min-

ister of Finance and Customs, under the name of Peter J. Cashin sending a circular to the district of Placentia West, or any other district, but there is objection to Mr. Peter J. Cashin sending a circular to any district signed by him in his capacity as Minister of Finance and Customs unless it is an official document sent out in his official capacity, and if he uses it in that official capacity in this connection, then he is absolutely untrue to the position that he holds. Never in the history of the British Empire, I put it to you, has there been a case where a Minister of the Crown in a bye-election has sent an election circular to a district signed by himself in his official capacity, and particularly being Minister of Finance and having in a large measure the control of the finances of this country, and threatening the electorate in that district that if they do not elect a government candidate they will not get the monies to which they are entitled.

HON. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, would the Hon. member mind reading from that circular where it says that if the Government candidate does not get elected the electors will not get the monies to which they are entitled? In fact the Hon. members might read the whole circular.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister will have an opportunity of reading it himself. I will not delay the House by reading it now. I notice that the Minister himself apologises for the length of the letter, and I do not want to delay the House by reading such a lengthy document. However, the Hon. Minister challenges me to point out where he threatens the electors of Placentia West, and so I will now read to you what he says:

(Reads)

The whole thing stinks of it. It says:

(Reads)

The only way its needs would be looked after would be if they elected a Government candidate and if the Opposition candidate were elected its needs would not be looked after.

HON. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, I don't want to interrupt the Hon. member but he conveyed the impression that I stated that unless the people voted for Mr. Murphy they would get nothing. The substance of that was if Mr. Murphy was elected the district would be looked after in the Government. I never said that if they voted for the other side they would not get anything.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, the Hon. member will have an opportunity to reply. Here is further evidence:

(Reads)

Now hear what the paragraph says:

(Reads)

Therefore it would make no difference whether a government or Opposition candidate were elected and therefore the circular was not a political circular and when we come to analyze it, this is absurd. The Hon. and gallant member only a few days ago when a question was asked in reference to arrears in income tax prior to January 1st, 1930, that is prior to the repeal of the Act of 1918 which went out of effect in the Monroe administration, told us he had prepared a statement but he did not wish the figures published, in accordance with his request, it was shown to the leader of the opposition and the questioner and I presume that the leader of the opposition had permission to show it to me, and his request was carried out and nothing was said outside the House as to the amounts involved. This was right and proper as the In-

come Tax Act imposes secrecy upon all those who are concerned with it and I ask every member if he would be prepared to submit his returns to the Department when the pledge is broken by the Minister and that is what is done in his circular.

(Reads)

That, Mr. Speaker, is a breach of the section in connection with the Income Tax Act of which the Minister of Finance and Customs is guilty and he has laid himself open to a fine of \$1,000.00 or twelve months imprisonment. I have no brief for Sir John Crosbie or any man and I don't know whether any man in this House holds one either. We should see that every man that owes taxes should pay them because if they avoid paying them it means more we have to pay ourselves. However, the Minister of Finance and Customs has not only broken the rule in connection with secrecy but has lacked the courage to perform his duty for eighteen months. If Sir John Crosbie was in arrears the Minister knew it and there were no proceedings taken. Whether Sir John Crosbie does now I don't know, if he does he ought to be got after and whether he does or not the Minister has no right to give out information when the Act forbids it under penalty of fine and imprisonment for disclosure.

Sir, my remarks on these subjects were mainly concerned with reference to the lateness of the elections and I wish again to make clear that in regard to the elections we are satisfied quite regardless whether the tactics employed by Ministers of the Crown in an official or in a semi official capacity brought about the defeat of our candidates. We can take it like men and I would also like to say that we have not heard a boast from any of the members elected.

The next point I would like to refer to is the fact of the House meeting so late. I feel that here I have the sympathy of every member of the House and I would like to review the reasons why the House should meet in January or February. There is no absolute rule but it is laid down and is accepted as a convention by all parties that the House should meet in the winter months. As a result the financial year ended on June 30th so that when the House met seven months later the accounts were ready for presentation but in the last two years the House met in the summer and what is the result? The Minister of Finance and Customs tables his accounts and budget and reviews the year, that is reviews the period 1928-29 and prophesises regarding 1929-30 which is almost finished and gives also a further prophecy for 1930-31. Therefore we can get no real data about the most important years except in response to questions and I admit the Government is quite generous in that regard, but still it lays a burden to get questions prepared and answered, etc. That is why in the early days of responsible Government the House met in the winter and the accounts were closed on the end of June. Today we are meeting in the summer and I object to meeting in the summer because it interferes with my golf. If we have to meet in the summer, make it a rule so that the books may be closed at the end of December, reasonably near the time when the House meets not eleven months after the accounts have been closed.

There is another reason. Under ordinary circumstances in the first year of the Government there is an anticipation of alteration in taxation. It may be an increase of taxation; it may be a reduction; and also, apart from that, there are other taxes which

may be imposed or taken off. An illustration of that is the Income Tax Act of last year. Now, the fear in connection with these various taxes operates upon the minds of business men. It is all very well to scoff at the Tory merchant. I shall have a word to say about that later, but, after all, Tory merchants, especially those who are represented on the other side of the House, are naturally anxious to know before issuing supplies whether taxation is going to be increased or reduced, and the Minister of Finance and Customs—always it has been the practice of this country—keeps within his own head the changes in the Tariff which he is going to make until the announcement is made, with the result that if there is any reason to believe that a substantial change in the method of taxation is going to take place, you are causing a nervousness amongst the suppliers of the fishery which curtails operations. There is no way of getting away from that. If the House had opened in January or February, they would have made the plunge in the cold water, and when giving out supplies in the spring they would have known what they had to face. If you are going to make changes in the Tariff; if you are going to impose higher taxation, then the people who are giving out supplies for the fishery ought not to be kept in suspense, because it is bad for business. It affects the minds of those who are giving out large sums of money in supplies, and it is noticeable this year.

Then there is a further aspect of this opening of the House and it is this; I think that we, members of the House, all of us, are entitled to know within reason when the House will open. I don't mean to say a matter of a week or a fortnight, but if we take our minds back—I speak now to the

Hon. members opposite—if we take our minds back to the period between the 1st of February and the 15th of May, there was not one of you in any better position than we were in the Opposition. You did not know whether the House was going to open within the next fortnight or within the next six months; not one of you. Now, I say that it is not fair. I think that the members of this House are entitled to know within reason when the House is going to open.

After all we have our avocations to follow; we have our plans to make; we have, naturally, to try and fit those plans in with our duties in the House, but we can only do that with justice to the House and with justice to ourselves if we know within reason when the House is going to meet, whether it is early or late, and I think that we members of the House are entitled to know when the House is going to meet within a fortnight or three weeks, and we don't know within three months and that, I say, is not fair to the members of the House.

There few observations, Mr. Speaker, have arisen chiefly from what has been said by those who have preceded me in dealing with the report of the Select Committee. It seems to me, Sir, that in considering the Speech from the Throne itself and naturally the report made by the Select Committee that the best test that can be applied to it is what has happened in the past.

It is perhaps somewhat unfair simply to take the Speech from the Throne by itself and tear it to shreds and to say that it contains nothing. It does contain a certain amount, although I must admit very little, but the amount that it contains depends upon the faith, depends upon the faith that you put into the document itself; the question of the belief that you

have in what it promises, because if your belief is great you may think that the Speech from the Throne is a great speech; whereas if your faith is small, your belief in the Speech from the Throne will be similarly less. Now when it comes to the question of this test we have to look at the record of previous speeches, and not only one of which this Government has been guilty is the one made last year which I think was then described as being an empty one, but although it was then described as an empty one, although those who are associated with me in the Opposition ranks criticised its various promises, there were a number of policies, a number of deeds that were going to be performed and in that respect it did differ from the one which is now before us. When we come to consider the one that is now before us, we naturally have to consider the one that is behind it.

After all it is biblical to say "By their deeds ye shall know them." I do not know whether there is any biblical quotation which will support anyone by their promises; possibly some one more versed in biblical quotations may check me. We all know that we are to be judged by our deeds.

What was promised in the Speech from the Throne of last year and what has been done. I don't propose, Sir, to go through that Speech in detail, but I do propose to comment and to give view point to some of the outstanding features which were the subject of Opposition criticism at the time and particularly to those cases where the criticism has been borne out during the year.

I think that I was guilty of criticising the Speech because of the number of Commissions, and the first one that I criticised was the Unemployment Commission. Now, the Unemployment

Commission was one in which naturally we are all interested. If there is any method of relieving unemployment, then every member of the House is naturally going to give it his hearty support, but at the time, as was pointed out by members of the Opposition, the unemployment problem was one that could be handled by the Executive Government, and there was no need to appoint an expensive commission to deal with it insofar as the unemployment question could be solved by a commission because I do not believe that a commission can solve that problem.

There is only one way to solve the unemployment problem, and that is to give employment, and you can't give employment unless you have industry. It is no solution to give dole; it is no solution to provide highroads for them to work on; that is not a solution. It may be an alleviation but all these alleviations are simply giving out money to support those who are in the unfortunate position where they can't get employment; in a position which appeals to everybody's sympathy; if the Government does employ them; if it does give out relief; if that is the only way they can keep them from starving, then they must do it, but that does not solve the question of unemployment; that can only be solved by producing employment and employment is not the Government's work; it is the work of industry.

Now then, Sir, that is axiomatic. There is nobody, I suggest, in this House who did not realize that before. Then why appoint a commission? Why have an expensive unemployment commission when everybody knew that they cannot solve the unsolvable until they produce industry. They can give dole; they can build roads; they can have able-bodied poor relief. That

does not solve the problem; it gives bread where bread is necessary. That does not solve the problem. The only solution is industry. Therefore the Unemployment Commission, a very good one, Sir William Lloyd, Inspector General Hutchings, the late Sir P. T. McGrath, followed by Mr. Fox, excellent men, who gave their time and attention to the work, very careful in the taking of the evidence, who were very careful in their recommendations to the Government, have failed completely, and there is no one who will admit it more freely than the Executive Government. They failed because the Government did not feel that the Government itself could deal with the unemployment situation, and it was passed on to the shoulders of some one else.

However, it was pleasant to have the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs inform me that he was going to see that the Public Utilities Commission reduced the price of bread—a most desirable thing—Sir, I say that that is a most desirable thing. If there is anything that can be done by a Public Utilities Commission to reduce the cost of the necessities of life for the poor people of this country or for anyone for that matter, then it ought to be appointed. It was made a particularly part in the Speech from the Throne of last year and it was made a particularly strong part of the Speech from the Throne when the Governor closed the House, but so far the price of bread has not been reduced nor as a matter of fact has the Public Utilities Commission been appointed and the reason that nobody has been appointed to this Committee is because there was to be no pay attached to same.

MR. ARCHIBALD—Do you agree that a Public Utilities Commission would be a useful one.

MR. EMERSON—Yes.

MR. ARCHIBALD—I think that Mr. Emerson's statement that the reason this commission was not appointed was because there was no pay, is a crack below the belt. The reason that the commission was not appointed is that it was decided that instead of appointing a permanent commission that one would be appointed from time to time as the necessity for such a commission arose.

MR. EMERSON—It is a recognized fact on the part of your party that a Public Utilities Commission would be appointed.

MR. ARCHIBALD—As I find it this Act was passed and the Government could use the Commission whenever necessary or matters that required investigation should be looked into. And I am proud to be a member of a Government that passed such an Act.

MR. EMERSON—I quite agree, but we are all of the same mind that the price of bread is too high, that rates of light in Hr. Grace are too high, but where is the Commission that is going to remedy these faults.

MR. ARCHIBALD—This Commission was not to be a permanent or a standing commission but as I have already said is one that can be appointed from time to time and was put on the book to see that the people got a square deal and I am going to see that the Act is going to be put into force.

MR. EMERSON—I would like to point out to the Hon. member that there are a lot of Acts that are never enforced. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth there was an Act passed forbidding the use of Flesh Meat on Friday, but that Act has never been carried out and is useless.

I am very glad that the Hon. member is going to see that the people are going to get a square deal and am

quite in accord with the Hon. member in his statement that the Government passed this Act, but as I have already stated there is nothing to stop any member of this House or otherwise having a grievance to have same righted. Suppose for example he thinks the meter rates in Hr. Grace are too high he can bring the matter before the Government who can without the Public Utilities Commission bring in an Act to govern the rates. The only use of the Public Utilities Commission is to do work that should be done by the Government. The Hon. member says the Act is one that will enquire into matters from time to time, that will see that the price of bread is properly regulated, etc., I think that that is purely politics and as such is worthless. To be of any good it must be permanent.

MR. ARCHIBALD—I agree that the board might be a permanent one that would see that the interests of the people were attended to.

MR. EMERSON—The Government must be judged by its acts and as I have already said there were 5 commissions appointed for various matters and so far very little if any of useful work has been done by them. The Government has a very strong Executive and now since the addition of the Hon. Prime Minister's wife to the House, Mr. Strong to the Upper House it is stronger still. Last year we heard a lot about how the poor were saved from the rapacity of the rich but what has been done by the Government in this question. Where is your strong Public Utilities Commission? You have not got it.

MR. ARCHIBALD—We have not got the machinery to put in into force.

MR. EMERSON—But you have a strong Executive and a strong Government to put in operation the necessary

machinery governing the price of certain commodities, without a Public Utilities Commission at all. In fact the Government has got a "Strong" Party all round with the addition into it of the Prime Minister's wife, the Prime Minister's wife's father in the Upper House, combined with Mr. Strong, the Hon. member for White Bay. However, in dealing further with the Speech from the Throne, I maintain that the Government must be judged by the acts which it has performed in the past. Last session the Speech from the Throne told us that we were going to have this wonderful Public Utilities Commission Act and yet we find that there is no such Commission appointed. Because of that the Act is useless and the Hon. member for Hr. Grace cannot point to one single thing that the Government has done to even attempt to remedy the conditions referred to about the poor being ground down by the rich.

MR. ARCHIBALD—I hope that before this session closes that the Hon. member will see fit to change his opinion.

MR. EMERSON—I am talking about the prophecies made by the Prime Minister now, and may be there will be cause for me to change my opinion, if the honourable member for Harbor Grace can make the Prime Minister change his prophecies into deeds.

I think, Sir, I shall now pass to the Tariff Commission. The question of the Tariff is one of very great importance and it is one which can be dealt only by men who are thoroughly versed in the foreign trade and the importations of goods and by people who are used to dealing with matters of finance. There is, of course, a permanent staff in the Customs Department and amongst whom probably the senior officials are best versed in

the incidence of taxation that arise from time to time. Now if any change can be made which will either increase the revenue or reduce the burden upon those whom the reduction will be most beneficial then a Tariff Commission should be appointed; but I cannot, however, refrain from pointing out that it was admitted and looked upon as common ground during the debate upon our financial matters at the last session of the House that our financial affairs were such that we had a irreducible minimum of expenditure amounting annually to between seven and eight million dollars, and, consequently, the spread that is left for the Finance Minister was in the vicinity of four million dollars. That is the only spread left for him in which to reduce taxation out of a revenue of eleven million dollars. Therefore, frankly, I do not see what a Tariff Commission can hope to be able to do in the light of such a small spread, I admit I am not able to speak with any authority, but with that small spread I do not see that any material difference is going to be made and that much relief will be afforded by any changes in the Tariff. The Finance Minister told us last year that the fishermen paid about \$105 a year each in taxation out of an income of \$400. Well that cannot be reduced. It is all very well to talk about the poor fishermen and heavy taxation and such like, but when you analyse the figures you cannot reduce below that. Suppose you take \$5 off that, what does it amount too? Very often such a small reduction indirectly does not go to the consumer, but to the shop-keeper. Then why have a Tariff Commission? If it could be indicated by the Government that a Tariff Commission would result in increasing

our prosperity and enlarging our industries then by all means have it. But before you appoint a Tariff Commission do let us know what you expect to produce by way of results. We had a Tariff Commission appointed by the previous administration of the Squires Government, and, I think the honourable member for Fortune Bay was Secretary of that Commission. That Commission made a Report and it was adopted by the Monore administration. Frankly I do not know what good it did nor have I heard of anybody apologising for it. Last year a Tariff Commission was appointed and they never sat.

Next Sir there is a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne telling us that a Fisheries Commission has been appointed by the present Government and prophesying the wonders that are going to be done. Sir I do not know of any subject so perennial as this appointment of a Fisheries Commission. I remember away back in 1909 when I was studying law and was a Reporter in this House the present Finance Minister's father was then Finance Minister of the day and four years later Sir William Coaker was elected for the first time to this House. Since then we have had conferences in which men prominently identified with the fisheries, men who had a thorough knowledge of fish from the time it came out of the water until it was marketed and men who were outstanding figures in the Government of the country.

Their names stood out notably in public life. We had the Cashins, the Crosbies, the Monroes, the Hickmans and the Coakers, all of whom having held high positions in different Governments. I do not challenge their integrity nor do I challenge their knowledge of the fisheries; but the

fact remains that this much vexed problem is still unsolved, and why? That is one question that nobody has answered and I do not propose to answer it now; but it is a curious coincidence that on the eve of every General Election the country has been stampeded by the most glaring promises that the fisheries will be immediately attended to, if such a Party is returned to power, that new markets will be opened up, that there will be new methods of cure and a lot of other flapdoodle.

But what has been done? The answer is nothing. The only effort ever made for standardization of our fish and controlling the markets was done by the honourable member for Bonavista East. He is the only one who made a big effort to try and do something for the better marketing of our fish. It is true he made a mistake. Standardization was a good move, but, unfortunately, the controlling of the markets proved fatal and brought heavy financial losses to this country. The great trouble was he sought too much at once. But unlike other ministers, instead of putting his big toe into the edge of the water of the pond he went in head first. However, if he did make a mistake we have at least learned from it. Now, Sir, I cannot see in principle how the sale of fish differs from the sale of other commodities, and I cannot see in a country like this where it is admitted we have the best fish that we are allowing our competitors with inferior fish to get their way into our markets and take our markets from us.

I must confess I cannot solve the problem; but I know one thing and that is that our merchants have shown as little knowledge of their own businesses as it was possible for them to display. Every year, even this year,

we hear that the price of fish is going to be low, that there is too much fish in St. John's and that the price will suffer. But when the new fish does come in every merchant is chasing it. I think there ought to be a kind of caricature drawn containing all the heads of the merchants with a fish dangling in the centre of them to the tune of "They go wild, simply wild, over me." I think that would depict what is being done here, as when new fish is brought in, every exporter goes wild to get it, despite the cry of low prices.

In connection with the Fisheries Commission recently appointed I hope the members of that Commission will face the problems that confront the country for the coming year and not confine its deliberations to the present year.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred until tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Thursday afternoon next, the 12th instant, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 12th, 1930.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of Question.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions regarding the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

NOTICE OF QUESTION**HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—**

To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to table a detailed statement of all amounts disbursed for legal services from January 1st, 1929, to date, including disbursements in connection with Customs, Death Duties, Income Tax and Board of Liquor Control.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines: Are there any Government Bulls at Twillingate, who have them in charge and on what conditions.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries: Is there a Harbor Master at Twillingate, who is he, what are his duties and salary.

MR. EMERSON—to ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amount of Customs' Duties collected at Holyrood, District of Harbour Main, for the calendar years ending respectively December 1st, 1928, and December 31st, 1929, and from the first January, 1930, to the first of May, 1930.

MR. WINTER—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement showing in each case the cause or matter for which payment was made, exclusive of salaries, to Honourable F. C. Bradley, Sir Richard A. Squires and Mr. B. E. S. Dunfield, from the first July, 1929, to date.

MR. WINTER—To ask Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs:

(a) The total amount paid in overtime to the various officials employed in the Postal Department in St. John's, for the years 1929 and 1930 to the end of May 31st.

(b) If any bonuses have been paid to any officials for the years 1929

and 1930. If so to whom, the work performed, and the amounts paid.

(c) If any increases have been paid to officials since the original estimates were introduced in 1929, if so, the amounts paid and the names of the recipients.

(d) The names of all new appointments made in the St. John's offices since June 1st, 1929, the positions and the salaries granted.

(e) The names of all officials who have been suspended or dismissed in the St. John's offices since June 1st, 1929. The reason for the suspensions or dismissals.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for:

(1) Total amount paid in overtime to the various officials employed in the Postal Department in St. John's: For the calendar year 1929 \$5,609.31; for the calendar year 1930 to May 31st, \$3,616.89.

(2) Increases authorized to be paid to officials of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs since the original Estimates were introduced in 1929, as follows:—

Alex. Seaward, Asst. to Departmental Cashier, \$220.00.

Mabel Dunne, Clerk Money Order Branch, \$140.00; M. J. O'Mara, Clerk Money Order Branch, \$260.00; W. J. Thistle, Mail Clerk S.S. Caribou, \$150.00; Heber Williams, Assorter, North Sydney Office, \$100.00; Onslow Brown, Assorter, North Sydney Office, \$200.00. (Amounts voted in last year's Estimates.)

Dorothy Bragg, Asst. P.M., Channel, \$180.00; Ronald Hodder, P. M., Ireland's Eye, \$130.00; A. W. Ridgeley, P. M., Little Bay West, \$50.00; Ethel Ball, P.M., Lushe's Bight, \$80.00; Evelyn Pike, P.M., Maidstone Valley, \$30.50; Margaret Gale, P.M., Millville,

\$11.75; M. Burke, P.M., St. Mary's, \$20.00; Wm. Hurley, P.M., Salmonier, \$30.00; Mrs. A. B. Penny, P.M., Summerside, \$43.00; P. Moores, Operator, Twillingate, \$80.00; John H. Saunders, Line Repairer, Long Hr. Beach, F. B., \$432.00.

(3) New appointments made to the staff of St. John's offices since June 1st, 1929, as follows:—

James A. Ryall, Clerk and Asst. Travelling Auditor, \$1,500.00; Samuel Bradbury, Supt. of Mail Clerks and Mail Routes, \$1,800.00; W. G. Tibbs, Clerk in charge Dead Letters and misdirected Parcels, \$1,200.00; H. G. King, Clerk in charge of examination and recording of Mail Sacks, \$960.00; J. E. Hewlin, Telegraph Line Repairer, Western Section, \$1,000.00.

MR. BYRNE—To ask the Minister of Public Works, as Chief Commissioner of the Highroads, to lay on the table of the House a list of all drivers either temporary or permanent of Highroads Commission vehicles since May 1st, 1930, to date.

MR. BYRNE—To ask the Minister of Public Works:

(1) For a statement of all monies sent from his Department to the District of St. George's from July 1st, 1929, to date.

(2) To name the chairman or commissioners to whom such monies were sent showing amounts sent to each.

(3) For copies of all returns received during the same period, July, 1929, to date.

MR. BYRNE—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

(1) On whose recommendations were the new Lobster Fishery Regulations enforced.

(2) If his Department had any correspondence between the Board of Trade or any other corporation, company or any individual relative to the

above Regulations, if so, to table copies of same.

(3) If there has been any correspondence between his Department and the Executive Government relative to the new Lobster Fishery Regulations, if so, to table copies of same.

MR. EMERSON—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of the Highroads, whether since November 15th, 1928, to date, any material has been delivered by Highroads vehicles to property known as "Midstream," Waterford Valley. If so, upon whose authority, and to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the dates and quantities and the prices paid therefor.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question of Mr. Emerson on the order paper of to-day, if it is my country home that is referred to, I can assure the Honourable member, in spite of the discourtesy of the question, that "Midstream" was never given any advantage of any Department of the Government.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, in view of the Prime Minister's statement, I would like to say that the answer has been already given by the Minister of Public Works and, therefore, there must be something to be considered in the way of an answer. I have not suggested that the Prime Minister has taken any advantage of any Department, I asked whether there had been any deliveries made to that property.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Never, except at standard prices.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, It does not matter whether the Prime Minister paid for the delivery of the goods or not; the highroads trucks are not supposed to be used for that purpose.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, if my honourable friend wanted fifty pipes nothing would give the Highroads Commission greater pleasure than to get the order because they employ people of Newfoundland in giving goods cheaper than most Tory merchants.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice: How many appointments have been made in Twillingate District since November 15th, 1928.

(b) Who are the appointees, what are their duties and respective salaries.

(c) If there have been any officials pensioned, suspended or dismissed in the said District; if so, to give reasons for each case.

HON. MINISTER OF JUSTICE—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition I beg to table the following information in reply to his question:

(a) One.

(b) Frank Roberts, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, salary \$1, 404.37 per annum.

(c) One person was invited to vacate his office for reasons which His Excellency the Governor in Council considered sufficient.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Supposing the person removed asks for the reasons?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to discuss the reasons if the man who asks for them wishes it.

MR. EMERSON—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary whether since the first of June, 1929, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and/or the Honourable the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, have visited any foreign country in connection with the business of the Government of Newfoundland, and if so to state the nature of such business, and to lay on the

table of the House copy of Minutes of Council authorizing same, and a statement showing all sums of money in connection therewith, either by way of expenses or remuneration.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, I desire on behalf of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to thank Mr. Emerson very sincerely for tabling this question to-day. Doubtless this question to-day has been prompted as a result of certain items that appeared in the Evening Telegram during the month of September written by a person who takes shelter behind the *nom de plume* of "Scriptum."

Under date September 7th that paper stated that the Prime Minister had wired the Colonial Secretary and the Minister of Posts, Mr. Halfyard, to leave here with all possible haste and to meet him in the gay metropolis. I want to say to this House that there is not a vestige of truth in that statement. There was no communication from the Prime Minister to me or to Mr. Halfyard.

In that connection under date September 15th the same writer, in the same paper, stated that the Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. J. Godden, Hon. Dr. Mosdell and the Minister of Posts arrived in New York while the annual meeting of the International Power & Paper Company was in progress. In reply to that I would like to say that while I was there in New York Hon. Dr. Mosdell was not there; Mr. Godden was not there. As a matter of fact Hon. Dr. Mosdell had not left Newfoundland until the Saturday previous to the Sunday we arrived at Port aux Basques from New York. The question of the International Paper Company was never discussed. I never met a single representative of the International Paper Company while I was there.

MR. EMERSON—I don't know to what extent the Honourable Colonial Secretary is entitled to make a speech, but he has not answered my question.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—You will get an answer.

HON. MR. SPEAKER—I would suggest that the Honourable Colonial Secretary direct his answer to the question.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, I was showing how the question originated. The Honourable Colonial Secretary and Mr. Halfyard were not absent from the Colony on any business in connection with the Government. They have made no reports of that visit; there is no Minute of Council authorizing it, and they have not received one cent from the Public Treasury in connection with them. I trust that the same paper that has gone out of its way to make the charge will now be good enough to publish my denial.

MR. EMERSON—To ask the Minister of Public Works whether since November 15th, 1928, to date, the services of either Mr. Cochius or Mr. Churchill have been given in connection with the property known as "Midstream" in Waterford Valley, and if so, on whose authority, and were they paid for the said services, and if so, by whom.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, might I enquire if Mr. Emerson is one of the lawyers representing the Bank of Nova Scotia in this country? I know it is not entirely proper to ask this question.

MR. EMERSON—We do a lot of their work, certainly.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—The account of the property to which you refer is in that Bank.

MR. EMERSON—I can assure the Prime Minister it has nothing whatever to do with it.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—We will find out.

MR. EMERSON—In other words you infer that I am not telling the truth.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I would not for a moment suggest that my Hon. friend is not telling the truth.

MR. EMERSON—I say that nothing has come from the Bank.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—As to whether the honourable member is true or false we will get the information.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the reply to the question asked by Mr. Emerson.

MR. WINTER—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary what is being paid to the ferryman for operating ferry service between Musgrave Harbour and Lewisporte, to furnish copy of Minute of Council relating to same.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Public Works will answer the question asked by Mr. Winter. While I am on my feet I will table answers to questions 67 and 70 asked for by Mr. Emerson.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Minister of Marine and Fisheries the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on Bill "An Act to amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked for the deferring of this Bill was because I thought it was a new one giving the Department new powers.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact the Department has been forcing the things contained in

this Bill without knowing whether they had the legal right to do so, and this Bill is brought in to give them power to do things which are continually cropping up and in connection with which there seems to be nobody to act, an example of which is the drawing of trap berths etc.

HON. SIR WM. COAKER—Mr. Chairman, referring to Sub-section 1 Section 10 the point raised is in connection with the word "of approval" and could just as easily be changed to approval and recommendation.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, we would like to know just what the alterations are going to be and for that purpose would like to read the old Act. I must say and I may be wrong but it seems to me that we are passing over the whole management of the fisheries to the Fishery Board.

Is there such a board in being and who are they?

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—There is a fishery board made up as follows: Hon. P. J. Cashin, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Messrs. Scammell, Fudge, Brown and Archibald and the President of the Amalgamated Fishermen.

MR. EMERSON—When do they meet?

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—They have had several meetings during the past two weeks.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—Mr. Chairman, our friend for Placentia East seems to misunderstand the Section. I was responsible for the change as I considered it advisable to have a clause put in enabling the Fishery Department to look after the culling and standardization of fish, this will not infringe on the powers of the Commission.

MR. EMERSON—You are giving and passing over everything to the

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and to the Fishery Board and their recommendation will probably be passed over to the Government. This principle I object to.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the hon. member for Placentia East, I may say that all such powers existed in the Fisheries Department for some considerable number of years. The Department sent up a recommendation to be dealt with by the Fishery Board just as we are dealing with the amendment here now. I do not know that you can complain much without such powers, because, after all conditions change rapidly and frequently in that department.

For instance, one day a request might come from the fishermen to have the drawing of lots of trap berths and on another occasion it may be asked to have that system altered, and it is necessary that somebody in the department should be able to regulate such matters. Now I do not think that fishery matters should come before the Government except on the recommendation of the Fishery Board, especially when the Board is composed of competent men; but, on the other hand, the Board never had powers to force the hand of the Executive Government. And I think it only right and proper that the Fishery Board should consist of all responsible and experienced men to give advice to the Governor-in-Council; but at the same time I do not think it would be right to draft any section in the Fisheries Bill now, without giving them the powers under this Bill.

However, I do not like the idea of authorizing the Fisheries Department to do as they like. I know they have no powers to deal with the sealing laws; but you must be prepared to allow them certain powers in dealing

with fishery matters when you have the right Board there to make recommendations to the Governor in Council.

Mr Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs'" was deferred until to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. the Colonial Secretary the Second Reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Health and Public Welfare" was deferred until to-morrow.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, it gives me very great pleasure to have this opportunity to congratulate my colleagues on the excellence of their speeches. They have shown that they have given the Speech from the Throne very careful study; they have given it intensive study; they have clothed their criticism in courteous language, and altogether, I think you will agree with me, that they have acquitted themselves very creditably.

The Speech from the Throne of this session takes on quite a new tone. It is becoming what we might term Imperialistic. The Prime Minister hopes to join the Imperial Conference in September and so he gives the Speech what we might call an Imperial tone. He mentions about the Disarmament Conference, the League

of Nations. If he wanted padding he might have mentioned something about the Ghandi affair of India; he might have paid a compliment to members of this House by mentioning the fact that there was an Imperial Press Conference in London, and that a member of this House was attending representing the Press of Newfoundland. If he subscribed to the News of the World, he might have made an interesting Speech from the Throne without saying one word about Newfoundland.

One of the promises made in the Speech from the Throne last year was the promise that we would have an Economic Commission to enquire in to the cause of unemployment and if possible suggest a remedy for that unemployment. Now, I am going to be quite candid with you, and if the Prime Minister were equally candid he would admit that when he appointed that Economic Commission he had not the faintest hope, he had not the faintest idea that they were going to be able to accomplish anything. That was appointed as a shock absorber, a buffer between the disappointed electors of the fall of 1928 and the promises made by the Government party previous to the General Election. The unfortunate electors were told that the land would flow with milk and honey and they need have no fear for the morrow; that everything was going to be alright. Some buffer, some shock absorber had to be created to soothe the disappointed electors, and the appointment of this Economic Commission was the result. They are nothing more than a buffer. One of these futile suggestions for the cure of unemployment brings to my mind a story told about a certain princess. She was within hearing when she heard one of her father's ministers state that the people in a certain part

of his country were in dire distress. After her father had left she went up to the minister and said: "What is the matter with the people in that particular section of the country?" He said "Your Royal Highness; they are starving for the lack of bread." She said "If you have no bread to give them, why don't you give them buns?"

It seems to me that this Economic Commission is in the form of a bun, and I think would be just about as satisfactory to a hungry unemployed man. This unemployment problem is one that is occupying and disturbing the statesmen of practically every country of the globe with the probable exception of France. In England and in these other countries they are enlisting the aid and suggestions and advice of men who are trained in industrial and economic problems and, I think, that we have, in this country, an easier problem to solve, or perhaps I should say a less difficult problem to solve than any of these other countries.

We are fortunate enough to have two or three industries in this country that are capable of considerable expansion, and if they are expanded to the extent that they might be they would absorb and solve the unemployment situation. But if we are going to solve that problem we must make an honest effort; we must meet it with the help of men who have got constructive ability; we must put the country first; the country must have first consideration in the solution of that problem.

Another, a promise in fact that has been performed is the appointment of a commission to enquire into the salt codfishery, in regard to the standardization and regulation of exports. I am very delighted to see that there has been such a commission appointed and I earnestly hope that they will

be successful as far as humanly possible for them to be. For my part I don't understand how any business could get along without standardization. I am in several industries, and I know from practical experience that we would hardly know how to carry on if we had not a very well arranged plan of standardization in these industries. If we had to take the commodity as it came to us, if the stuff was not up to quality we would not be able to hand over the goods to customers. For that reason standardization appears to be imperative with regard to regulation of shipments, or as they term it in other countries "orderly market." It does seem the height of madness that because one man happens to meet a good market practically every merchant sends a shipment of fish to that particular country.

A few days ago, at the opening of the House I stated that this fishery question was a very large problem and that it meant a great deal more than just standardization and regulation of exports. It means a great deal more. I stated at that time that it embraced an economic question, an industrial question, and educational question and a social or community question.

As an industrial problem, the fishery by far gives more labour than any other industry we have and it is our duty, our bounden duty to see that it is remunerative for the people who pursue it, and that it is made as congenial as possible.

Now, I mentioned about an educational aspect. I am not surprised at the young people as they grow up leaving their home towns, outports or settlements today. I don't think in the curriculum of our schools, the syllabus of our schools they have very much to say in favour of the fishery; they never teach young boys,

never encourage them to become fishermen; they never try in our text books to point out to them that the calling of the fishery is an honourable one. We exclude it; we ignore it; what a difference it would make if we would teach these young boys something sympathetic towards the fishery in general. Now, as I have said, the people are leaving the fishery and I don't blame them, for we are not doing anything to encourage them to stay. I was in a small settlement last year; I was speaking to one of the inhabitants of that settlement and he informed me that the youngest man and woman in that settlement was 45 years of age and that the oldest girl or boy was 16.

The cream of the country are leaving us; the young men from 20 and the young women are leaving this country and the worst of it is that they are the very best of them, because it is the ones who are ambitious to get on in the world are satisfied to go and take a risk in a foreign country rather than go along in the same old groove. We have to do something to prevent that, and that is what I mean when I speak of the social or community aspect of this problem. Life must be made more liveable for the outport people in the fishing business, and I believe that it can be accomplished. We have adjuncts now that we never had before, such as broadcasting, moving pictures, travelling libraries and many other things that would crop up if you look up that subject in earnest.

Now, I say it does not matter how we tackle an economic problem, the industrial part of it, the social part of the problem, if we cannot afford in the fishery to give our men a living wage, a fair price for a quintal of well cured fish, then I think we may say that the problem is hopeless.

I believe that that problem of price can be solved, but when we meet men so temperamental, so full of idiosyncrasies as the fish buyers of Newfoundland I am not surprised. We had a spectacle last fall when some of these buyers were beating each other beyond \$10 a quintal; we had a spectacle in the spring when the same buyers when they became sellers chased each other down the market to see who could get clear of his fish with less loss; on 80,000 quintals there was a loss of half a million dollars. The pity of it is that this foolishness re-acts against the fishermen; he pays the price every time. If the merchant through bad selling, bad handling loses money, say this fall, then they start the new season with a very pessimistic frame of mind, and the fishermen are not likely to get the price that they should.

Another matter that I consider is not conducive to being helpful towards the fishery and that is the Highroads policy that has been carried out during the past year. I think it was far too extensive. I think it was a mistake to start the building of highroads before the fishery had commenced. That drew thousands of men away from the fishery. These men, if they want to get back will find that their gear is all gone. I don't see where they are going to get money or credit to get new gear.

The argument might be that the more men taken from fishery would be the better as less men the less amount of fish taken from the sea and the more left for these prosecuting same to catch. The maxim of supply and demand depends upon the earning and spending power of the people, and while people are employed in the fishery they are an earning power not only to themselves but to the country as well, whereas

when they are working on the High-roads they are a spending power.

The Prime Minister and myself disagree in one respect. In the course of his remarks at the opening of the house he stated that he was serving his country to better advantage by trying to sell the Country than by staying at home looking after his important and high office. If he thinks that travelling around the world at the expense of the country is much better than staying at home and watching the interest of the electors who put him in the important position which he now holds, I disagree with him. The proper way for him to handle his position is to be on hand and be ready to respond to every heart throb of his people, and to direct their every undertaking watching out for their welfare and success. But the Honorable Prime Minister who has termed himself as a Commercial Traveller thinks that it is his duty to travel around on a generous allowance and a steady salary.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Not a generous allowance.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—But an allowance not subject to the fluctuations of working on a commission basis and I honestly say that if the Prime Minister was depending on the amount he earned in commissions he would be a hungry man to-day.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I would be able to feed you.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I consider that remark of the Prime Minister infra dig. I also consider it infra dig for a Prime Minister to go round the world trying to sell the country. I do not use the word sell in a discourteous manner. When the Prime Minister says that "without vision the people perish" he is only dealing in copy book platitudes, and

I would like to quote another one which is "that people who live in hope die in despair." What I am now going to say is not applied to anyone Government in particular but to all Governments in general and that is that they seem to suffer from an inferiority complex in respect to using of local capital. An outsider came to this country last year and was received with open arms. He opened a Woollen Mill, in connection with which he was granted tremendous concessions, a protective tariff of 45 p.c. was put on imported articles of like manufacture and he was given a capital investment guarantee of 6 p.c. If any local man was to approach the Government looking for the same terms he would be told that he had too much nerve and gall to come looking for same. We might take as an example the Brine Freezing Process which is being undertaken by Job's Firm in which they have gone to a great expense in fitting out a mother ship to look after the collecting and storing of fresh fish. They are not asking for any guarantees or privileges from the Government.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—They are beating down the doors of the Custom House every day looking for concessions.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I do not think Mr. Job is in the habit of beating down doors and at any rate what they are looking for are only a few slight changes in the Tariff.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—They have been granted every request asked for.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I am very glad to hear it. The finger of scorn points at some of us because of our connection with industries that are prosperous. In the eyes of some people it seems to be

absolutely wrong for local industries and manufacturers to succeed. Some of the gentlemen who do the most criticizing are not sufficiently patriotic to give a cent to a local industry though these industries pay large sums of money to the Government. They give employment to hundreds of men and women and look after the interest of their employees in a much better manner than foreign outside companies that carry on business in this country. One of the reasons why some of those local industries seem to prosper is because during the war they did not pay cash dividends out of paper profits. Any person who puts money into local industries, no matter how small an amount has the satisfaction of knowing that he is giving beneficial employment to his own people and that he is trying to help and develop his country. My colleagues who have already spoken have covered practically all the points in the speech from the throne and have done so in a much better manner than I could do, but there is one point though already spoken on by previous speakers that I must refer to and that is the Gander Deal. The Government to my mind are honour bound to promote the project. The promises made by the candidates in the recent bye-elections that a mill would be started on the Gander was to my mind a catch word to secure votes, but nevertheless it was a promise which the people took to be made in good faith and one which the Government is honour bound to carry out.

The terms between the Government and the Hearst interests as far as are known to this side of the House are sufficiently good to make a deal with them provided the Government are willing to meet them. I have here a cutting from a pamphlet issued to the electors of Bonavista North and

I believe that the Honourable member for that District was in good faith when he made the promises contained therein:

(Reads Cutting.)

Now, Sir, is not that a promise? I do not think it is a square deal, at any rate. But I honestly believe that the majority of the members of the Government are in favor of the Gander Deal, if they got a chance to voice their opinions thereon. I believe that three or four influential members of the Government Party are blocking this Deal for some purpose or other, and I cannot see why they are so acting, as certainly they are not doing it for the benefit of Newfoundland and Newfoundlanders. I have no brief for the Reids or the Hearsts, but I sincerely believe like most people who have a brief for the best interests of this country that, if this Deal was consummated, it would be advantageous to and in the best interests of this country and the people of this country, and I believe further that we will never have an opportunity like this again. If we allow this opportunity to pass by our doors now there will never be a mill erected on the Gander areas. I repeat, Sir, it is suicidal to the best interests of this country to let the opportunity pass.

If I owned Newfoundland and my financial affairs were in the same state as the financial affairs of Newfoundland are in today and if such an offer as the Gander was made, as a sound business man, I would unhesitatingly make the deal, even though we guaranteed fifteen million dollars, because that amount would be guaranteed in returns on an order for paper at a certain price.

I would give them that nine per cent of the Labrador timber areas. Then it would enable me to pay my debts and to meet my credi-

tors. To stop me from making that proposition would be acting in a cowardly way, and certainly it is not fair to our children and our children's children to be called upon to pay our heavy outstanding indebtedness without giving them anything to show as to whether that debt should be incurred or not. Now it is unfair and unmanly for any Government to be spending money as lavishly as is going on to day. We should cut out the squandermania, as our innocents who will come after us will have to shoulder the responsibility of paying the piper, if we allow this Gander proposition to slip through our fingers. We give this guarantee together with this large amount of timber land on the Labrador; but look what we get? I think the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister will admit that with this Gander project the Budget could be balanced with some left over. Besides it would solve the labour problem to a large extent, and thirdly it would do something that I know will appeal to the members for Twillingate district and Grand Falls, and that is that it would put real competition in the lumber woods. So do I say that if we had a competing Company on the Gander we would see the price paid for cutting wood increase by at least 25 per cent.

After all, if you want to have advancement amongst the people you must have competition amongst the employers of labour. I am sincere about the Gander Deal and I hope and trust that the Government will make a genuine effort to keep in close touch with the parties who are negotiating this Deal, because I fear from the tone of the letter of May 27th from the Colonial Secretary to the Reids that it did not suggest that the Government were anxious or willing to put the deal through.

I, therefore, hope that the gentlemen on the other side of the House will seriously consider this amendment. It is not a matter of smashing the Government, but it is a matter of showing to Government members that failure to do something with the Gander means betraying your trust to the people and the country. Consequently, I beg to second the amendment proposed by the Hon. member for Placentia East.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of making a few remarks in connection with the Motion for an Address in Reply, and, first of all, I would like to take this opportunity of extending my sincerest congratulations to the successful candidates for Bonavista North, Lewisporte and Placentia West.

The gentlemen opposite have already expressed their hearty congratulations and some of them supplemented their congratulations by stating that, in some instances, the Bye-Elections were won through threats. I also want to congratulate Mr. Starkes, the member for Green Bay, and Mr. Murphy, the member for Placentia West, the Mover and Seconder, respectively, of the Motion for an Address in Reply on their excellent efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to make any observations on the subject matter now before the Chair, but my friend the Hon. member for Placentia East has forced my hand inasmuch as he has told this House that my proper place, in a sense, was in jail and on the other hand he told us that I was liable to a fine of a thousand dollars. First of all, Sir, allow me to tell Mr. Emerson that I am quite prepared to go to jail for what I did, if he wants to put me there; but I will tell him this that when I do go there, if I got to go there, I will

not be in very congenial company, and I will tell him further that there are a lot of people who should be there but who will not be there.

Now Mr. Emerson during his remarks referred to some circulars that were sent out by the Government in support of their candidates in the recent Bye-Elections. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to discuss this matter here at all, but since I discovered that we were not the only offenders in this respect and that our friends opposite were pretty good at it I decided to bring the matter up. Here are two beauties, I will read just one of them which was unloaded on us very cleverly through "Scriptum," the hangman and political writer for the "Evening Telegram."

(Reads Circular.)

"Jackman is a Squires man." I wonder what poor Jackman thinks of that?

Mr. Speaker, what that circular contains is a tissue of lies and the man that wrote that document knew he was lying when he wrote it and my regret is that I am not allowed to say here what I would like to call that individual. Now if that is not a threat by the author of that trash I do not know what is. Probably it might be the aim of our friends opposite to have the Government Party disrupted, as is intimated in that circular; but my own impression is that the present so-called Opposition Party fell to pieces long ago. Just imagine the individual who wrote that screed telling the people of Placentia West how deeply interested the Opposition were in the fisheries, in view of what was done by the Monroe administration of which the present Opposition is the relic.

In 1924 the Monroe Party—and I was one of the fools of that Party—told the fishermen of the country that

there was going to be given a bounty on fish, that taxation was going to be reduced and they were going to a lot of other wonderful things for the fishermen. Now I want to drive it into the numb-skulls of our friends opposite to tell them what happened. The Monroe Government came back from the country successfully, but they forgot all about the fishermen. They did not pay a bonus on fish, they did not decrease taxation, rather did they increase it, and there is a lot of other things that they promised but failed to fulfil.

Now there is another matter that I would like to jog Mr. Emerson's memory about. It is an attack upon myself in two Opposition papers, the "Telegram" and another rag, the "Watchman," which is not fit to be used in a lavatory, and Mr. Emerson is one of the registered owners of it, and, by the way, I wonder if that Company is carrying out the law in respect to an annual statement of the affairs of that Company. However, Sir, an article appeared in the "Evening Telegram" written by "Scriptum" and which I had to take exception to. The Telegram had to pull in its horns and take back water. An identical article was written for the "Watchman," but I have not instructed my Solicitor to get back at the "Watchman" because it is not worth it. But I might point out that questions were tabled in this House by Mr. Emerson asking for certain information which he got. I asked the Clerks here to get the information, as tabled, and they could not get it. Therefore, the only conclusion I could come to was that Mr. Emerson, after getting the information, distorted the facts and published the distorted material in his own paper.

MR. EMERSON—The Hon. member knows perfectly well that any answers

tabled here are given to all the papers.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—The honourable member for Placentia East deliberately distorted the answers that were furnished him, although Mr. Emerson this afternoon insinuated that other public men were dishonest in their dealings with public affairs.

HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER—I think that the statement made by the hon. member is out of order when not supported by facts, and, of course is unparliamentary.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—I will take it back Sir, but the point I want to make clear is that Mr. Emerson, the member for Placentia East, is one of the founders of this wonderful paper, the "Watchman." He asked a question here and it was answered by the Hon. Colonial Secretary. The information that was given him was distorted and published in the paper that he is financially interested in, and, therefore, he must accept responsibility for the distortion of the facts that were given him.

Getting back to the attack made on myself by these two papers, I may say that the "Telegram" took it back, but I would be crawling down to the dirt if I asked the "Watchman" to take it back. Now I want to tell Mr. Emerson that his way of trying to injure a political opponent is by hitting below the belt and this is borne out by telling the world in his paper that I got money I never got. I do not object to hard knocks politically, as I took them before and am prepared to take them again; but the parties who wrote that stuff against me are afraid to come out over their own names. The article in question says that I got \$21,000 for the sale of the "Susu"—a downright lie. Now I will bet dollars to doughnuts that

Mr. Emerson will not have the decency to go down and have his paper state that their statement was wrong, although he knows it was wrong. I think, Sir, I have made myself clear to Mr. Emerson and to this House with regard to any charges made against me.

Another point which Mr. Emerson strest up in his speech refers to the time of the year in which the bye-elections took place and he hinted that when the district of St. John's East was left vacant I was raising an uproar because the vacancy had not been filled. Was Mr. Emreson's name on that petition or was he not public spirited enough to demand his rights. I wonder if in that bye-elections he voted for Mr. Brophy.

MR. EMERSON—As a matter of fact I do not think I was in town at the time.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—That may be so, anyhow I do not intend to find out. The Hon. Member in his speech as good as told me that I was untrue to my position as Minister of Finance & Customs. I would like to know how that is the case. Is it by telling the truth? Have I tried to hide anything? I don't like to be blowing my own horn, but since I have occupied that position I have given most of my time to it. I have collected back moneys where my precedessors could not. The Hon. Member also referred to me about the time I intended collecting certain back taxes. I say that it is my duty to pick out the time I think most opportune to collect them. I intend to do so and I intend to chose my own time. And I can say this, that when I do collect them it won't cost the Colony anything. There will be no lawyers retained, who may possibly charge as high as three thousand dollars for writing a letter. Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Gentle-

men opposite referred to the tactics which the Government used in the recent bye-elections, evidently quite forgetting the tactics which their own party had employed in 1928, when a million and a half of the funds of the Colony was spent on the campaign.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—That is untrue.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—It is not untrue and you know it. In some districts as much as half a million dollars was spent. I myself was a member of the House voted for the moneys which was afterwards spent in other directions. I voted for five million dollars for the Highroads and when I broke from the Government my district got none. You were leader in the Upper House at the time and you espoused their cause.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Emerson says that the house is open too late, that it is keeping him away from his golf. I am sure the fishermen of his district in Placentia Bay are worrying a lot about golf. With reference to the Tariff Commission, Mr. Speaker, personally I am of the opinion that the Tariff Commission can do very little. As the tariff stands at the present time I think it can scarcely be put up or down. The present administration reduced taxes and still got more revenue. I think there is a happy medium to which the tariff can be brought so as to bring about this effect. Take the case of ready made clothing on which this administration has reduced the tariff from 60 p.c. to 40 p.c. and the result is that people buy two or three suits of clothes where they bought one before. I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the present administration had done little more than bring about this reduction it would have justified its existence.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—That is one of the axioms of economics.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—If it is so axiomatic then all I can say is that my predecessors showed very little ability. Mr. Speaker, I have listened very attentively to all that has been said by the gentlemen opposite, and they said just what I expected, that we had done nothing. They picked out all the parts of the Speech from the Throne which they could criticise, but not one of them touched on where we really had done something. I refer to Besco. In my early days in the House the Monroe Government introduced a Bill which was atrocious. In 1925 the Monroe Government brought in a measure which was simply an outrage to the people who worked in the mines, and that same measure met with hostility even in our own party. Every year afterwards the Besco people used to make a point of coming down here and complaining to Mr. Monroe about their financial difficulties. They never were in financial difficulties on Bell Island. None of their bonds were carried on Bell Island. They put it across the Monroe Government and they tried to put it across on us. I am very much interested in the people of Bell Island. They treated me right, and I proposed if ever I got the opportunity to return it, and the increase in the miner's wages to-day is the result, and even at that I do not think we got enough. I believe we could have got half a cent more out of them, but that will come later.

Mr. Emerson tells the House that he cannot take part in any discussion on a certain bill that has come up here, and his excuse is that he represents the National Trust Company or some other company that is also interested in this matter. Well I take

it that Mr. Emerson is a patriot. He will have us believe that he is one. If I were such a patriot as all that when these Canadian companies come to me and say, "here is a retainer, look out for our interests," my answer would be this, that I am a member of the House of Assembly of this country, measures may be coming up in this House in which these companies may be financially interested, and if I take this retainer then I cannot express an opinion, so I must refuse this retainer.

MR. EMERSON—I would like to inform the Honourable Minister that I have been acting for that company since 1920.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Then if you are such a patriot why did you not give up that retainer the moment you became a member of this House.

MR. EMERSON—But even then I still could not take part in debate, because I knew the facts before I became a member of this House.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Anyhow the position I think is that when a party speaks patriotism he should be prepared to stand by his ideal. But now coming back to the Besco contract. In 1927 there was trouble on Bell Island. The men were looking for more money. They appealed to the Monroe Government of which Mr. Alderdice was the leader or at least a supporter in the Upper House. Monroe told them to go to blazes. They would not even send a member of the Executive Government over there. Finally through the activities of the opposition of that time the men got an extra three and a half cents per hour, and another cent and a half in the contract that was made the other day. I do not hear any member of the opposition say that we did not get enough for the men. I think myself that we

should have got another half cent. But you have to give and take. We will get that other half cent an hour after awhile.

Now I have heard many speakers on the other side talk about the Gander. Mr. Emerson said that I went up to New York in connection with the Gander. I intended to go to New York or Montreal at any rate, if there was never a Gander. I am more in favour of the Gander proposition than Mr. Emerson. I make that statement without fear of successful contradiction. From his professional capacity he could be hired by another company to oppose the Gander. Therefore I am more of a Gander booster than Mr. Emerson, and just as good a booster as Mr. Alderdice. I feel that it will mean a couple of million a year extra to the country. I want to say that the Government have done everything they could under the circumstances to bring it to a head, and they are still working on it. They were working on it this morning, the day before yesterday and probably to-night or to-morrow. But there are some people who are interested that will not come here. We have to defend our action, and if there are three parties to a deal, and only two of them are present when the matter is being discussed, then what about the third party. I do not want to see one company in control of the country.

Now there has been considerable discussion about the guarantees, and they are very contentious points, but I would just as soon guarantee \$50,000,000 as \$15,000,000. To come back to Besco, there was not a dollar collected in taxes by any government since my father collected them from the company, in his capacity of Minister of Finance in 1919. From that time it has gone on from gov-

ernment to government and no one would touch this until we got \$136,000 from them last year.

Now our friends opposite have been talking about the financial position of the country. Now I claim, and I suppose there will be some people who will say that I should not say it, but I said it last year and I am going to say it again this year, that we are getting into the position where we will not be able to pay our bills, unless some development takes place in the country. Therefore does not the leader of the opposition feel and know that if there is any opportunity offered to the present government to start this development, no matter how bad that government may be, that they are bound to try and introduce that development in order to save its own scalp.

Some of my friends opposite have been talking about the fisheries, and criticising the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne wherein it said that the fisheries made good returns to the fishermen. And my friend the member for Placentia East said that we left out one of the most vital points and that is that the people who were dealing in the fish last year lost millions. Well my contention is that it is the fishermen of the country only who can manage their business. The fishermen of the country are not responsible for the great loss. It was the jealousy on Water Street that caused it all. Bowring, Monroe, Job, they know it all. You cannot unite them. They are out to do each other, and are come to this now that we may have to legislate here in this House to keep people from injuring themselves financially. However, those same merchants do not tell us how much they made last year. And the evidence that the country must be in good shape is this. I tabled a reply in answer to a ques-

tion of Mr. Alderdice, a statement showing that we collected up to the end of May \$620,000, in income and profits tax. That does not show a very bad position. Of course a considerable amount of that is collectable from the bank and companies, but they could not pay it if they did not make it. One company, the International pays according to statute a set amount per year, but all others pay according as they make it.

The industries made money, huge amounts were paid into the Treasury. I think it was hinted that I denounced some local industry. Well, I think that it is a very debatable question whether it would mean more financial good to the country to let goods come in free. If I felt to-day that the country generally would benefit by the abolition of local industries I would be prepared to take steps to take off the protection.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Suppose you were convinced, you would take off all duties, you would have free trade?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—No, I would not, I would readjust the tariff, I would simply put on so much duty that I would force them out of business. I don't want to be vindictive but I say that the money put up by the Tory merchants was repaid when Monroe came back by getting protection for their articles, when Monroe came back we had duty on butter, lines and twines, tobacco, etc. I say this as a half common sense individual, I do not say all common sense because there are lots of things that I don't know. I was at the party meeting when this "lines and twines" affair and the "Squires Tariff" was on the go and I say that the tariff was taken up here and they couldn't explain it, there was not one of the Government at that time knew anything about it.

The Monroe Government took the report and adopted it without even reading it, ridiculous, they even admitted here in this House that they did not read it and they drove it through. Mr. Speaker, it is now 6.15 and I move that debate be deferred until to-morrow afternoon.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 13th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. TOBIN.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Logy Bay asking for a winch in order to assist them in hauling up their boats. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I heartily support the prayer of the petition and feel sure that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will do all he can to assist these fishermen who are so deserving of assistance of this nature. Mr. Lake has already shown practical sympathy for the fishermen of St. John's East (Extern) and I feel confident he will not fail the men of Logy Bay in their request which I have much pleasure in asking to be referred to the department of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that on tomorrow he would move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 18, entitled "An Act relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that on tomorrow he would move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 17, entitled "An Act relating to the disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V, Cap. 18."

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that on tomorrow he would move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the amendment of the Act 18, George V, Chapter 18, entitled "An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that on tomorrow he would move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the amendment of the Income Tax Act.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs—

- (a) What salary is the Collector of Customs at the Port of Renews receiving at present.
- (b) If his salary has been increased since June 1929. If so, what was the amount of increase and on whose recommendation was it made.
- (c) If the Collector has received any perquisites since June 30th, 1929, to date; if so, give amount so paid him.
- (d) What amounts are allowed him for rent, fuel and light and if he has been supplied with a dory for Customs work. If so, is the dory still in the possession of the Customs; if not, what use was made of the money.
- (e) Give a detailed statement of the monthly returns from the Port of Renews, June 30, 1929, to date.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works for a return showing the amounts paid to firm or firms for furnishings to the following institutions: General Hospital, Fever Hospital, Infirmary, Poor Asylum, Sanatorium, Hospital for the Insane, from January 1st, 1929, to date.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for by the hon. member for St. John's East (Extern).

General Hospital

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Antle, W. R. | \$ 270.00 |
| Armstrong, Jas. | 9.00 |
| Ayre & Sons Ltd. | 20.00 |
| Bowring Bros | 7.50 |
| Bindon, James | 1,171.99 |
| Customs, H. M. | 65.71 |
| Churchill Engineering Works | 114.77 |
| Dominion Stores | 2,061.48 |
| East End Stores | 124.00 |
| Fitzgibbon, Joseph | 379.00 |
| Feaver, S. J. | 15.99 |
| Fearn, Percy | 33.00 |
| Grimes, Geo. F. | 901.10 |
| General Post Office (Duty) | 22.20 |
| Goat Co. Ltd F (Brooklyn) | 12.76 |
| Harvey & Co. | 9.61 |
| Heap & Co., Wm. | 2,402.46 |
| Hynson, W. | 6.10 |
| Hosp. Supply Co. | 137.47 |
| Janes, Hudson | 165.00 |
| Keats, H. J. | 207.00 |
| Lamb, J. T. | 30.75 |
| Lawrence Bros. | 57.50 |
| Martin Royal Stores | 452.79 |
| Murphy, J. J. | 7.50 |
| Nfld. Light & Power Co. | 380.73 |
| Noseworthy, Jos. | 304.00 |
| Pope's Furniture Factory..... | 45.00 |
| Ruby Ken | 1,029.87 |
| Reeves, W. | 75.85 |
| Royal Stores | 348.87 |
| Steele, S. H. | 16.50 |
| Steele & Sons, S. O. | 411.76 |
| St. John's Jobbing House..... | 287.85 |
| Stevenson's Repair Shop..... | 19.00 |
| Standard Bedding Co. | 54.00 |
| Toledo Appliance Co. | 18.77 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Thistle, W. L. | 11.60 |
| United Towns Elec. Co. | 14.90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,703.29 |
| | <hr/> |

Sanatorium

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Bindon, James | \$ 1,199.04 |
| Customs, H. M. | 44.04 |
| Dominion Stores | 1,704.50 |
| Fitzgibbon, Joseph | 67.00 |
| Falchney Instrument Corp. | 151.28 |
| Grimes, G. F. | 242.46 |
| G. P. O. (duty) | 14.40 |
| Heap & Co., Wm. | 1,591.20 |
| Joy, A. G. | 335.00 |
| Jennings, Geo. | 18.00 |
| Janes, Hudson | 306.00 |
| Lamb, J. T. | 8.00 |
| Lawrence, Bros. | 282.50 |
| Martin Royal Stores | 510.47 |
| Mocre, H. | 6.48 |
| Nfld. Light & Power Co. | 15.70 |
| Noseworthy, Jos. | 170.00 |
| Ruby, Kenneth | 334.54 |
| Reeves, W. | 193.27 |
| Royal Stores | 289.18 |
| Snow, A. J. | 19.70 |
| Snow, Geo. | 4.70 |
| Summers, Peter | 8.00 |
| St. John's Jobbing House..... | 69.63 |
| Steele, S. R. | 17.40 |
| Troy Laundry Co. | 360.92 |
| Templeton, R. A. | 123.00 |
| Tooton's | 200.00 |
| United Towns Elec. Co. | 3.90 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,290.31 |
| | <hr/> |

Poor Asylum and Infirmary

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Bindon, James | \$ 1,118.63 |
| Dominion Stores | 1,926.70 |
| East End Stores | 65.05 |
| English, W. & R. | 7.50 |
| Fitzgibbon, Joseph | 558.88 |
| Feaver, S. J. | 4.00 |
| Fearn, Percy | 957.20 |
| Grimes, Geo. F. | 1,045.85 |
| Gear, Ernest | 50.00 |
| Keats, H. J. | 140.00 |
| King, Mrs. Thos. | 153.35 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Lester, C. F. | 30.00 |
| Levitz, I. | 48.60 |
| Martin, James | 232.50 |
| Martin Royal Stores | 81.97 |
| Pope's Furniture Factory | 190.00 |
| Ruby, Kenneth | 837.05 |
| Royal Stores Ltd. | 581.76 |
| Reeves, W. | 75.41 |
| Summers, Peter | 1.50 |

\$8,087.95

Fever Hospital

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Butler Bros. | \$ 79.50 |
| Ayre & Sons Ltd. | 144.60 |
| Bindon, James | 1,259.95 |
| Armstrong, James | 22.50 |
| Dominion Stores | 516.90 |
| East End Stores | 23.35 |
| Fearn, Percy | 249.00 |
| Grimes, G. F. | 168.60 |
| Keats, H. J. | 731.00 |
| Lamb, J. T. | 32.50 |
| Martin Royal Stores | 221.65 |
| Nfld. Light & Power Co | 7.50 |
| Noseworthy, Jos. | 91.50 |
| Ruby, Ken | 249.25 |
| Reeves, W. | 25.30 |
| Royal Stores Ltd. | 1,359.89 |
| St. John's Jobbing House..... | 37.60 |
| Steele & Sons, S. O. | 209.63 |
| Stevenson's Repair Shop | 23.50 |
| Udle, C. W. | 84.70 |
| Vey, Walter | 10.00 |

\$5,548.42

Hospital for the Insane

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Ayre & Sons Ltd. | \$ 95.34 |
| Antle, W. R. | 350.00 |
| Bindon, James | 4,476.20 |
| Churchill Engineering Works | 52.50 |
| Dominion Stores | 3,430.74 |
| East End Stores Ltd. | 96.28 |
| Fitzgibbon, Jos. | 448.65 |
| Fearn, Percy | 728.00 |
| Grimes, Geo. F. | 2,464.38 |
| Hospital Trust Acct | 19.20 |
| Institution Benefit Fund..... | 37.00 |
| Janes, Hudson | 337.50 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Jennings, Geo. | 30.00 |
| Keats, H. J. | 770.00 |
| Lawrence Bros., Ltd. | 199.05 |
| Martin, Jas. | 150.00 |
| Martin Royal Stores | 179.80 |
| Molloy, T. J. | 218.40 |
| Neyle Soper Hardware | 11.00 |
| Noseworthy, Wm., Ltd. | 9.70 |
| Noseworthy, Jos. | 180.00 |
| Estate W. H. Parsons, M.D. | 54.50 |
| Ruby, Kenneth | 1,006.90 |
| Royal Stores Ltd. | 203.54 |
| Reeves, W. | 276.80 |
| Stafford, W. J. | 22.00 |
| St. John's Jobbing House..... | 135.38 |

\$15,982.86

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works for a return showing the different amounts paid to W. L. Thistle for work done in connection with the different Government institutions from January 1st, 1929, to date.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs: To table a report of his conversations with the representatives of the Government of the Dominion of Canada relative to a Trade Agreement with that country, and copies of all correspondence and Minutes of Council in relation thereto.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to state when it is intended to enforce the Local Affairs Act with particular reference to the administration of Outport Road Boards, and thereby give electors in outports the right to choose by ballot representatives to direct the administration of their public services.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to table the following information: A statement showing—

- (a) The total returns from the East End Wine Store to date,
- (b) The total expenses of the East End Wine Store to date in detail.

(c) The salary of the Manager.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to table the following information: What accounts, if any, are outstanding in his Department on account of telegraphic business since 1922 in the name of Political Organizations or Committees of any nature whatsoever; if there are no such accounts outstanding, what payments have been made by such political Organizations or Political Committees of any sort, and when were such payments made and in what amounts.

If any outstanding accounts have been written off; by whom are such accounts due, and for what reason was collection abandoned.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to table the following information: If any action has been taken by the Fisheries Department against any fishermen of the District of St. George's for breaches of the Fisheries Regulations. If so, to state on what ground or on whose recommendation were the actions taken. To name each person summoned and the nature of each individual charge. To state if any of the fishermen were convicted and what penalties imposed. If any action has been taken against fishermen of any other District. If so, give particulars. If he sent any letter or circulars relative to Lobster Regulations to the District of Placentia West during the recent by-election campaign, and if so, to furnish copies of same.

If the Minister authorized any Cabinet Minister to send any communications to the District, and if so, what was the nature of same.

Can he inform the House if telegrams were sent by a Minister of the Crown to people in the District of Placentia West to the effect that the new Lobster Regulations were to be rescinded and that the fishermen were

advised to go on fishing as they always did. To furnish copies of all correspondence that took place between the Government, the Board of Trade or other Corporation or individual and his Department relative to same.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.—Mr. Speaker, the Department has taken action against some fishermen for breach of the Fishery regulations in the District of St. George's on the recommendation of the Fishery Warden. We have asked the Stipendiary Magistrate at St. George's to give us the names of the individuals and amount of the fines. No action has been taken against fishermen for breach of the fishery regulations in any other district. No circulars or letters were sent to Placentia West during the by-election last month.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement of all the accounts for St. John's (City) West from January 1st, 1929, to date.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for by the hon. member for Bonavista South.

1928-29

Special—Nfld. Light & Power Co. Ltd. Street Lighting for 7 months—\$385.00.

Loan 1927

March—M. Bambrick, Quarterly payment Superintendent South Side Road—\$25.00.

May—Paymaster's Account, Labor on Roads—\$16.00.

June—Walter Clouston, Balance due on pipes—\$34.87.

Total—\$75.87.

1929-30.

Local Roads—St. John's Municipal Council. (Proportion of regular grants paid each year—\$2,513.50.

Special—Nfld. Light and Power Co. Ltd., Street Lighting for ten months—\$550.00.

Postal Telegraph Department—43 cents.

Total—\$550.43.

Loan 1927.

July 10—St. John's Municipal Council—\$2,500.00.

Sept. 12.—St. John's Municipal Council (certain improvements in District)—\$2,500.00.

Oct. 4—Patrick Gladney, work on Freshwater Road—\$28.75.

Total—\$5,028.75.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House the following information: The number of ships, motor or steam, employed in the Revenue Protection Service for the seasons 1928-1929-1930, showing in detail as follows:

- (1) Name of ship.
- (2) Name of owner or charterer.
- (3) Amount of hire or purchase.
- (4) Cost of operation each ship.
- (5) The length of time the ship was engaged.
- (6) The number of tons of coal supplied the ship.
- (7) The name of the supplier; the price per ton; the number of men comprising the crew; the name of each man; and the rate of wages per month.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the following reply:

- (1) Name of ship—S.S. Daisy.
- (2) Name of owner—H. M. Government.
- (3) Ship was hired.
- (4) Cost of operation—\$33,311.12.
- (5) Length of time ship was engaged—From 16th April to 26th December, 1929.
- (6) Number of tons of coal supplied—865¼.

(7)

| Name of Supplier | Price per ton |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Nfld. Railway, 541¼ tons..... | \$ 9.25 |
| Cashin & Co., 264 tons..... | 10.50 |
| Hollett, Sons & Co., 30 tons..... | 12.25 |
| Henry Elliott, 30 tons..... | 12.25 |
| Number of men comprising crew—19. | |

| Names | Wages per month |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| J. J. Whelan, Master..... | \$175.00 |
| M. Roberts, Mate..... | 90.00 |
| J. Tizzard, 2nd Mate..... | 70.00 |
| P. Walsh, Chief Steward..... | 70.00 |
| Clem Kelly, Cook..... | 66.00 |
| A. Power, Messroom Steward.... | 39.00 |
| T. Cleary, Seaman..... | 52.50 |
| P. Harvey, Seaman..... | 52.50 |
| J. Meade, Seaman..... | 52.50 |
| W. Brien, Seaman..... | 52.50 |
| M. J. Ryan, Seaman..... | 52.50 |
| Jas. Forbes, Chief Engineer..... | 150.50 |
| F. Skinner, 2nd Engineer..... | 121.50 |
| F. Scott, 3rd Engineer..... | 99.75 |
| Wm. Quilty, Donkeyman..... | 54.50 |
| J. Quilty, Fireman..... | 52.50 |
| Jas. Barry, Fireman..... | 52.50 |
| L. J. Walsh, Wireless Opr..... | 75.00 |

Orders of The Day

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs.'"

Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act to amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.'"

Second reading of Bill "An Act Respecting Health and Public Welfare."

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions regarding the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, in moving the House into Committee on the Loan Bill, which is about to be brought in, I have very little to say except that on June 30th, 1930, 4 per cent debenture bonds amounting to \$2,885,000 00 fall due.

The members of this House and the general public probably read in the daily papers the advertisements that have been published. The idea of advertising in this manner was to notify the holders of these bonds that if they wished to return same to the Treasury and exchange them for the 5% Bonds of the new issue they might do so. They would receive full value for same, and besides it would mean that the interest on the new Bonds would be kept in the country instead of going outside. They would have the further advantage that the new Bonds would be exempt from Income Tax and Death Duties.

The people may come direct to the Department of Finance and make the exchange of bonds; e.g. a person holding \$10,000.00 in 4% bonds could come to us and exchange same for \$10,000.00 in 5% bonds. We feel that these people should be entitled to the same price as the brokers or banks.

The usual manner of procuring a Loan is to advertise and receive tenders for same, then whichever bank, or broker, obtains the tenders they place the money at our credit, either here, in New York or in London as we require it, and that is the end of it.

The financial houses make their profit by purchasing at a discount and charging the customers at par, but by our exchanging the new bonds for the old we give the present holders the same chance as the big houses and brokers have.

I think the Leader of the Opposition sees my point and feel sure that he will agree with me.

On the other hand, if these bonds were handed over to Brokers the people who hold the old 4% bonds, which are liable to death duties, might be unable to buy the new 5% bonds which are not liable to death duties or income tax.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that if this were to get more advertising through the medium of the press that it would be very beneficial to the people of the country, and for that reason I would ask the representatives of the papers to give the matter more publicity, therefore I trust that for the sake of the country and the people that they will accede to my request.

Since the advertisement has appeared I have had requests for exchange of bonds for over \$1,000,000.00, and I believe that before long with the publicity I hope this important matter will get, that the amount will be increased to \$2,000,000.00. I have also been asked by many people who are not holders of the 4% Bonds if they could not have the privilege of purchasing these bonds at par. The Brokers on the street make their profits by buying at, say, 97 and selling at par, but what we want to do is to sell direct and I think that we can sell the whole issue.

The amount of money at present in the Savings Banks of this country is approximately \$26,000,000.00, upon which the people receive only 3 per cent interest upon which they have to pay income tax. Now we want them to purchase these Bonds on which they will get 5 per cent interest and have to pay no income tax.

Of the \$26,000,000.00 in the Savings Banks of this country, \$10,000,000.00 of it is on Loan, leaving the remaining \$16,000,000.00 to finance interests outside the country. I would suggest that we all get together and do what we can to induce people to invest in our new Loan. I say this in all sin-

cerity as I feel that it would be most beneficial to the country and the people.

The next item is the amount allocated in connection with the Newfoundland Hotel Facilities, Limited. I won't say anything more about this extravagance, as on previous occasions I have expressed my views.

This deficit is \$500,000. The actual amount of the Bonds is \$450,000.00, but by the time all the technicalities have been gone into and the interest paid it will amount to approximately the sum of \$500,000.00.

The deficit on the Newfoundland Government Railway is the next item. This is made up to June 30th, 1930, and will be \$375,000.00. This brings out another point that I would like to refer to. Ever since the Government has taken control of the Railway, it has been paying deficits out of capital account, which should not be. The Railway accounts in a little time should be made to balance; even now the deficit should be paid out of current account. We cannot keep on borrowing money indefinitely from loans to pay the deficits on the Railway.

In connection with the Railway there is another item called General Purposes Railway to which \$120,000.00 is being allotted. The Railway Commission intend building new shops at the docks and though this sum is in excess of the amount required for the actual cost of the building, it will be essential to instal new machinery and incidentals which will cost in all \$120,000.00.

The next item is one about which Mr. Emerson spoke a few days ago, and that is the Highways, to which \$1,000,000.00 is allotted. Of that amount it has always been the custom to divide \$150,000.00 between the various districts. This amount is put at the disposal of the representative of the District who gives the Minister

notice of the manner in which he wishes to have same expended. This has been prevalent in the past and I think should be extended to the future. I speak from experience in this matter, as when I was a member of the Opposition the Government of the day a'ways extended that courtesy to the Opposition representatives.

The program of Highroads and Bridge building will be placed before us in a few days. I might say that I am not too favorably inclined to the way the money spent on the Highroads is distributed. The District of Ferryland, which I have the honor to represent, has in the past received very little from the Highroads Commission.

The cost of raising the Loan will be about \$120,000.00. Last year the conditions in the financial world were in a bad state. In connection with the financing of that loan I have been rather surprised that no one has asked questions regarding the bids made for the loan. In the bidding last year there was a marked difference. Between the highest and second highest bid there was a difference of about 4 or 5 points. The highest bid which was taken was that of an English firm and was 96¼. The interest on this amounted to quite an amount and we came out of the loan very well, the average being 97¼. At the time the loan was made we did not have any immediate use for the money and I made an arrangement whereby we could use what we needed and receive interest on the balance. This interest amounted to about \$20,000.00.

I may be criticised for gambling with public money, but at the time of the loan the rate of exchange was going up and when it had reached \$4.93 or \$4.94 to the £1 I had the amount transferred to this country, making the difference between that and the par rate of \$4.86 2-3 for the country.

Had I waited a bit longer I might have made another 2 or 4 points, but I was a bit nervous.

I think I have now explained everything in connection with the loan. I intend leaving the present advertisement in the papers until June 20th, and feel sure that from then till the end of the month will be sufficient time to advertise for tenders.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
In the \$850,000.00 to be spent on the highroads is there any reserve from last year?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—No.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
But I presume that the \$250,000.00 allocated for a new wing on the Hospital and earmarked for that purpose is still intact as it could not be used without the consent of the Legislature.

In connection with bonds I believe they would be taken more readily and frequently if the people who are thinking of purchasing same at par could be certain that they would not be sold by brokers at a later date, at say 99½, that, I think will be the obstacle which will prevent a great many from exchanging 4 per cent bonds for 5 per cent ones.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, I think it can overcome itself, as I believe that the financial people who will take up the loan, whether they are in London or New York, will not put it on this market at all and our people will not get an opportunity to buy, as I know that you could not get a dollar here of the loans of last year and the year previous. I know of five or six men who grouped together last year and tried to buy three or four hundred thousand dollars of the loan, but were unable to get it. My advice, therefore, to any intending purchasers is to take

advantage now and not wait on the off chance of getting cheaper terms later, as my opinion is that the financial house that undertakes the loan will keep it all and sell it in large lots.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
Mr. Chairman, I think it is our patriotic duty to subscribe to the loan locally and I think that the newspapers should devote some space to educate our people in that direction. Although most of these items in the Bill are inevitable, yet I believe it would be better if the Committee rose in order that my colleagues, who may have some remarks to make, will have time to consider the Bill.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, is it usual to introduce a Loan Bill before we have a financial statement, such as is to be found in the Estimates and Budget, before us, because I was wondering if it would not be advisable to rise the Committee now until a statement of our financial condition is brought down? I understand that this system of raising loans and exempting them from all taxation started during the War period and has continued uninterruptedly ever since. Does this mean that this practise is going to continue for ever? All our loans for refunding purposes, such as this one is, means to make the bonds free from all taxation. My recollection is that this practice is not being followed out in England and the United States. The Finance Minister is urging the people of Newfoundland to invest in this loan and very properly so; but in connection with bonds the people living in Newfoundland have to pay taxes on them, whereas foreign investors can take up this Loan and not have to pay anything.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—They pay on other investments here.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Health and Public Welfare" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

Mr. Speaker appointed the Committee as follows: Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Minister of Public Works, Hon. the Solicitor General, Hon. Dr. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Alderdice, Mr. Emerson, Hon. Dr. Mosdell.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon, June 16, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 16th, 1930.

The House met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

MR. BROWN.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of Western Head asking the Government if they would have telephone communication installed between Moreton's Harbor and Western Head. In presenting this petition I wish to state that this is a most desirable and necessary thing as hundreds of fishermen require it.

MR. GODDEN.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of Winterton, asking the Government to erect a bait depot at that place. These depots are of vital importance to the people as they are practically dependent on the fishery for their livelihood and at times they are unable to prosecute the fishery owing to the scarcity of bait. I would ask the department to which this matter is referred to give it immediate attention.

Mr. Speaker, I also beg leave to present a petition from the people of New Melbourne asking that the river there be dredged. This river is in continual use but in the condition it is in now it is a danger to the boats that try to navigate it.

MR. SCAMMELL.—Mr. Speaker, if you will pardon me I would like to support the petition presented by the honorable member from Trinity South asking that bait depots be erected. Wintertown is an outstanding fishing community and the people of that district do extremely well, provided they can secure the necessary bait, but they have lost considerably through the lack of bait. It gives me great pleasure to support the petition as I know a bait depot is badly needed.

MR. FUDGE.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Gaultois on the subject of a road, asking that the sum of five hundred dollars be allocated for the purpose of extending this particular road. At present the people who reside in that particular section must of necessity have to climb over cliffs or go by boats in order to attend to their regular duties. I, therefore, give the prayer of this petition my hearty support and ask that the request of the petitioners be given the earliest and sympathetic support of the Department concerned.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions in relation to the War Pensions Act of 1922.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Notice of Question

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement of the amount of coal supplied to his department for the years 1929-39. The name of the persons or firms supplying the same; the amount each supplied; the price per ton; in what districts it was distributed, and for what purpose.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for in the above question:

Statement of Coal Supplied Public Buildings Year Ending June 1st, 1930.

Government House—

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Cashin & Co. | \$ 1,313.30 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 108.70 |
| W. H. Hynes & Co. | 819.95 |

Customs Building—

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Cashin & Co. | 950.40 |
|-------------------|--------|

General Post Office—

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Cashin & Co. | 2,754.00 |
|-------------------|----------|

Poor Asylum—

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Cashin & Co. | 2,379.70 |
| Hynes & Co. | 37.80 |
| Capt. Chas. Kean | 36.00 |
| Aaron Piccott | 36.00 |

Fever Hospital—

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Cashin & Co. | 3,079.75 |
| Harvey & Co. | 326.10 |
| Hynes & Co. | 552.00 |

Departmental Building—

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Cashin & Co. | 370.15 |
| W. H. Hynes | 47.25 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Museum Building— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 648.00 |
| Stott Building— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 543.65 |
| W. H. Hynes | 102.45 |
| Kennedy Building— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 20.00 |
| W. H. Hynes | 27.60 |
| Memorial University Col.— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 1,350.00 |
| Government Oil Store— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 5.40 |
| Corner Brook Building— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 686.28 |
| Sudbury Building— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 517.25 |
| W. H. Hynes | 18.90 |
| Court House— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 1,321.10 |
| W. H. Hynes | 1,100.00 |
| Fire Department— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 2,660.13 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 217.40 |
| W. H. Hynes | 324.25 |
| Penitentiary— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 1,101.10 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 163.05 |
| W. H. Hynes | 405.80 |
| Colonial Building— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 216.00 |
| W. H. Hynes | 220.00 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 54.35 |
| Hospital for Insane— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 12,599.05 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 3,043.60 |
| W. H. Hynes | 184.00 |
| General Hospital— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 12,950.00 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 4,891.50 |
| M. Morey & Co. | 277.50 |
| Sanatorium— | |
| Cashin & Co. | 6,480.00 |
| W. H. Hynes | 644.00 |
| A. Harvey & Co. | 2,174.00 |

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement of the amount of coal supplied to his department for the years 1929-1930. The name of the persons or firms sup-

plying the same; the amount each supplied; the price per ton; in what districts it was distributed and for what purpose.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon. the Prime Minister to table the following information:

What are the terms of the proposal agree to as a result of negotiations with the Imperial Economic Committee with regard to development of the fisheries in Newfoundland.

What proportion of the proposed expenditure, if any, is to be furnished by:

- (1) The Empire Marketing Board.
- (2) The Government of Newfoundland.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question asked by the honorable member for Bonavista South, I beg to table the following reply:

The information requested is contained in the accompanying Memorandum of Proposals for Fishery Research in Newfoundland, which was approved by Committee of Council on January 16th, 1930.

Memorandum of proposals for Fishery Research in Newfoundland agreed between the Prime Minister of Newfoundland and the officers of the Empire Marketing Board.

1. It is proposed that the Government of Newfoundland and the Empire Marketing Board should jointly finance on a fifty-fifty basis a scheme of fishery research directed to the economic development of Newfoundland fisheries with a view to the marketing of Newfoundland fish and fish products in the United Kingdom.

2. It is agreed on scientific advice that the scope of the work, for which plans should be considered, might embrace:

- (a) the preservation, handling and marketing of fish (including brine freezing);

(b) the utilization and marketing of surplus fish and fish by-products, and

(c) a systematic and statistical review of fishery resources.

3. It is suggested that the work should be controlled by a special body to be set up in Newfoundland, of which half the members would be nominated by the Governor of Newfoundland on behalf of the Empire Marketing Board and half by the Government of Newfoundland. This body should be responsible for the administration of the funds made available for fishery research, and expenditure on the scheme when approval would be made by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries upon its authority and advice. It is believed that the continuity and freedom from political interference, which are agreed to be essential to the proper conduct of scientific research, would thus be assured.

4. If these proposals are approved, it is contemplated that in the first instance, a marine biologist of high standing, acceptable to both parties, should proceed to Newfoundland early in 1930 to survey the position and prepare detailed plans and estimates for submission to the appropriate authorities. The cost of the preliminary visit would be shared equally between the Government of Newfoundland and the Empire Marketing Board.

5. When an acceptable scheme had thus been prepared, the Government of Newfoundland and the Empire Marketing Board would share its cost on a fifty-fifty basis. The Board are provisionally advised that a total expenditure of £6,000—£10,000 on capital and a total annual maintenance charge of £5,000—£10,000 should be envisaged. Any contribution from the Board would be in their customary

form of a grant for five years in the first instance.

6. The Government of Newfoundland who are impressed by the urgent need of fishery development on scientific lines, have lately set aside a capital sum for that purpose, and have appointed the nucleus of a fisheries Commission to advise upon its administration. These arrangements are both readily capable of development along the lines of the scheme outlined in this paper, and Sir Richard Squires has personally assured the Board's officers that a scheme on these lines, if approved by the Board, would be acceptable to his Government.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries if it is intended to obtain some suitable steamship of high speed and sea-going qualities to be held in readiness to rescue the lives and property of our people, and endeavor to prevent what may be to Newfoundland a serious disaster in time to come.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon the Colonial Secretary to table the following information:

The insured value of all Government steamers as per policies in force at this date; the names of Insurance Companies with which such insurance is carried, stating the local agent in each case; the rate charged in each case.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in tabling the information asked for:

£10,000 on the S.S. Argyle, rate 60s; £90,000 on the S. S. Caribou, rate 20s; £10,000 on the S.S. Clyde rate 60s; £20,000 on the S.S. Glencoe, rate 45s; £20,000 on the S.S. Sagona, rate 50s; £6,173 on the S.S. Susu, rate 105s.—Total £156,173.

Dale & Co. are the local agents for the firms with which the following steamers are insured: S.S. Home,

£10,000, rate 55s; S.S. Kyle £35,000, rate 147s; S.S. Malakoff £4,000, rate 52|6d; S.S. Meigle £10,000, rate 126s. Total—£59,000.

Lloyd's—S.S. Portia and Prospero, £40,000, rate 40s.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon. the Minister of Justice to table the following information:

- (1) Who are the censors of moving pictures.
- (2) What instructions have been issued to such censors since the present Government assumed office.
- (3) What regulations, if any, whereby films shown to children of tender years are selected as being the suitable type.
- (4) If no such regulations are at present in force, does the Government intend to so instruct those responsible for censorship that films which have a tendency to destroy the real value of our educational system shall be forbidden to be exhibited to children.
- (5) Has the Government any intention to utilize the screen as a medium to assist educational activities under the direction of educational authorities, if not why not.

HON. MINISTER OF JUSTICE.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the following reply:

1.—The Censors of Moving Pictures are Mr. E. T. Furlong and Mr. T. D. Carew.

2.—No written instructions have issued to such censors since the present Government assumed office. Under their instructions they are to submit each month a report of the number of pictures seen by them during the month with a statement of any action taken in respect of them.

3.—There are no regulations regarding suitable films for children.

4.—The Government have had correspondence with the Censors regarding suitable films for children, and copies of the letters are hereto attached.

5.—The screen is at present being used in the Memorial College, and in another educational institution to assist educational activities. The general educational use of the screen would involve a large amount of money, and the Bureau of Education has not seen its way, under existing circumstances, to recommend such expenditure.

I also table copy of correspondence from the Censors to the Deputy Colonial Secretary:

St. John's, Nfld.,
Nov. 14th, 1929.

A. Mews, Esq., C.M.G.,

Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,—In submitting our monthly report we would like to mention a fact which of late has been forcibly impressed on us. All the pictures shown are no doubt within the law, but they are by no means suitable for matinee shows, where the audience is composed chiefly of small children. We think that this matter is well worthy of the attention of the Government, though we do not think it necessary to have any legislation. We would suggest a meeting of proprietors of the different Moving Picture Houses, the heads of the different denominations, and possibly the heads of the Education Department.

We think that some mutual agreement may be reached whereby this evil will be annihilated.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) E. T. FURLONG,
T. D. CAREW,

Censors.

(REPLY)

Dept. Colonial Secy.,
St. John's, Nfld.,
Nov. 15th, 1929.

Messrs. E. T. Furlong
and T. D. Carew,
Censors of Moving Pictures.

Dear Sirs,—I have your letter of the 14th instant with regard to the Moving Pictures shown at the matinee performances, which you consider hardly of the nature that should be shown to children who are principal attenders at the matinees. We think your suggestion that a meeting of the Proprietors of the different Moving Picture Houses, representatives from the different denominations and from the Education Department is a very suitable one. The meeting would of course be of an entirely informal character and no expense would be incurred. The effect of such a meeting would, however, be of great value and you are more likely to obtain the desired ends by such meetings than by legislation. The Government agree that the point which you take in your letter with respect to these pictures is well taken, and we do not anticipate that you will have any difficulty in reaching complete and satisfactory agreement in this connection.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secty.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement or charter has been made by the Government with the S.S. John Green. To lay on the table of the House a copy of any such agreement, arrangement or charter together with all Minutes of Council relative thereto, and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection therewith since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(a) What payments have been made to the owners of the vessel in connection therewith.

(b) What inspection has been made of—

(1) The Hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said vessel either before or since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary what agreement, arrangement or charter has been made by the Government with the vessel Wop. To lay on the table of the House a copy of any such agreement, arrangement or charter together with all Minutes of Council relative thereto and all correspondence leading up to the making of such agreement, arrangement or charter and all correspondence in connection therewith since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(a) What payments have been made to the owners of the vessel in connection therewith.

(b) What inspection has been made of—

(1) The Hull.

(2) The machinery and boilers of the said vessel either before or since the said agreement, arrangement or charter was made.

(c) What is the age of the said vessel and where was she previously employed.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honorable member for Placentia East, I want to say that there was no agreement in connection with the boat John Green. As a matter of fact, as Minister of Finance and Customs I hired that boat to do certain Customs work on the West Coast.

MR. EMERSON.—I take it then that the arrangement was a verbal one.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes.

MR. EMERSON.—Then there was an arrangement made verbally. What was the arrangement?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I gave it to you the other day in the answer that I tabled, in this way that I hired the boat at so much per day to do certain work.

MR. EMERSON.—That was not stated in the answer.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—It was, or if it was not exactly stated there, all you have to do is to work out a simple sum in division to find it out.

MR. EMERSON.—I take it that the vessel was hired by a verbal arrangement to do certain work, and under which certain provisions were made as to the crew and the coaling?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—No; the Government had nothing to do with the crew or the coaling.

MR. EMERSON.—Then the hire was not stated.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—In reply to the honorable member, I may say that the position is this. The honorable member knows because he has acted in a considerable number of cases for shipping people, that when you hire a ship at so much a day or a month, if you hire it for a small amount he finds the coal or the crew or the insurance. In this instance when I hired the ship on behalf of the Customs, I left it to the owners to find everything.

MR. EMERSON.—That is what I wanted to know but that is not what I got.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—In connection with the Daisy, its expenses are incurred in order to accommodate certain lawyers to go around the country and make money at the expense of certain of

the people of the outports. I had the S.S. Wop hired for protective service on the West Coast and Placentia Bay. They were paid fifty dollars a day and had to find everything. That could be discovered in a reply to the question I tabled.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, the question was put, and the reply to it resulted ultimately after cross-examination in some information being tabled, which was not tabled before or given. All the information was not given and because of that and in the presence of the Minister who gave it I asked that the question remain on the Order Paper. If the information was complete at the time, the Minister could have said that the answer was complete, which he did not do. The answer simply stated that so much money was paid for the hire of the steamer and so much paid to the crew. In answer to the usual gross and inaccurate insults of the Minister with regard to the Daisy, I may say that the Daisy is not employed to take lawyers around to make money out of the people of the country. It is employed because the government realises the necessity of having a Circuit Court. The expenses include the cost of the steamer that goes around the Island, and the payment of officials of the court who are not lawyers. The lawyers pay their own way, and most of them do not make any money on Circuit, because there is no money to be made on Circuit. It seems impossible to bring up here in the House any subject in which the Minister is involved where there is not gross insult paid to the class of man who is not a coal merchant.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I have always endeavored to be courteous because I have nothing to hide; but when I give information from the Department the only courtesy I get is to

be told that the information is distorted, by the members opposite. And I am personally considering taking this attitude that I do not know whether in order to make you good boys because that is all you are, I will give any more information or not. Not that I am afraid to give it, but because you distort the facts, and make political capital out of them, as you have been doing during the past two weeks through your own papers, papers controlled by the gentlemen opposite. I have always given every answer that I have been asked for. In spite of that, the honorable member for Placentia East gets up and says that I am grossly discourteous and insulting. Well, you will get no insults from me unless you deserve them, but if you think that you can bully me you are making a frightful mistake. You are in here under false pretences. I fought for my seat in here, and you were dragged in like a little child.

MR. EMERSON.—And you fought against my coming in here and failed.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Well, I will have another try at it the next time.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, in connection with the insulting remarks made by the Minister, let me give the facts. A few days ago the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked a question in connection with some matter. When answering, the Minister proceeded to describe the members of the Opposition as half-wits. And the other day, in connection with some other subject that came up, there was nothing too bad to be said about every professional man. Apparently there is no man whose character is free from attack unless he is a supplier of coal. In connection with the question before the House, I regret that I have not got the slip of paper on which the answer was given, but the informa-

tion was not laid before the House, and it is not before the House now, and I intend to have the answer before the session closes.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I have told in this House the arrangement that was made, and I consider my word as good as the word of any member opposite. There is nothing in writing in connection with it.

MR. EMERSON.—I am certain of that. Good care was taken that there was not.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I object to that remark, Mr. Speaker. The member opposite deserves to have his neck wrung.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—It is absolutely unparliamentary to speak of a member of this House in that way, and I would ask the Hon. Minister to retract that statement with the usual apology.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I would rather leave the House altogether, but in order not to hold up the business I am prepared to retract that remark; but I do not mean it. And after the session closes I will emphasise it in some other way.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—I do not know if the retraction is satisfactory to the honorable member opposite. It is scarcely satisfactory to me.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I am prepared to take back the remark I made if he retracts what he said.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—I rule that the statement of the member for Placentia East that the Hon. Minister took great care not to have any agreement in writing, is a charge that should not be made in this House, and I would ask the honorable member to retract that statement.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I always bow to your ruling, but I want the Minister to bow to your previous

ruling. Until your previous ruling is agreed to by the Minister, I cannot retract my statement.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—The honorable member made his statement and should retract first.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—This is only quibbling.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I retract subject to his retraction; if not it still stays. I have no desire to hang up the House. I have retracted.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, are you satisfied? Well, then, in the same vulgar manner and for the same silly reason, I make retraction of my statements.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—There are some other questions on the Order Paper, the answers to which I anticipate having before the House closes.

MR. WINTER.—I would like to call the attention of the House to a question of mine on the Order Paper of May 30th, to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, which still remains unanswered. This is an important question and I would like to know if he is going to attend to it, and if not, whether it would be possible for someone to attend to this matter in his absence.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—In reply to the honorable member, I would like to say that the Minister of Agriculture and Mines is seriously indisposed, but may be able to be around in a day or two.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 18, entitled "An Act relating to the raising of a Loan on the Credit

of the Colony for certain Public Purposes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, this is merely an amendment of the Loan Act of 1928. You will notice that out of the loan at that time \$500,000 was supposed to be earmarked for the purpose of building Buchans Railway. You are also aware, no doubt, that Crabbe's Bridge was carried away last year at a cost to the Government of \$75,000. In order to get it back, and as it is the policy of the Government to abandon the construction of the railway from Millertown to Howley, the Bill provides the necessary funds to replace Crabbe's Bridge; also for 25 box cars, a section foreman's house at Notre Dame Junction and freight shed extension at St. George's out of the half million dollars, leaving a balance of \$319,000 which we will carry to reserve.

In 1927 the Government passed an Act for the purpose of building a Railway to the Gander at a cost of \$750,000. After the Gander Deal fell through demands for employment became so great, particularly from around Conception Bay, that people had to be kept alive at any cost. There was only one source, and political purposes had nothing whatever to do with it. \$250,000 was taken out of this sum and used for work at Goobie's Siding. An amount of \$110,000 has to be expended on sleeping and dining cars. Anyone who has done any travelling over the Railway would say they were necessary, the old cars had become obsolete and it had long been in our minds to procure some new rolling stock. We have earmarked \$130,000 for work at Millertown Junction. With reference to \$319,000 left over for general purposes

as outlined in the Resolutions, this money is not to be spent at least for the present. I think this explains everything. If any further information is needed I shall be glad to supply it.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we all still hope to have a Gander Deal, it seems unfortunate that money which had been set aside to build a railway to that point should be converted to other purposes. As a business man I quite agree with the Minister's position in not wishing to expend money on a liability, but have there been any reports from engineers submitted as to the advisability of abandoning the Buchan's diversion?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—

The matter has caused the Government considerable concern. We had all our engineers out there, and like most professional men they were most non-committal, so in the last resort we had to decide for ourselves. Personally, I quite agree with the decision of the Government to re-rail the Topsails. If we had worked the diversion it would have meant an extra 18 miles haulage, with a consequent increase in cost, and even then we could not be sure we would be clear of snow.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

I am afraid the Gaff Topsails are still bound to be a source of trouble. I understand that when the Monroe Government were considering the diversion, they had a lot of facts submitted them by the railroad engineers.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—

My attention has been drawn by the Colonial Secretary to the fact that arguments pro and con were submitted, and that the weight of evidence seemed to be against the diversion.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

Mr. Chairman, in that case it seems to

me that officials are so well trained that they tell what is expected of them. I remember years ago the Government Engineer estimated that it would cost \$4 a mile to pull the train up-grade and \$1 on the level, and I think that should have been a consideration in deciding against the diversion, as I believe the saving would offset the extra mileage. I quite approve of the Government's policy in not wishing to take over a liability, but I hope they are sure it is so. I do object to such huge sums as \$250,000 being spent on Goobie's Siding. I thought after all the disapproval which the present administration expressed towards our term of office they would never do such a thing. The policy of the Government seems to be "Do as I say, not as I do." Another thing, I think that work on the Highroads was started too early, and was thus instrumental in keeping men from the fishery. I still maintain that the money which had been reserved for the Gander should have been kept for that purpose, and I sincerely trust that the gentlemen on the other side of the House will give us some inkling as to what they think about that proposition.

MR. EMERSON.—We have before us at the present time, a General Loan Bill, the one which is under discussion at the present time, and another similar Act which the Hon. Minister of Finance intends introducing in a few moments. I think everything relating to the loan should be considered en bloc, particularly when matters of such magnitude are involved.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act relating to the raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent, on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act relating to the raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George 17, entitled "An Act relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V., Cap. 18."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to

Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read third time on to-morrow.

Address in Reply

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, when the debate adjourned a few days ago I was speaking on the Address in Reply, I have very little to say in connection with the matter, but I would say that in replying to the criticism of the Opposition I have dealt with it sufficiently to prove that the contentions of the honourable members opposite are not as sincere as they would have us believe. For instance when I introduced the Loan Bill a few days ago, I stressed the fact that many more of our people should invest their money in Government bonds.

The Leader of the Opposition agreed, and we agreed, that the press should give the issue of such bonds as much publicity as they possibly that we would be doing our duty in inducing the people to invest their money in them. What happened? I am not reciting this answer through any venemous feeling but to show the inconsistency of the Opposition and the press. The "Telegram" occupies practically the whole of its editorial denouncing me in connection with some remarks I made in connection with local industries in this country. They went in for a personal

war against me, distorting the facts beyond recognition. The point I was making when I referred to local industries was, that in St. John's, existing under a tariff wall, like the Tobacco Factory with a protection of from \$150,000 to \$200,000, the Butterine Factory and factories of that nature and not cod liver oil factories and fish factories or anything of that nature, should not have such protection at all. Some of these industries are profiting at the expense of the tax payer to the tune of 50% and to say the least, the people they employ are given a half starved wage and on the whole the conditions of these people is a crime against justice and decency.

But as the Government or as public men, we shall see to it that industries are not allowed to make profits of fifty per cent. a year which one, in particular, is making on its original investment, and I refer to the Imperial Tobacco Company. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition has caused to be issued in his mouthpiece the other day.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I thought it was Mr. Emerson.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—You are in it too. Reads from "The Watchman" article headed "Why Mr. Alderdice wants the Gander Deal. Here is what Mr. Alderdice said (read).

The terms offered to the Government in connection with the Gander deal were tabled in this House in reply to a question by Mr. Winter. The honourable gentlemen opposite have had that in their possession copies of it during the past week or ten days. Surely they could have formed an opinion to be put forward after reading it for a week or ten days.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Give us a chance.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Any of your speeches forthcoming from that side of the House have never said what you thought of the proposition put up to the Government: You have in this way "If such a thing" but was there "such a thing." If there is a proper contract for 300,000 tons of paper backed by money, it is a good proposition. If, for instance, another company with plenty of money behind it, were to come in this country to go into the paper business, it would be of tantamount importance to the country, but is there? That is what the memorandum placed on the table of the House tells us.

Mr. Emerson is supposed to be a very clever lawyer; in making his speech in connection with the Gander deal, he took good care that he did not express his legal opinion in connection with that. I know it is entirely necessary for this country to have further development. I am just as anxious and the Government are just as anxious as any members in the Opposition to have further development. I feel that I voice the sentiments of the Government and myself when I say that we will leave no stone unturned to bring the Gander Deal to a head. We have to take care that we are not going to make fools of ourselves, but at the same time we have the interests of the country at heart. There is no Gander Deal at the present time; there is only a scheme laid before the Government for its consideration as such legally (you have to watch every word you say because there are lawyers hopping around everywhere who are prepared to twist black and white) legally there is nothing and I am not a lawyer at all. I want to assure the country and, if possible, to assure our friends opposite, that the present administration have done the

best they could to try and bring about the accomplishment of a Gander proposition. While it may look rather black at the present time, the present Government are prepared to go the limit. I said as far as I was personally concerned I would be prepared, if necessary—I know it won't be necessary—to guarantee \$50,000,000 as well as \$15,000,000.

I take the position it is harder to get stuck on \$15,000,000 than to get stuck on \$450,000 or \$500,000. It was not my intention to occupy the time of this House at any great length. I rose the other day for the purpose of counteracting some of the arguments put forward by our friends in opposition with reference to the bye election, with reference to various matters. I think I have proven conclusively in my own way, particularly with reference to bye elections, that this administration did better than the previous one, particularly in connection with the one that Mr. Emerson emphasized. That was that the opening of the districts was delayed too long. He threw a remark across here that when St. John's was open I was one of the principal kickers, which I was. We drew the fact out of Mr. Emerson that when the election took place while he said that Monroe was wrong in not opening the House he voted for the Monroe Government. When the bye election did ultimately come up I subsequently discovered that he did not vote at all. He was over in Harbor Grace. I went to the trouble to find out from the Committee; one of them told me that when they called at Mr. Emerson's house they were practically thrown out. I think as far as bye elections are concerned we are not nearly as bad as he tried to make us out. I do not propose to delay the House any further; there are other speakers who have something to say. There has been no

definite criticism from the Opposition of any constructive character; not one point has been brought up by any member of a constructive nature. Attempts have been made to try and belittle the Government, whereas the Government has proven conclusively that rather than being weak in the country, it is stronger, because it has won a seat that was held by the Opposition at the last session of the House. Therefore, I have very much pleasure in opposing the motion by Mr. Emerson and seconded by my friend the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, and I feel logically and sensibly there is no other course left for me or for the members of the Government, those who have been associated with the present administration during the past 18 or 19 months. We have done everything we possibly could to try and bring about a Gander Deal. Today we are met with a vote of censure by the representatives of a minority of the people. I say, Mr. Speaker, we have done the best we possibly could, and I question if our worthy friends opposite had been in our places that they could have done half as good.

MR. BROWN—Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words; my remarks will be very brief. I must first congratulate the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply, two young members of this House who did well. I must next congratulate Lady Squires, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Winsor.

For those who had the pleasure of being in this House and hearing some of the long-winded speeches delivered by some of the Opposition on the Address in Reply, it must have been very amusing, particularly the speeches made by Mr. Emerson and Mr. Tobin. There has been a dead set attack made on the Agricultural Commissioners, of which I am one, and I

don't care who knows it inside this House or outside. This is my third election for the one district in this country, and if I hold a position on that Board I care not who knows it. If I had been in this House when Mr. Tobin was speaking he would not have got off so easily. If I had been in this House when Mr. Emerson was speaking, he would not have not away with so much of his cheap talk; he would have gone up through, down through or out through. I understand he went so far as to say that the Commission was costing the country between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year. A man in your position should have no incentive for making such a statement. I am also informed that you accused us of getting money dishonestly.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I would point out to the Hon. member that he has no right to speak on the subject at all; he is personally interested in the money which is voted and he has no right to take part in the discussion.

I would point out if you, Sir, would permit me, precedent on that point. The same situation arose in 1910 when the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond was speaking on the same subject and the Hon. member for Placentia and St. Mary's, Mr. Devereux, endeavored to reply. He called the attention of the Speaker of the day, and the Speaker ruled that the Hon. member for Placentia and St. Mary's had no right to speak on it because he was personally interested in the matter before the House. I would also point out that the other day I refused to take part in a debate because I was indirectly interested. The matter comes within the province of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines. I don't wish it for a moment to be imagined that I am taking advantage

of the absence of the Hon. Minister.

If he is not able to table his own report and to deal with the matters that I, in company with others, have brought to the attention of the Government, then the Government should appoint somebody to take his place. I would point out that no member of this House is supposed to take part in a debate or to vote on any matter if personally interested.

....**HON. MR. SPEAKER**—I would agree if that were the motion before the House. At the present time there is no such motion before the House. The motion before the House is that the Address in Reply be adopted, and there is an amendment to that, and I can't see that the Hon. member for Twillingate is speaking to a question in which he has any pecuniary interest.

MR. BROWN—Mr. Speaker, I have been attacked and I am here to defend myself. I am one of the men attacked as dishonest. I want to assure the Hon. member for Placentia West that I would not take that from him or from any member of this House. You have spoken to the Address in Reply.

MR. EMERSON—The Hon. member for Placentia West objects to being named.

MR. BROWN—You could not win that seat; you just barely got in by the skin of your teeth in Placentia East.

I will now ask you a straight question. Do you think I am a dishonest man?

MR. EMERSON—In your capacity of Agricultural Commissioner, yes.

MR. BROWN—You are satisfied that I am dishonest?

MR. EMERSON—In that respect, yes.

MR. BROWN—What you think does not worry me. I consider myself judg-

ed by the people of the District that I have the honor to represent and they have considered me honest enough to elect me as their member in this House for eight years; but at the same time no member is going to accuse me of dishonesty and get away with it. Mr. Emerson can make \$25,000.00 by writing a few letters, but just because a man takes on a real job he is considered by him as dishonest. I am proud to be an Agriculture Commissioner and in my time have raised enough potatoes to choke all the Emersons that were ever born.

The remarks of the members of the Opposition in reply to the Speech from the Throne show that they had very little criticism to make when they singled out the Agricultural Commission to pick on; but they cannot frighten us. The majority of the speakers were very courteous in their replies and the only ones to whose remarks I take exceptions were Messrs. Emerson and Tobin and had I been present in the House when they were speaking they would never have got away with it.

I would like to speak for a few moments on the Gander Deal. Reports are current around town that the Government members have been bought over by the International Power and Paper Co., and that that is the real reason why there is no Gander. It is further reported that the International Power & Paper Co., Ltd., have \$1,000,000.00 which they are willing to use to buy up the Government members, but I want to assure this House that they can never buy me. I am very interested in the Gander and want to see it go through. I want to see the industry that will give employment to thousands of men started and anything I can do to help the thing along I will be only too glad to do.

While we are talking about the International Power & Paper Co, Ltd., I want to say that I was one of the 4 members of the Opposition who voted against that company several years ago and to my mind they are the damnedest bunch of crooks that were ever let loose in the country and should never have been allowed to start business here. I have heard that they stated that if they could get control of the Gander with Corner Brook and Hampden they would then control the country or at least the Paper Industry of the country. The reason I have for thinking they are crooks is that I believe they were the cause of the Grand Falls strike in 1921, that strike was led by me. I think if they get control of the Gander it will mean good bye to the Paper Industry, and for that reason I voted against them before and will vote against them again if I get the opportunity. I want also to speak about the deplorable conditions that are at present existing in the lumber woods but I will leave that until later.

I must, however, speak in connection with the workers on the railway. I think it is a scandalous outrage when you think that section men have to work in the manner they do for the paltry pay of 25 cents an hour day and night. Their work is of the most arduous kind, working in the boiling sun, and when they are finished their day's work they are liable to be called on to work through the night coaling the ships that come in at the terminals such as Argentia, Humbermouth, etc. The Government or the railway management ought to be ashamed of themselves that these conditions exist and should see to it that they are made better. The conditions under which they sleep and eat are disgraceful. In Lewisporte their quarters are

not fit to be used as dog houses and the people are afraid to complain lest they might lose their jobs and be left with nothing.

A new section house has been erected at Notre Dame Junction. This was done on the recommendation of Lady Squires and myself. I think that the station at Lewisporte should be set fire to and burned, bugs and all.

I trust that the Government that is spending money on the railway will see to it that conditions are improved and that the employees do not have to live like dogs.

I would not say anything to anyone who attacks me in this House as I have the same right to be criticised as anybody else and I do not object to it as long as the criticism is constructive. I sincerely hope that we will all get together, if not now, two or three months hence and put through a good Gander Deal that will give lots of employment and make the people happy.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Prime Minister I would like to make one or two comments on the Address in Reply to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. I would first like to congratulate the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply, who are both young men in the House. It is quite an ordeal for young men to get up before such a critical and learned audience and I think that they both did exceedingly well and that their speeches will be long remembered in this House. I would also like to welcome and to congratulate the three new members, who were recently elected to the floor of this House. I think that the presence of a lady member should do much to improve the tone of the speeches and to make the members of this House more careful in what they say. The other two mem-

bers will with a little experience be a great help and a valuable adjunct to the party they are members of and I heartily congratulate them on their victory.

It has been my privilege to occupy a seat in this House for a great many years and every opening day I always hear one thing from the Opposition members and that is that "the Speech from the Throne contains nothing." I hear it repeatedly and to me it seems to be the stock in trade of the members in the Opposition. I know it is their duty to criticize, their duty done at a great loss of time to themselves and everybody else. This year was no exception. The Opposition members stated that the Speech contains nothing, but they found enough in it to make flowery and attractive speeches in reference to the Government of the day.

In reference to the Speech, Sir, I desire to make a few observations respecting the first section of it in which reference is made to the Gander Deal. It was my privilege to table certain correspondence some days ago and I stated on that occasion that the correspondence that was being tabled was all that we were permitted to table. There have been other documents. These documents we are not in a position to table because the Company, who placed these documents in our hands, requested the Government to withhold them, although the Government were perfectly willing to table every document in connection with the proposition. I think I stated that at the time I tabled the correspondence.

I remember being in this House the session prior to the passage of the Humber Deal and the Opposition on that occasion took precisely the same attitude as the present Opposition

takes. They were insistent, in season and out of season, challenging and daring the Government of the day to come in and throw the Humber Deal on the table of the House and tell what it was all about. We did not do it because we were not prepared to do it until we were good and ready. When we were ready we were not only prepared to give the details of the Deal to this House, but we were prepared to appeal to the country and let the people of the country make their pronouncement upon it, and they did. It will be borne in mind that the Humber Deal which materialized was one of three propositions for the Government to consider at the time. There had been two others and there was people then who wanted the Government to seriously consider the passing of these two. The Government, wisely, I think, decided to spend time to examine into every detail of these deals and two of them were rejected in consequence of the time devoted to their study.

I do not know, Sir, whether I misunderstood the Hon. member for Placentia East or not, but a statement I got was made by him to the effect that I, in my letter, had made a statement that was untrue. The statement, as I undersand it, was made in reference to the letter that stated that from a given time up to a given time we had heard practically nothing of Mr. Powell and his principals. If I misquote the Hon. member I assure him I shall take it back with welcome.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I do not wish that the Hon. Minister should be under a misapprehension. I stated that in his letter of May 27th in which the Minister himself stated that the Government had heard nothing from the Company between September and February was untrue

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, permit me to explain. In September last this matter was submitted to the Government. A Select Committee of Council was appointed by the Government and the terms were carefully examined. The concessions were very carefully looked into and at that time members of the Select Committee, although no formal report was made to the Government, told representatives of the Reids in no un mistakeable language that these terms were such as could not be presented to the Government. These terms were specific and definite as far as the Reids and the Government were concerned and up to the time we got the correspondence that I tabled nothing new had developed.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the Hon. Minister would not like to misrepresent himself or that he should be misrepresented by others. But what he said in the correspondence is this:

(Reads)

The Hon. Minister now informs us for the first time that the Committee informed Mr. Powell that they could not make a report in favor of the Reid proposals.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Speaker, permit me to correct that statement. I did not say that the Committee told Mr. Powell so, and, if the Hon. member will be good enough to compare memorandum (1) in September with memorandum (2) in February he will see that they are practically indetical. That being so, what change was there and what was there for the Government to proceed upon?

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, the Minister did not say there was no change in the memoranda, but that

nothing had been heard from the Reids.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY— Mr. Speaker, I might have been a little indiscreet in my language. If there was a technical mistake in the letter it was one of those things that is peculiar to the human race. We are all liable to err sometimes. However, Sir, may I say that there is no difference between memorandum (2) and memorandum (1) and, therefore, there was nothing for the Government to go upon. It is very easy for members opposite to criticise the Government for not putting the Gander Deal through. The responsibility does not rest with the Opposition. The responsibility of submitting such a huge proposition to this House for consideration is the responsibility of the Government, and, as a member of the Government, I think I can speak for other members of the Cabinet, we are not prepared to be forced into a position that subsequently we may have cause to repent for. We believe in seeing exactly where we are going and precisely what the ultimate end is probably going to be. Until we have done that we shall go slowly in the matter. Every member of the Government is just as keen and just as anxious to have a mill on the Gander as members opposite; but it would appear from the speeches we have heard that such is not the case. Sir, I repeat now that every member of the Cabinet as well as every member of the rank and file on the Party are equally as anxious as the Opposition members are for having the Gander Deal finalized. Negotiations have been maintained, negotiations have been kept up and negotiations are proceeding now and until these negotiations have reached the point of finality I cannot see the absurdity of bringing in a Bill here.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition, in his remarks a few days ago, commented upon the Gander Deal and stated that there were three or four wilful men of the Government who were responsible for preventing the bringing in of a Gander Bill.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION— That is what I think.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY— Well I can only say that I have no knowledge of it. If there are such three or four members of the Government, I do not know who they are. I can only speak for one who can see and hear what is done around the Council Chamber and I emphatically deny that I am one of the wilful offenders. When we are in a position to bring in a Gander Deal that will safeguard the people of this country—as we are custodians of the rights of the people of Newfoundland—and when that position has been reached the Gander proposition will come in, but as far as I am concerned the Gander will not come until we are good and ready. Consequently, I shall oppose the Amendment because the Amendment is intended to be a reflection upon the remissness of the Government for not bringing in a Bill, a Bill such as we could not present to this House for consideration.

MR. QUINTON— Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one or two references to the Motion now before the Chair. The Opposition, Sir, I think, in common with the Government are equally anxious to have this or some equivalent industry to the Gander which will help materially to change the entire position we are now in industrially. The position at the present time is that you have a hundred men seeking twenty-five jobs and while that condition of affairs exist you can never have the populace happy, pros-

perous and contented. I want to state, Sir, that it is my intention to support the Amendment to the Address in Reply because it means that the inauguration of this Gander Deal is an industrial movement that is in the best interests of this country.

This will bring about competition amongst the employers, so that they will have to make a bid for the services of the workers instead of trading on their miseries as at present. I have no hesitation in saying that the present industrial situation is acute, and some such industry as the Gander is sorely needed to supply the want, but a Gander only on such terms as we will not afterwards regret when the Deal has become historical. We need it only on such terms as will tend to increase our revenue and most important of all keep our young people in the country. After all it is refreshing to remember that this so-called Liberal Party is so conservative as regards this matter, though everyone knows they are liberal enough as regards promises.

It is easy enough to persuade at any rate in most cases is the uninformed mind of the electorate, it is easy enough to make glowing promises, and to bring forward catchwords that will sway the public mind for political purposes only, but that is a different thing altogether from putting through a deal of such magnitude that its consequences must be either tragic or of the utmost benefit to the country. The people have been promised a Gander and they expect it, but they expect it only on such terms as will be beneficial to the country.

If the Government does not see its way clear at present, in the best interests of the country, everyone is entitled to a more lucid explanation of the facts. The whole country is in-

terested in it, as it means such a tremendous lot to the country. The country has passed through a most depressing period since the war, but one need not have such a pessimistic outlook towards the future. Some better method than the building of Highroads could be devised in order to get out of the difficulty, but if the present deal is not well considered by the Government we are bound to have a tragedy to face. In the past, besides depleting our wood supply, the various paper companies have been giving poor wages because we have permitted them. If the Gander goes through the competition between them is bound to result in the workers getting the wages to which they are entitled and for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I support the amendment.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Speaker, I thought that at least three or four members would have some reply to make to the amendment to the Speech from the Throne. I cannot think that the Government members are satisfied with the explanation as offered by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, I therefore move that the matter be allowed to stand over until the Prime Minister be present to make the necessary explanations. I regret his indisposition, but the matter is of such paramount importance to the country, that I think the Prime Minister should be present when it is discussed. I therefore move that the amendment be allowed to stand over.

MR. BYRNE—Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few remarks in support of the amendment. In my opinion in considering this proposition it would be well for us to take our minds back to 1906.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Everyone on the other side of the House including your

Honor is reading the Telegram. We should certainly have the right to be listened to, and if anyone does not care to listen he could leave the room. The members will be shortly asked to exercise their vote, and if they pay no attention I can't see how they can do so intelligently and honestly.

HON. MR. SPEAKER—Whilst it is most desirable that all members pay attention to the Speaker, still I think it is by no means compulsory.

MR. BYRNE.—Mr. Speaker, as I was saying we gave to the Harmsworth Company two thousand square miles of land fee simple. All the timber, water and mineral rights that they wanted, and for that that company paid two dollars per mile. When we come to Corner Brook and a plant is established there we find that the International are paying the same Crown Lands rentals they are holding and besides that we are guarantors for ten millions of the capital they required at the time to erect the plant and get on with the industry. Now when the International people came to Newfoundland they agreed to take over the Corner Brook plant, and also to erect a four hundred ton mill there on the Gander. The two bills as I take it and I think the records show, ran through this House at the same time, and the International Power and Paper Company had an option on these, a thirty day option.

When the option was up the International people exercised their option on the Corner Brook property, but they did not take up the Gander plant and the reason they gave was that there was not sufficient water power, and that that was the reason why the International did not put a four hundred ton mill there. The Reids immediately went outside the International and looked for new financiers to bring about a paper mill down in this area. You remember I said that

the International people offered to buy the Gander property, but under no consideration would they erect a mill. They were willing to buy the timber and transport it to Corner Brook for the making of pulp. However, as I said before, the Reids refused to sell and went outside to look for new capital. In their endeavors they succeeded in interesting the Hearst people, one of the largest newspaper organizations in the world. The Hearsts, we understand, require one thousand tons of newspaper every day their presses turn over. And now the Hearsts with the Reid Company in making their proposals to this country are prepared to build a mill with a capacity of one thousand tons output a day.

In other words, sir, they are now prepared to erect a mill twice the size in the capacity of output of the original one, which was four hundred tons. But here arises the first point, and that is in connection with the obtaining of the necessary timber in order to get that one thousand tons of newsprint per day. In order to get that amount of timber they have to go outside the Gander area. I think it has been proven that the timber areas held by the Reid interests down in this Gander area are only sufficient for a four hundred ton mill.

So in order to build and operate their thousand-ton mill the Hearsts and the Reids propose to go outside the Gander area for their timber and obtain it on the Labrador. I may remind the honorable members of this House that for the last quarter of a century the Labrador dispute was a very live question in Newfoundland, particularly after the Armstrongs came in, and session after session of this Legislature we have had our Minister of Finance having to stand up here and ask the House to vote the money necessary to pay the fees of

the many lawyers and other professional men for their efforts with regard to that dispute. However, in 1924 when the Monroe Government came into power it was then decided that it was time that the dispute should be brought to an issue, and the history of that splendid result we all know. By that decision we were fortunate enough to be given one hundred and twenty thousand square miles of land, roughly three times the size of this island. Now, Sir, we spent a great deal of money in fighting this case and we have won. But now that we have the Labrador it is time that we took some steps to make use of it, to turn it into an asset and to see that having paid out for so long, we now start to collect.

Now, Sir, as regards this Gander proposition I have a few remarks to make, and to try and point out to the best of my ability why I think that the Gander is the means whereby we will and can start right now to get back some return for our expenditure in the past. In the first place the Gander proposition that is now being put forth is a thirty year contract. The Hearst Company or whatever the name of the Company would be need twenty million cords of wood every year, in addition to its holdings in Newfoundland. I am referring now to the fact that the timber in the Gander is not sufficient for a thousand ton mill. To offset that they need twenty million cords of wood yearly to give an output of a thousand tons. To give them that amount they will require ten thousand square miles of timber land on the Labrador. And that, I understand, is the area that they are asking for under this agreement which they are now trying to make with the Government. Well, Sir, under the terms of the contracts that we have made in the past with the Harmsworths and now

with the International or their agents in Corner Brook we receive two dollars per mile, for all the timber lands that are given to those people. That in other words means that the regular crown lands timber fee is charged. But with this company that is now coming to us and asking for concessions to operate on the Gander instead of two dollars a mile they are willing to pay two hundred per mile. In other words, Sir, for the ten thousand miles on the Labrador that they are asking for, they are willing to pay two million dollars cash in rentals and bring the timber to the Gander area to be manufactured into pulp, give employment to our people and thereby create an industry that is worth while. Neither Grand Falls no Corner Brook pay us any royalty. But the Hearsts are prepared to pay one dollar a cord royalty.

Considering this proposition from this viewpoint what have we got. We have two million dollars cash for the rentals and twenty million dollars cash in royalties, and before we consider at all the employment and the other benefits that this industry would give to the east coast of the island we have twenty-two million dollars cash on hand, and I think that anybody in this country or any Finance Minister in this country would be delighted with that prospect. Then, Sir, there is this point to be considered that instead of any one company having a monopoly we will be bringing in this company and providing competition and I think it is an established fact that competition in any industry like this is always needed because it is really the big factor in protecting the labourer in getting a more just return for his labour, and certainly it is a means of assuring him a square deal. Now, Sir, I don't intend to speak at length rising to speak to this

amendment, but to sum up I would like to say that in my opinion it would be nothing less than calamitous if this session of the House came to an end, and the Hearsts were driven away from our shores to-day, and the International people are allowed to come in here and drive the Reids into the position where they would be glad to sell and get the monopoly that, personally, I believe they have been working hard to get not only for a month but for the past year.

Personally, I feel that these people are working hard to get this scheme put through and I think that if it is given to the International people then as the Hon. member for Twillingate said it will be a bad day indeed for the laborers of Newfoundland and I sincerely hope that they will never be in a position to dictate to us in Newfoundland and eventually own all the paper industries in the country. By all means let us have the Gander, great benefits will accrue and great efforts should be made by the Government to see that the people get this industry and a mill erected there and employment given to the large numbers of our men who need it to-day.

I would go further and suggest that if possible another mill be erected on the South West coast where the water powers are more than sufficient for this purpose and get timber for this mill from the Labrador also, by doing this we would have a mill on another coast, which means increased prosperity to the people of the South West coast and to the country generally. I have every confidence that this proposition is beneficial to the country, I am in favor of the amendment put and will vote that way.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Speaker, I have already said that I did not think that I would be called upon to speak this

afternoon and I would like to hear the Prime Minister reply to this criticism and I move a resolution accordingly. The Government has not seen fit, however, to grant their Prime Minister the courtesy of so doing. This action, as far as I know, is without precedent. As I pointed out there was only one or two replies to the criticisms of the Opposition from the other side. The Minister of Finance and Customs in his able way, there is one thing about him, he has the courage of his convictions and he hits straight from the shoulder. I would also like to thank the Colonial Secretary for the explanation on behalf of the Government but I submit that it added very little to the correspondence tabled and it is what the correspondence does not contain that makes it impossible for this side to criticize.

I would like to hear an explanation as to why it was quashed. Why the country heard nothing about it from February until May and then the only in answers to questions asked in the House. The Speech from the Throne was very evasive; this matter is of great importance and for that reason we expected some pronouncement from the Prime Minister. Why did the Government close off the Prime Minister? I regret that the Prime Minister is indisposed, if it is likely that he will be here to-morrow or next day I think this courtesy is due him. It amounts to nothing more or less than a vote of want of confidence. What is wrong with the proposals? Are they better than the Humber? As the Colonial Secretary reminded us, is the Government going to the country? If so, why were the people, during the by-elections, allowed to believe that the Gander was going through. I submit that the reasons are entirely evasive and much is made of the fact

of whether Mr. Powell was here or not. As a matter of fact he was and could not obtain a conference, for which the following reason is given:

(Reads)

That is a paltry reason and could be adjusted in five minutes. Why was it allowed to hang over from February till May and not get this information about the standing of the Hearsts and the Dominion Newsprint. Why were not steps taken to find out? I say that the public was hoodwinked from start to finish, in the Speech from the Throne we have "My Ministers are considering the matter." What is the good of saying that the Ministers are considering the matter when there is no legislation coming in?

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to delay the House any further; we have spoken more fully on it than the other side and I am sure that the Government wishes to give the Prime Minister an opportunity to speak on the matter. I am satisfied that if there ever was a vote of want of confidence, and it is not coming from this side, we have it here to-day. I have much pleasure in supporting the amendment.

On motion for adoption of the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, the following amendment was moved by Mr. Emerson and seconded by Mr. Alderdice:

"That this House regrets that Your Excellency's Ministers have not taken proper measures to ensure that at this session of the House legislation would be introduced which would result in the establishment of a Pulp and Paper Mill in connection with the property known as the Gander area."

Whereupon the House divided and there appeared in favor of the amendment:

Mr. Alderdice
Mr. Emerson

Mr. Winter
Mr. Quinton
Mr. Tobin
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Abbott
Mr. Byrne (8)

and against it:

Hon. the Colonial Secretary
Hon. the Minister of Finance
Hon. Mr. Bradley
Hon. Dr. Mosdell
Hon. Mr. Lewis
The Minister of Fisheries
Mr. Earle
Mr. Fitzgibbon
Mr. Skeans
Mr. Scammell
Mr. Winsor
Mr. Godden
Mr. Fudge
Mr. Bindon
Mr. Strong
Mr. Greene
Mr. Smith
Mr. Murphy (18)

Whereupon the original motion for adoption of the Address in Reply was put and there appeared in its favor:

Hon. the Colonial Secretary
Hon. the Minister of Finance
Hon. Mr. Bradley
Hon. Dr. Mosdell
Hon. Mr. Lewis
The Minister of Fisheries
Mr. Earle
Mr. Fitzgibbon
Mr. Skeans
Mr. Scammell
Mr. Winsor
Mr. Godden
Mr. Fudge
Mr. Bindon
Mr. Strong
Mr. Greene
Mr. Smith
Mr. Murphy (18)

and against it:

Mr. Alderdice
Mr. Emerson
Mr. Winter

Mr. Quinton
 Mr. Tobin
 Mr. Bennett
 Mr. Abbott
 Mr. Byrne

(8)

so it was passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

Hon. Mr. Speaker read the appended letter received by him:

Office of the City Clerk,
 St. John's, Nfld.,
 June 16, 1930.

Sir,—

In connection with the arrangements to be made for the forthcoming visit of the Union of Municipalities of Quebec, on June 24th, I am directed to ask if you will be good enough to name three representatives of your House to meet representatives of the Council in the Council Chamber, City Hall, at eight o'clock p.m., this Monday evening, 16th inst., in order that a Representative Committee may be formed to deal with the reception of the visiting body.

The Council has been given to understand by the Colonial Secretary that it is the Prime Minister's wish that yourself, the Hon. Dr. Mosdell and Mr. Gerald Byrne should be the representatives of the House of Assembly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN LARKIN,

Acting City Clerk.

His Honor Albert H. Walsh, L.B.,

Mr. Speaker appointed Hon. Dr. Mosdell, Mr. Byrne and Mr. Speaker.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, June 17th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. QUINTON.—Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to present a petition from the electors of Plate Cove West in the district of Bonavista South on the subject of telephone communication. Plate Cove West is probably the only settlement in that district which has no communication with the outside world, and, in the circumstances, it extremely embarrasses trade as well as seriously menaces the health of the people of the place.

I give this petition my unqualified support with the earnest request that it be given favorable consideration.

I also beg to present a petition from the residents of Princeton, Long Beach and Plate Cove, in connection with the erection of a public wharf at Princeton. The fishermen at these several settlements engaged in the salmon fishery, bring their shipments to the station at Princeton, because of being seriously handicapped by the lack of a public wharf.

I give the prayer of the petition my heartiest support with the request that it be given immediate and sympathetic consideration from the department to which it relates.

MR. SCAMMELL.—I would like to add a word in support of the petition just presented by the honorable member for Bonavista South. I had an opportunity of perusing this petition and quite appreciate the fact that the honorable member's plea is quite in order and that the settlement of Princeton ought have a public wharf. Princeton is an important centre in the District of Bonavista South. It is a port of call for the coastal boat and also has a connection with the railroad.

As has been pointed out by the honorable member for the district, a considerable number of fish shipments pass

through there, particularly fresh fish, and I do trust that when allocations for marine grants for marine works are being made in that district that this request for \$1,000 to construct a small wharf at Princeton will not be overlooked.

MR. ABBOTT.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of the town of Port au Port in reference to the cutting of logs on Crown Lands. Last year I presented a petition from the people of Stephenville Crossing and St. George's asking the Government to try and get a piece of land owned by the Reid Company on which to cut timber for building purposes and also for firewood, but apparently there was some misunderstanding about it and I was told that no saw mill could operate on Crown Lands and that this applied to Port au Port as well as St. George's.

The people of Port au Port are now asking for the right to cut about 180 logs a year to enable them to build houses and for such like purposes. I think that their request is very reasonable and I feel sure that the Minister of Agriculture will view it in the same light. I give the petition my hearty support.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & MINES.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the petition just presented has unusual features about it. The Reid lands in St. George's district were of a high quality of timber and were cut out during the past forty years, which left a very small supply for Port au Port. Last Spring we had to refuse, in consequence, the issue of licenses for the erection of small saw mills there because the general residents needed the timber. The present petition contains a request to cut logs.

Now I am not prepared to say off-hand what the standard is, but I think that the amount asked for per year would be a very limited quantity and

I think in the interests of the people involved, the Government, upon my recommendation, would be more than pleased to meet the request.

HON. MR. LEWIS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a petition from the residents of Colliers, with reference to a grant for the construction of a public road from the main line four miles in the country. This road would open up the berry-picking portion of the district and would be a great boon to the people. The industry is one of great importance around this part of the district, and the people are put to great inconvenience to ship the products of their labor, in as much as there are very few means of communication. I have much pleasure in supporting the petition and beg that it be referred to the department to which it relates.

HON. MR. LEWIS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the inhabitants of various settlements in the vicinity of Hr. Main with reference to squid traps and the facilities for the catching of squid. The petition is very largely signed, and while I am not altogether in favor, yet there is something to be said for it. The petition sets out the importance of the industry, and says that the petitioners fear competition from those who use traps. I support the petition to the extent that I think that traps should not be indiscriminately used, but still I do not think that jigging should be the only means employed.

I hope before any resolutions are made with regard to the subject the Fishery Department will give the matter their fullest consideration. I beg that the petition be referred to the department to which it relates.

MR. EMERSON.—I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Southern Harbor with reference to the condition of their road. The petition

is very largely signed, and I might say I have travelled over this road myself and have personal knowledge of the hardships to which the inhabitants are put. I have very much pleasure in supporting the petition. At the present time a highroad from Whitbourne to Goobie's siding is under construction, which runs along the northeast side of the railway.

On the southeast side of the railway roads are being built connecting with the highroad, but so far there have been none in Placentia East. If the highroad is to be of the fullest benefit to the greatest number it should include Placentia Bay, and I hope to see that this will be brought about when the highroads are taken up later. I beg that the petition be referred to the department to which it relates.

Notice of Question.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to table a statement giving the names of all persons who received orders for groceries, dry goods, drugs, etc., for the public institutions with the total amount paid to each person from January 1st, 1929, to date.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the answer to the question asked by the honorable member for St. John's East.

Ayre & Sons, Ltd., Dry Goods, etc.—\$471.02.

Antle, W. R., Mattress Maker—\$620.00.

Armstrong, James, Upholstering—\$31.50.

Brophy, W. E., Groceries—\$50,594.03.

Bindon, James, Dry Goods—\$23,946.05.

Burden, George, Groceries—\$65.80.

Bowring Bros., Rat Poison—\$16.25.

Bulley, A. R., Potatoes and Eggs—\$2,020.19.

Benson, E., Groceries—\$182.31.

Budden, George, Eggs—\$63.00.

Blackler, M. J., Meat—\$3,238.20.

Butler & Sons, T.F., Groceries—\$3,469.39.

Brennan, William, Shoeing Horses—\$303.40.

Butler, J. J., Potatoes and Turnips—\$244.00.

Butler, Reuben, Potatoes & Turnips—\$53.75.

Berrigan, "The Ice King," Ice—\$112.00.

Butler, P. L., Vegetables—\$55.55.

Belbin, R.G., Savory—\$33.75.

Bambrick, John, Meat—\$3,328.33.

British Stores, Groceries—\$1,285.11.

Butler, Joseph, Potatoes—\$52.50.

Bartlett, Bert, Clothes—\$120.00.

Bearns, W. E., Groceries—\$244.61.

Burden, A. W. Groceries—\$81.78.

Butler Bros., Filing Cabinet—\$79.50.

Chaplin Mark, Clothes—\$530.00.

Chafe, Gilbert, Potatoes and Turnips—\$27.50.

Cook, Geo. H., Groceries—\$4,048.59.

C. of E. Orphanage Farm, Vegetables—\$479.29.

Clouston, Wm. J., Tinsmith's Supplies—\$1.50.

Central Bakery, Bread—\$5,685.91.

Cook, Arthur, Milk—\$267.30.

Colonial Cordage Co. Ltd., Rope—\$18.25.

Campbell, Wm., Meat—\$5,554.03.

Cowan Bros, Milk—\$9,583.98.

Cullen, Mrs. W. B., Groceries—\$101.97.

Chaffey, James, Groceries—\$389.24.

Churchill Engineering Works, Repairs to Potato Peeler—\$52.20.

Connolly, Simon, Straw—\$13.44.

Colbert M. Clothes—\$560.00.

Cowan, Henry, Potatoes—\$45.00.

Casey, P.J., Meat—\$7,871.43.

Cox, Chesley, Turnips and Cabbage—\$21.50.

Carbonear Poultry Association, Eggs—\$708.00.

Clark, M., Carrots—\$34.80.

Carnell, Andrew, Repairs to Ambulance—\$113.00.

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|---|--|
| Connors, M., Drugs and Surgical Supplies—\$550.00. | Falchney Instrument Corp., N. Y., Hospital Supplies—\$77.28. |
| Clark, Eli, Sawdust—\$6.00. | Fry Bros, Cincinnati, Laundry Supplies—\$221.35. |
| Cowan, Ernest, Cabbage—\$9.00. | Farrell, James, Potatoes—\$17.50. |
| Connolly, Edw., Potatoes—\$45.00. | Fagan, Geo., Potatoes—\$35.00. |
| Corish, P., Trucking—\$9.50. | Feaver, S. J., Blacksmith's Work—\$4.00. |
| Carnell, W. O., Groceries—\$1,040.68. | Grimes, Geo. F., Dry Goods, etc.—\$10,463.56. |
| Caribou Agencies, The, Candles—\$2.40. | Godden & Co., Ltd, Provisions and Groceries—\$37,694.34. |
| Dominion Stores, Dry Goods, etc.—\$19,992.99. | Gorman, Michael, Turnips—\$25.00. |
| Doyle, Patrick, Potatoes....\$30.00. | Gardiner & Chaffey, Groceries—\$575.52. |
| Duffy, A. V., Groceries—\$2,312.05. | Gladney, Patrick, Turnips—\$25.00. |
| Direct Agencies, Hardware, etc.—\$9.00. | Gorman, Edward, Cabbage—\$40.00. |
| Dawe, Thomas, Potatoes—\$105.00. | Gosse, Joseph, Potatoes—\$15.00. |
| Dawe, John, Potatoes—\$12.50. | Garland, Ben., Vegetables—\$55.30. |
| Dooley, John, Vegetables and Milk—\$3,209.50. | Greeley, Mrs. M., Blueberries—\$36.00. |
| Dawe, Harvey, Potatoes—\$25.00. | Gear, Ernest, Invalid Chair—\$30.00. |
| Dawe, Zachariah, Potatoes—\$175.00. | Harvey & Co., Ltd., Fish—\$1,182.39. |
| Dawe's, Grocery, Groceries—\$665.28. | Hayes, R. A., Meat—\$3,119.66. |
| Dawe, Joseph, Potatoes—\$30.00. | P. J. Hogan, Groceries—\$2,102.05. |
| Dwyer, Michael, Ice—\$171.25. | Horwood Ice Co., Ice—\$40.00. |
| Dalton, Thomas, Potatoes—\$17.50. | Hogan, Mrs. Catherine, Groceries—\$214.13. |
| East Broadway Store, Groceries—\$1,369.37. | Hickey, Peter, Potatoes—\$105.00. |
| East End Stores Ltd., Hardware and Provisions—\$5,068.32. | Hynes, W. H., Gasoline—\$186.15. |
| Ellard, Thomas, Potatoes—\$25.00. | Hibbs, Edward, Potatoes—\$15.00. |
| Ebsary & Co., W. Groceries—\$3,171.95. | Heap & Co., Ltd., Wm., Films and Developing—\$4,117.88. |
| Eagan, John T., Hot X Buns—\$20.00. | Heale, Jas., Turnips—\$15.00. |
| Ellard, Patrick, Potatoes—\$15.00. | Hospital Supply Co., N. Y., Surgical Supplies—\$778.14. |
| Eason, Hugh, Potatoes—\$30.00. | Halliday, W., Meat—\$3,147.32. |
| Everson, Joseph, Potatoes—\$17.50. | Hamlin, Franklin, Paper Bags—\$288.25. |
| English, W. & R., Clock Repairs—\$10.50. | Hodder, Wm., potatoes—\$6.75. |
| Earle, L., Eggs—\$52.00. | Hawe, James, Potatoes—\$15.00. |
| Fagan's Meat Market, Meat—\$3,555.71 | Imperial Oil Co., Gasoline—\$128.73. |
| Fitzgerald, M. J. Drugs—\$616.30. | Ingerman, Geo., Potatoes and Turnips—\$34.00. |
| Farrell the Tailor, Clothes—\$2,564.00 | Jackman & Greene, Groceries—\$842.90. |
| Fearn, Percy, Furniture—\$2,024.20 | Job's Stores Ltd., Oil—\$15.50. |
| Fagan, Abraham, Potatoes—\$42.00. | James Hudson, Mattressmaker—\$807.50. |
| Fitzgibbon, J., Dry Goods, etc.—\$4,542.81. | |
| Furlong, E. T., Potatoes—\$25.00. | |
| Furlong, Bread—\$3,304.35. | |
| Field, V., Turnips—\$15.00. | |
| Fagan, Jacob, Potatoes—\$70.00. | |

- Jennings, Geo., Laundry Baskets—
\$48.00.
- Joy, Peter, Meat—\$6,909.81.
- Joy, W. A., Meat—\$5,637.99.
- Joy, A. G., Floor Machine and
Brushes—\$335.00.
- Jennings, James, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Joyce, R., Eggs—\$33.75.
- Kelly, Charles, Groceries—\$292.46.
- Kennedy, A. W., Drugs—\$39.30.
- Keats, H. J., Mattress Maker—
\$1,848.00.
- Kelly, Mrs. James, Straw—\$30.80
- King, L., Groceries—\$52.17.
- King, A. B., Groceries—\$463.57.
- Knight & Co., L., Potatoes—\$70.00.
- King, John, Ice—\$271.90.
- Kelly, John, Potatoes—\$30.00.
- Kelly, Michael, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- King, Mrs. Thos., Pillows, etc.—
\$153.35.
- Lukins, Fred., Groceries—\$2,244.58.
- Lamb, J. T., Clock Repairs—\$34.45.
- Lawlor, Max J., Poultry—\$107.14.
- Lawrence Bros, Ltd., Side Sleigh, etc
—\$1,250.87.
- LeDrew, Thos., Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Lester, John T., Cabbage, Turnips
and Potatoes—\$235.30.
- Lester, Chas. F., Manure and Truck-
ing—\$42.00.
- Lester, Ernest A., Cabbage and Beet
—\$56.30.
- LeDrew, A. R., Groceries—\$1,608.58.
- Lester, F. J., Beet—\$9.00.
- Lester, Wm., Trucking—\$106.00.
- Levitz, Isaac, Dry Goods—\$187.00.
- Lewis, S., Fish—\$109.00.
- Martin Royal Stores Hardware Co.,
Hardware—\$2,164.86.
- Maunder, John, Clothes—\$365.00.
- Mogridge, Thos., Potatoes....\$15.00.
- Martin, Robert, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Murphy, L. J., Fish—\$480.00.
- Mercer, Wm., Potatoes—\$467.50.
- Morgan, Arch., Potatoes—\$37.50.
- Mugford, Wm., Groceries—\$4,269.44.
- Motty, Geo., Groceries—\$359.49.
- Murphy, Wm., Straw—\$30.45.
- Murphy & Bambrick, Fish—\$1,065.07
- Molloy, Thos. J., Repairs to Harness
—\$348.70.
- Miller, Gordon—Potatoes & Salmon
—\$187.50.
- Martin, James, Mattress Maker—
\$272.50.
- Merner, Denis, Straw—\$32.70.
- Murphy, Mrs. Mary Straw and Vege-
tables—\$47.65.
- Mercer, Jacob, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Mallard, John, Trucking—\$14.00.
- Morris Sail Works, I. C., Strait
Jackets, etc.—\$22.61.
- Mogridge, Frank, Vegetables—\$84.70
- Martin, Thomas, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Murray, Edgar A., Roach Doom—
\$13.10.
- Myers, Martin, Cabbage—\$12.80.
- Mercer, Philip, Ice—\$282.00.
- Moore, H., Test Tube Brushes—\$6.48
- Murphy, T. J., Meat—\$5,262.07.
- Morris, Mrs. R. Potatoes—\$30.00.
- McGuire's Bakery, Bread—\$10,598.25
- McLoughlan, S. F., Clothes—\$283.00.
- McDonald, Andrew, Straw and Po-
tatoes—\$123.00.
- McMurdo & Co., T, Olive Oil, etc—
\$541.63.
- McDonald, Thos., Cabbage—\$58.50.
- McKesson Appliance Co., Ohio, Sur-
gical Instruments—\$30.60.
- Nash, Bridget—Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Neary, Stephen, Potatoes—\$30.00.
- Noseworthy, Jos., Upholstering—
\$793.80.
- Neyle-Soper Hardware Co., Ltd.,
Hardware—\$108.11.
- Nfld. Poultry Farm, Eggs—\$8,262.00.
- Nugent, Edward, Potatoes—\$30.00.
- Nfld. Light & Power Co., Range and
Irons—\$388.23.
- Noseworthy, Thos., Fish—\$235.92.
- Nfld. Butter Co., Ltd., Milk—\$15,-
788.85.
- Nicholson, Donald, Rent—\$156.00.
- Nowlan, Michael, Cabbage—\$9.00.
- Nugent, Joseph, Groceries—\$181.47.
- Noseworthy, Wm., Ltd., Hardware—
\$9.70.

- O'Mara's Drug Store, Drugs—\$7,885.00.
- O'Keefe, J. J., Groceries—\$343.05.
- Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co, Ohio, Chemicals—\$123.84.
- O'Brien, J. J., Hams and Bacon—\$4,408.66.
- O'Dea, William, Cabbage—\$50.00.
- O'Leary, Philip, Potatoes—\$17.50.
- Parsons, Irvine, Provisions—\$4,446.83.
- Parker & Monroe Ltd, Boots—\$14.82.
- Pope's Furniture Factory, Furniture—\$428.00.
- Parsons, Vincent, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Payne, James, Potatoes—\$90.00.
- Parsons, Arthur, Groceries—\$4,784.70.
- Purcell, Edward, Cabbage—\$46.00.
- Parsons, James, Potatoes—\$35.00.
- Parsons Drug Store, Drugs—\$10,746.65.
- Purcell, Mrs. James, Cabbage and Turnips—\$56.00.
- Payne, Arthur, Groceries—\$246.41.
- Peckford, Simon, Fish—\$105.00.
- Peckford, C., Groceries—\$1,501.63.
- Peckham, O., Groceries—\$101.42.
- Quigley, J. J., Groceries—\$747.47.
- Rideout, Charles, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Ruby, Kenneth, Tinsmith Supplies and Groceries—\$5,021.95.
- Royal Stores Ltd., Dry Goods, etc.—\$3,525.90.
- Riche, Isaac, Fish—\$2,388.60.
- Roberts, J. H., Fish—\$1,000.00.
- Reddy, J., Clothes—\$160.00.
- Reeves, W., Crockeryware—\$667.66.
- Ruby, Miss M., Groceries—\$2,590.20.
- Reid, Willis, Fish—\$390.26.
- Ross, Estate A. V., Milk and Vegetables—\$11,318.99.
- Royal Aerated Water Co., Soft Drinks—\$1,409.20.
- Russel, Rev. H., Potatoes—\$87.50.
- Ruby, George, Cabbage—\$12.00.
- Ruby, A., Cabbage—\$35.20.
- Ross, George, Trucking—\$5.00.
- Russell, John, Vegetables—\$36.00.
- Roberts, Jackson, Groceries—\$638.54
- Smallwood, F., Boots—\$35.91.
- St. John's Jobbing House, Dry Goods—\$984.59.
- St. John's Fresh Fish Market, Fish—\$2,626.50.
- Stafford, W. J., Tinsmith supplies—\$22.00.
- Strong, Moses, Fish—\$1,851.76.
- Squires, David, Meat—\$3,213.04.
- Standard Mfg. Co., Ltd., Disinfectants—\$372.79.
- Smith, Mrs. Sarah, Groceries—\$1,043.71.
- Small, Michael, Potatoes—\$45.00.
- Stafford & Son, D. F., Drugs—\$19,920.15.
- Steele & Sons, Ltd., S. O., Crockeryware—\$621.39.
- Squires, George, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Summers, George, Ice and Trucking—\$710.00.
- Singer Sewing Machine Co., Repairs and parts to sewing machine—\$5.00.
- Snow, Alex., Potatoes—\$30.00.
- Steele, S. Richard, Crockeryware—\$33.90.
- Stanley, Charles, Potatoes—\$45.00.
- Stevenson's Repair Shop, sundries repairs—\$19.00.
- Standard Bedding Co., Ltd., Mattresses—\$54.00.
- Sinnott, Mrs. Wm., Cabbage—\$28.50.
- Snow, A., Machinist—\$19.70.
- Sinnott Michael, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- St. John's Gas Light Co., Gas—\$56.92.
- Summers, Peter, Trucking and Manure—\$37.10.
- Skeans, John, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Stone, Mrs. Helen, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Scott, Loyal, Potatoes—\$52.50.
- Smith, Edward, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Sinnott, John, Potatoes and Turnips—\$27.00.
- Saunders, G. F., Eggs—\$196.00.
- Smith, Albert, Turnips—\$12.50.
- Taylor, George, Berries—\$13.60.
- Tracey, Michael, Potatoes—\$15.00.
- Tilley, Richard, Surgical Supplies—\$144.90.

Thistle, Walter L., Repairs to Sewing Machine—\$11.60.

Troy Laundry Mch. Co., Inc., Laundry Supplies—\$860.92.

Tucker, Alfred, Potatoes—\$15.00.

Taylor, A., Groceries—\$537.74.

Templeton, Robt. A., Table Covering—\$128.00.

Tooton's the Kodak Store, Films—\$260.00.

Thorne, Richard, Socks—\$111.00.

Torraville, Rev. H., Potatoes—\$60.00

Thompson, T. F., Turnips—\$32.00.

Tucker, (Mrs. Lydia, Potatoes—\$15.00.

United Towns Electric Co., Ltd., Irons—\$18.80.

Voisey, James, Potatoes—\$15.00.

Veitch, Wm., Potatoes—\$42.50.

Valley Nurseries Ltd., Flower roots—\$84.65.

Vey, Walter I., Piano tuning—\$10.00

Victoria Grocey Store, Groceries—\$108.85.

Williams, N. and others, Vegetables—\$2,619.00.

Wall, Philip, Wheelbarrows—\$16.00

Wiseman & Hawkins, Groceries—\$688.12.

Walsh, Richard, Potatoes and Cabbage—\$182.50.

Warford, Sam., Vegetables—\$11.70.

Wiseman, J. F., Groceries—\$3,416.45.

Williams, Walter, Potatoes—\$15.00.

Whiteway, W., Groceries—\$387.56.

Warford, Wm. H., Potatoes—\$13.50.

Walsh, Annie, Potatoes—\$13.50.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs tabled Report of the Liquor Control Board for year ending January 31st, 1930.

Hon. the Solicitor General presented the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill "an Act Respecting Powers and Procedures of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace" as follows:

The Select Committee appointed by Your Honorable House in relation to

the above-mentioned Bill report as follows:

The Select Committee have met and discussed the Bill to them referred.

It may be noted that two members of the Select Committee, namely, Hon. F. G. Bradley and Hon. P. J. Lewis, are members of the Commission for the Consolidation of the Statutes and as such are thoroughly familiar with the contents of the Bill.

We note one or two minor errors or misprints which we think should be corrected as follows:

The title of the Act should read "Powers and Procedures of Magistrates, etc." instead of reading "Powers of Procedure before Magistrates, etc."

Instead of Part 1 in the last line of Section 7, shall read "Parts 5 and 5."

After the words "procedure" in the 4th line of Section 19 insert the words "and costs."

With regard to Section 19, Section 94 and Section 155, except Sub-section 1(e) of Section 155, it is suggested that rules should be made by the Rule Committee of the Supreme Court, the Solicitor General and Deputy Minister of Justice being summoned at the additional members of the Rule Committee, in relation to any such matter.

In paragraph 22, sub-section 3, the word "give" in the fourth line should be struck out.

In Section 25, sub-section 2, the word "of" should be changed to "to."

In Section 35 the words "and having jurisdiction" in the 35th and 36th lines are unnecessary and may be struck out.

In Section 37, sub-section 4, the words "to be prescribed by Rules made thereunder" should be struck out and the words "in the fifth schedule xx to" should be substituted.

In Section 47 the first line should read "the several forms in the fifth schedule."

In Section 105, sub-section 1, in the last line but one the words "summary trial" should read "summary sentence."

In Section 143, first line, the pages 151 and 152 should read "160 and 151."

In Section 160, sub-section 2, last line but one there are omitted the words "the same may be recovered under the pro—"

On page 80 the heading "Fourth schedule" shall be "Fifth schedule."

In form 31 on page 128 all the words in the heading after "prisoner" should be struck out.

On page 129 in the second line the word "Warrant" is misprinted "wanted."

It has been impossible for the Select Committee in the time at their disposal to give close consideration to every section of this Bill, as such a process would take some weeks, but it is recognized that the Bill has been very carefully prepared by Statutes Consolidation Commission consisting of six practitioners, and that except in very minor points it is a rescript of the law now in force and is therefore to a great extent free from the risks that would attend the drafting of new law.

In view of the desirability of having such an Act so as to avoid the necessity of Magistrates and others having to search through very complicated legal works, which they are probably not a rule in a position to handle or obtain and in view of the fact that it is hoped to have a general consolidation of the law put into effect within the next two years, the Select Committee feel it desirable that the present Bill should be enacted into law and put to the test of two years' actual practice so that by the time it comes to be included in the general consolidation it will be possible, as a

result of such test to incorporate any amendments or improvements which experience may show to be necessary or desirable and that the Act may then be included in the general consolidation in a completely satisfactory form.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. GORDON BRADLEY
A. J. WALSH,
P. J. LEWIS.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I suggest, sir, that the adoption of the report be deferred. I may say that my hon. friend the member for Burin East and myself were also members of that committee, and I was not aware that the report of the majority committee was going to be submitted today. But we have been considering a minority report, and so that the House may be informed of our views. I ask that the adoption of the report just submitted by the Hon. the Solicitor General be deferred until tomorrow, and then the report of the minority committee would be available.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Mr. Speaker, ordinarily there would be no objection to the request of my learned friend, but as a matter of fact while it might be technically correct that he was unaware that the report was to be presented this afternoon, his colleague was not unaware of such a fact. In fact, at the final meeting which took place yesterday afternoon after the House adjourned, I invited Mr. Winter to attend and I suggested that he get in touch with Mr. Emerson who was then in the House. Mr. Winter informed me that he and Mr. Emerson were considering a minority report, and so I do not see how my hon. friend can take the position that they were unaware of the fact that the report was to be presented. It is immaterial to me just how the matter is proceeded with, whether by the ad-

ception of the report first or by reference to a Committee of the whole House. I do not think that I am giving away any secret of my learned friend when I say that so far his views are entirely opposed to the passage of the measure at all. The minority report, if we can consider it as such, technically speaking the report just presented is the report of the Committee, can only be in the nature of opposition to the whole measure, that is if their views are as they were two or three nights ago when they attended a meeting of the select committee.

I do not really see what good can be accomplished by the delay. Whether the report is adopted now or deferred to a committee of the whole House, is immaterial to me. But I think that one of these two motions ought to be passed now. I therefore move for its adoption.

MR. WINTER.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in explanation of what the Solicitor General said, that it is quite true that he told me yesterday afternoon in the middle of the session when I had no opportunity of conferring with my hon. friend, the member for Placentia East, that there would be a meeting to consider the report of the Select Committee after the session. As you are aware, the House adjourned at about a quarter past six o'clock, when the Solicitor General again spoke to me on the matter, and he said that he would let me have a copy of this report. I have not seen a copy of it, and I was not aware of its contents until I heard it read by the Solicitor General himself this afternoon.

MR. EMERSON.—Nor I either. The Hon. the Solicitor General knew very well that it was our intention to consider a minority report on this matter. We had no idea that the report of the select committee was going to be presented this afternoon.

MR. WINTER.—What possible difference could it make if this thing were allowed to stand over for twenty-four hours.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—What possible object can there be?

MR. EMERSON.—At least the House would have the benefit of a minority report.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—It can have that anyway. That can be presented to a committee of the whole House.

MR. EMERSON.—No, it cannot. The report presented now is the report of the select committee.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—It is not.

MR. EMERSON.—Then it should not be presented at all. May I point out that the only member of this House who seems to have the liberty of addressing you from his seat is the Hon. the Solicitor General. If he wants to reply let him stand up in his place and do so.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—I was only correcting you where you were making a mistake, that is all.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, the position is this, that the select committee consists of five members. Yesterday afternoon the committee met after the House adjourned and considered a report which was prepared by, I presume, the majority of the committee, three members. That majority felt the necessity for introducing this Bill, but no notice was given to the minority that that report was going to be presented this afternoon. All that is asked now is that before the House accepts the majority report, it would consider the report of the minority and the minority is always entitled to report in connection with a committee, when a special committee is appointed to consider a Bill.

A day will not be saved by presenting this now, and before the Bill is referred to Committee of the Whole House I submit that the House should know the reasons why my hon. friend the member for Burin East and myself disagree with the majority report. The House must realise that the committee consisted of the Hon. the Solicitor General, the hon. member for Harbor Main, yourself, Mr. Winter and myself. Of that committee Mr. Winter and myself are the senior members. It is purely a legal matter and all of us are entitled to express our opinion on a matter of this kind. When the Bill was introduced the Hon. the Attorney General informed the House, and it was accepted throughout that the Bill was non-contentious. And the members not up in the law should be informed why the two senior members of that committee disagree with the three juniors.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

—Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member for Placentia East, I have only to say this that so far as I know there is no law or rule of this House which could prevent the House from hearing the views of either the member for Placentia East or the member for Burin East. When the matter comes up before the committee of the whole House they can give out their views in all the detail they may desire to the members of this House. But the position is as I have just said that the hon. members who sit on the other side of the House have already expressed their opposition to this Bill in principle. And it is not so much a question of the value of the report of the minority, if you put it in those terms, at all. But the report of the minority is not the report of the committee.

The report that I have presented here today is the report of the com-

mittee, and I ask for its adoption. If it is adopted then it will go to a committee of the whole House, and my learned friends will have every possible and available opportunity to express whatever views they may have on the merits or demerits of the bill or any section contained in it.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement in detail, of all public money sent from his department to the district of Placentia West from July 31st, 1929, to date.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of all public money sent by his department to the district of Placentia West from July 31st, 1929, to date.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing what portion of the Special Grant allocated by the House of Assembly at the 1929 session was placed to the credit of Placentia West district, in his department.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing what portion of the Special Grant allocated by the House of Assembly at the last session, was placed to the credit of Placentia West District, in his department.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary:

(1) As Chairman of the Railway Commission, to lay on the table of the House the minute book of the Railway Commission.

(2) To table all correspondence in connection with the purchase of Water Street property and to give a

list showing to whom payments were made and the amounts paid each party in connection with same.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of Highroads to lay on the table of the House a statement giving names and addresses of all employees of the Highroads Commission employed in the district of St. Mary's as sectionmen time-keepers, foremen and superintendents, said statement to give date of employment of each official, and the monthly payment given to each employee, also to state the amount of money allowed to each employee as expenses.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for.

Wm. Walsh, Central House, Salmonier Road, Hr. Main, reappointed April 1st, 1930.

Rich. Grace, Salmonier, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

John Hurley, Salmonier, St. Mary's re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

Ernest Linehan, Colinet, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

Jas. O'Keefe, Colinet, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

Jas. Kelly, S. E. Placentia, re-appointed April 1st., 1930.

Mike Kelly, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1, 1930.

Mike Mahoney, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1, 1930.

Bernard Boland, Riverhead, St. Mary's, appointed May 5th, 1930.

Albert Lee, Riverhead, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

Edward Walsh, St. Mary's, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

John Crawley, Gaskiers, St. Mary's Bay, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

Richard Fowler, Mount Carmel, Salmonier, re-appointed April 1st, 1930.

Andrew Evoy, Harricot, Salmonier, appointed May 1st., 1930.

All these men are rated at \$90.00 per month.

No allowance for expenses.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement of the General Contingencies Account of the Colony from July 1st, 1929, to date.

HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

—Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in laying on the table of the House reply to the above question.

Statement of the General Contingencies Account of the Colony from July 1st, 1929, to date:

Bank of Montreal, Outstanding Cheques—\$428.90.

Geo. E. Moores, Retiring Allowance—\$792.00.

Minnie Cahill, Grant—\$187.50.

Thos. Smyth, Retiring Allowance—\$188.96.

Beatrice Noel, Grant—\$1,200.00.

Alfred Rendell, Retiring Allowance—\$724.44.

Noah Peckford, Retiring Allowance—\$163.92.

Joseph O'Reilly, Retiring Allowance—\$1,070.30.

Henry G. Batson, Retiring Allowance—\$100.17.

Michael Martin, Retiring Allowance—\$123.33.

Victor L. Billard, Retiring Allowance—\$297.00.

Jas. McFatridge, Retiring Allowance—\$297.00.

J. J. Evely Retiring Allowance—\$1,050.00.

John Lane, Retiring Allowance—\$16.50.

W. J. Woodford, Retiring Allowance—\$1,100.00.

Mrs. F. C. Brien, Grant—\$300.00.

MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., Advertising—\$4,701.30.

St. John's Municipal Council, Grant for Bowring Park—\$5,000.00.

P. G. Butler, Grant re technical School—\$300.00.

- W. F. Penney, Special Magisterial Services—\$1,400.00.
 Hannah Kelly, Grant—\$816.00.
 Chronicle Publishing Co., Advertising—\$1,682.41.
 A. Vatcher, Expenses re Enquiry—\$59.90.
 Imperial Institute, Grant—\$1,290.63.
 E. J. Wornell, Removal Expenses—\$267.03.
 Wm. Bradbury, Retiring Allowance—\$381.44.
 C. W. Tilley—Retiring Allowance—\$587.25.
 Hugh Mouland, Retiring Allowance—\$174.93.
 Wm. Barnes, Retiring Allowance—\$1,013.44.
 Bank of Nova Scotia—Outstanding Cheques—\$172.95.
 John Hynes, Special Services—\$15.00.
 Wm. M. Mitchell, Retiring Allowance—\$159.00.
 Geo. Skiffington, Retiring Allowance—\$172.56.
 P. Brown, Retiring Allowance—\$453.00.
 M. Hynes—Retiring Allowance—\$129.42.
 J. Erection, Retiring Allowance—\$647.10.
 M. Maddigan, Retiring Allowance—\$243.70.
 Stephen Parsons, Retiring Allowance—\$539.20.
 H. M. Customs, Outstanding Cheque—\$12.50.
 Ernest Chaulk, Outstanding Cheque—\$3.92.
 Imperial Bureau of Entomology, Grant—\$244.06.
 The "Times," Advertising—\$122.28.
 High Commissioner's Office, Expenses shipwrecked crews—\$48.32.
 Newfoundland Savings Bank, Outstanding Cheques—\$15.00.
 Messrs. Watermelon & Sons, Maps in Col. Office List—\$137.63.
 Mrs. H. J. Myrick—\$340.20.
- T. G. Morey, Retiring Allowance—\$230.98.
 Elias Anderson, Retiring Allowance—\$267.48.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Retiring Allowance—\$37.46.
 A. J. Ivany, Special Services—\$700.00.
 Samuel Blandford, Retiring Allowance—\$333.34.
 Dr. L. E. Keegan, Travelling Expenses, etc.—\$1,000.00.
 Wm. Bennett, payment re land for right of way—\$110.00.
 Union Electric Light & Power Co. Street Lighting—\$825.00.
 V. S. Walsh, Special Services—\$75.00.
 Newfoundland Savings Bank, Int. on Stock Placentia Water Co.—\$616.00.
 B. Dunfield, stationery, etc. re Consolidation of Statutes—\$200.00.
 A. W. Mews, Audit Dept., Special Services—\$700.00.
 E. F. Taylor, Audit Dept., Special Services—\$600.00.
 L. Crummey, Audit Dept., Special Services—\$550.00.
 J. M. Howley, Audit Dept., Special Services—\$400.00.
 M. Ginn, Audit Dept., Special Services—\$300.00.
 M. Jenkins, Audit Dept., Special Services—\$200.00.
 Sergeants Mess of Nfld., Grant—\$200.00.
 Jean Crawford, Special Services re Relief—\$450.00.
 Jessie Quinton, Special Services re Relief—\$100.00.
 Ewan Kennedy, Retiring Allowance—\$99.42.
 Miss F. Field, Retiring Allowance—\$639.36.
 John Sartin, Retiring Allowance—\$271.28.
 J. W. Jones, Expenses Trepassey Enquiry—\$300.00.
 L. R. Curtis, Services re Drafting Acts, etc.—\$4,000.00.
 S. E. Garland, Stationery—\$29.70.

Manning & Rabbitts, Printing—
\$150.00.

W. G. Horwood, Outstanding Cheque
—\$4.40.

Royal Bank of Canada, Outstanding
Cheques—\$25.60.

Wm. Buck, Retiring Allowance—
\$143.64.

Lillian R. Blandford, Grant—\$583.31.

Leander Chubbs, Rep. Fire Hose,
Carbonear—\$15.50.

Geo. W. Wilton, Search Missing Men
—\$7.94.

Newfoundland Railway, Passages,
etc.—\$1,898.32.

St. John's Steam Tug Co., Towage,
etc.—\$25.00.

James M. Bradshaw, Services re
Trepassey Enquiry—\$42.55.

Dr. T. Anderson, Services as Police
Surgeon—\$800.00.

Messrs. Job Bros & Co., Ltd., re
Blueberry Shipments—\$1,500.00.

International Grenfell Association,
Hire Ships—\$2,750.00.

Arthur Mews, Immigration Services,
eac.—\$3,150.00.

Levi Diamond, Outstanding Cheques
—\$6.80.

Lewis Winsor, Retiring Allowance
—\$34.30.

Elizabeth Ford, Retiring Allowance
—\$12.24.

Abraham Lemon, search missing men
—\$3.00.

James Musson, search missing men
—\$15.00.

D. M. Hogan Retiring Allowance—
\$150.00.

Registry of Deeds & Coys.—\$230.00.

Placentia Water Co., Grant—\$250.00.

Messrs. Ashbourne, Ltd., search mis-
sing men—\$125.00.

General Post Office, Outstanding
Cheque—\$9.10.

F. M. Stirling, Service re Immigra-
tion—\$400.00.

W. Halfyard, Services re Immigra-
tion—\$300.00.

Louise Noonan, Services re Immi-
gration—\$100.00.

Mary Taylor, Services re Immigra-
tion—\$100.00.

Sophie Joyce, Services re Immigra-
tion—\$50.00.

H. R. Pippy, Services re Immigration
—\$50.00.

J. M. Browne, Special Services—
\$500.00.

John Mooney, Retiring Allowance—
\$185.60.

Nonia, Grant—\$2,000.00.

J. F. Roche, Retiring Allowance—
\$196.85.

Job Bros. & Co. Ltd Bonus on Cold
Storage Fish—\$7,620.40.

Canadian Gazette Ltd. Advertising—
\$98.07.

Joseph Hiscock, Retiring Allowance
\$339.15.

Sir R. A. Squires, Travelling Ex-
penses—\$5,000.00.

Capt. S. R. Winsor, Sealing Exam-
iner—\$100.00.

Capt. W. B. Kean, Sealing Examiner
—\$100.00.

Capt. Jacob Kean, Sealing Examiner
\$100.00.

Commercial Cable Co., Cables—
\$443.33.

Western Union Telegraph Co. Cables
—\$392.59.

British Post Office, Cables—\$237.58.

Asst. Secretary Finance, Dept. Board
of Trade, London—\$2.21.

Luke Rogers, Services Grand Bank
Fire—\$7.00.

Benjamin J. Rogers, Services Grand
Bank Fire—\$11.50.

Norman Hyde, Services Grand Bank
Fire—\$10.50.

Philip Riggs, Services Grand Bank
Fire—\$15.50.

Geo. Hyde, Services Grand Bank
Fire—\$7.00.

Hector Stodley, Services Grand
Bank Fire—\$11.50.

Wm. Butt, jr., Services Grand Bank
Fire—\$11.50.

Herbert Crowley, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$11.50.

John Riggs, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$7.50.

Geo. Butt, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Clayton Crowley, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Hugh Grandy, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$7.50.

Geo. Thorne Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Henry Bennett, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Wm. Crocker, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Abram Dollimont, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Jacob Penwell, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$4.00.

Morgan Penwell, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$8.00.

James Warren, Services Grand Bank Fire—\$6.00.

Robert Dunford, Supplies Grand Bank Fire—\$17.40.

Wm. P. Evans, Supplies Grand Bank Fire—\$3.15.

H. Thornhill, Supplies Grand Bank Fire—\$4.95.

Forward & Tibbo, Supplies Grand Bank Fire—\$1.20.

S. Piercey, Supplies Grand Bank Fire—\$4.95.

S. Tibbo & Sons, Supplies Grand Bank Fire—\$20.00.

L. M. Saunders, Travelling Expenses—\$755.00.

Mrs. Annie Murray, Outstanding Cheque, Militia Department—\$485.44.

Department of Finance Outstanding Cheque—\$1.00.

Jane Loder, Retiring Allowance—\$12.48.

Thos. J. Best, Retiring Allowance—\$122.16.

Mrs. Edward Cooper, Retiring Allowance—\$10.50.

Mrs. Henrietta Williams, Retiring Allowance—\$12.48.

E. Pike, Retiring Allowance—\$151.86
Messrs. Ayre & Sons Ltd., Outstanding Cheque—\$27.00.

A. Vatcher, Services re Humber Enquiry—\$200.00.

Norman Nichols, Retiring Allowance—\$65.16.

Dept. of Public Works, Improvements G. H. Grounds—\$250.00.

Trade Printers & Publishers., Year Books, etc.—\$408.00.

Hon. H. M. Mosdell, Services re Enquiry Conditions at Buchans—\$333.34.

Hon. W. W. Halfyard, Services re Enquiry Conditions at Buchans—\$333.33.

Hon. F. G. Bradley, Services re Enquiry conditions at Buchans—\$333.33.

Anglo American Telegraph Co. Telegrams Economic Commission—\$1.15.

Postal Telegraphs Dept., Telegrams Economic Commission—\$20.51.

Manning & Rabbitts Printing Economic Commission—\$7.00.

John Rorke & Sons, Supplies Carbonar Fire—\$8.66.

G.W.V.A. Relief Grant—\$1,500.00.

Flora Parsons Retiring Allowance—\$423.12.

Dicks & Co. Ltd., Outstanding Cheque—\$6.00.

D. Costello, Outstanding Cheque—\$20.00.

Nfld. Teachers' Assn., Grant—\$1,000.

H. J. Taylor, Services as Diver—\$75.00.

Geo. Ruth, Services re ferry Humber Arm—\$85.71.

Const. R. Efford, Grand Bank Fire—\$10.95.

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Payment for Life Boat—\$1,087.07.

G.W.V.A., Grant re Empire Fair—\$100.00.

Union Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., Guarantee—\$1,402.80.

D. J. Davies, Services re Patent findings—\$350.000.

Messrs. Read, Son & Watson, Services re Nfld. Hotel Accts.—\$1,040.00.

Bowring Bros. Ltd., Outstanding Cheques—\$7.50.

Total—\$83,583.29.

MR. WINTER.—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary:

What amounts have been paid to Dr. Diamond of Wesleyville since July 1st, 1929, to date. To state names of patients visited and charges made for each individual case. To furnish copies of all correspondence that took place between the department and Dr. Diamond.

To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries: A detailed statement of all monies spent in the District of Bonavista North since July 1st, 1929 to date, from his department. To furnish copies of all returns made to the department from July 1st, 1929, to date.

To ask the Minister of Public Works: To furnish statement of all monies sent from Public Works Department to the District of Bonavista North from July 1st, 1929 to date, and copies of all returns received.

To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary: To furnish statement of all moneys paid by the Government to the crews who were driven off the coast in the gale of November last. To name those who supplied goods to the said crews and copies of all bills received with copies of all correspondence that took place relative to the disaster.

MR. BENNETT.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to lay upon the table of the House a statement giving the following information:

(a) What is the total cost of mail bags and material for making same from November 1st., 1928, to date.

(b) Give names of persons or firms supplying same.

(c) Give amount paid to each person or firm.

(d) Was order given by tender or private arrangement.

(e) Table a copy of all orders, vouchers, bills or other documents in relation to said matter.

MR. BENNETT.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to table the following information:

(a) State the total cost for clothing or other material supplied to employees of the Finance and Customs Department or any branch of same, from November 1st, 1928, to date.

(b) Give name of persons or firms supplying same.

(c) Give amount paid to each person or firm.

(d) Table copy of all documents in relation to came.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the information asked for by the Hon. member for St. John's West (Extern).

(a) \$6,957.25.

(b) M. Chaplin, \$3,530.60.

J. H. Farrell, \$1,699.40.

M. Colbert, \$630.00.

D. S. Kerr, \$481.05.

W. J. McCarthy, \$361.20.

J. & W. Maddigan, \$270.00.

Chas. Ellis, \$45.00.

MR. BENNETT.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to table a statement giving the following information:

(a) How many persons have been appointed to positions in the Department of Finance and Customs, or any branch thereof, from November 1st, 1928, to date.

(b) State name, where residing, nature of work performed and salary per month in each case, and if any extras in way of commission, bonus, overtime, etc., state amount in each case.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker I have much pleasure in tabling the following reply:

**Appointments to Customs Service
Since November 1, 1928.**

Dec. 10th—Mr. T. J. Carew, appointed Collector at Cape Broyle in place of J. T. Carew, deceased. Salary \$68.75 per month.

Dec. 21st—Mr. S. F. Banfield, appointed Collector of Customs at Garnish in place of B. A. Brazil, deceased. Salary \$33.33 per month.

Dec. 21st.—Mr. E. G. Collis appointed Collector of Customs at Rencontre, E. Salary \$8.33 per month. (New port of entry).

Dec. 21st—Mr. Harry Nash, appointed Collector of Customs at Pass Island. Salary \$12.50 per month. (New port of entry).

Dec. 26th—Mr. Denis Doyle, appointed Collector of Customs at Hr. Main, in place of John Kennedy, removed. Salary \$27.91 per month.

Dec. 26th—Mr. Joseph Hollett, appointed Tidewaiter at Burin in place of Mr. George Collins, retired. Salary \$68.66 per month.

Dec. 26th—Mr. Randolph Crowell, appointed Collector of Customs at Norris' Arm, in place of J. W. Aitken, transferred to Botwood. Salary \$50.00 per month.

Dec. 26th.—W. J. Power, appointed Tidewaiter at Bell Island in place of Mr. Quigley, deceased. Salary \$79.25 per month.

December 26th—Mr. Alan Gillis, appointed Sub-Collector at Crabbes Station. Salary \$6.66 per month.

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Jan. 16th—Mr. Wm. Gosse, of Jas., appointed Collector of Customs at Spaniard's Bay in place of Solomon Gosse, dismissed. Salary \$69.91 per month.

Jan. 29th—Mr. F. S. Skanes, appointed Collector of Customs at Bonne Bay in place of Mr. M. Jenkins, dismissed. Salary \$109.33 per month.

Jan. 29th—Mr. Roland Roberts, appointed Collector of Customs at Port Saunders in place of Mr. F. S. Skanes, transferred to Bonne Bay. Salary \$83.33 per month.

Feb. 12th—Mr. W. E. Parsons, appointed Collector of Customs at Hr. Breton. Salary \$30.20.

Feb. 12th—Mr. Chas. Hynes, appointed Sub-Collector of Customs at Kelligrews. Salary \$62.50 per month.

Feb. 21st—Mr. Walter Walsh, appointed Collector of Customs at Avondale in place of Mr. Michael Doyle, removed. Salary \$41.66 per month.

Feb. 21st—Mr. John Wall, appointed Collector of Customs at Holyrood in place of Mr. Ed. Kirby, removed. Salary \$23.75 per month.

Feb. 21st.—Mr. Allan Brown, appointed Collector of Customs at Salvage in place of Mr. Jas. Burden, deceased. Salary \$3.33 per month.

Apr. 18th—Mr. M. A. Collins, appointed Collector of Customs at Placentia in place of Mr. J. W. Collins, retired. Salary \$100.00 per month.

May 28th—Mr. Robert Tiller, appointed Collector of Customs at Wesleyville in place of Mr. Thos Bishop. Salary \$41.66 per month.

June 29th—Mr. S. D. Collier appointed Collector of Customs at St. Alban's. Salary \$12.50 per month. (New port of entry).

Aug. 19th—Mr. W. S. Beck, appointed Collector of Customs at Sound Is. Salary \$55.16 per month.

Aug. 20th—Mr. Geo. Nicholle, appointed Locker, Dept. Customs, in place of Capt. Parsons, retired.

Aug. 26th—Mr. Jas. Alexander, appointed Collector of Customs at St. George's. Salary \$100.00 per month.

Nov. 6th—Mr. John S. Rowsell, appointed Collector of Customs at Port Blandford in place of Mr. J. R. Rowsell, deceased. Salary \$41.66 per month.

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Jan. 15th—Mr. C. Hall, Statistical Clerk. Salary \$120.00 per month.

Jan. 15th—Mr. J. Windsor, Statistical Clerk. Salary \$120.00 per month.

Jan. 15th—Mr. Wm. Jackman, Statistical Clerk. Salary \$120.00 per month.

Jan. 15th—Mr. P. Fahey, Railway Manifest Clerk. Salary \$112.50 per month.

Jan. 15th—Mr. T. Furlong, Clerk to Landing Surveyor. Salary \$85.00 per month.

Jan. 22nd—Mr. Bernard Furlong, appointed Collector of Customs at St. Bernard's, F.B. Salary \$8.33 per month. (New port of entry).

Mar. 14th—Dr. Jas. McGrath, appointed Collector of Customs at St. Mary's. Salary \$10.00 per month.

Mr. M. Rolls, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$95.87.

R. Jardine, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$95.87.

F. Walsh, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$95.87.

A. Wall, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$95.87.

Eaneas Rees, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$95.87.

Wm. Dunne, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$68.75.

H. Moyst, St. John's, Tidewaiter. Salary \$95.87.

A. McNamara, St. John's, Locker. Salary \$95.87.

Chas. Kelly, St. John's, Locker. Salary \$95.87.

Geo. Nicholle, St. John's, Locker. Salary \$95.87.

Thos. Barron, St. John's, Locker. Salary \$95.87.

F. Preston, St. John's Messenger, in place of J. Preston. Salary \$95.87.

A. Brown, St. John's, Boatman. Salary \$93.33.

Persons appointed to Positions in Assessor's Department from Jan 1st, 1930, to June 17th, 1930.

John J. Sinnott, St. John's, Assessor. Salary \$300.00 per month.

Jas. J. Galway, St. John's, Accountant and Cashier. Salary \$183.33 per month.

Leo. F. Griffin, St. John's, Travelling Auditor. Salary \$150.00 per month.

Geo. R. Seviour, St. John's, First Clerk. Salary \$150.00 per month.

Robert G. Redmond, St. John's, Second Clerk. Salary \$83.33 per month.

Margaret Graham, St. John's, Typist and Stenographer. Salary \$60.00 per month.

Helene Murphy, St. John's, Typist and Stenographer. Salary \$60.00 per month.

HIS HON. THE SPEAKER.—I would like to direct the attention of the House regarding the asking of questions. Some questions asked this year and covering a long time have been answered last year and are on the records of the House and can be seen at any time. Care should be taken in the drafting of questions as they entail a great deal of work.

MR. EMERSON.—In what records are the answers kept.

HON. MR. SPEAKER.—They are answered in duplicate and the clerk keeps a record.

MR. EMERSON.—What about verbal answers?

HON. MR. SPEAKER.—The honorable members are entitled to written answers, and if they are satisfied with verbal answers that is their own lookout. When the written answers come from the departments they are supposed to be kept so that the same questions will not be asked year after year.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Would it not be advisable to lay down

a rule that all answers given should be written.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in Relation to the Amendment to the War Pensions Act, 1922.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment to the War Pensions Act, 1922."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended that a Bill be introduced to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill "An Act in Relation to the Amendment to the War Pensions Act, 1922" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the War Pensions Act, 1922" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee

of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment to the War pensions Ast, 1922."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

M. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment to the War Pension Act, 1922" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 18 Geo. V., Chapter 18, entitled "An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, before moving the House into Committee of the Whole on Resolutions in relation to the Amendment of the Act 18 Geo. V., Chapter 18, I would like to explain briefly the meaning of these Resolutions. They are on similar lines to other bills on the Order Paper and have to do with loan raised in 1927 or 1928, out of which there was an allowance of \$200,000.00 made for the survey of Labrador property and

\$100,000.00 general expenses. If the Government did have to survey this property they would be getting out of it very cheaply if they managed it at the above figures. This amount has been spent on the Highroads and when the Highroads Commission's statement is published it will show where and how the money was spent.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 18 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series entitled 'Of the Customs'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Raising of a Loan on the credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I suggest

that the Committee rise and give the members of the Opposition a chance to study the resolutions.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—If the Opposition don't mind, as it is getting near June 30th, I would like to get that Bill fixed up this afternoon.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, there is just one item here, that is sub-section A of Section 2; there is \$150,000 of that ear-marked for public works.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION, CUSTOMS.—Yes; public works in various districts, per capita.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—It does not put it that way.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—That is what is going to be done; it has been going on for years. Ordinarily we would put that in the Estimates; now we can't afford to put it in the ordinary Estimates; it has been going in the Loan Bill.

MR. EMERSON.—That leaves \$850,000 which, I understand, will be spent mostly on highroads.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—There will probably be half a million.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I don't wish to enter into a debate on the matter; we hope to be allowed a debate on the Loan Bill later, but it can't be got out of sight that you are asking for money to meet over expenditure of last year for highroads. Now there is \$850,000 of which about half a million will be used for highroads; we have had no indication from the Minister as to what he intends to do with the balances left from other bills. I suppose it will not be moved out of order to discuss this Loan Bill.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I am perfectly satisfied to discuss anything.

MR. EMERSON.—If it is necessary to get these approved before the end of the month, we can discuss all these loans and balances when they come up.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to again, if I may be permitted, to ask through you and through our friends opposite, not for any political motive, but in the general sense of interest of the country that the papers which were requested a few days ago to kind of give us a little help in trying to induce our people to invest some of their savings in the new loan. I would suggest through the medium of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, who has more influence in connection with these journals than I have, that it would be suggested that they give part of their editorial column tomorrow or the next day to requesting the public to do anything they could to help us raise this money in this country. Tomorrow Newfoundland will be the better for the general revenue, and I sincerely trust that they will take my meaning in good parts.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, with respect to the request of the Hon. Minister, I can assure him that I shall do the best I can in that direction, because, as the Finance Minister has pointed out, the moneys invested in the country and the interest obtained from these bonds will be spent in the country and that alone will bring in a revenue of at least \$30,000 a year. I can assure you, sir, that I will urge, as I have been urging, people to invest in these bonds, and I feel sure that my colleagues are likewise interested.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my personal

association with what the Leader of the Opposition has said and my entire agreement with the Finance Minister on this point. A few days ago the Finance Minister pointed out that the statement was made which might induce people to hold off from exchanging their bonds because there would be possibly an opportunity of buying them at less than par. I agree with what he said then that the possibilities of buying at less than par will be small indeed.

It may be, of course, that those who hold the four per cent bonds which are now being redeemed, may think that by making investments elsewhere they may be getting better terms. Speaking generally, there are good possibilities in regard to the number of debentures which they might invest, that might give them a temporary advantage, but only a temporary advantage, because those who issue loans and seek to get people to invest their money on debentures secured by certain assets have discounted the value of money in the market, and the value of money in the market depends upon the issue made by Governments. The Government debenture is the standard.

In the case that we have to consider here today the standard is a four per cent debenture which pays income tax, and in the case of those who die a death duties tax is paid as well. They are offered in exchange for that, a five per cent debenture which is free from income tax and death duties. Anybody who is looking for conservative investments and who are exchanging their investments from one security to another should bear in mind that their present investment is a Newfoundland Government investment which could hardly be offered on more generous terms. In my opinion, the present offer of the Government to holders of the four

per cent issue is really too generous, and I think they would be extremely foolish if they did not take advantage of the terms offered and take the new Loan that is now being offered by the Government and take the five per cent bonds in the place of those they are giving out. I think that that view is borne out by all the considerations that can be given to it.

I feel confidently certain that every member of this House—and it is our duty to do so—will boost our own loan to the maximum and I trust that the Finance Minister will be successful in getting the highest price for the loan—higher than he anticipated and far higher.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

M. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act in relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the

Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

M. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries tabled the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1929.

The remaining Orders of the Day were deferred.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Thursday afternoon, 19th instant, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, June 19th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. STRONG.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of White Bay for a sum of money to be applied to building a railway from the bottom of White Bay to

the railroad. Personally, I think that when so much has been expended for highroads in the southern districts, which after all are mostly for pleasure purposes, that this road, which is so highly necessary, should be at once attended to. It will be remembered that when the road was built from Badger, although it was severely criticised at the time, it subsequently proved a great boon to the fishermen, and I have no doubt the same will be the case with this road if completed.

This petition is signed by over twelve hundred electors from all parts of the district. The International Co. has built a road for over ten miles of the way, and as the total distance is only approximately fifteen miles, five miles is all that has to be entirely constructed. The Company has built this road for portaging their own supplies to Sandy Lake. I respectfully submit that in a case of this kind where there are no means of communication whatever, this request should receive the deepest consideration and I respectfully submit that it be referred to the department to which it relates.

MR. SCAMMELL.—Mr. Speaker, as for nine years I was representative of the territory, on both sides of the district which is now White Bay but was formerly St. Barbe, I feel it my duty to say a word in support of Mr. Strong's petition. During the time that I represented the district not much had been then done with regard to the Highroads, as that policy was then only in its initial stages, and was concentrating principally around Conception Bay. Now, however, other places have been linked up with the system. The entire sum requested by Mr. Strong's petition is not a large one. As the Company's activities at Hampden are giving the district an industrial aspect, communication with

the railway is absolutely essential, as Mr. Strong pointed out.

No district of its size has so little means of communication. Fortunately the Company has already constructed a road for part of the distance, although for its own benefit of course. The coastal boats from the Treaty Shore all call at Hampden, and if this road were built passengers could motor from there to Howley or McGregor and thus save considerable time on their way to St. John's. Besides this would be a means of giving the people of the district contact with the outside world, which is an aspect of the question which always appealed to me. I feel sure that when the money is allocated for the various districts White Bay will receive due consideration, and that this road from Hampden to Sandy Lake will be shortly completed.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINES.—Mr. Speaker, I don't think it is necessary for me to speak in favor of this petition after all that has been said by previous speakers. My only reason for doing so is because I have the bitter experience of traveling over that country in bad weather and consequently know what it is like. A good road would do much to do away with the rigors of travelling through that country, besides being of inestimable benefit, as Mr. Scammell pointed out, to the people from the Treaty Shore. I am very heartily in favor of the petition.

MR. SKANES.—Mr. Speaker, I wish also to join with the previous speakers in supporting the petition from this sadly neglected district.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

MR. TOBIN.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice to lay on the table of the House copy of the Grand Jury's presentment in regard to the Penitentiary, delivered to the Supreme Court during the Fall Session 1929 of that

Court, and to make a statement to the House as to the reasons why the prisoners therein mentioned were not tried for such a long period, and also to state whether since that date any similar conditions have existed.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a list of Fire Wardens appointed during the season of 1929, also 1930, in the District of St. John's East (Extern).

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the name and address of all Fire Wardens appointed by his Department in the District of St. Mary's since April, 1929, said statement to show the amount of money paid to each Warden and to state the territory assigned to each Warden, and to table a copy of all reports sent to his Department by said Wardens.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & MINES.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the information asked for by the hon. member for St. John's East.

Nicholas Grace, St. Mary's to Path End, \$2.00 day.

Rhody Lee, Riverhead, St. Mary's, \$2.00 day.

Wm. Daley, St. Joseph's, \$2.00 day.

Patrick Ryan, Mussel Pond, \$2.00 day.

Wm. Hurley, Salmonier North \$50.00 season.

John Power, St. Mary's, \$100.00 season.

Thos. Walsh, St. Joseph's Salmonier, \$100.00 season.

Frank Parrott, Salmonier, \$2.00 day.

Aiden St. Croix, St. Vincent's, \$100.00 season.

Arthur Hicks, Salmonier to Peak House, \$100.00 season.

Richard Meaney, Colinet to the Mountain, Placentia Rd., \$100.00 season.

Jas. J. Waddleton, Trepassey, \$2.00 day.

Denis O'Leary, Portugal Cove South and within radius of eight miles, \$1.35 day.

Wm. Walsh, Halfway House, Salmonier, \$100.00 season.

NOTE—All fire wardens' reports made direct to Chief Woods Ranger, Port Blandford, B.B.

Fire Wardens, 1930.

Rhody Lee, Riverhead, St. Mary's, \$2.00 day.

Wm. Daley, St. Joseph's, \$2.00 day.

Thos. Walsh, St. Joseph's, \$2.00 day.

Patk. Ryan, Mussel Pond, \$2.00 day.

Wm. Hurley, Salmonier North, \$2.00 day.

John Power, St. Mary's, \$2.00 day.

Frank Parrott, Salmonier, \$2.00 day.

Arthur Hicks, Salmonier to Peak House, \$2.00 day.

Aiden St. Croix, St. Vincent's, \$2.00 day.

Richard Meaney, Colinet to the Mountain, Placentia Rd., \$2.00 day.

J. J. Waddleton, Trepassey, \$2.00 day.

Edward Kennedy, Shoal Point, Trepassey, \$2.00 day.

Thos. Pennell, N. W. River, Trepassey (resigned May 31st) \$2.00 day.

William Didham, Colinet towards Whitbourne, \$2.00 day.

Michael O'Keefe, Colinet towards Salmonier, \$2.00 day.

Nicholas Grace, St. Mary's to Path End, \$2.00 day.

Denis O'Leary, Portugal Cove South and within radius of eight miles \$2.00 day.

NOTE—All fire wardens' reports made direct to Chief Woods Ranger, Port Blandford, B.B.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a statement showing how much public money was sent from his Department to the District of St. Mary's from November 15th,

1928, to date giving (a) name of person to whom money was sent; (b) amount; (c) for what purpose; (d) date money sent.

MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES.—Mr. Speaker, I beg to lay on the table of the House the information asked for:

Marine Works, St. Mary's—1929-30.

June 13|29, Bowring Bros., Ltd., St. Mary's, B|P Rope, etc.—\$78.10.

Loan 1929

June 20, Mcl. Bu'land, Musselpond, Repairs breakwater—\$200.00.

July 19, Geo. Devereaux, Trepassey, Breakwater Lower Coast—\$500.00.

Sept. 16, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, Labor, etc., for wharf—\$1,235.65.

Sept. 23, Nfld. Railway, St. Mary's, B.P. Freight—\$20.86.

Sept. 23—Jos. Delurey, St. Mary's, B.P. Freight—\$12.00.

Sept. 26, Bowring Bros. Ltd. St. Mary's, B.P. Iron, etc.—\$110.36.

Sep. 30, Nfld. Railway, St. Mary's, B.P. Spikes—\$1.96.

Sept. 30, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, Labor on Wharf—\$1,235.70.

Oct. 15, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, Repairs Wharf.—\$1,155.60.

Oct. 15, Thos. Butler, St. Mary's, B. P. Lumber for Wharf—\$245.00.

Oct. 15, Joseph Devine, St. Mary's, B.P. Bolts, etc.—\$92.50.

Oct. 14.—A. Osmond, St. Mary's, Labor and truck hire—\$264.00.

Oct. 14, Bowring Bros. Ltd., St. Mary's, Iron and Nails—\$479.29.

Oct. 28, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, B. P.—Labor, etc.—\$3,034.65.

Oct. 28, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, B. P. Services and truck hire—\$204.00.

Oct. 31, Jas. Fagan, St. Mary's, B. P. Landing Freight—\$7.30.

Nov. 4, Philip Wall, St. Mary's, B. P. Smithing—\$40.98.

Nov. 4, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, B. P. Labor and Expenses—\$585.80.

Nov. 7, A. Osmond, St. Mary's, Lime and Salary—\$81.00.

Nov. 18, Bowring Bros. Ltd, St. Mary's, B.P. Iron and Nails—\$270.94.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all public money sent to the District of Hr. Main by his Department from November 15th, 1928, to date, the said statement to show the name of person or persons to whom money was sent, purpose for which said money was to be expended, giving amount in each case, and to table a copy of the official returns in each case.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement in detail of all public monies sent to the district of Hr. Main from November 15th, 1928, to date, said statement to give the name of person or persons to whom money was sent, and to table copy of all returns for same.

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a copy of all returns and other documents in relations to all public monies sent by his department to the District of St. Mary's, from November 15th, 1928, to date.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to table statement showing:

(1) The amounts of all grants allocated to the District of Hr. Grace since January 1st, 1929, to whom allocated and by whom expended, with copies of complete returns for all

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) The cost of reconditioning Water Street during 1929.
- (2) Under whose supervision was same expended.
- (3) Amount charged by Highroads Commission for use of machinery in connection therewith.
- (4) Names of all supervisors, fore-

men, pit bosses, and amounts paid each.

- (5) How much was paid for watering service in connection with said work and to whom paid.
- (6) Have returns for this public expenditure been posted in a public place, if not why not.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to table statement showing in detail all amounts allocated to the town of Botwood in the District of Grand Falls since January 1st, 1929, the name of Commissioner and copy of returns received for such expenditure.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to table a statement showing in detail all amounts allocated to the town of Botwood in the District of Grand Falls since January 1st, 1929, the name of Commissioner and copy of returns received for such expenditure.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to table on behalf of the Railway Commission, statement showing details of expenditure on a new freight shed on the public wharf at Botwood during 1929.

MR. BENNETT.—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House copies of all Camp Inspectors' reports from September 1st, 1929, to date.

MR. BENNETT.—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay on the table of the House a list of Fire Wardens appointed during the season of 1929, also 1930, in the District of St. John's West (Extern).

MR. BENNETT.—To ask the Hon. Minister of Justice:

- (1) What amounts of money were paid to Magistrate Hawco for visiting Conception Harbor for court purposes for quarters ending December, 1929; March, 1930, and to date for the quarter ending June 30th, 1930.

- (2) What amounts of money were paid for the caretaking, repairing and cleaning, giving each separate, for the Court Houses at Hr. Main and Conception, during 1929 and up to date 1930.

- (3) What quantity of coal was supplied to the Court House at H. Main, and the Court House at Conception during the same periods, and by whom supplied, showing cost of same delivered.

- (4) Has the Department of Justice discontinued the hearing of the cases on the north end of the district at Conception Harbor Court House, and if so, why.

- (5) If hearing cases at Conception Court House has not been discontinued, why have litigants had to go to Holyrood to have cases heard.

MR. BENNETT.—To ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs:

- (1) To lay on the table of the House a statement showing amount of Customs duties collected at Conception during the year 1929 and up to date 1930, showing the names of the persons paying the same and amounts paid by each.

- (2) What is the salary of the Customs Officer at Conception. What amount, if any, has been paid him on account of expenses during 1929 and up to date 1930.

MR. WINTER.—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary: What are the names of, and salaries paid to, the Relieving Officers at Renew's, Ferryland, Calvert, Cape Broyle, Tor's Cove, Witless Bay and Bay Bulls. What were the amounts expended by them respectively since June 30th, 1929, to date.

MR. WINTER.—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary: On whose recommendation was the Relieving Officer

at Ferryland changed. What was the reason for the change. What is the name of the present Relieving Officer and what salary does he receive.

MR. WINTER.—To ask Hon. the Minister of Justice: What was the cost of sending the Police Authorities to Calvert during 1929 in relation to the smuggling of liquor; also if any had been found, what proceedings were taken, and what fines were imposed.

MR. WINTER.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. What are the official duties of Arthur Hearn, Bay Bulls; what salary does he receive; what perquisites; what were his traveling expenses for last year. What was the cost of the whistling buoy at Renew's Rock last year. What amount was paid, and to whom, at Renew's for attending to whistling buoy. Is whistling buoy still there. When was last salary paid.

MR. EARLE.—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary if the St. John's Municipal Council has approached the Government within the past year with a request for legislation in connection with the City Charter, and if so to table all correspondence and documents in connection therewith.

MR. WINTER.—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines:

(a) To lay on the table of the House a detailed statement showing:

- (1) The amounts paid for travelling and other expenses of each of the five Agricultural Commissioners from the time of their appointment to date.
- (2) What are their salaries, and out of what fund they are being paid.
- (3) What duties have been assigned to each Commissioner.
- (3) The dates of their respective appointments.
- (5) If it is correct that they are engaged in the formulation of a new agricultural policy, and

if he, as Minister has been consulted by the Commissioners regarding same.

(b) Whether leave of absence was granted Mr. K. Brown, M.H.A., to permit him to canvas the district of Lewisporte in the interest of the Government Candidate during the recent by-election, and to state whether it is the intention of the Department to pay him his salary during the time he was absent from his duties.

(c) If any person has been appointed to the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture since June 1st, 1929, and if so, give the name of such person and the duties assigned to him.

(d) To table a statement showing all amounts paid by his Department for printing and advertising from 1st, 1929, to date, giving the names of persons or firms receiving same, and the amounts paid in each case.

(e) To table a statement showing the contingencies account of his Department from July 1st, 1929, to date.

(f) To table a statement showing the amount paid for stationery from July 1st, 1929, to date, and to whom such amounts were paid.

(g) To table a statement showing the number of accidents occurring in mines from January 1st, 1929, to date, giving the nature of such accident in each case, and whether an enquiry was made and a report.

(h) Give the names of all licensees or persons in possession of licenses to cut wood for pulp or lumber purposes on the three mile limit from July 1st, 1929, to date, and to table all returns received from such persons, or copies thereof, distinguishing the purposes for which the timber was cut in each case, and in case of pulp wood the name of the Company purchasing same.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act, 1929.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary tabled Report of the Operation of the Newfoundland Railway for the Year ended June 30th, 1929.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, It seems to me that we are spending more money than ever. I have no objection to the Government taking over \$140,000, but I do object to giving them the right to spend as they think fit from capital account \$319,000.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to remark that since the resolutions which were deferred some few days ago, the amounts which were to be disposed of were analyzed. Ac-

ording to my figures, the present Government since November, 1928, has expended somewhere in the vicinity of a million dollars taken from balances left by previous Governments, and in a large measure were used in the revenue account and that perhaps is the reason why in the loan bill they are not asking for a further million. There is one instance which I would like to draw to the attention of the House and that is last year while the Loan Bill did not state what was to be expended on the Highroads, the Minister said that it was contemplated to spend \$750,000. I can assure the Hon. Minister that not only \$750,000 was spent but actually in fact \$1,300,000; \$800,000 of last year's loan and \$400,000 more taken from other loans. Now they are asking to legalize the taking of money from other loans for purposes such as this.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—\$300,000 I think.

MR. EMERSON.—A mere bagatelle. Dealing now with the amendment to 19 Geo. V, Cap. 18 (Reads) There is another one, 18 Geo. V., Cap. 18 (Reads). Under ordinary circumstances these are sought from loans, but this year the Minister in a very mild voice asks for \$5,000,000 when he should have demanded \$6,000,000. He has these two bills in his pocket and he says, well, what does it matter, I'm going to spend a million more, anyway. He gets this advantage, he complains of previous governments, of the heavy public debt, while he is in the fortunate position to find \$1,000,000 in the Treasury. He is spending money which others had not spent.

I have no objection to this, but he should have admitted the error of his ways and clean up all balances and let us know where we stand. We don't know today what money remains but we do know that the Min-

ister has three or four hundred thousand to play with and next year he will come in and get a form of absorption in this connection. I submit that he should clean up all balances so that we may know the true financial position of the country. At the present time we have these secret funds in the vault and they are only produced at Executive meetings and there is no Act of Parliament to justify it. We are now seeking three quarters of a million to bolster up the Minister of Public Works. He tried to steal \$1,000.00 from my District, it might be that it is one of these thousands. If we spent half a million in that way last year why not two or five millions. I am not complaining, but it is perfectly absurd to raise a loan for a specific purpose if there are balances left which are not cleared up. I suggest that whatever amounts are left over be deducted from the present Loan Bill and if the Minister wants money let him go to the Auditor General and not let money be piling up as they have been doing since 1922.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—It goes back further; it goes back to 1898.

MR. EMERSON.—They ought to be cleaned up.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—There is money there since 1898.

MR. EMERSON.—Will you spend that in Placentia East? But the point I make is this, it is a grave error to be piling up amounts like this and have the Minister asking for loans when he does not need them. Amounts left over like this turn over no interest, while we pay five per cent.

As I say, this is not a criticism of the present government; it is a criticism of a system that has grown up over a number of years. The Minister has not yet obtained sufficient control of the political machine of which

he is a cog, to be able to say that he will not do it again, but I submit that instead of introducing loan resolutions year after year he ought to get clear of the capital money which is still in the Treasury and reduce his loans by that amount. I really would like to know what the truth is about \$143,000 which was spent out of the 1927 loan. There are several questions in connection with an answer to No. 10 to be put to the Minister. Rather than delay by dealing with it now, I suggest that at least one of the bills which are now before the House be deferred to give us an opportunity to discuss it.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I think I can almost answer that question. If I am not mistaken that \$143,000 that was lying to the credit of the Railway in the Post Office Department; some of it had been carrying on for two or three years. If it had to go into the General Account of the Colony for 1928-29 it would have shown the deficit \$143,000 greater, but the Auditor General handled it in that way. It was really for subsidies for steamers.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—That the Post Office ought to have been paying.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—The Post Office had not been paying; that had been going on for some time.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Last year they should have been given credit for the payment of this \$143,000.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—The Railway was given credit when the amount was paid.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Last year the Post Office paid the regular subsidy.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, the hon member for Placentia suggested that

we should pass two and leave one on the Order Paper for tomorrow. Following the line of argument of Mr. Emerson next year we will justify our legal action. For instance, next year, the railway will possibly have a deficit again. I would not want to say that, but there is a lot of expenditure in connection with the railway going on from time to time; that money will not be spent for anything else but the railway. It was originally intended for the railway, this \$500,000.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—About railroad expenditure from July 1st, 1929, the latest figures we have, including the votes, they have spent on capital account alone \$1,500,000.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—We have re-railed the whole division. We have not spent that \$450,000.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—My idea is that the vote should be for \$140,000, and to allow \$320,000 to stand against that loan amount.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—The Bill is passed. I am not trying to put anything across. When Mr. Emerson was speaking he said he had no objection to two passing and leaving one for tomorrow. He wanted some information on the \$240,000. I promised to get that information. I am prepared to leave two Bills there until to-morrow.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—Mr. Chairman, To credit of operating expense \$319,000 is misleading. Next year the railroad will come out square with the assistance of \$319,000; in any case it will be to the benefit.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—No; that \$319,000 will be earmarked by the Auditor General for railway purposes. If the railway requires anything on capital account, they will have to apply for it; the Government will decide whether they will give it to them or not; but

that is not sent to the railway to spend as they wish. It is held in the Treasury; it cannot go out without the signature of the Auditor General. We are not going to hand that over to the railway; it is kept in the Treasury. For instance, they may want rolling stock, and the Government agrees to give them the money; the stock cost \$75,000; they will take it out of that. The railway are contemplating lifting the track to make it better for snow. That will cost considerable money. If we require any money we will take it out of that \$319,000 for this purpose. We are not handing \$319,000 over to the railway to spend as they like.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—That is in the Bank now; what interest?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—We get three per cent.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—We are paying five; would it not be better to deduct off the loan \$319,000 and borrow that much less.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—If I followed Mr. Emerson we should be borrowing \$6,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—You need the money.

MR. EMERSON.—You are asking for \$5,000,000 when you have got this money in the Bank paying three per cent, and you are going to offer money to the public and pay five.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I would like to see some one else do it better.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

—I don't think that is good business, to borrow money at five per cent and loan at three.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I agree from a commercial standpoint that that specific payment may not be good business; if we required money for anything else we would have to go to the Bank and

raise a temporary loan. Where the Auditor General refused to allow money to be transferred by Minute of Council the Government had to go to the Bank and raise a temporary loan and pay six per cent. We don't want to be placed in that position. I don't say we will have to go, but in case we were placed in that position that would be our trouble then.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION

—I think when applying for \$5,000,000 it would seem like foreseeing anything you were likely to require. I don't see the point on the off chance to let \$319,000 stay there at a low rate of interest. I say apply this to reduce the loan.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, I must say that I think the relation between the Bank and the Government ought to be on a better footing. I think that the Bank has huge balances from time to time to the credit of departments upon which they get no interest, yet if a department overdraws it is charged interest. It may be all right in connection with commercial enterprises, because the banks have to suffer losses when commercial enterprises fail, but I do think that the Bank ought to treat us better. When we have huge balances we ought to be getting interest at the same rate which they charge when we have overdrawn.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—How can we do any better?

MR. EMERSON.—You can convince them very easily by threatening to move the account into another bank.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I am glad of this discussion. While I am on my feet, Mr. Speaker, I will take the same opportunity of making a couple of remarks. You kindly concurred in my

views, and so did the hon. member for Placentia East with reference to trying to raise some money locally. It has been drawn to my attention that some brokers have been advertising for people to give them their bonds and they will look after their business. To try to get people to give them their bonds they tell them they will get new bonds at five per cent. That matter was drawn to my attention today by Mr. Keating, the Deputy Minister of Finance. I immediately got in touch with the company and told them that we had nothing to do in that line; that if anyone was to get the benefit of this loan we did not want a third party; we were able to do the business as well as the brokers. I appreciate their position. I also told them that I intended to say this in the House this afternoon and I wanted to tell them in advance that the Government does not require the assistance of brokers to exchange private bonds. They are able to do it themselves.

I say also I would like it to be placed directly or indirectly to the people that brokers who are influencing them to give them their bonds in order that they may do the necessary business for them in the way of exchange, are only doing it because they hope to make a couple of dollars out of them on every hundred; their idea being that any balance of this loan which will be raised abroad by a loan being advertised, that these brokers may have connections abroad. If the loan went over 98 in London or Montreal the people would sell to the broker at 98 1-2 and he, in turn, will probably sell to the same people at 100. Therefore, people who might be inclined to give their bonds to the broker will be no better off. They will be in a better position to come to the Finance Department and exchange their bonds. They will get no com-

mission off the broker. He is going to charge them for bonds which he is going to sell them in the future. I say this now without any ill-feeling. I don't think the papers intend to give any space to this matter and personally I don't care whether they do or not. I have taken better steps to see that it will be advertised other than thru the medium of a prejudiced press.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—The Telegram mentioned it twice. I spoke to them and they told me they would. You will probably see it this afternoon. There is The Watchman, a newspaper with a circulation of about 4,000 copies, which I feel sure would be only too glad to advertise the loan.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—I would be afraid that if we advertised in The Watchman we would only get about 25c. for the loan.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, several days ago questions were asked the Minister of Public Works and the Chief Commissioner of the Highroads concerning certain expenditures of large amounts of money and it was felt then and is still felt that the Resolutions should not be passed without an explanation from him of the expenditure of \$200,000 on the Highroads from Whitbourne to Terrenceville.

The second next item is an expenditure of a sum of money for cranes, machinery, machine shops, etc., and in answer to a question asked a reply was tabled that no contracts had been made for these items. I think this House is entitled to an explanation of these large amounts and I think that the Minister of Public Works should inform the House how the necessity arose that made the expenditure of an extra \$200,000.00 necessary.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—In reply to the Hon. Member for Placentia West...

MR. EMERSON.—I would like to draw the honorable gentleman's attention to the fact that Mr. Murphy is the representative for Placentia West and he strongly objects to being continually mixed up with me.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Chairman, in future I will address the member as Member for Placentia East. I know he is one of the wise men of the East. His questions are difficult to answer, but after the Highroads work was in operation last year and after the contracts had been awarded the fishery in Trinity Bay turned out to be very poor and it was impossible to close down the work on the roads. The Government found it necessary to keep the roads open to give the men work.

I feel sure that the member for Placentia East will agree with me that it would have been wrong to have closed down the work on the roads and leave these men to starve.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, but surely the Highroads Commission had some preconceived plan of the work they were contemplating doing and should have known how much they would have to spend on same. The amount of one and a quarter million dollars seems to me to be an exorbitant amount to spend on the Highroads.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—It is incorrect to state that one and a quarter million dollars was spent. The amount was \$1,125,000.00.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—The amount as shown is actually \$1,235 000.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—There is some mistake somewhere.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, may I point out to the Hon. Minister that in August last year when the money to be expended on the Whitbourne-Terrenceville Road was exhausted that he must have applied

to the Government for more money to continue this work. What we want to know is what money you did expend and was it after August that you spent that money.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

It might have been September.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, it is extraordinary to think of us poor men dealing with hundreds of thousands of dollars and hear that apparently nobody can tell us how and why this money was used, neither the Minister of Finance or the Minister of Public Works apparently knows the manner of this expenditure.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, in answer to my honorable friend I would like to say that this expenditure on Highroads began in 1924 when the members of this House voted \$2,000,000.00 to be spent on Highroads in various sections of the country. Up to that time no large amounts had been spent on the Highroads, the people went to the fishery and earned their living in that manner. In Placentia and Conception Bays the people have since given up the fishery and went to work on the roads and have continued to do so year after year, and it naturally followed that their gear, traps, lines, boats, etc., have rotted from lying up and these people are without the essentials necessary to prosecute the fishery and have had to earn their living exclusive of the fishery. That has been happening year after year and the same thing happened again last year, with the result that the Government had to either give these people work or feed them, and we thought that we were doing the best when we put them to work on the roads.

Every man is now looking for work on the roads and the question that we are continually asked is when will the work on the roads commence.

Placentia at one time was one of the largest fishing settlements in the country, but at present if one goes down there it is almost impossible to get a bit of fish for one's lunch.

But there is the position. There is no use trying to wink it out of sight. Last year the money had to be found to keep the men to work and that is what happened in relation to the men from Terrenceville, Whitbourne and adjacent settlements. Money had to be found out of the loan and we admit that we had to spend two or three hundred thousand dollars on highroads. But that kind of thing started in 1924, and annually now you will see a certain class of men who will come and say to you "When is the road work going to start?" That applies to the members of the Opposition as well as to the members of the Government.

Personally I have always been hostile to the starting of road work before July month, in order to get the men to the fishery. Consequently, we have had to go out of our own district to get men to go to work on the highroads. That is why the Minister of Public Works is accused of having frittered away moneys, and we do not want to spend four hundred thousand dollars if we can get men to work somewhere else.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

Mr. Chairman, even if we have got plenty of money to spend on highroads, I do not see why men should be enticed away from the fishery. Has it come to pass when we got to go all over the world to get people to build roads for us, and even then at such small returns for the money spent, as has been shown by the returns from Trinity Bay South.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that we took good care not to induce people to go from the fishery be-

cause when we started the Goobies and Fortune Bay Roads we had deliberately held off until we found that the great bulk of men had gone fishing. But unfortunately, the people in that section of Trinity Bay experienced the worst fishery in a lifetime and, with the approaching winter, we had to take care of these people who were not in a position to care for themselves and families. No doubt the situation is a very deplorable one. We cannot economically handle it. The cost of roads last year was higher than under normal conditions, and it is a situation that I am afraid we are going to be faced with the coming summer.

The half million dollars which is earmarked for highroads will not be sufficient, if we are to spread ourselves all over the country as last year. I think, Sir, that a mistake was made in the first place in 1928 by spreading the work of the Highroads Commission all over the country and trying to build roads in so many districts. I think it is really a matter now to define what the function of the Commission is and will be.

MR. QUINTON.—Mr. Chairman, With regard to the policy of the Highroads Commission I do not know what the experience of members north of Trinity Bay has been, but I know that in my district the condition of things is deplorable. I think that the small grant we get, for main lines in particular, is utterly inadequate, and, apart from the usefulness of trunk lines and highroads, there should be sufficient allocated for the purpose of linking up one settlement with another, because there is a considerable amount of traffic from one place to another in these places. I speak, sir, for my own district and I reiterate that my constituents are neglected so far as the convenience of highroads are concerned, and in

common with other districts throughout the country, I think that we are entitled to at least some consideration from the grant for highroads.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I think, Sir, that before any financial measures are passed in this House that we should have in our possession the reports of the honorable member for Fogo—one in his capacity as Minister of Public Works and the other in his capacity as Chief Commissioner of Highroads. These reports I submit, should have been tabled weeks ago. Time was when this Public Works matter was dealt with as a necessity, but with the advent of the Highroads we got to the stage now that it has got to be treated as a necessity.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 17, entitled "An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18 George V. Cap. 18."

M. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Solicitor General, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill An 'Act Respecting Powers and Procedure of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.'

M. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, before proceeding, I would like to draw attention of honorable members on both sides of the House to the voluminous amount of material that this Bill contains. If there are any particular sections in the Act of which there is any doubt, of course, we are quite willing to go into it in detail, but I would suggest that with the parts concerned to which there are no objections they be passed en bloc, subject, of course, to the honorable members of the Opposition, particularly my learned friends, Mr. Winter and Mr. Emerson.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, the lawyers would have to appear on Circuit, too. So far as I can see there is no necessity for that change in the law unless it can be shown that outport litigants have suffered from the existence of the present rule, and they have not, so far as I know. I have had a considerable number of appeals from the outports, some of them heard in town and some of them in the outports. I have yet to learn that there is any necessity to hand over to a magistrate who has heard the case, to decide whether it shall be heard in St. John's or in the outports. You are putting it into his hands. Possibly you have not, just as yet, decided whether the appeal from the magistrate should be heard in his

own district or in St. John's. At the present time, so far as I know the rules with regard to appeal are quite satisfactory.

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Do you suggest that that portion should be cut out?

MR. EMERSON.—What about that \$50? Is that the present amount? It seems to me that it ought to be for a lesser amount, but it is a lot of money for some people.

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—It is quite true. Many a poor litigant gets into Court on an amount less than \$50; it is likely to cost him more than judgment is worth.

What about the last part of the section? Would you prefer that should remain in the Supreme Court? We are willing to take it out if you think.

MR. WINTER.—Is there any reason?

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—The only reason, as Mr. Lewis has told you, is we think that the Magistrate knows the circumstances of these people.

MR. EMERSON.—The Magistrates know the conditions so much better than the Judges of the Supreme Court, that you might deprive them of an appeal at all.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—From the standpoint of the appeal, it does not make any difference to the Judges of the Supreme Court whether the hearing takes place at Cape Bauld or Cape Race. The only question is as to where the appeal shall take place; in other words where it can take place with least expense to both parties. We say that the magistrate knows more about that than the Judges of the Supreme Court.

MR. EMERSON.—You are putting in the hands of the Magistrate the right of determination. You are prejudicing the appellant in the way of giving to a local magistrate the power

of deciding something that may be against him.

HON. MR. LEWIS.—It is the same Court.

MR. EMERSON.—When it comes before the Supreme Court in St. John's you have three judges; on Circuit you have only one.

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—We presume that they are all straight; Nobody has any prejudice against any particular litigant. I would like to draw to your attention the fact that the old amount was \$20, not \$50; so that this is an increase. A man who appeals for \$20 is merely appealing on a matter of principle. Because a man was in a position to spend the money, he may drag an unfortunate who was not in a position to spend it into the Supreme Court for a small amount.

MR. EMERSON.—He would have to pay costs.

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Costs do not constitute all the expense.

MR. EMERSON.—Suppose it was a matter of principle. There was a case a few years ago before the House of Lords that cost £20,000. It had to do with the matter of principle as to whether a toll should be paid going across a bridge. Under this we would not have had to appeal.

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—We will take it back. As to the jurisdiction given to magistrates, do you suggest that should be left out, too?

MR. EMERSON.—I don't think I would put it like that.

MR. WINTER.—Mr. Chairman, what is the prescribed manner of punishment in Section 2?

HON. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.—There are sections I can't locate at the moment. We will come to them when we are dealing with the matter.

MR. EMERSON.—It says, "That no punishment is prescribed." There is no provision there for enforcement.

HON. SOLICITOR GENERAL.—We will find that later on.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bills sent up entitled, respectively, "An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraph," "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations'" and "An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927" without amendment.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs second reading of Bill "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes,'" was deferred until to-morrow.

Mr. Alderdice gave notice of question.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, June 20th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. GODDEN.—Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to present a petition from the residents of Heart's Content asking

for a bait depot. On Wednesday last I presented two similar ones from New Perlican and Winterton asking for bait depots at each place. The people request the assistance of the Government in establishing a cold storage plant at some centrally located place in the district so that bait could be kept in cold storage. Without repeating what I said on Wednesday, the fishermen of Trinity South have always been handicapped by bait shortage at crucial times during each season, and I ask that this petition be referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for serious and prompt consideration.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for the Exhumation of Dead Bodies."

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole in connection with the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition gave notice of question.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table the following information—

1.—What was the cost of closing and dismantling the Sudbury Hospital.

2.—Give names of persons engaged at that work and the amounts paid each.

3.—Was there any inventory taken of the furniture and equipment, including bathrooms, water service and all plumbing fixtures when operations were discontinued.

4.—What disposition was made of the furniture and equipment.

5.—If sold privately or by auction, give detailed statement showing

names of purchasers and amounts paid for the articles sold.

6.—If any portion of the furniture or equipment remains unsold and in whose custody it is at present.

7.—Are there any amounts unpaid on account of such sales, and by whom due.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

To ask the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing:

1.—The particulars of the amount of \$15,696.57 for Railway Capital expenses on the S.S. "Glencoe" out of the 1926 Loan, specifying the dates of payments and the nature of the work done; under what authority the amount was charged to this Loan and why not charged against the steamer.

2.—Particulars of the Railway Capital expenditure for 1928-1929 namely \$31,409.38 dated September 18th, 1929.

3—(a) The details of the expenditure of \$291,351.03 which was appropriated under Cap. 17, 19 Geo. V., Sec. 2, for the fiscal year 1928-1929.

(b) What portion of this amount was applied to other purposes and what were the purposes and under what authority they were so appropriated.

(c) To give particulars of the sum of \$142,324.44 charged against this account for Railway Postal subsidies.

(d) Under what authority the sum of \$29,472.04 was spent for Public Works from the 1927 Loan.

(e) To give particulars of the amount of \$5,100.00 charged against the 1926 Loan for the Humber constituency, specifying the nature of the work and under what authority the said expenditure was charged to 1926 Loan.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works:

1.—What amounts of money were paid for caretaking, repairing and cleaning, giving each separate, for the Court Houses at Harbor Main and Conception during 1929 and up to date 1930.

2.—What quantity of coal was supplied to the Court House at Harbor Main, and the Court House at Conception during the same periods, and by whom supplied, showing cost of same delivered.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement as follows:

1.—Was any lumber purchased by his Department from B. J. Miller, Esq. since January 1st, 1929, to date.

2.—If so, what quantity and at what price.

3.—How much of the above lumber was purchased by tender, and how much otherwise.

4.—Were any other materials purchased from the said B. J. Miller, Esq. by his Department during the above period.

5.—If so, what materials, and at what total cost.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, there is a matter that I mentioned a few days ago in this House, but the Minister of Agriculture to whom it was addressed, was absent at that time. It is in connection with the large importation of potatoes from the United Kingdom. I do not know whether the potatoes have been inspected or not. There is, it is stated, a likelihood of these potatoes being of a cankerous nature, unfit for seed. In any case the dumping of them here would mean unfair competition against our local farmers.

I was just wondering if the Minister of Agriculture and Mines has given this any thought, and whether he has taken the matter up to see that some-

thing is done to protect our local farmers, and to see that they are not used as seed potatoes if they are defective.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & MINES.—Mr. Speaker, in answer to the Leader of the Opposition, I may say that early last year I saw to it that those potatoes could not enter without a special permit guaranteeing them to be free from canker. The importer was notified that we would only admit them upon his furnishing a specific certificate giving us ample assurance that they had not been grown except in countries where canker was unknown, in other words that we would have an absolutely clean bill of health showing that the entry was free from all taint. I may say that the principle cause of the large importation has been that in the Old Country the potatoes have been selling for the past year at a lower price than ever before, due to over-production. The papers show that potatoes of No. 1 grade have been selling at twenty-five shillings a ton, F.O.B. Liverpool, and No. 2 at ten shillings. Of course there are certain varieties above these prices. But there is every reasonable precaution taken to get from the importer a guarantee of an absolutely clean bill of health.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, I may also say that the local man has been suffering very much through the importation of these potatoes. Local growers last year were exceedingly short of seed potatoes. But they have not tended in any way to lower the price upon the local producer. Everybody whom I know got \$3 for their local seed potatoes.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, speaking as a producer and as a farmer, not a practical one, but speaking as one identified with the farming industry, I may say that

the importation of those English potatoes has not affected the farmers at all. I myself last spring, applied to three of the leading farmers of St. John's West and one of the leading farmers of St. John's East, and in canvassing the other farmers here, to sell them first class seed potatoes, we found that the demand was much greater than the supply.

Since the spring of this year I have sold every barrel of potatoes which I had held over the winter, regular grade potatoes at four dollars a barrel, first class, three dollars second class, and one dollar third class, and there is no farmer in this particular territory of St. John's who, if he is in a position to handle a large quantity of potatoes and carry them over until the spring cannot sell them and make a reasonable profit.

When I made an offer of a large quantity of potatoes myself some months ago to a grocer in St. John's for sale, and my price was four dollars a barrel, he answered that there were a quantity of English potatoes coming into the market, and he thought the price would be about \$2.20. I said that if I could not get four dollars a barrel for them I could not make a satisfactory profit for the first grade, and I would not sell. A month afterwards the same man telephoned an order and bought out the entire output at four dollars.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was read a third time and passed and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a

message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 Geo. V., Chapter 17, entitled "An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18 George V., Capt. 18."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. SCAMMELL.—Mr. Chairman, while we are on these Loan Resolutions perhaps it would be appropriate to ask the Colonial Secretary when the Railway proposes to start the permanent reconstruction of Crabbes Bridge?

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Sometime this summer.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, there was one Loan, 1921 I think, out of which was left \$3.07, why did not the Minister of Finance and Customs absorb that? Last year there was three millions for deficits '27, '28, '29, yet they take from the '27 \$68,537 and from the '28 \$135,209; evidently the three millions that were reserved were not sufficient to cover the deficits.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, there is \$1,107,000 deficit on current account for 1929. The deficit on the previous year I don't think has been paid. This \$68,000 which the Honorable Leader of the Opposition speaks of, had been there as a provision for a deficit by our predecessors in office, and the Auditor General in taking the deficit recommended to the Government to take out \$68,000.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, there for making up deficits? That does not explain the situation; in spite of the fact that

there was \$3,000,000 earmarked last year for this very purpose, putting off the deficit for two years. In spite of that we have had to take that reserve, that \$68,000 and \$135,000, so that our expenditure was more; the total deficit was more than \$2,000,000.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, there was \$1,600,000 on the other current account. There was \$1,000,000; that was two and a half millions; the deficit on the railway was \$287,000. That practically cleaned up the million dollars. Mr. Emerson said yesterday that \$100,000 one way or the other did not matter.

MR. EMERSON.—I said it did not seem to matter.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, \$68,000 had been in the 1927 Loan; that \$68,000 was used to help to pay off the deficit of 1927-28 current account. It took that much less from the amount appropriated in the Loan Bill last year to be used for that purpose.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, I submit that that is not proper bookkeeping. You had \$3,000,000 to cover the deficit; it was more than sufficient to balance. In spite of that fact you take from a reserve here for the purpose of covering the deficit, take this \$68,000 and \$130,000.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes; these amounts have been there from previous loans in the 1929 Loan, whereas you put down \$3,000,000 and did not use it.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—But the difference of the amounts.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes; in that case either another \$100,000 is still in hand or has been spent. I told you we tabled a statement showing how the money in connection with the Loan was spent. I don't know whether the question has

been asked or not. I am satisfied to table the information.

MR. EMERSON.—There is an answer given showing what was expended out of various loans; that does not show what balances were left.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I can give that at any time. If the honorable gentleman will put a question so that I won't forget it.

MR. EMERSON.—I think that question was answered.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, May I ask the same question in reference to this expenditure? Has anything been done beyond the \$200,000 that have been spent?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, yes; the vote for the two sleeping cars and dining cars has been spent; the machine shops has not. Millertown Junction for new bridges and sidings, that has not been spent yet.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Practically \$450,000 out of the \$460,000 has been spent.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—\$130,000 has not been spent yet; that is \$320,000.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—I presume you are asking for tenders?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes; in connection with the machine shops, it is the policy of the Government that tenders should be called for.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, the Opposition consent to the passing of this Bill. I presume the other Loan Bill may stand over until we get the Highroads report. There are a great many other reports as well, now overdue—Public Works, High Roads, Marine and Fisheries and the Auditor General's Report.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the

matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18 Geo. V., Cap. 18'" was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act George V., Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act George V., Cap. 18'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Solicitor General the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill "An Act Respecting Powers and Procedure of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, I understand that one or two sections have been omitted from discussion. What sections are these?

MR. CLERK.—Section 19....

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, I regret that indisposition during the past few days has caused my absence to be more prolonged than was expected; however such are the accidents of life.

In dealing with this Bill, is there any particular point about Section 19 which we might take up? I may say that these sections and this Bill are not political in any sense. They are the result of the conjoint activities of a Consolidation Commission, but if there are any points which can be added to it which we, as a House, could deal with, or which we might refer back to the Commission for their further consideration, nothing will give me greater pleasure.

Our object is to have this as perfect as possible, bringing our law up to date. It is a matter in which we want to have for the profession generally but more than the profession, for the magistrates throughout the country generally, one thing that they can have before them so that they may understand so far as any outport magistrate can be expected to understand.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, we are all pleased to find that the Honorable the Prime Minister is able to return. We hope that his indisposition is only temporary. We don't want to add to his troubles in any way. So far as Section 19 is concerned. I think that you will find—I am not sure whether it was brought to the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister or to the attention of the Solicitor General—that in the making of the rules by the Minister of Justice, that Section is copied from an English Act, which places them in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. Here all rules in these connections have been made by the Rule Committee which consists of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, but it has been suggested to me that possibly the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are three of the five members of the Committee and who are not necessarily in constant touch with magisterial courts, it may be better to leave the matter to the Min-

ister of Justice, and have the rules, as it were, proved in much the same way by the Rule Committee.

The Minister of Justice himself will appreciate the fact that he will have very little time to consider rules in connection with procedure of magistrates. The office is not one that will give him time to give them serious consideration. I would point out that it might be well to have a leisure class, such as the Judges of the Supreme Court, consider the matter.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—I am surprised to hear this from my honorab'le friend.

MR. EMERSON.—I can assure the Prime Minister that I don't take up much of the time of the Judges of Supreme Court.

Mr. Chairman, before dealing with Sections 1 and 2 of the Bill I would like to make a few brief remarks about the Bill as a whole. If the legal members of the House are going to discuss this Bill from beginning to end, and comment on the different sections, the passing of this Bill will take considerable time and I have no desire to spend the rest of the summer in the House, and I feel sure that other members of this House do not wish to be held up by a Bill that is purely legal matter and of no interest to the lay members of the House.

The first thing to find out is why the Bill is introduced. It is not, as we were told by the Solicitor General, a measure in which the Government is concerned. It is not one of policy, or one where we can criticise the policy, but the House should understand that the Bill deals with the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Magistrates and is one that changes a policy that has been in existence a long number of years.

It is perfectly futile to hold this House daily in session while the bill is being read. The work of passing

the Bill is for the House, that of drafting it for the Committee in charge. Up to the present we have carried out the laws in this country in regard to Supreme and Magistrates Courts under the same system as that existing in England, and by the unwritten law as laid down by the Judges in Court. In cases of Civil acts between parties 90% of them are settled by the law as administered in England. The magistrates have the advantage that the laws in England are written in the same verbiage. In the Acts they can follow the decisions and judgments of English Courts and learn from lawyers and judges who have had varied and large experience.

There are certain local laws which are peculiar to this country and local amendments from time to time which are due entirely to local conditions and are made to suit these existing conditions. Some of these are the Customs Act, the Prohibition Act, which does not exist in England at all and for which local statutes are made. But, generally speaking, our laws have in the past and should in the future be the same as those of England.

Now, there is no objection to our having a code of laws of our own, except that you have to bear in mind that to have local conditions, and these local conditions we have not got are the experiences amongst our magistrates as judges, before you put into their hands a number of sections of law like this and ask them to carry them out. On the other hand, our magistrates have had put into their hands text books, versed in simple language, which sets forth the section and the comment for the direction of the magistrate. That is contained in any one of these volumes and they are available to the magistrates, who get their guidance from such well-written text books, and they are far better off than by putting into their

hands another volume without any explanation of it whatever.

What I say, Sir, is borne out by one or two very important facts. If, in the past, owing to the fact that a Statute such as this had not been on the Statute Book, there would have been a demand from, at least, one of four sources. Firstly, the Ministry of Justice, in some form or other, would have been in communication with the Law Society that such an Act was necessary, if there was any justification for the passing of this Act; but the Law Society has never been consulted by the Ministry of Justice in connection with it. There might have been a recommendation from the Magistrates to show cause for this Act. That has not happened, and not only has not happened, but this Bill has not even been referred to them. Then again there have been no recommendation from litigants that a change was desirable. No evidence has been given by anybody or thru anybody and brought before this House that the existing condition of affairs in connection with our Summary Jurisdiction of law has been changed. Still this House is going to make this substantial change in a Summary Jurisdiction Law without there being any suggestion made of a change and without any recommendation of those three parties to it. And then the fourth party concerned is the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice has not told this House any reason for the introduction of the Bill. Neither the Solicitor General, nor the Attorney General, have shown what the necessity is for introducing this Bill. That is not true of other Bills of large magnitude that have been introduced here. There were reasons given for the introduction of the Public Health Bill, and the same thing has happened in connection with the Agriculture and Mines

Act, which undoubtedly needs amendment; but no cause has been shown and no reason adduced for this departure from what has been the standard condition of things for a number of years in this country.

Speaking as one of the Select Committee and as a lawyer, but not as a politician, I frankly state that, until some reason is shown, I am afraid of making this substantial change in our existing laws because you are interfering with a body of men who have carried out the magisterial law very well for a hundred years, and unless the House can be shown that this Bill, which fundamentally changes and interferes with the law that has functioned for the past century, I would move that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again six months hence.

MR. WINTER.—Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, this is a non-party measure and not a matter whereby a division of the House should become necessary. As intimated by the hon. member for Placentia East, no explanation has been given to justify the introduction of this very important measure in such haphazard fashion.

It must be evident to laymen in the House while we were discussing the sections of the Bill that there is no necessity for it. It was impossible for lawyers even to agree on a couple of the sections of it. Now there has been no evidence shown to this House and no evidence adduced in Select Committee as to why this Bill was introduced. There seems to be a general impression that any Act that has to do with the administration of law is beyond the powers of the layman to understand. Well, I say, that a Bill giving powers to magistrates is one of the most important that can be introduced in the House and it is one which every individual member of the

House should be satisfied with.

It is true that there has been a report presented by a majority of the Select Committee. That report was read over very rapidly the other day and I do not know if the House knows what is in that report, but I would like to point out that the Select Committee had one meeting, and one meeting only. We had evidence yesterday that the Hon. Solicitor General and Hon. Mr. Lewis, of the Select Committee, were not so familiar with the Bill as they professed to be; besides we have no report here from the Statutes Consolidation Committee on the subject. For these reasons, I am not prepared to support a Bill of such magnitude and importance. It has been suggested to put it through and try it out. I think it would be a dangerous precedent to put in the hands of a magistrate a Bill that is imperfect. I, therefore, second the motion put by Mr. Emerson, the hon. member for Placentia East.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, if it is the wish that I should give an expression of opinion on the Bill now before the Chair, I would point out that this is a document that was prepared as a result of six months labor by a body of legal gentlemen known as the Consolidation Statutes Commission. This Commission consists of Hon. Mr. Bradley, Hon. Mr. Lewis, C. J. Fox Esq., Raymond Gushue, Esq., R. A. Parsons, Esq. and B. E. S. Dunfield, Esq., and of such Commission I have the honor to be officially Chairman.

It has not been possible for me to attend to but a limited number of the meetings of this Commission, who have during the course of their deliberations, given this Bill now before us very considerable thought and very careful consideration. I feel sure that no one appreciates better

than myself and my friends that we have now the most distinguished and learned judges that ever Newfoundland had on our Benches. Particularly will that be appreciated by my friend Mr. Winter whose late father was a leader of the Bar for many years here; but I feel that Mr. Fox and Mr. Bradley and that group of gentlemen associated with them have been working day and night on this Bill and have produced as a result of the multitudinous labors a measure well worthy of the consideration of this House.

I, consequently, propose, supported by my colleagues I feel sure, to oppose the motion of the hon. member for Placentia East.

MR. EMERSON—I think, Mr. Chairman, that as this Bill is being treated entirely as a party measure, we have to accept the statement that the Consolidation Committee has given it its consideration for many months, and as this House does not wish to sit for many months I think that if any particular section needs changing it should be done either by the Consolidation Committee or a Select Committee. This is the way it is done everywhere else, and no Parliament in any other country is held up to settle the details of an enactment. It is not fair for the other members of this House to have to sit back while five professional men discuss a purely technical measure. As the Bill is expressly being introduced to see how it works out, the Consolidation Committee in its wisdom may introduce any change which seems desirable next year. I therefore move that the Bill as a whole be adopted.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs and on leave being granted, Committee of the Whole on certain Resolutions in relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act, 1929, was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs and on leave granted, second reading of a Bill "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes,'" was deferred until tomorrow.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to a proposed agreement with the Buchans Operating Company and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., with a view to additional industrial development in that territory, and the probable creation of a smelting operations in connection therewith.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon next, 23rd inst., at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 23rd, 1930.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

The Minister of Agriculture and Mines tabled report of the Agriculture and Mines Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1929.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions in

connection with the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills was deferred until to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to a proposed arrangement with the Buchans Operating Company and the Anglo Newfoundland Development Co with a view to additional industrial development in that territory and the probable creation of Smelting Operations in connection therewith was deferred until tomorrow.

On motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, Committee of the Whole on Supply was deferred until tomorrow.

Pursuant to motion and leave granted and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to motion and leave granted and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, with reference to the motion before the Chair, the Bill is not yet printed, but as regards the second reading, with the concurrence

of my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, we can get through the formal stages now and we can bring it up again tomorrow. I might explain that these two Bills are to legalize the use of stamping machines. As my honorable friend, the Solicitor General, has informed us, the two Bills are identical; but it is necessary to have two Bills, one for the Finance Department and one for the Postal Department.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to motion and leave granted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees by Charges and Stamps" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees by Charges and Stamps" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition gave notice of question.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

- (a) Whether the Government has purchased the wharf and store at Beaumont recently owned by

Mr. D. J. Rowsell. If so, how much was paid for same, to whom were payments made.

- (b) What repairs have been made to said wharf and store by the Government; a statement showing amounts paid and to whom
- (c) What was the cost of removal from the old premises to the new, and to whom paid.
- (d) Have the old premises been sold; if so, to whom and at what price. If not, has any price been fixed for same.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of the Highroads Commission to lay on the table of the House a return showing what bonuses were paid to any officials or employees of the Highroads Commission from January 1st, 1929 to date.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of the Highroads Commission to lay on the table of the House a return showing the expenditure to date by the Highroads Commission on the Highroad known as the Port aux Basques-St. Andrew's Highroad.

- 2—Number and names of Superintendents.
- 3—Timekeepers.
- 4—Foremen.
- 5—Were the above officials employed permanently; if so, how long.
- 6—What wages were they paid.
- 7—What was the wage paid the laborer.
- 8—What average length of time did the laborer work.
- 9—What was the total amount paid the above officials.
- 10—What was the total amount paid the laborers.
- 11—What amount was paid the officials of the Highroads Commission.

12—Give the details of the payments and name of each official.

13—If any land was purchased, state from whom purchased, and at what price. What was the total expenditure.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Powers and Procedure of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act 1929.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, last year as you all know, the Income Tax Act was again introduced and as a result the revenue of the Colony was considerably increased. In introducing the proposed Amendments I would like to explain the sections briefly. Section 1 of the Amendment provides that where a company has paid Income Tax, they will not have to pay it on their interest in other companies. This section is to prevent double taxation which we consider unfair. (The section reads:)

Paragraph 3 is put in so that people who come here and work with companies for eight or nine months will be liable to Income Tax for that period (Reads paragraph).

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—If these people have left the country,

how will you collect the tax?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—The companies will collect it for us before the people leave.

Paragraph 4 is in connection with a discount of 25% which we intend putting on. The section grants a discount of first 25% and after that has been deducted it allows a discount of 15% per cent; in all making a total discount equal to about 35% and I do not think anybody can object in that respect.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, it does seem a great hardship that Income Tax rates should be so high. Last year I pointed out that people paying life insurance should be exempted of Income Tax up to, say, \$5,000.00. These people find it very hard to make both ends meet and would be very grateful if they could get the rebate for 1929. The cost of living is very high, and a great many of these people who have to pay the taxes, are like lambs being led to the slaughter.

I believe the Minister of Finance and Customs could afford to do this, and I know the people would be very appreciative and grateful for it.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I agree with what the honorable gentleman has said, but the present reduction means a loss of about \$40,000.00 in the Revenue for the coming year, and I feel rather nervous about making any further reductions.

I would be very glad to double the discount which I put in here today, but I cannot see how we are in the position so to do at the present time. If we were, I would not only agree with the suggestion of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, but I would have further reductions embodied in the Resolutions, particularly in regard to life insurance.

We want all the Revenue we can get from this source, but once a start is made in respect to the matter of life insurance a peculiar position will probably arise, as all would be looking for tax exemptions and it would be difficult to say where to stop.

However, I think we have done fairly well for a start in the way of reductions under this measure, and maybe we can do better next year.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Resolutions with some amendment and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion the report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act, 1929," was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act, 1929" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, from the standpoint of debate on the various points on this Bill it has been intimated by the Finance Minister that the Committee

stage and debate in connection with this Bill be held over until certain reports, as asked for by the Opposition, be tabled.

If that is satisfactory, might I ask that we give the Legislative Council an opportunity of considering the Bill now. I, therefore, would move that the Preamble be adopted and that the Bill be sent to the Legislative Council.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—In giving our concurrence, are we to assume that the Bill will still be open for debate in this Chamber?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Yes.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—By our action I hope we are not stultifying our opportunity of criticising anything in the Bill?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Certainly not. When we go into Committee on another Bill of similar character everything can be debated on these matters.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, we are opposed to voting away money that has been allotted for the survey of Labrador because we are hopeful that at some time there will be sale for Labrador, which is said to be valued at a hundred million dollars, and in this connection I wonder if the Prime Minister will vouchsafe us any information in connection with the Gander at the present time. Rumors are afloat and people are thinking seriously about the possibilities of the Gander Deal.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I may say that about a week or ten days ago we had a conference with the Reid representatives. I did not have the pleasure of hearing from any of them since until this morning when I was told that Mr. Conroy had been telephoning my office. I did not see him nor do I know what his message was.

whether it was to discuss tomorrow's holiday or whether it was to discuss the Gander. Nothing was heard since the conference of ten days ago beyond the fact that Mr. Coffin—which is a very suggestive name—representing the Hearst interests, was confined to hospital in Montreal suffering from rheumatic fever and is likely to be very ill for some weeks yet. It has been arranged, however, that Mr. Coffin's solicitor be permitted to go to his bedside and take such instructions as that gentleman may be ready to give.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, the name mentioned makes an unfortunate coincidence; but I still hope that something will be done in relation to this huge proposition and that it will be something that will safeguard the best interests of the people of Newfoundland in that particular.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, for some time past we have been doing everything in our power to try and do something that would be in the best interests of the people of Newfoundland. We have been in communication with the representatives of the Hearst interests towards that end. I think also that the Reids and their representatives have been doing something in that regard.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Amendment to the Act 18 George V. Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House re-

solved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Amendment to the Act 18 George V. Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, June 25th, 1930.

At twenty minutes past three of the clock, there being no quorum present, Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair and adjourned the House until tomorrow afternoon, at three of the clock.

The members present were Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Dr. Mosdell and Mr. Scammell.

THURSDAY, June 26th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted before the regular matter on the Order paper is gone through I would like to have a Resolution of Sympathy placed on the records of this House, of the passing of the Hon. Eli Dawe a member of the Upper House who passed away yesterday at the age of 87.

The late Capt. Dawe was born in Port de Grave in the year 1843 and from his early youth was a successful, energetic and enterprising man. In the year 1889 he first represented the District of Hr. Grace and had an unbroken record of 20 years as representative of that District in this House. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Railway Commission and in 1893 was made Financial Secretary to the Whiteway Government. In 1901 he was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the purpose of enforcing the Bait Act. Shortly after this he went abroad to study the foreign method of Scotch Cure for herring and it was through his energy and ambition and enterprise that the Scotch Cure had advanced to the stage it has to-day.

In 1922 I had the honor of recommending him to His Majesty the King, through His Excellency the Governor, to be a life long member of the Legislative Council and I feel that that was not only a great privilege but a great honor to me.

I feel that we, as members of this House, knowing his life history, the work he has done for the country both in this House and in the Upper House should join with the members of the Legislative Council in passing a Resolution of sympathy at his passing. I

beg to move the following Resolution.

“Resolved that this House desires to record the expression of its deep sorrow at the death of the late Hon. Eli Dawe, a Member of the Legislative Council.”

HON LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, I desire to second the Resolution of sympathy moved by the Hon. Prime Minister at the passing of the Hon. Eli Dawe at the ripe old age of 87. Mr. Dawe held a seat in this House for the period of 20 years. He was a staunch Liberal and a member of both the Whiteway and Bond Administrations. In 1922 he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council and always gave willingly and ungrudgingly of his time and ability to affairs of the country, devoting himself wholeheartedly to matters in connection with the fishery concerning which he was an expert. He held strong views and aired them. He was always aggressive yet willing to listen and learn from others. He is one of the old links of the past Governments who like ourselves had troubles but always managed to solve them. I join with the Prime Minister in moving this Resolution and to his widow and children offer our heartfelt sympathy.

MR. GODDEN—Mr. Speaker, I beg to present a Petition from the people of New Melbourne regarding a diversion of the Main Road for a distance of 2 miles. This portion of the road is known as the ridge, it is very steep and in the winter months is impassable, even during the summer it is dangerous. This diversion would be of great benefit to the people of Hant's Hr. and Old Perlican. I wish to give this Petition my hearty support and trust that the Highroads Commission will see fit to accede to the request.

NOTICE OF QUESTION

MR. WINTER—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries if it is the intention of the Government, or his Department to erect any and if so which of the following aids to navigation, in the District of Placentia West:

- (a) Fog Alarm at Merasheen.
- (b) Lighthouse at Bar Haven.
- (c) Lighthouse at Tack's Beach.
- (d) Lighthouse at Red Island.
- (e) Lighthouse at Rushoon Point.

And if it is the intention of the Government to build and equip these Stations, when will the work commence.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—To ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

- (a) What is the registered gross tonnage of the S. S. "Basque."
- (b) Have the hull, engine and boiler been inspected, and if so to lay on the table of the House copy of the certificate of inspection.
- (c) After renovation and inspection under what classification will she be certified.
- (d) What were the earnings from passenger fares and freight respectively during the year 1929 of the S. S. "Susu" and S. S. "Earl of Devon," stating number of months each steamer was under commission during the period.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries whether Mr. Walter Skanes, Fishery Inspector, has furnished a report for the season of 1929. If so, to lay on the table a copy of same.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions in connection with the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, it is rather peculiar I should be the one to bring this Resolution into the House and have no doubt that my friends on the opposite side will hold it as a joke on me. Last year we all remember a Bill was introduced by Hon. Dr. Campbell to establish a Woolen Mill in the West End of St. John's. It was passed in this House but was turned down by the Upper House. In last year's Bill the Government was asked to guarantee the interest on Bonds up to \$200,000.00. The Bill is not being brought in by the same Company, but by another Company using the same name. They are not asking for any guarantee but for the usual concessions that certain raw materials for purpose of manufacture be let in duty free. I have made enquiries regarding the people about to start these operations and find that they have strong financial backing and have had plenty of experience as they have operated Mills of same nature in the United States.

We all are aware that at the present time, particularly in St. John's, a lot of our people are out of employment. Of course, I do not mean by that that this would be an excuse for introducing legislation of this nature. We are up against it like other Governments have been in trying to solve the unemployment problem.

Last year information was given us in this House by various speakers to the effect that if such an industry as the Woolen Mills was started it would mean putting 150 people at work. Well in conversation with the promoters of this project I was assured that if they got the duty concessions they would employ from 120 to 150 people.

Whilst that would mean a considerable relief to the unemployment situation, it would also mean a loss indirectly to the Government of about \$40,000 a year. Still I think on the other hand that this loss to the revenue will be made up for through the number of people who will be employed in this industry.

Mr. Chairman, there is only one contentious clause in these Resolutions and that is the paragraph relating to duty concessions. The promoters of this Company propose to manufacture underwear, hosiery and other wearing apparel of that nature right away and eventually develop their business with the manufacture of the other material mentioned in the Bill as the project progresses. You will notice that the construction material is asked for duty free; but it is expressly provided in the Bill that only where it is necessary to replace necessary construction material in the factory will no duty be demanded.

I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that I can enlarge on the Resolutions, as I believe that all members of the House are quite familiar with them. If the members of the Opposition want to have discussion on the Resolutions deferred I shall be only too glad to accede to their request.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the suggestion of the Hon. Minister of Finance I would move that the Committee rise so that the Resolutions can be given ample and mature consideration.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that

the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, this is the second occasion on which I have had the privilege of presenting to the Legislature the proposed annual expenditure on the current account of the Colony, and in doing so I propose to deal with each department on the present decrease or increase as the case may be.

Finance Department

The first department under consideration is the Finance Department. For the fiscal year 1929-30, which year expires in a few days, the total vote passed in the Legislature was \$4,776,182.44.

To-day we are asking the House to vote \$4,947,937.74 or a proposed increase of expenditure of \$171,755.30. This increase in expenditure is due to the raising of the new five million dollar loan this year which means an additional interest charge of \$134,581.34. In addition to this the salaries of the chairman of the Board of Health and the Solicitor General are included in the estimates this year but which were not included last year.

The pensions list is increased by \$5,173.00 and the salaries of the three judges of the Supreme Court are increased by \$1,000 each or a total of \$3,000. A few years ago an agreement was made whereby every few years the salaries of the judges would be increased until they would come up in line with the salaries of the judges of

Prince Edward Island and some of the Maritime Provinces.

We are also increasing the vote for the old age pension by \$20,000. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that this increase is absolutely necessary as we are trying to give every old worn out fisherman the old age pension, as many districts at the present time have numerous applicants for the pension which owing to a shortage in the vote cannot be granted.

These old gentlemen are forced to wait until someone passes away before they receive what is morally due them. I think that this explains briefly the increase in the Finance Department.

Colonial Secretary's Department

The Colonial Secretary's Department shows a proposed decrease in expenditure of \$3,170.50, principally due to the fact that the patriotic fund vote of \$5,000 is being dropped and as we go along in the estimates you will notice that a few increases are being granted to officials at Government House as well as an extra keeper of the grounds appointed there.

The Public Charities Department

This department is asking for an increase in the vote of \$4,448 00, which is due in a new addition to the estimates this year of \$5,000.00 for extraordinary expenditure. This money is to be devoted for burials and emergencies of that nature, which was not in the estimates.

You will notice the amount for rent has been dropped due to the fact that the department now occupies offices in the Sudbury building and other slight increases are shown for relieving officers in a few sections of the country.

Public Health Department

As you are all aware, this is a new department established by the present government about twelve months ago. We all realize that in years past this

branch of the service was handled thru the Colonial Secretary's Department, with the help principally of the Department of Public Charities and as shown last year enormous amounts of money were spent by former governments for medical fees and so called hospitals all over the country but principally in St. John's.

This new department under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. Mosdell, has done wonderful work during the past twelve months and a considerable saving in expenditure has been effected. In last year's estimates we voted \$255,763.75 for this public service, and this year we are asking for \$322,910.00 or an increase of approximately \$67,000.00.

This amount is practically the actual proposed expenditure increase incurred during the present fiscal year and the necessary supplementary supply will be presented to you for your approval in the course of a few days. You will notice that a few extra officials had to be appointed to carry out this work and as we proceed various items will be explained to the entire satisfaction of the House by the chairman of that department.

Justice Department

The vote for this department last year amounted to \$380,195. In the present estimates we are asking for \$394,982.75 or an increase over the previous year of \$14,787.00. The principal item of increase in the Justice Department will be on account of the Constabulary. Additional men have had to be taken on which caused an increase in the first year's recruits of \$2400 and the second year's recruits automatically increased \$2580.

The annuities have increased \$4150 and the pensions have gone up \$1,401. These increases are all automatic and cannot be avoided. A few other in-

cidental increases will be seen as we go through which will be explained to the satisfaction of the committee.

Education Department

This department is asking this year for \$1,001,065.03 or an increase of \$13,980. These increases explain themselves through the avenue of augmentation amounting to \$6,000 and the teachers' pension fund of \$7,500.00. This expenditure cannot be avoided.

It is interesting to note, however, that the money expended on education throughout the country now amounts to practically one-eleventh of the entire revenue of the Colony.

Department of Marine and Fisheries

For the fiscal year 1929-30 the amount voted for this department totalled \$431,165.89. In the estimates now before you we are asking for \$452,707.09 or an increase of \$21,541.20. Various salaries are being increased, as noted in the estimates, by \$2,928.00. New lighthouse salaries amount to \$6,268.25 and the maintenance of these new lighthouses a further \$7,045.00.

The vote for dredging in past years was \$25,000.00. This amount was always inadequate and invariably, supplementary supply had to be taken to cover overdrafts. We are now asking for \$30,000.00 with the hope that supplementary supply in this direction may be eliminated next year.

Department of Agriculture and Mines

This department shows a decrease in its requirements of \$10,400, due to the abolition of the position of government geologist and the vote for geological survey supplies. The services of one surveyor has also been dispensed with, amounting to \$1,600.00. A new vote this year is shown amounting to \$2,000 for summer camp inspection.

Department of Public Works

This department is asking for an

increased vote this year of around \$4,887.44. The clerical staff of the department has been reorganized and these changes will be explained by the Minister himself. Various other slight increases in the department are shown as we go through the estimates, all of a very minor nature.

The principal item of increase is shown in the vote for the Poor Asylum amounting to \$3,357.50. As everyone is aware one section of the Poor Asylum was converted, during the past twelve months into an infirmary, where quite a few infirm and helpless people, who were lying around the various so called hospitals have been placed and are now being cared for under strict government supervision.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs

This department is requesting an increase of \$155,691.94. It is a known fact that this department is one of the greatest spending departments of the civil service and during recent years its efficiency has not been all that one desires. Since the assumption of the present government to office, strenuous efforts have been made by the present Minister Hon. Mr. Halfyard, with the hope that better service would be given the public and generally speaking efficient management throughout the department.

Consequently, many new appointments and increases are recommended and as we proceed with the general debate on the estimates the various increases will be explained to the satisfaction of the committee. The most outstanding increase shown in the vote is for steam subsidies. Under head 10, vote 20, page 146 you will see that over half a million dollars is disposed of through the department for railway and steamship subsidies. In

former years the subsidies paid the various railway ships were voted in rather a peculiar fashion.

The railway, which is part and parcel of the government were in the habit of charging what subsidies they wished (or rather should I say the subsidies that we had to pay to former managements of the railway) before it came under government control. This year we have gone into the matter very carefully, as far as the railway is concerned and our conference with the Railway Commission has cleared up the atmosphere in this respect and the various coastal services managed and operated by the Railway Department, have now definite instructions as to the amount of subsidies each service is to receive from the treasury of the country.

The outstanding increase in the way of steam subsidies is for the Lewisporte-Cook's Hr. service, the Trinity Bay service and the Burgeo service which amounts to \$98,600. The people from these various centres have been agitating in recent years for better service and the only conclusion I can come to is that if coastal and railway service be required that they must be paid for. Couriers vote is increased by \$10,000. Capital account Posts and Telegraphs is increased by \$10,000. This is principally due to the fact that during the past twelve months it was discovered that many parts of the telegraph lines were found to be in poor condition and in some instances the service was entirely disrupted.

Department of Customs

The vote for this department is practically the same as last year. This department comes under my own supervision and shows an increase of \$1,045.00 as the debate proceeds I shall be pleased to explain

to the satisfaction of the House any changes in the estimates.

Department of Assessor

This department is also under my own supervision and is the same as last year.

Pension Commissioners

The military pension part of the estimates show decrease of \$6000.00. We anticipate in future years that these pensions shall be automatically decreasing and it looks now as if this year is the beginning of that decreasing.

Take everything into consideration the present estimates now before the house show an increase over the previous year of \$435,732.78. During the past fiscal year the present administration, who were in charge of the affairs of the Colony and generally are responsible for the conduct of these affairs, have discovered that in previous governments whilst the estimates might show in passing a favorable amount, that afterwards considerable expenditure was incurred with the result that supplementary supply had to be taken the following year to cover the extra expenditure.

The outstanding expenditure in the present estimates are in the Postal Department (on account of subsidies \$98,000) and in the Finance Department (on amount of interest which is unavoidable \$135,000 in round figures). This accounts for practically a quarter of a million dollars the balance of approximately \$180,000 is made up of \$20,000 for old age pensions and considerable money is being voted for expenditure in connection with the operation of the Postal Department and some other increases in salaries to government officials which in the past in a great many instances were paid but never voted. For instance in the Customs Department last year about

twenty five officials were being paid, supplementary supply was taken but the vote never showed in the estimates.

I now feel confident, Mr. Chairman, in the present estimates before the House that we have no official working in the Customs in any department particularly in St. John's whose salary is not voted in this House. If you refer to the Auditor General's report these words of mine are confirmed.

I now submit these estimates for your consideration and as in the past, move that the committee rise in order that our friends opposite might have an opportunity of discussing them before we proceed. I would ask my friends opposite to make an earnest effort to be prepared to go on with these estimates on Monday next as I anticipate having my budget ready within the course of a few days. I now move, Mr. Chairman, that this committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that in accordance with the intimation received, His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address of Thanks presently.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House proceeded to Government House and being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency had received the Address of Thanks and had been pleased to reply thereto as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I thank you for your Address in Reply to the Speech with which your present Session was opened.

(Sgd.) J. MIDDLETON,

Governor.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18 George V., Cap. 18.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I understand that the \$200,000 is already spent, the \$110,000 is spent, the only item which is not spent is the \$130,000.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Yes.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Some of this is on capital account and some on current account.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—It is all on capital account.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remain-

ing out of the Loan raised under the Act 18 George V., Cap. 18," was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act, 1929."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION— Mr. Chairman, I take it that this Bill means that a company whose financial year ends June 5th, say, is to have its returns in within the next four months. The idea is to relieve the pressure on the Department.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS— Mr. Chairman, yes, a company whose financial year ends 30th June, they are to have returns in four months after that; that would be the end of October as the Bill is at the present time; it is based on the calendar year. There are a few companies in the country that have their years at different periods; they are not in a position to carry out the present Act. Take, for instance, the A. & D. Company, their year ends in September; we would only get nine months out of them this year; next year we would look for twelve.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION— They won't pay now until April.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Income Tax Act, 1929" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. PRIME MINISTER— Mr. Chairman, on the second reading I explained the necessity for this Act because when there has been any transfer in the past, it could only be done irregularly by the Department of Justice giving a certificate, making express provision. Under this Act it cannot be done except proceedings are taken in a definite way under the control of the Public Health Department. It makes regular a performance that was formerly irregular.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION— Going back to Section 1, the only punishment there is a fine of \$50; suppose someone desecrates a grave.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER— That is another matter; that comes under the general head of the Criminal Law. That is a serious offence. Criminal prosecution can be taken.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the

matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services.'

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. PRIME MINISTER— Mr. Chairman, this Bill was distributed some time ago, and I then explained that this is an effort of the Post and Telegraph Department to modernise the office by legalising certain stamping machines.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon with unanimous consent, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act

to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Sums by Charges and Stamps."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees by Charges and Stamps" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Mr. Speaker read the following correspondence from His Excellency the Governor:

The Governor has the honour to communicate to the Honourable House of Assembly the appointment of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Cap. 7,

Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) as set forth in the accompanying certified of a Minute of the Honourable Executive Council approved on the 21st June, 1930.

Government House,

St. John's, Nfld.,

23 June, 1930.

Certified Copy of Minute of the Honourable Executive Council Approved by His Excellency the Governor on the 21st June, 1930.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Cap. 7, Consolidated Statutes, "Of the Internal Economy of the Legislature, the following gentlemen to form the Internal Economy Commission, namely:

Hon. The President of the Legislative Council,

Hon. Tasker Cook,

Hon. J. V. O'Dea,

Hon. The Speaker, House of Assembly,

Hon. H. M. Mosdell, M.B.

Hon. F. Gordon Bradley, K.C.,

Hon. P. J. Lewis.

Certified true copy,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR MEWS,

Deputy Colonial Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon next, June 30th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, June 30th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—

Mr. Speaker, in precedence of the Order Paper may I be permitted to refer to what has developed upon me for the sixth time within the past two years, namely to move a Resolution of Sympathy on the passing of distinguished citizens of Newfoundland who have been more or less actively

identified with the political and commercial life of the Colony.

On yesterday, I referred to the passing of Hon. Captain Dawe, who, for a multitude of years, was politically active in this House. Now I refer to the passing of Honourable Robert Kirby Bishop, who was the distinguished and senior member of the Legislative Council, and, I, consequently, move the following Resolution in recognition of his services to the Legislature:

"That this House place on record its expression of its deep regret on the death of Hon. R. K. Bishop, Senior Member of the Legislative Council."

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, I desire to second the Resolutions of the Honourable the Prime Minister.

The late Honourable R. K. Bishop spent a long and very useful life. He was identified very prominently in Church matters, in Educational work and in philanthropic work generally for many years and he was an outstanding figure in the commercial life of this country. He gave valuable services in the Legislative Council where he was a regular attendant when he was in the city and where his wise counsel and mature judgment was at all times for the benefit of this country. His death is to be greatly deplored, and, though, perhaps, having passed the allotted span—three score and ten years—his death was not unexpected. Nevertheless, it seems to me that whenever the inevitable does come, it comes with shocking suddenness.

He was the oldest member at the time of his death in the Legislative Council and he was Leader in that Chamber for several Governments. He occupied a seat in the Executive Council for at least two Governments, and, altogether, I think we can say

that the late Honourable R. K. Bishop lived a life of usefulness and rendered incalculable services to his country.

To his relatives and friends, I am sure, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Presenting Petitions

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a petition from the people of Burgeo. With your permission, Sir, I shall ask the Clerk of the House to read it for the information of the House. (Reads petition).

Mr. Speaker, until the Clerk had read the list of names I had no idea that so many people had signed this petition. It seems to me that every voter in that district must have signed it. This steamer started its contract in a very unseaworthy condition. It entered into its commission last year. I cannot say whether it earned the \$17,000 which it was paid last year. She had no boiler, hull, or any other inspection last year. Neither the captain nor the chief engineer had a certificate. This year the captain has his certificate, the chief officer none, and the chief engineer is little more than a fireman or a boiler man. And I contend that the Basque Steamship Company is not deserving of any agreement or contract from the government. The ship is badly equipped even now after being over to Sydney, and having been reclassified. No tender was asked for the service. If there had been the country would have received a lower price and a better steamer. In any case the service for the last eight months of the year is unnecessary and during the months that it is necessary, that is from February to June, the Malakoff which is out of commission during that time could be very easily operating on that service. The lifeboat outfit is not nearly sufficient for the total number of passengers and crew that it is authorised to carry. The four

staterooms have no wash basins, and no portholes. There is a small deck-light and absolutely no ventilation. Her average speed is six knots and I understand that the agreement calls for ten knots. The toilet accommodation is installed on deck from the staterooms. It is impossible for the passengers to reach the toilet rooms during stormy weather. Her net tonnage is not up to the requirements of the agreement, and altogether I think it is a sinful waste of public money to entertain this agreement for one moment. May I quote, sir, a few remarks from a person that has travelled on that ship last year? He said: (reads). I think I have said enough, sir, to give the government reason for thought before confirming this agreement.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—

Mr. Speaker, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has read a written report from some gentleman in connection with a government steamboat. He omitted to name the date of that report and the person and the reference to which he referred in the last paragraph. I would be very happy if the Honourable Leader of the Opposition would furnish the House with the information now.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

It is not necessary.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—If the Leader of the Opposition reads a report on a government service from a written document in which it is stated that such things are so, he must name the date and the person who gave that report, if that report is to be tabled in this House.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, there is no such rule, and in fact the Hon. the Prime Minister himself, last year, refused to table a statement that he had read to the House.

HON THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend is not prepared to name the person that wrote that report and this House has no business to pay any attention to it at all. It is nothing more than an anonymous letter in the Daily News or the Evening Telegram, which has the contempt of everybody that reads it. I asked that the names of those who signed that petition be read out because I wanted to know who were supporting the Leader of the Opposition in that district. We have the names now, which we had not before.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, before the motion for receiving the petition is put there are a few matters in connection with it about which I would like to draw the attention of the House. We find when it is introduced that it is attacked, and the Colonial Secretary whose Department made the contract, has not made any reply to the statements, and neither did the Prime Minister who showed for some reason considerable resentment.

This petition as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition says is signed by several hundred voters in that District. The first day that the House opened a question was asked the Colonial Secretary regarding that matter and it was only a few days ago that an answer was received and then it was incomplete in the important particulars.

There is no evidence to show that this service should ever have been started or that it was required. There is no evidence in the correspondence to show that the people asked for it, or the Railway Commission asked for it, or that the service they are giving is inadequate. There is the further point, the vessel was taken over without any inspection and without any tenders being asked for, and from the description given the Gov-

ernment has chartered a rotten vessel. The engine had never been inspected, the hull had never been inspected and the captain had no certificate, and there is no evidence that the boilers were inspected before she was bought, even by her present owners, and she was placed there to deal with freight and passenger traffic. Now, there are about six hundred people, voters, in that district who don't want it and I say it is unique to find any district protesting against additional service. There is nothing to show that the Railway Commission wanted it, there is a lot of important documents that are not in the correspondence, even the draft of the contract is not dated and not signed. If this service were of such great importance and were so urgently demanded we should have heard about it last year. The Memorandum, or rather the Minute-of-Council was passed by the Executive Government on the 13th of July last. There was nothing heard about it in the Budget. I say that there is no justification for bringing such a contract before this House. These facts were known to the Colonial Secretary many weeks ago and an inspector was sent to Sydney to inspect the machinery.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY — That statement is not correct.

HON. MR. SPEAKER—I would like to call the attention of the Honourable Member for Placentia East to the fact that he is only allowed to speak for five minutes on this question, and his five minutes is up.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—We will give him an opportunity to speak again.

MR. EMERSON—The Prime Minister has already spoken three times.

HON. MR. SPEAKER—If Mr. Emerson wishes to seek the consent of the House to speak again he may

do so.

MR. EMERSON—I don't want the consent of the House.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, when the Leader of the Opposition spoke on this subject I also spoke, but I assure you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than not to speak to the Leader of the Opposition at any time, I don't think it is necessary.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister has already spoken three times to this petition.

HON. MR. SPEAKER—He has spoken to a point of order and not to the petition.

MR. TOBIN—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of St. John's East Extern regarding road matters. The road referred to is in a wretched condition and is practically impassable. I would ask the Government that a sum of money be allocated for its repair. I beg leave to ask to have it referred to the Department to which it relates.

MR. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a Message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that they had passed the Bills sent up entitled respectively, "An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook;" "An Act in Relation to a Contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.;" "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,'" and "An Act to Amend the Act 17 George V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping,'" without amendment.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER — Mr. Speaker, with reference to the Committees dealing with the Crown

Lands Act and the Public Health Act, as Leader of the Government, I would like to call their attention to the necessity for prompt activity.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER — Mr. Speaker, if I am not entirely out of order I would like to present to the House returns of losses of the various Insurance Companies during the past year.

Notice of Question

Hon. Leader of Opposition gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there are a number of questions yet unanswered. It is difficult for us to give criticism in any way unless we get answers to the questions asked and so apply this information in an intelligent manner to questions before the House. There are, June 17th, 111, June 20th, 141, sub-section E, and a few others.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER — Mr. Speaker, if there is any other question outstanding, if my attention will be called to it, I shall be glad to get in touch with the various Ministers of the Crown and make sure that the answers are tabled.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I wish to thank the Prime Minister for the prompt way in which he tabled the answer to question No. 55 of June 9th.

MR. BYRNE—Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that three question addressed by me to the Minister of Public Works, No. 107, June 17th, No. 123 and No. 124 of June 19th are still outstanding.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I would also like to draw attention to the fact that several of my questions are still outstanding. No. 18 on May

30th addressed to the Colonial Secretary in connection with the "Swile." No. 54, June 9th, addressed to the Colonial Secretary in connection with the hiring of private cars on the railway. The Honourable Colonial Secretary will remember that I amended the date. No. 57 addressed to the same Minister on the same date in regard to medical practitioners. No. 125, on June 19th addressed to the Minister of Public Works; No. 126, addressed to the same Minister of the same day; and No. 18, addressed to the same Minister on the same day, and No. 140 addressed to the same Minister on June 20th.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—

Mr. Speaker, I tabled a number of answers the last day the House met.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—

Mr. Speaker, may I call the attention of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to question No. 141; I understood that it was directed to me. I notice on the Order Paper of the day that it was directed to the Finance Minister.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, it was answered. I tabled answers to the whole question. We hung up the debate until you got particulars. I have a copy of it down in the office. I will bring it up to-morrow.

HON. PRIME MINISTER —Mr. Speaker, I would like to give notice that I will on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "Further to Amend the Act 15 George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power & Paper Company, Limited.'"

This, Sir, I may say for the benefit of the House and country is not the Gander proposition. In view of the fact that Mr. Coffin was in hospital suffering from rheumatic fever and

is now in a nursing home, no conference can take place except by cable and by means of a lawyer going to his bedside. The object of the present Bill is to provide that the arrangement, which would expire on the 15th September, might be continued for another year. I have no desire to take advantage of the fact that a man is on the broad of his back with rheumatic fever, and that such an unfortunate situation should be cause for default in any arrangement.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER to move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to a proposed arrangement with the Buchans Operating Company and the Anglo Newfoundland Development Co., with a view to additional industrial development in that territory and the probable creation of smelting operations in connection therewith.

HON. PRIME MINISTER —Mr. Speaker, while this had been on the Order Paper for several days. The solicitors for the Government are two and the solicitors for the other parties are two, Mr. Dunfield being leading counsel on our behalf; Mr. Wood, possibly Mr. Fox, on behalf of the others. There has been a dozen draft agreements submitted during that time, but up to this these gentlemen have not succeeded in getting to a point on which they can agree amongst themselves as to what they should submit.

I was promised the agreement a week ago; I was promised it later; I was promised again this afternoon. I hope it will be more than a promise to-day. When a matter of this kind gets in the hands of a quartette of

lawyers, it is very difficult for most of us, who, in the ordinary course of life, are just laymen, to understand what is going on. I consequently ask leave of the House, Sir, to have this matter deferred until to-morrow.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed at this stage to table information in answer to question No. 53 of June 9th asked by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. I intend, Sir, to defend myself, and I might say that I thank Mr. Alderdice very sincerely for asking this question. It has afforded me the opportunity that I was looking for to defend myself against slanderous statements going around St. John's and the country thru the medium of the Tory newspapers.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, I assure the Minister of Public Works that it gives me great pleasure to give the honourable gentleman the opportunity of defending himself. I asked the question for information.

HON. PRIME MINISTER — Mr. Speaker, I feel that the Government expresses sincere appreciation of Mr. Alderdice's courtesy.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—We would like those questions answered.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honourable gentlemen opposite, I don't know of any questions of any great advantage one way, or the other, that are outstanding as far as my department is concerned.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. PRIME MINISTER — Mr. Chairman, if the Hon. Finance Minister will permit me I will point out that the Department of Finance has gone controversial. The only change of any political value is that I recommended an increase in salary to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Many years ago there had been an understanding that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be put on the basis of the judges of the minor provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and my Ministry of a number of years ago increased their salaries by \$1,000; my honourable friends opposite followed the arrangement made and increased their salaries by \$1,000. We gave an increase of \$1,000 which appears in this Estimate, and if I am in office in the next two or three years I shall support the increase up to the point when they will get the same salary which the Prince Edward Island Judges get. My honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition will remember that when Mr. Monroe was in office he made an increase; it was my paper that actively supported the increase although it was unpopular at the time.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Your Government made the increase.

HON. PRIME MINISTER—I am so very happy if I did. I think that this is the only matter that affects the Department of Finance this year so far as the official Estimates are concerned.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman—In regard to these special services, I would like to point out that I asked some questions about these and I would like to have them stand over.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the honourable member I would say that these special services are a kind of a legacy left by the late government, and ever since we came

into office we have been receiving applications for remuneration for these services which were done for previous Governments.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I can't understand why this legacy which was left such a long time ago is paid now.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—They have been simply beating down our doors and we had to pay them.

MR. EMERSON—Will we have to pay them next year.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—No.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I think that the proper way would be to advertise for people to take over their jobs to-morrow. Ever since we came into office they have been beating down the Prime Minister's door clamouring to be paid for work done during the Monroe administration.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I think that men should not get paid for work done during their regular working hours, they have a standard day like everybody else and I don't think that they should get paid extra for working during these hours.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, In addition they are paid extra fees when they audit the Departments in the Government and there is not a Department but where it is found that their audit is entirely wrong, I came across a flagrant case the other day in the Agriculture and Mines Department, I wouldn't mind if they were attending to their duties.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS — Mr. Chairman, another point, when Mr. Donnelly died, he was almost a Deputy and was paid \$3,600.00 a year, and no one has since been paid as much and they

were trying to split up this salary amongst themselves.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—There should be no overtime for regular daytime service.

MR. WINTER—Is there not a High Commissioner at London.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, no, I offered it to Sir Edgar Bowring and he wouldn't take it and we could not get a suitable man at a salary that we could afford, unless we could get a wealthy man who could supply from his own income what we could not afford to pay him. The work is carried on now by the officials in the office, there is no official status unless we could get some one like Sir Edgar Bowring or my honourable friend opposite Mr. Alderdice.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—How about taking the job?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Between the two evils I think it is better to be thought wealthy and be poor than be poor and be thought wealthy.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—There is a staff there, Mr. Piggott, an Englishman, Mr. Murphy, a Newfoundlander, and another Newfoundlander and a stenographer whose name I forget at the moment.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Her name is Miss Thunder.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Well, whatever her name is I know we had it the other night, but the office is well run and the staff are fully competent, we have all the service except the Rolls Royce and the other accoutrements which for upholding the dignity of the office and attending social functions, but otherwise the staff is fully competent and trained under Mr. Victor Gordon.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—When I was in the High Commission-

er's Office in London eighteen months ago I was shown a considerable amount of courtesy and a great deal was done for me. The officials there paid close attention to their duties. Mr. Piggott, who has just been referred to, does the very best he can under the circumstances.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Old Age Pensions, I might explain that it was on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and Customs that these increases were made. Despite all financial stringency. I feel sure, however, that the members of the Opposition will agree with what has been done by the Minister.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, although I have the greatest respect for these distinguished gentlemen, I think they ought to be ashamed of themselves to accept an additional one thousand dollars while so many poor people in the country are starving.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I entirely disagree. The Supreme Court of this country has always been the bulwark of the poor man and the fisherman, and I don't see how we can obtain men of repute and ability unless we are prepared to remunerate them adequately. Take the case of Prince Edward Island, which, with all due deference to my friend Hon. Dr. Campbell is one of the smaller and minor Provinces in the Dominion, and it pays its judges \$10,000. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there are a great many more judges than in this country, but in Prince Edward Island there are three, a Chief Justice at \$10,000, and two puisne judges at \$9,000, and that I think should be the basis for Newfoundland. One can't imagine men of the calibre of a Higgins or a Kent withdrawing to the seclusion which a judgeship entails

for less, and I can't understand the Leader of the Opposition, or Mr. Emerson, standing off at \$9,000. It is a large amount of money, but when one considers that the bulwark of the judicial position is honesty and integrity, freedom from bribery and corruption, and seclusion from commercial life it will be appreciated that the class of man required cannot be commanded for less than the amount named. I hold no brief for the gentlemen in question, but I feel that every lawyer in this country appreciates that in this country we have a good bench, and in that respect we are much better off than many parts of the U.S. and Canada. I think they are worth the money; only recently a decision was handed down in a matter involving over five million dollars, and I think matters of such magnitude should not be left to the class of judge which would be obtainable at a smaller salary. I know of a minor employee in one of our mercantile firms who left this country and is today earning a salary of \$20,000 a year, and I know of number of similar cases. I know that men like Higgins and Kent have the same ability and if employed elsewhere would be deserving of similar salaries. I am aware that I am probably only making myself unpopular by doing so, but I feel it my duty to support it.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, one can hardly enter into a discussion on this matter without being asked to go into one's private business, and I am not prepared to do that. It would naturally be unfair to ask me. But I can say this that if you are dealing with a salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court as being half the income of a senior practitioner to-day, then the House is being very gravely misled. It ought to be somewhere in the vicinity of half. The Attorney General has pointed out that when I,

why I should be singled out I do not know, have amassed a certain amount of money that I would then be able to take a judgeship. I quite agree that a judge's salary is less than is being earned by the senior men of the profession. But on the other hand it is not less when you consider the security that is involved. A Judge of the Supreme Court knows perfectly well that when he comes to the stage that age or health justifies him in retiring from the work imposed upon him, beyond his salary is a pension. And unlike civil servants he does not have to serve as long, as a rule, as they. Today we have a Judge of the Supreme Court on the Pension list. I refer to Judge Johnson. I think he is getting a very high pension, higher than he is entitled to. It is higher than any civil servant is receiving in this country. It is true that it takes years in the practice to save enough money to justify retiring to the position where a salary such as it has been in the past would justify you in accepting it, but on the other hand the expenditure is much less. At any rate it is not higher. And when you come to the point where we are considering the relation between here and Prince Edward Island, there are two things which one has to bear in mind, and one is that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island are paid by the Dominion of Canada, and the same applies to the Supreme Courts of the other provinces. Now the only other aspect of this matter to which I wish to refer is this, that we cannot afford it. Here we have made an increase at one fell swoop of three thousand dollars in connection with court matters, and while the work is of a nature that carries with it considerable responsibility, at the same time it is not exceedingly onerous. And there are many senior

men in the civil service to-day who are entitled to an increase.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, if the honourable members opposite wish to have this vote reduced to the amount voted last year, I will be very glad to talk it over, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance. We do not want to vote the extra thousand dollars unless the House is unanimous on the matter. Will the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition move an amendment to this vote.

MR. EMERSON—Will you do the same about other reductions?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the honourable member for Placentia East I may say that it all depends on the reduction. If this vote is one that my honourable friend feels is entirely beyond anything reasonable and in excess of two or three thousand dollars of what he feels the Judges are worth, I might be prepared to accept it. But I think these men are worth the money that we are now voting. But if my honourable friend feels that this is an unreasonable amount as he has indicated he does, I will be very glad to accept a motion for reduction on behalf of the Government with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I do not doubt but that the honourable gentlemen are worth that money but I do say that this country cannot afford to be paying increased salaries.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, as regards interned prisoners, it is very doubtful if we could apply the Imperial practise, whereby they get nothing at all and the whole matter must be thoroughly investigated. As a matter of law we can go as far as the law allows us but we cannot establish a precedent in defiance of the Imperial and

Canadian regulations. We are trying to get in line with the English and Canadian authorities and decisions and adjust our situation so that we will act in a kind of intermediate position. The whole thing is very difficult.

MR. EMERSON—Would you mind letting the vote for \$5,000.00 stand over.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Yes, alright.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, under the head of the Department of Justice, the only change is on Page 39. This is in the case of Mr. Godden who for a score of years has been acting here and he now gets \$2,200.00, as much as we could recommend.

MR. EMERSON—Is there any arrangement made for a Deputy Minister?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Dunfield is the Acting Deputy. We cannot get a man of the kind we want to take the job. Mr. Dunfield is willing to act as Deputy but he will not take the appointment.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, how long will this go on? Has not the time come to re-organize the Department. If the Deputy finds that there is work in his own office that needs urgent attention, will not that come first? In very many cases this will happen. Nobody has greater respect for the ability of the Deputy Minister than I have but there is a tremendous amount of detail work to be looked after and this must be attended to by a man on the job all the time.

MR. WINTER—Mr... Chairman, I would like to again refer to the matter of the Deputy Head of the Department of Justice. Last year I spoke about this same matter; it was promised that consideration would be given to it; a whole year has passed and nothing has been done; the Deputy

Head of the Department going there for a few hours during the day; it ought to be a full time job. The Deputy Minister in Canada is in receipt of a salary more than the Judges of the Supreme Court. I think Mr. Dunfield is an extraordinary man; it is marvellous what he gets through; the Department work and the work outside, as we all know in connection with some of the Acts; all that is paid for extra. I agree with my honourable learned friend Mr. Emerson something ought to be done to put this Department on a permanent basis.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, \$10,000 would be a reasonable amount to put there for a man; we are getting better value for \$3,600 than I think we could if, as my honourable friend suggested we put \$10,000.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see that the typist has that increase. I would call attention to the discrepancy between the Registrar of Deeds and Companies and the Deputy Registrar. As the Prime Minister pointed out, this Department has given every satisfaction. The Registrar is getting \$2,400, and the Deputy Registrar is put in there on a salary of \$2,000. If he is worth \$2,000, the Registrar is worth twice that amount. For instance, our Sub-sheriff gets a salary of \$1,728, and the Deputy Registrar of Deeds comes in and after one year of public service gets \$2,000.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—He started on much less than that. He had six months at a low salary. The arrangement was that if the Registrar of Deeds reported that he was competent he would get the appointment.

MR. WINTER—The \$2,000 was what Mr. Maddock was getting after several years doing not only his own

work but the Registrar's as well.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I think the present Deputy Registrar was earning nearly as much as that as a linotype operator on the Evening Telegram.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, we intend to re-organize the Deeds and Companies Office. It is one of the few which gives a real revenue to the Government. The actual cost of running the office is very small as compared with the actual revenue derived. I think that office is giving public satisfaction; at any rate I have not heard any complaints during the past as to any irregularities or lack of attention. Its income is far in excess of any expenditure; that is in the middle of page 40, the effect of that is to make a difference of the sum total in our Estimates.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, that would be alright if it were true, but we have no evidence that it is true; personally I don't believe it. I don't think that a boy of that age would be getting anything like \$2,000 in the Telegram Office. I quite agree with what my learned friend has said and I think it is most unfair. Here is a young boy brought into that Civil Service and given \$2,000 over the heads of men who have been in the service for 20, 30 and 40 years and under the same departmental administration. By that I mean the regular Justice Department. The Sub-Sherriff gets \$1,728, who has been there 25 years; the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court only gets \$200 more and he has been there 40 years. The First Clerk, who is Mr. Alsop, has been there, to my knowledge for 16 years, and he gets \$1,750; he is a wounded soldier; the Second Clerk, Mr. Kent, is a young man about the same age as Mr. Udle and he gets \$700 less.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I think that the Supreme Court staff might be considerably reduced with equal efficiency.

MR. EMERSON—I don't know that it could. There are times in the office of the Registrar when we know it is exceedingly busy. There is an extra typist employed there by Sir William Lloyd who he pays out of his own salary.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—On that point I would say that Sir William Lloyd gets a very substantial amount on estates and his secretary is handling some of the work.

MR. EMERSON—He is appointed at \$4,600 a year to an office which has the responsibility of a judge; the responsibility of an office of a Public Trustee is even greater.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—He gets a commission on trustees.

MR. EMERSON—Of course he does; he gets a commission upon the estates that he handles, but the large estates are in the hands of the Trust Companies, and the amount that goes in the Registrar's Office to-day is exceedingly small, but the work has got to be done, and, as I say, taking it all in all, the Department there has about as much as it can do. That is only the result of an interruption by the Attorney General—taking this boy out of school and putting him there at \$2,000 a year. There is a young lady there who was acting as Deputy Registrar of Deeds over a period of years when Mr. Adams was not there.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Who is that young lady?

MR. EMERSON—Miss Kavanagh, she is still there; we gave her an increase of \$60 and she is now drawing the handsome stipend of \$900. She has been there about ten years, and over her head is put this young lad—a very obliging young fellow—so far as I know he is quite competent. I

am not talking about him personally; I am talking about the principle; I think the principle is wrong.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I would ask that this Vote for the Magistrates be deferred. If you remember I asked a question a few days ago in connection with the late Magistrate for Twillingate, and you said that if he wanted to know why he was dismissed you would be glad to furnish it.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I would be exceedingly sorry for Mr. Wornell if that is so. You can let this be deferred for the discussion as to Mr. Wornell's capacity or incapacity as Magistrate. It is understood that the vote that stands over is the vote for Stipendiary Magistrates on page 42.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, the position of the Penitentiary is this: We very often get a lot of boys and girls, there of minor years because we have not a Reformatory. It frequently happens that these boys and girls are down for six months and sometimes for twelve months; they can neither read nor write. It happens on more occasions than one that after they get out, they get down there again. The Department of Justice thinks that if we start tuition to teach these boys and girls, compel them to learn to read and write while they are locked up, giving them something to do, something to keep them away from the unfortunate contact with some of the older and more hardened criminals, and give them a chance when they get out to do something and be better than when they went in. When you send a boy of 16 or 18 years down there you are putting him into an association and into an environment, punitive, if you like, but so punitive that he is less likely to be a first

class citizen when he comes out than when he went in.

For the moment we cannot afford; we have not got the money to provide an entirely new system, entirely new associations that the Reformatory idea which we should have in this country to deal with the young criminal class would suggest, but they are not a criminal class, because these boys and girls are not criminals; it is only that they tumbled over the bounds of social usage; it is the effect of environment, home surroundings which ultimately in older years constitute a criminal, but in youth does not necessarily constitute a criminal, but they have got to be locked up, and we felt that if we had a vote of even \$500 we could do something to help these boys and girls and teach them to read and write so that their time in the Penitentiary might be a help and not a curse.

MR. WINTER—Are the teachers to be from outside or of the staff?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—We thought that now and again there might be somebody in the Penitentiary who could be lifted out of the Penitentiary life to be made a teacher—a prisoner. If a prisoner could be lifted out of the Penitentiary life to be made a teacher you would be doing something for both parties. Of course, they would not be paid. In other cases it might be the Warden and maybe somebody would be brought in from outside. You can quite understand you can't bring in much on the basis of \$500.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Of course you would be very careful about a curriculum.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I can assure the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that there will be no infringement of the denominational system. I want to be very frank in

expressing my views in connection with the Penitentiary

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
A few days ago I had the pleasure to present a petition from the people of Wesleyville, seconded by the member for that District, and the Honourable Attorney General suggested that I might have got in touch with the Inspector General; he said he had made an application for six constables; if that had been granted he would make an application for another six. I was just wondering if provision had been made.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Provision has been made for a large proportion that he asked for; one at Buchans; one at Wesleyville; one on the North Shore of Conception Bay; one at Grand Falls; two for Corner Brook. In all his requests were very considerable. I think we did grant five or six which we felt he ought to be able to get along with. The theory of local constables does not meet with the general approval of the Justice Department. The Inspector General does not recommend it favourably except under very exceptional circumstances. When a place requires a constable it ought to be a regular man under regular police orders rather than a local man.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Mr. Chairman, there is a regular organisation; the police are the only department of the Government that is regularly organised; we have a certain basis of advances, etc., which are never interfered with by any Executive Government; it works out automatically.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Mr. Chairman, that is the insurance as the risk on the firemen so that if any accident happens it is not a claim on the Government.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Mr. Chairman, regarding the Depart-

ment of Education for which I find myself officially responsible, I would point out that we are now voting for Education about one-tenth of our revenue; that is an increase of a few thousand dollars over last year, and every year there will be a few thousand dollars increase. A few years ago certain arrangements were made under the Education Act which means that the Teachers' Pension Fund and Augmentation must increase. If there is no conflict in connection with Education on the matter, it will be divided up strictly in accordance with the theory of Newfoundland law, Religion, Politics and Education. I would move that a vote of \$1,100,000 be passed. In connection with the Memorial College my theory was not so much increasing of the Memorial College as the increasing of that particular branch which forms the basis of our educational system in Newfoundland; that is the Training School College. That does not come under the Department of Education.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Mr. Chairman, now that the Educational matter having been disposed of, might I refer to the Department of the Prime Minister. I don't think there is anything controversial in connection with that Department except the Prime Minister.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Mr. Chairman, in reference to the Department of Agriculture and Mines, I think the Minister will be able to go ahead; there are one or two departments in which he recommends a decrease, if I remember. Referring to the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mines, I have been trying all over British North America to get a Newfoundlander who knows Newfoundland conditions, climate and soils and up to the present it has been quite impossible to secure the services of the

right type of man for a position of that kind. First we want a scientist, a Newfoundlander, a man who is an enthusiastic worker and who has a knowledge of conditions.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed certain Resolutions, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

The remaining orders of the day were deferred until to-morrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Wednesday, July 2nd, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

At twenty minutes past three of the clock, and there being no quorum present, Mr. Deputy Speaker declared the House adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The Members present were Hon. Dr. Campbell, The Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Greene, Mr. Alderdice, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Moore, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Abbott.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1930.

The House met at three o'clock p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, since this Assembly met some days ago, there has occurred to your family what has occurred to the majority of the families of those who

surround me and will assuredly some day occur to my own family, I refer to the passing of him who is responsible for us all, our father. At yesterday's session of the Legislature adjournment was taken as a recognition of regard and respect.

Today I take the opportunity of inviting the Clerk of the House to place upon our official reports an expression of our sincere regret. Our Speaker, the first Commoner in the land, the Speaker who has lived up to the traditions of this House since he has held office; the Speaker, whose record in his university career and professional career is one that every business man and professional man recognises, has been bereft of him to whom he is responsible for his life. And I want to say, sir, that heredity today does count, blood does count, and the distinguished career of your father, an outstanding citizen of the town in which he lived, a man to whom the citizens of his town I am sure looked up to as one of outstanding record and reputation, is one which I feel his son, as Speaker of the House has the honor to follow in a national as distinct from a merely town and provincial environment. During the war, sir, your family was actively identified with war support. And your brother on behalf of his family did his part in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. And I want now, sir, after the adjournment of yesterday, to express to you as Speaker, and to invite the Clerk to record as an expression of the opinion of this entire Legislature our sincere sympathy with you, Mr. Speaker, your brother, your sisters and your entire family, because you who owe everything that a son owes to a father, have been bereft.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, I desire to concur in every word uttered by the Hon. the

Prime Minister. We on this side of the House, together with the honorable members on the other side, sincerely sympathise with you and your family on the loss that you have sustained. You have had a good father, a useful citizen, one of the producers of this country, a man whose place cannot be easily taken. He brought up his family well, gave them a good education, and I am sure it must have been a source of great pride to him in his later days to know that he had a son occupying such a distinguished position in this House of Assembly. He was a kind father, a loyal son of his Church, and a true son of Newfoundland, and I do not think that more could be said of any man.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—I want to thank the Hon. the Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition, and the members of this House for your expression of sympathy to me and to my family. It is exceedingly hard to lose a parent, a father, but we are consoled at the thought that he died happy, and that he attained a very great age. Again I want to thank you for your expression of sympathy, to me personally outside of the House, and for your expression here this afternoon.

MR. FUDGE.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the people of Morrisville asking for \$750 to repair a Road at that place. A few years ago a trail was cut through here and at the present time it is impassable. I assure you that the people are very much in earnest and this petition has my hearty support. I trust that it will receive the support of the Department to which it relates.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that answers have not yet been received

to questions Nos. 54 and 55. I would point out that they are "in course of preparation" for nearly a month. They are simple questions and could have been answered long ago.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—You will get them in due course.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the notice of Resolutions respecting the Buchans Operating Company was stricken from the Order Paper.

The Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions which were read a first time as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Finance Department | \$4,947,937.74 |
| Department of Justice | 1,001,065.03 |
| Department of Agriculture and Mines | 107,750.66 |

The said Resolutions being read a second time, it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to an Agreement with Great-Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Limited.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Agreement Between the Government and the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I think I gave a general explanation of these Resolutions the other day in Committee. Last year a somewhat similar measure was introduced by the Government and the House at that

time guaranteed interest. In these present Resolutions now before us there is no request for any guarantee. I have pleasure in introducing the Bill. There are certain Customs concessions, the raw material being imported duty free to be manufactured in the city. At the present time in St. John's West we have a considerable number of people out of work. If this industry starts it will give employment, first to the people to put the factory up there in condition; secondly after the factory is put in condition it will give work continuously to over 100 employees, both men and women, which will mean considerable wages. We might go through the Resolutions and hear the criticisms after. I will be only too glad to take it up.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Chairman, if these Resolutions were allowed to pass without criticism it might be inferred that we agreed with the principle of the Resolutions. We most emphatically disagree with the terms embodied in the resolutions. They create nothing more or less than a monopoly. I don't think anyone in this House will be more outspoken in favour of local industries or any project with a view of giving honourable and useful employment to the people of this country than I am, but there is a possibility of going too far in the granting of concessions.

We are asked to give practically a monopoly. We are going to give a clean cut protection of 60 per cent. Now, I, as a manufacturer think that is absurd; any man who knows anything about manufacturing conditions can hardly understand anyone having the audacity to ask for a protection of 60 per cent. For two years previous to the General Election local industry and manufacturing industries were held up to ridicule. They

did not justify their existence. If they happened to be well run and paid a fair return to share holders they were monopolies. Now, the picture is changed, and here is one of the worst attempts to get an unfair advantage over other manufacturers being put forward by the Hon gentlemen on the other side of the House.

The Hon introducer of these resolutions stated the other day that he expected to lose a revenue of approximately \$40,000 through the non-importation of certain articles. He stated and optimistically and I think unnecessarily so—I can't see where he got his ideas; he evidently did not give the matter much thought—although he was going to lose \$40,000 through the inability of foreign manufacturers to export into this country that he hoped to be able to get the equivalent of that \$40,000 because of the great earning power that would be derived from this industry. Now, earning power means purchasing power, and he meant that the people working in this factory would have such a purchasing power that the goods that they would buy from their week's earning would enable him to get back that \$40,000. Take the ordinary working man or woman; the bulk of their earnings is spent principally on food, clothing and rent, and some people say, too much on amusement. The money that they spend probably brings in a return to the Government or to the Treasury in the form of duties of about 25 per cent. I don't think it works out any more. Supposing for the moment we admit 25 per cent, that is to say that every dollar earned by the employees of this factory will contribute 25 cents to the Treasury. I don't say the Government; I say the Treasury, because the Treasury belongs to the people. When the Government are giving

something away they are not giving away anything of their own, but they are giving away other people's property, and that is the people of Newfoundland.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the return the working man's dollar gives to the Exchequer of this country is 25 cents, it means that the pay roll of this mill, to enable the Minister of Finance and Customs to get \$40,000, the payroll of this mill must be of necessity \$160,000 a year; that means over \$3,000 a week. I don't know if the Hon. gentleman has ever considered along these lines I have just mentioned, but I can tell you that there are not six factories in this country paying over \$3,000 a week. My opinion is that if these resolutions are allowed to go through and it becomes a Bill, afterwards an Act and they get their concessions, if they have a return, if they have a payroll of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 it will be the highest. The Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs may be a financial wizard, but I do think it is impossible for him to get that \$40,000 a year out of the earning power of \$25,000. It can't be done.

Why should not the people benefit both ways? I am thinking in terms of people. After all, everything we have in this country belongs to the people, and why should not the people benefit in both ways? Why should they not get some amount off the raw material, and even if we allowed some foreign capital to come in, I don't see why we should make this a closed corporation and collect some duty off foreign capital. Let us compare the proposed industry with the industry nearest akin to it, and that is the clothing industry. The clothing industry is protected to the extent of 45 per cent duty and a 5 per cent sales tax; fifty per cent in all; against that they pay an

average rate of duty on the materials they require for the making of clothes, they pay a duty of 35 per cent and a sales tax of 3 per cent; in all 38 per cent; therefore the net protection is the difference between 50 and 38 per cent. They are protected to the extent of 12 per cent. I don't believe all the members on the other side of the House are in favor of this Bill, but there are certain members on the other side of the House, in spite of the fact that the clothing factories have a net protection of 12 per cent, are prepared to give this foreign capital a protection of 60 per cent. Is that not absurd? Supposing the promoters of this Woollen Mill Corporation came to this country and they were told "Yes, go ahead and manufacture; you will get the very same treatment that is accorded our own people." Because I can tell you that of the industries in this country 90 per cent is owned by people living here and every 90 cents of the profit is kept in the country. Supposing we say to these people "Come along here and take pot luck; take what is coming. We will pay 38 per cent," and if we pay 38 per cent it will mean a revenue of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year to the people of this country. I don't think we are in a position to grant such concessions. I am sure that the people of St. John's East never conferred the honour of putting me in this House with the idea that I was going to take part in the giving of \$20,000 of the people's money away to outside capitalists, because that is all they are. They are not interested in this country beyond what they will get out of it. The clothing business is carrying on; I presume they are doing more than holding their own; I believe they are making a profit and they are doing that on 12 per cent;

that is the difference between the average duties of 38 and 50 per cent.

If we give these people a protection of 60 per cent instead of going on like the clothing manufacturers they would have a protection of 22 per cent. I, as a manufacturing man, think this is unfair. In England they do not look upon any industry of their own as being protected unless it gets 33 1-3 per cent. That is the standard rate of duty for protection for industries. Now, Mr. Chairman, if I spoke for a week I could not say any more than what I have said. I am afraid these resolutions do not give this country a square deal, and honestly I am very much afraid that these resolutions are not intended to give this country a fair deal. Once again this country has been sacrificed to private individuals. I don't know why the gentleman who is the prime mover should be so handsomely treated by the Government. His services may be very valuable. If he has rendered any service to any particular gentleman of the Government then let him release himself of his obligations and not expect the country to pay the price.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—What does the Hon. gentleman mean?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I am trying to keep personalities out of this. This is not a party matter, I hope. When the Bill came into the House last session unfortunately it became a party measure and it was enforced. I ask the members to exercise their own opinion and vote accordingly. There are three reasons why I am against these resolutions. First, they create a monopoly; secondly the protection between the duty that this corporation will have to pay on the raw material and the duty that is paid on the manufactured article there is

a support of 22 per cent, and it should be ample to enable them to carry on. Thirdly there is a further protection of the free entry which will result in giving the manufacturers a net protection of 60 per cent—a protection that is absolutely uncalled for and absolutely unnecessary.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, the loss will not be \$40,000 but possibly \$30,000. The members of the Opposition seem to be very anxious to keep Foreign Capital out of this country, but nevertheless they are very anxious to get the Gander going which would be all foreign capital. The Leader of the Opposition is incorrect as regards the foreign capital in this Company. The old Woollen Mills were looking for a guarantee from the Government. They ran the business, went broke and are now defunct and now a new one is about to start. I have no interest or shares in it but if by good management and business they can make it pay so much the better for them and for the country.

The gentleman that Mr. Alderdice is referring to is Mr. Collishaw, but Mr. Collishaw has no interest in this Bill. The Company has been strongly recommended by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and I am only granting to them similar concessions to those granted to Companies before I was born and I honestly think that the country would be much better off if none of these companies were granted the concessions they have been. The Imperial Tobacco Company made a profit last year of \$127,000.00 or more than 60 per cent.

MR. EMERSON—Why don't you change the excise duty on tobacco.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—The Imperial Tobacco Co. make a profit of between 40 and 50

per cent. on the cheap stuff they produce.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—That is a contemptable falsehood.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—These Companies water their stocks and show profits on watered stocks. I am against giving these concessions but all the companies receive the protection. The Ropewalk, the Imperial Tobacco Co., the Butter Companies, the Paint and Nail Manufacturing Companies. If starting this Woollen Mills in the West will give employment in that District and pay good wages to the men and girls employed there, I, for one, strongly recommend it. The wages that are being paid by the Tobacco Factory are a disgrace. I am willing to state that I am paying my stenographer more than the Leader of the Opposition is paying his.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I am anxious to have the Gander Deal go through as without some such deal it is impossible to raise sixty million dollars and as the Minister of Finance has already told us it will be impossible to balance the Budget unless some such deal as the Gander is put through. If the Minister can tell us that this Wool and Silk Mill will bring in the necessary money to balance the Budget I will vote in favour of the Bill.

If the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs will permit me, I will refer to the Tobacco Company. I happen to be connected with the Imperial Tobacco Company. I know nothing about their prices or their methods of operation; but I do know what happened when Mr. Cashin and his friends started a Tobacco Factory. This new Company started out to hit at the Imperial Tobacco Company and to cut prices. In fact, they were going to do "The

devil and all." We had, I remember, a meeting of our Directors with regard to prices. We decided to continue as we were going. Ultimately, Mr. Cashin's Factory, through their President, came to us and asked us to take them over at thirty cents on the dollar that they invested. The President of that Company, when he came to us, was very glad to have us buy them out, as the Finance Minister well knows. Our President acquiesced rather than see Mr. Cashin's Company go to the wall altogether. Still, Sir, it shows that unless you know something about the business you cannot go on.

However, Sir, we ought not be so generous with outside capitalists as some of us are prone to be; and why should not this Company pay the duty on raw material.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, will the Finance Minister tell us who the Company is and what is their financial standing?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, the Manhattan Woollen Mills, and their financial position was given by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister introduces a Bill in this House at the behest of a firm in New York and from a telephone message from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, but he can produce no evidence as to who is behind the Company. Does not the Minister think he ought to tell us something about it? I am not making any charge against the Minister of Finance, but when he introduces a Bill here, it is his duty to give an explanation in full and to justify the Bill to the House.

What is the difference between a Boot and Shoe Company and any other company of a similar nature, and what is the necessity of introduc-

ing a Bill of this nature into this House at all? There is no difference between a cap company than any other small business and why cannot such a company come down here and start their business without concessions.

Last year we were told the company needed a guarantee to the extent of \$12,000 but it was not really necessary as the guarantee would never be called for, but the company was not started because the guarantee was not signed. Why cannot such a Company do as is done in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and start without government protection at all. The Hon. Minister or anybody else has not shown the necessity. This is only a small business and why it cannot be started without government protection? Even if it is started it will only be a small factory and will employ only a few who the Hon. Minister will describe as half starved when he gets in the Opposition.

The Minister has been in the habit of pointing out that the way in which companies have been protected in the past is scandalous. Does he wish to repeat the scandal? How does he know that the company in question will not make huge profits and thus he would only be perpetuating the scandal.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of seconding this motion. In doing so I would like to make a few remarks. It has been said that fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and I feel somewhat in that position over this particular Bill, as I am not a manufacturer and I do not know a great deal about it. But I am sure that it must be obvious to anyone in this House who has listened to the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition that this Bill is on the face of it an outrageous proposition.

Why should the Minister of Finance and Customs of all people want to hurry this contract, involving a liability of \$30,000, or rather a loss of revenue of \$30,000, to give employment to a few people, and he does not know how many people this is supposed to give employment to, in the west end of St. John's. I feel sure that if I went to the Minister of Finance and Customs tomorrow with an agreement like this asking for these concessions, I would be turned down flat. It is only because it is a foreign concern that it is listened to at all. Next week we will have people coming down asking for concessions to start a sock factory or something else. Why cannot those people come down here and do business just as any other local concern. I say that the thing is outrageous, and until we know more about it, until the questions asked by my Hon. friend, the member for Placentia East, have been answered to the satisfaction of the whole House, I second the motion that this Committee rise.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr Chairman, the idea of sixty per cent net protection is outrageous.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, I have not heard the Hon. member explain how he makes it sixty per cent?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr Chairman, well, if this company gets all the material necessary for the making of caps in duty free are they not getting sixty per cent protection, because there is a duty of sixty per cent on the manufactured article coming in to-day. Besides the Canadian Manufacturer pays sixty per cent duty on the material in his caps, and he has also to pay duty on the labor employed in the manufacture. This company here is going to get its raw

material in duty free, and it does not have to pay any duty on the labor employed. So it is even worse looking at it that way, it nearer eighty per cent protection. This Bill is too absurd to consider seriously. I would be only too glad if we could all get together and evolve an agreement which would be half reasonable.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I feel the same way in connection with sub-section A, 2. The Minister in charge of the Bill spoke about the factory up there, which they have taken over. There is no evidence that they have taken it over, in this Bill. If this Bill passes, this company can do what they like under this agreement. You also have to bear in mind that quite regardless of St. John's West, about which the Hon. Minister spoke with such heat and kindness, this mill may be started in Brigus. The concern may be sold to another company. Nothing is here to bind anybody.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—I am prepared to put a clause in the agreement to that effect.

MR. EMERSON—Would the Hon. Minister also insert in the Bill that they must start work within a certain time?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Yes, within three months.

MR. EMERSON—In connection with remnants, I am sorry that certain members of the House are not present, particularly Capt. Parsons, Mr. Fudge and Mr. Bindon. The question of remnants should be dealt with by those who know something about it. It means anything; no one can define 'remnants.' I challenge Mr. Fitzgibbon to define 'remnants,' it may be anything from a yard to 50 yards.

MR. FITZGIBBON—In reply to the honorable member for Placentia East,

I would say that from my twenty--five years' experience a 'remnant' is generally known as an end of one yard and under. This does not apply to pound stuff. It is a small end of no particular use and is generally one yard or under.

MR. EMERSON—I will ask the opinion of the only man in our party who has had experience in that direction, Mr. Abbott.

MR. ABBOTT—What Mr. Fitzgibbon has said is right. As regards pound goods, though, a remnant may be anything from forty to fifty yards.

MR. EMERSON—Suppose there is some stuff left over from a roll of goods, can they sell it?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—No; they are liable to be fined for smuggling.

MR. WINTER—Could they not start a clothing company?

MR. GODDEN—Section F. takes care of that.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—We could define remnants to read short ends of two yards or under.

MR. EMERSON—You can't have these concessions; you have got to compel the company to start some time to get going.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Within a year.

MR. EMERSON—In St. John's?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Yes; not in Port Union.

MR. EMERSON—I think that probably now it is very likely that the urge comes from Port Union.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Resolutions with some amendment, and recommended the

introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

Mr. Speaker, I would like to move that these Resolutions be read this day six months.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—

The Committee has reported. Your motion would be on the adoption of the report of the Committee.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

Yes; that it be not adopted; that it be deferred for six months.

MR. EMERSON.—I second that motion.

MR. GREENE.—I think the courtesy should be shown the Minister in charge of this Bill that he should be called in. The motion of six months' hoist, as proposed by the Leader of the Opposition, was not done when the Minister was here.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

I think the Minister should have the courtesy to stay in the House.

HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER.—

I am just pointing this out because there is some misunderstanding about the vote. When the motion is put the Speaker asks if the House is ready for the question; if any member is outside he is called in.

MR. GREENE.—Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would ask for that request.

On the motion for adoption of this report Mr. Emerson moved and Mr. Winter seconded an amendment that the motion for adoption be deferred for six months.

Whereupon the House divided and there appeared in favor of the amendment:

Mr. Alderdice
Mr. Emerson
Mr. Winter
Mr. Quinton
Mr. Tobin

Mr. Bennett
Mr. Abbott
Mr. Byrne (8)

and against it:

Hon. the Minister of Finance.
Hon. Sir W. F. Coaker
The Minister of Agriculture
The Minister of Public Works
The Minister of Fisheries
Mr. Fitzgibbon
Mr. Skeans
Mr. Scammell
Mr. Winsor
Mr. Godden
Mr. Bindon
Mr. Strong
Mr. Greene
Mr. Smith (14)

so it passed in the negative.

The report was then adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Agreement between the Government and the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd., was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time on to-morrow.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I have to ask to make enquiry as to what the possibilities are about the introduction of an Amendment to the Municipal Act. I may say that so far as I am concerned that in view of the fact that it was tabled last week, I would like to enquire what the position of the Government is.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—

Mr. Speaker, I may say that some time ago a communication was received from the Municipal Council directed to the Colonial Secretary. A question was asked in this House for the tabling of certain information. Instead of tabling a typewritten copy I asked the Colonial Secretary if he would have a memorandum submitted to us printed, so that all the members might have a copy. Up to the present time I have not been invited,

and I don't know of any member of the Government who has been invited, to introduce anything other than a letter from the Municipal Council indicating their desire. I know of no correspondence. As to whether this Bill as tabled is one which will appeal to the House, I have no knowledge. Our House is constituted of 40 members, 4 of whom represent the city. If the Council have approached any member of the Government with a view to the introduction of the Bill I will be very glad to know.

MR. EMERSON.—I was not in the House when the Bill was tabled. Was it a Bill?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—The Mayor or one of the Clerks wrote to the Colonial Secretary saying that this was the measure which they would like to have submitted to the House. A question was asked for correspondence.

MR. QUINTON.—Mr. Speaker, some time ago there were some proposed amendments to the War Pensions Act. These amendments have been circulated to the members of the House, but so far nothing has been done in connection with them. I would like to know if it is the intention of the Prime Minister to deal with these amendments during this session of the House.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, that question is almost impossible to answer. I wrote the Secretary of the G.W.V.A. regarding the matter, and since then it has gone to the Department of Justice. So far there has been no provision made for it and as the estimates have now been tabled and no provision made for it or for any large expenditure in this respect, it will be almost impossible to deal with it during the present session.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the law regarding lotteries at the present time. This is a first-class scandal. The lotteries should be curtailed and no permits granted except for the purpose of benefitting orphanages or some real charity. I know of one case where an individual spent \$70.00 on a sealing sweep and naturally his house suffered to that extent. This idea of granting permission to run sweeps and housie games is ridiculous and should be curtailed to purely charitable organizations.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—The matter of granting permission is left entirely to the discretion of the Stipendiary Magistrates.

MR. EMERSON.—It should be taken away from them.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it has passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy" without amendment.

Mr. Speaker then left the Chair at 5.35 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair at 8 o'clock p.m.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee on Ways on Means.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, this, I need not remind you, is the second occasion on which, as Finance Min-

ister of the Colony, the privilege has been mine, in conformance with the duties of my office, to deliver the Budget Speech to you, and to the members of this House sitting as a Committee of the Whole and representing the taxpayers of the Colony.

It is a task of vital importance, the most important of all our legislative activities, for around its announcements revolve matters of the greatest moment concerning the material interest of each and all of the inhabitants of our Island Home.

Whilst, therefore, I particularly address myself to this Committee, it is the People of Newfoundland, partners each and every one of them in its public operations, that my financial statements, comments and criticisms most directly affect. The occasion is, in another sense, as it were, an Extraordinary General Annual Meeting of the taxpayers of the Island assembled to listen to me, the Custodian of the Treasury in order to obtain an account of the financial stewardship of those whom they have elected as the Colony's directors.

The Budget, as heretofore, is in the main made up of three financial chapters, covering two years' review and one years' pre-view of all financial matters appertaining to our public accounts.

Previous to the change made by the Whiteway Government in 1895, the yearly fiscal reviews corresponded to the Calendar years, that is to say, from the 1st January to the 31st December, the long established and still general customary usage in commercial concerns. In 1895, however, the Whiteway Government changed the Colony's accounting system to fiscal periods beginning on the first day of July and terminating on the thirtieth day of June following. This system still prevails and, accordingly, this

Budget will deal with such fiscal years, and not with calendar years.

The three financial statements I have to make then, taken in, in the first place, the fiscal year which closed on the 30th June last, that is, the year the accounts for which have been finalized. In the second place, the year that terminated on the 30th June, 1930 or what we call the current year; and, in the third place, I review the financial probabilities for the year to come, which began on the first of July and terminates on the 30th June, 1931.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

Taking each year in the order named I therefore first present to you the results, in the matters of Revenue and Expenditure, concerning the one that is completed. That year began on the 1st July, 1928, and ended on the 30th of June, 1929. It was the last fiscal year with which my predecessor, the Finance Minister of the Monroe Government, dealt when he delivered his last Budget Speech on May 22nd, 1928. He estimated that the Revenue of that year would bring in to the Exchequer \$10,200,500. His estimate of expenditure was set down at \$10,468,690.51. His estimated Deficit was therefore \$268,190.51. That year's operations on being closed out on the 30th of June disclosed to the public the actual condition, thus:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Actual Revenue..... | 10,025,649.06 |
| Estimated Revenue..... | \$10,200,500.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Short on Estimate....\$ | 174,850.94 |
| Estimated Expenditure.... | \$10,468,690.51 |
| Actual Expenditure..... | 11,132,822.43 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Expenditure over estimate | \$ 664,131.92 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|

By adding the shortage on Revenue to the over expenditure we find that my predecessor was out in his calcu-

lations to the extent of \$838,982.86 on the wrong side of the Colony's Balance Sheet, as the real deficit amounted to the colossal sum of \$1,107,173.37. In other words, his forecasting, compared with the Treasury realization, disclosed the fact that the taxpayers of Newfoundland were presented with a deficit bill of \$838,982.86 greater than

the late Finance Minister claimed it would be.

I introduce here a comparative statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure as estimated for the year which ended on the 30th June, 1929, and as the actual results were when the year closed.

| Revenue Sources | Revenue Estimate | Revenue Receipts |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Customs | \$ 8,500,000.00 | \$ 8,308,339.52 |
| Postal | 390,000.00 | 394,708.80 |
| Telegraphs | 200,000.00 | 199,883.49 |
| Inland Revenue Stamps | 55,000.00 | 56,892.73 |
| Crown Lands | 170,000.00 | 147,982.48 |
| Liquor Profits | 400,000.00 | 225,097.42 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 5,000.00 | 6,948.97 |
| Broom Department | 4,000.00 | 1,300.31 |
| Taxes and Assessments | 70,000.00 | 67,799.91 |
| Fees Public Institutions | 50,000.00 | 58,902.69 |
| Death Duties | 60,000.00 | 51,434.93 |
| Income and Other Taxes | 96,500.00 | 175,772.15 |
| Miscellaneous | 200,000.00 | 330,585.66 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$10,200,500.00 | \$10,025,649.06 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

| Expenditure Heads | Expenditure Estimate | Expenditure Actual |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Interest on Public Debt, Sinking Fund, etc. | | \$ 3,894,939.58 |
| Civil Government | | 654,444.73 |
| Civil Pensions | } | 844,889.30 |
| Military and Naval Pensions | | |
| Old Age Pensions | | |
| Administration | | 455,106.76 |
| Legislation | | 95,169.22 |
| Education | | 906,590.35 |
| Public Charities | | 1,206,704.60 |
| Agriculture and Mines | | 115,506.77 |
| Marine and Fisheries | | 505,514.39 |
| Roads and Bridges | | 220,255.68 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | | 1,235,056.14 |
| Customs | | 581,724.65 |
| General Contingencies | | 79,306.02 |
| Elections | | 99,799.84 |
| Audit Act, Section 33 (b) | | 237,814.20 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$10,468,690.51 | \$11,132,822.43 |

Comparing the result of this fiscal year 1928-29 with that of the previous one 1927-28 the following is shown:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Total Revenue 1928-29.... | \$10,025,649.06 |
| Total Revenue 1927-28.... | 9,466,005.54 |
| | <hr/> |
| Increase for 1928-29.... | 559,643.52 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total Expend. 1928-29.... | \$11,132,822.43 |
| Total Expend. 1927-28..... | 10,740,925.03 |
| | <hr/> |
| Increase for 1928-29.... | 391,897.40 |
| | <hr/> |

In the statistical tables I have already distributed to members details are given of these and of other statements relating to the fiscal year 1928-29 which I will allude to according as I proceed. These Tables will form part of the Appendix to the printed Budget.

In my Budget Speech of last year I commented on the then financial position of the Colony, and with more particularity on the special results of the financial year then current. It is not necessary to add to these comments save to say that the Estimate of results as foreshadowed by me has been amply justified. As we were nearing the close of the fiscal year 1928-29, I, naturally, was enabled to more easily approximate the Deficit. The record of my Budget Speech will show that I estimated it at \$1,283,821.41. The Deficit in reality turned out to be \$1,107,173.37, as I have already stated.

With regard to this Deficit, the present Government had then been in office about six months, and in that Speech I emphasized the fact that it accepted no responsibility for the large Deficit that then loomed up before us.

I now repeat what I said then. In no sense can this Government be held responsible for this Deficit. We had

no hand in the compilation of the Estimates; we had nothing to do with the imposts to be placed on the country to meet these Estimates. We had no control of the expenditure until we assumed office, an expenditure which exceeded by a large amount the quota for that period of the fiscal year prior to November. Nor were we accountable for the payment of the commitments of our predecessors, payments which we subsequently had to make out of current account.

When we closed the accounts of the fiscal year, 1928-29, we closed also the financial record of the Monroe Government together with the short-term record of the present Opposition Party. In making final reference to their financial deeds I place before the country a recapitulation of all the Deficits for which they are accountable from the year 1925-26 to 1928-29, which are as follows:—

| Year | Deficit |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1925-26 | \$ 112,616 |
| 1926-27 | 1,600,973 |
| 1927-28 | 1,274,919 |
| 1928-29 | 1,107,173 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4,095,681 |
| | <hr/> |

I place the year 1928-29 in this table as the late Government are responsible, as I have said, for the deficit incurred. Unfortunately for the Colony the determination to clean up and keep clean and the balancing of the country's accounts did not materialize. On the contrary, extravagance and undue expenditure resulted in deficits amounting to over four million dollars, or an average of one million dollars annually. In addition to these deficits, let me briefly refer to the losses incurred on the operation of the Railway for the same periods. The amounts stated are in round numbers:

| Year | Deficit |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1925-26 | \$ 743,000 |
| 1926-27 | 617,000 |
| 1927-28 | 446,000 |
| 1928-29 | 387,000 |
| Total | <u>\$2,193,000</u> |

With respect to Railway capital expenditure I cover the same four years, arriving at this result:

| Year | Cap. Expend. |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1925-26 | \$1,403,555.04 |
| 1926-27 | 959,616.59 |
| 1927-28 | 396,161.08 |
| 1928-29 | 1,427,866.70 |
| Total | <u>\$4,187,199.41</u> |

Making a recapitulation of the Exchequer Deficits, the Railway Deficits and Railway Capital Expenditure, I arrive at these figures:—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 4 years' Exchequer deficits | \$ 4,095,681 |
| 4 years' Railway deficits.... | 2,193,000 |
| 4 years' Railway Capital Expenditure | 4,187,199 |
| Total | <u>\$10,475,880</u> |

In addition there were various expenditures from Loan Accounts amounting to \$5,150,000, round figures, as here set forth:

| Year | Expenditure |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1925-26 | \$1,139,400.59 |
| 1926-27 | 1,729,958.34 |
| 1927-28 | 1,092,597.71 |
| 1928-29 | 1,120,522.71 |
| | <u>\$5,145,479.34</u> |

The Grand Total of all these extraordinary expenditures, over and above ordinary current Revenue Receipts, amounted to, in round figures, fifteen and one half million dollars;

about \$8,000,000 of this was expended in connection with Railway improvement, the construction of the New Dock and the building of Highroads.

Fiscal Year 1929-30.

I now turn to the present current year, namely, 1929-30. The present Administration has to assume responsibility for the management of the Colony's finances and of its public accounts during the fiscal period. I am glad to be able to announce that on June 30th, 1930, the accounts of the Colony will be squared, and, allowing for a moderate degree of optimism, I feel that a small surplus on current account will be shown.

When submitting my first Budget Speech on May 13th, 1929, and in following out the practice of the former Finance Ministers, I was necessarily obliged to assume the role of a financial prophet in respect of the outcome of the country's business for the year ending June 30th, 1930. It was an unique experience for me and a very formidable duty indeed. Moreover, I was faced with the imperative national necessity of turning Budgets that would not balance into Budgets that would not only do so, but possibly present a moderate surplus in addition.

In applying myself to the study of that problem I did so with an optimistic look towards the future, an optimism which I trust will be realized if it depends on my efforts to ensure the realization of the end sought. According, as a result of my calculations in that direction I estimated that a reduction of all those million dollar deficits to the comparatively small one of \$187,000 would be effected. I took into those calculations, of course, the revenue to be derived from the re-application of the Income Tax, but, I also assumed at the time that, consequent upon the decision of

the Government when the assumed office in 1928, to reduce taxation on clothing, butter, etc., the purchasing power of our people would be considerably enlarged, and that they would purchase more goods, meaning a consequent addition to the Customs revenue of the Colony. My assumption was critically correct, as up to the end of May last the Customs Revenue has increased by over half a million dollars, in spite of the fact that the present Government reduced taxation approximately \$250,000.00 annually. And now, Mr. Chairman, let me announce to you, Sir, to this Committee and to the taxpayers of the country generally, that I am confident that my forecasting will be more than realized. I will wipe out the estimated deficit of \$187,000, will balance the Budget and be in a position to present to the taxpayers a moderate surplus.

The estimates I gave for the year I am referring to were as follows:—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total Revenue | \$10,956,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 11,143,000 |
| Difference in these figures showed the estimated de- ficit of | 187,000 |

You will understand, of course, that I am unable at this juncture to determine what the actual results will be at the closing of our accounts for 1929-30, but I feel confident that the Budget will be balanced as I have predicted. My deduction, and therefore my confidence, arises out of the fact that, continually, during the fiscal year elapsed, the revenue, particularly in Customs receipts, has exceeded my anticipations, so much so that up to the end of May last the excess from the Customs revenue alone, as compared with the corresponding ten months of the previous year, reached the sum of \$500,000. I have every

reason to assume that the same proportionate excess, if not a greater one, will continue during the month yet to elapse before the fiscal year ends, as June is a very large importing month. Unemployment is considerably lessened, preparations for the summer's fishery are at the height of their activity, whilst another contributing factor in revenue expansion is the fairly good results of this spring's sealing voyage. The income tax revenue is also keeping pace with my anticipation.

I give herewith a detailed statement of estimated Revenue and Expenditure under the several heads, up to June 30th, 1930, thus:—

| Revenue | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Customs | \$ 8,868,339.52 |
| Postal | 415,137.35 |
| Telegraph | 195,822.26 |
| Inland Revenue Stamps.... | 72,531.60 |
| Crown Lands | 124,877.28 |
| Fines and Forfeitures..... | 8,361.01 |
| Assessor's Department..... | 660,906.18 |
| Fees Public Institutions.. | 66,915.66 |
| Broom Department | 2,161.69 |
| Liquor Department | 359,000.00 |
| Int. Guaranteed Loans.... | 76,735.43 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue.... | 431,756.43 |
| Taxes and Assessments.. | 68,000.00 |
| Death Duties | 120,000.00 |
| Total | \$11,470,544.41 |

I estimate that the Expenditure for the same period will be as follows:—

| Expenditure | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Finance Department..... | \$ 4,796,182.44 |
| Colonial Secretary..... | 195,033.00 |
| Justice Department..... | 386,195.00 |
| Marine and Fisheries..... | 485,165.89 |
| Agriculture and Mines.... | 180,524.66 |
| Public Works..... | 1,033,249.33 |
| Customs | 667,592.50 |
| Assessor's Department.... | 15,120.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Pensions Commissioners.. | 646,802.00 |
| Education | 999,535.03 |
| Public Charities..... | 323,911.05 |
| Public Health..... | 313,969.53 |
| Posts and Telegraphs..... | 1,418,492.72 |
| | <hr/> |
| Revenue | 11,470,544.41 |
| Expenditure | \$11,461,773.15 |
| | <hr/> |
| Surplus | 8,771.26 |
| | <hr/> |

And so the Budget will be balanced, leaving this gratifying, though small surplus to the credit of the Colony. Whilst the surplus anticipated has been placed by me at a very conservative figure, I feel confident that it will be exceeded by approximately \$50,000 to \$60,000 in round figures. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country to the fact that this is the first time for some years that the accounts of the Colony have been squared without having recourse to figures the admission or exclusion of which might be questioned.

Before I attempt to foreshadow the possibilities of the coming year, I would like to make a few explanatory remarks with reference to the fluctuations in revenue and expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1930.

It will be noted, on comparing the receipts under the several heads of Revenue for 1928-29 and 1929-30 that, with the exception of Crown Lands and Telegraphs, there has been an increase under every Head of Revenue in 1929-30.

Customs, Income Tax, Liquor Department, Miscellaneous Revenue and Death Duties furnish the major part of this increase of \$1,400,00 over 1928-29.

Unquestionably, the increase under the head of Customs can be ascribed

to the enlarged purchasing power of our people. The price paid for our staple commodity was higher than it had been for years and with increased means at their disposal our fishermen were enabled to increase their purchases. The seal fishery produced good returns. The Corner Brook Mills exported 20,000 tons of newsprint more than 1928. Grand Falls increased its export by 3000 tons. I estimate that this increased output of paper added at least \$460,000.00 to the earnings of the employees of these industries. Buchans Mines exported 80,000 tons of ore during the period under review. Fully \$300,000 was earned by our people in the mining of the ore. The International Paper Company spent about one million dollars extending the Deer Lake Power House, a considerable portion of which was paid in labor.

All these earnings by our people provided an increased purchasing power and thus, indirectly, our Customs Revenue was benefitted.

During the last session of the Legislature it amended the Stamp Duties in the direction of an increased stamp charge on certain documents. This amendment resulted in an increase in this source of revenue from \$56,000.00 in 1928-29 to \$72,500.00 in 1929-30.

In my Budget Speech made twelve months ago I estimated a revenue from Income and Business Profits Taxes of \$550,000. You will note from the figures submitted to you today that my estimate will be more than realized and that the Revenue the Colony will derive from this source of income, for the fiscal year 1929-30, will be \$660,000, in round figures. This large amount was made possible by the adjustment of a few outstanding amounts carried forward from previous years, which had not been collected and for which the present Ad-

ministration made the necessary adjustment since its assumption of office in November, 1928.

The increase in the Receipts from the Liquor Department is due to restricted purchasing in order to reduce the stock carried by the Department which was considered to be unnecessarily large.

The Revenue from Death Duties increased from \$51,000 in 1928-29 to \$120,000 in 1929-30. This is, naturally a fluctuating source of revenue and the fiscal year 1929-30 was fortunate in receiving a larger revenue under this head than has been received for many years.

The other items of increase are of minor importance and call for no special comment.

The only decrease calling for special notice is that of Crown Lands Revenue, due to the policy of the present government, adopted with the object of conserving our remaining timber areas and in refusing to accept rents for Labrador areas.

My estimate for expenditure for the current year is, as I have said, \$11,461,773.00. As compared with that for 1928-29 this shows an increase of, roughly \$329,000, accounted for, mainly, on account of Interest on Public Debt, Mail Subsidies, Customs Refunds and Rebates and for Educational Purposes.

1930-31.

Before laying before the Committee the figures showing my estimate of the probable Revenue and Expenditure for the coming fiscal year, I deem it advisable to give, briefly, my conception of the economical and fiscal position of the Dominion, for, in my opinion, upon a fairly accurate knowledge of these conditions and their reaction on the public Revenue depends the accuracy or otherwise of a Fi-

nance Minister's forecast. It is not safe to prophesy unless we have some basis to go upon, some reason for the faith that is in us. So far as the Revenue is concerned, our guide is the condition surrounding the trade of the Dominion and its prospects for the coming year. Let us turn first to the Fishery, for, when all is said and done, the Fishery is our mainstay.

It may be pointed out that the value of the paper and mineral products exported from Newfoundland amount to some seven million dollars per annum more than the value of our fishery products. That is quite true, but how much of the former remains as a benefit to Newfoundland. The earth and the forest yield a bounteous harvest as does the sea, but with this difference so far as we are concerned: the harvest in the former case goes to the big corporations who reside out of Newfoundland; incidentally a few Newfoundlanders may participate in the way of labor, while in the latter case the harvest goes directly to our fishermen and their families.

To come back to my more immediate subject. What has the fishery in store for us the coming year? Not all that we could desire, I am afraid. Prices of Dry Codfish ruling too high locally last year could not be realized in the foreign markets, consequently, the swing of the pendulum the other way is what is to be expected. With lower prices we cannot expect that, even with an abnormal catch, the remuneration to our fishing population to be anything like equal to last year. Their purchasing power will be materially reduced, hence, our Customs Revenue will suffer.

But there is always hope from the sea. Probably the proposed legislation now being prepared by the Government, with regard to the Fresh Fish Industry, may cause the realiza-

tion of that hope. At all events I am counting on its realization as a set off against the loss I have indicated, in part at all events at the present time, in its entirety as the years go by.

Added to the gain which will probably result from the conduct of the Fresh Fish Industry on an enlarged scale by way of a contra to the loss on the cured product are the following:—

1. The new agreement with the Companies operating the Mines on Bell Island. As a result of the efficient manner in which the Government dealt with these Companies an agreement was reached whereby the Companies agree to pay into the Customs annually some \$115,000, being ten cents per ton export royalty on one million tons, and three cents per ton royalty on 500,000 tons over and above the first mentioned figure. During recent years these Companies, which had been in serious financial difficulties, had been operating these valuable mines without paying anything whatever into the Treasury of the Colony, beyond the Revenue derived from the purchasing power of between 1,500 and 2,000 men employed by the Companies annually. I may say here that under the new agreement which recently passed unanimously in this House, in addition to the royalties being paid into the Treasury on the export of ore, the Companies have also agreed to pay the miners on Bell Island an additional one and a half cents per hour, the net result of which gives the working men there approximately \$80,000 extra wages per annum. For the information of the House and the country generally, a statement is being appended to this Budget showing the total number of tons of iron ore produced at Bell Island since the starting of the Mines, showing that, approx-

imately twenty-seven million tons of ore have been produced at Wabana and exported to the several European and American countries.

2. I am informed that the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company propose expending \$1,500,000 for extension of their plant at Grand Falls during the coming year.

3. The natural expansion of the International Paper & Pulp industry.

4. The proposed arrangement with the Buchans Operating Co. and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. having as its object additional development and the creation of Smelting operations.

5. It is hoped that before the next Session of the Legislature, a proposition for the construction of another paper mill in the Gander Territory will be consummated. The scheme which is under contemplation means much in the future prosperity of our country and no stone should be left unturned to make the Gander Deal an accomplished fact.

All these activities point to increased royalties and also to increased labor for our people, giving them a larger purchasing power which will, of a certainty, be availed of and this in turn will benefit our Revenue indirectly.

The conclusion to which I have arrived from the consideration of the foregoing is neutral, in that, as compared with last year's conditions it is neither pessimistic nor optimistic. I have therefore decided to place the Dominion's Revenue for 1930-31 at a figure somewhat similar to that received in 1929-30. The details vary somewhat but the general result is much the same. Here then are the amounts, under each head of Revenue, which I hope to receive for 1930-31:

Estimated Revenue for 1930-31

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Customs | \$ 8,850,000.00 |
| Postal | 400,000.00 |
| Telegraphs | 200,000.00 |
| Inland Revenue Stamps.... | 72,500.00 |
| Crown Lands..... | 125,000.00 |
| Fines and Forfeitures..... | 8,000.00 |
| Assessor's Department..... | 600,000.00 |
| Fees Public Institutions.. | 70,000.00 |
| Broom Department..... | 2,000.00 |
| Liquor Department..... | 350,000.00 |
| Int. Guaranteed Loans.... | 76,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 500,000.00 |
| Taxes and Assessments.... | 67,000.00 |
| Death Duties..... | 60,000.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,380,500.00 |
| | <hr/> |

Let us now turn to our anticipated Expenditure for the fiscal year under review.

My Estimate of that Expenditure has already been placed before the Committee and full explanations as to the items will be given as we proceed with Supply. Under the several Heads of Expenditure as follows, we will require \$11,363,139.86 to meet the requirements of the Public Service, viz:

Estimated Expenditure 1930-31

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Finance | \$ 4,947,937.74 |
| Colonial Secretary..... | 128,862.50 |
| Public Charities..... | 310,859.05 |
| Public Health..... | 322,910.00 |
| Justice | 394,982.75 |
| Education | 1,001,065.03 |
| Marine and Fisheries..... | 452,707.09 |
| Agriculture and Mines.... | 107,750.66 |
| Public Works..... | 995,862.00 |
| Posts and Telegraphs..... | 1,437,895.54 |
| Customs | 558,637.50 |
| Assessor | 15,120.00 |
| Pension Commissioners.... | 640,550.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,313,139.86 |
| Additional Estimates.... | 50,000.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,363,139.86 |
| | <hr/> |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Revenue..... | \$11,380,500.00 |
| Expenditure..... | 11,363,139.86 |
| | <hr/> |
| Estimated Surplus..... | 17,361.14 |
| | <hr/> |

With regard to the foregoing I wish to make a few remarks of a general nature.

I am of the opinion that the amount as given is an irreducible minimum of expenditure and for this reason: Certain of these are really obligations of the Public Service which must be paid and cannot be reduced; these, for instance:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Int. on Public Debt..... | \$4,431,289.17 |
| 2. Old Age Pensions..... | 160,000.00 |
| 3. Milit. & Naval Pensions | 640,550.00 |
| 4. Education / | 1,001,063.03 |
| 5. Lighthouses | 252,844.84 |
| | <hr/> |

These five items cost \$6,485,749.04, or more than one-half of the estimated total expenditure for all services. Roads, Marine Works, Postal Requirements and Steam Subsidies, Legislation, Administration of Justice, Civil Government, Public Charities, Public Institutions and other services have to be maintained and conducted for \$4,877,390.00 per annum.

Furthermore, we cannot go on indefinitely paying Railway and High-road deficits from loans; these will have to be provided for from Current Account, if not for this year, they will in the future.

Can any reduction be made in those services, apart from the first five mentioned? Possibly so. But how and where? It was said by a former Minister of Finance that "we were carrying the trappings of an elephant on the back of a cat." Quite true. We have a population of 263,000, scattered over some 42,000 square miles of territory. The most of this population, outside St. John's, is centered

in small settlements, many of which have to have several Government officials—Magistrate, Collector of Customs, Postmaster, Relieving Officer—each a separate individual. Why not combine these in one individual and pay him in addition to his present salary, a portion of the saving effected by the combination. Personally, I do not consider the Civil Servants are too highly-paid. The trouble is that already the Public Service is overmanned. I say already, advisedly, as this Government is suffering, as has doubtless previous Governments, with a flood of applications for "Government jobs." We are, naturally, anxious to oblige our political friends, but we cannot eject faithful public servants to find vacancies for these friends, nor should we, in view of the over-manning referred to, create new offices except in the case of absolute necessity and for the more effective carrying out of the public service.

Two courses are open to the Government—one, to refrain from filling vacancies caused by death, resignation or retirement, except by promotion in the existing staff; two, by pensioning the least efficient officials and adding a portion of the difference between their salary and their pension to the salary of those officials who are retained in the public service, and establishing longer hours of work. I wish to be understood that these are merely personal opinions and suggestions, but I think they are worthy of consideration and adoption as a general policy in respect of the Civil Service.

As I have stated, I consider the figures I have given as being the irreducible minimum expenditure, but I wish to warn you, Mr. Chairman, the members of this Committee, and the people of this country, that if this minimum is not to be exceeded a

united effort must be made by the whole community to keep it within the bounds laid down. We must consider ourselves, each and every one of us, as a partner of Newfoundland Ltd., and deal with the public business as we would if it was our private concern. It seems to me that once the financial affairs of the Government have passed through the stages of Supply and Ways and Means and have become finalized by the passing of the necessary acts, no further interest is taken in them. It is a case of "we want" and "we will have," regardless of our financial position.

With regard to the votes placed in charged of the several heads of Departments, I ask the earnest co-operation of the several heads in my endeavor to keep the expenditure within the votes. The responsibility with regard to the management of the votes appropriated to his Department by the Treasury rests, of course, entirely with the Minister. I feel sure that I can depend upon the several Ministers to do all that can possibly be done in the way of economy and that their efforts in that direction will be of material assistance to me.

Railway.

Before closing my observations of the three years under review I desire to make some observations relative to the Railway and the Public Debt.

In 1928-29 the Railway and its adjuncts, the Coastal Steamers, the Dock and the Dock Shops, earned \$3,396,676, an increase of \$195,768 over 1927-28. Its expenditure on current account was \$3,784,293, an increase of \$136,841. Its deficit was therefore \$387,617. This deficit will have to be paid from the balance of Loan appropriations for Railway purposes. As I have already said, railway deficits which, I am afraid, we will always have with us, cannot obviously be paid

from loans. Provision will have to be made in the future for these in the Public Service estimates.

The steamer earnings show a surplus of \$129,192 over expenditure for the year.

Although I have said I fear that we will always have a deficit in connection with Railway operations, I am strongly of the opinion that the deficit as it now stands can be materially reduced. Although its activities are supposed to be guided by a Commission, consisting with one exception of members of the Executive Council, it is in reality a separate entity and in no sense under the control of or responsible to the Legislature. Some official whose position would be authorized by the Legislature and who would be appointed by the Government should be placed in direct con-

trol of Railways and Transportation; in other words, such a Department should be constituted with a Minister of the Crown at its head who would be responsible to the Legislature for the conduct of the Department.

The Railway Account is not included in the Consolidated Fund Account as defined in the Audit Act. It is known as a "Commercial Account." It manages its own affairs and is a law to itself. The Legislature knows nothing about it except that it exists and that every year it sees its balance sheet and Revenue and Expenditure in the Auditor General's Report. But it is ignorant of details as to its revenue and expenditure, the latter of which can be anything that railway authorities may decide. I hold that such an appointment as I suggest would bring railway affairs more in touch with the Legislature.

Public Debt.

Our Public Debt, as it will stand after the floatation of the present Loan, will be as follows:

| | | Interest |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| Loans at 3% | \$ 1,581,666.66 | \$ 47,450.00 |
| Loans at 3½% | 18,905,060.00 | 661,677.10 |
| Loans at 4½%\$ 8,926,352.29 | | |
| Less redeemed in 1930 | 2,885,000.00 | 6,041,352.29 |
| | | 241,654.09 |
| Loans at 5% .....\$34,564,026.64 | | |
| Add New Loan | 5,000,000.00 | 39,564,026.64 |
| Loans at 5½% | 15,500,000.00 | 1,978,201.33 |
| Loans at 6½% | 6,000,000.00 | 852,500.00 |
| | | 390,000.00 |
| | \$87,592,105.59 | \$4,171,482.52 |
| To this I add the Floating Loan from the Imperial Government, 5½% | 1,946,666.66 | 107,066.66 |
| | \$89,538,772.25 | \$4,278,549.18 |

There is nothing I can say with regard to this Debt save that it is time to call a halt to our borrowings. Calling as it does for an expenditure of 4¼ millions every year, more than a third of our total revenue, it appears to have reached the limit of our financial capabilities, if it has not exceeded them.

Forming the appendices to this report are statements relating to Revenue and Expenditure, Railway, Steamer Operations, Catch of Codfish, Imports and Exports, Trade Statistics, Savings Deposits, Exports of Iron Ore, Exports of Fish and Oil, Exports of Paper and Pulpwood, and Seal Fishery, all of which offer interesting and instructive information to this Committee and to the public generally.

Beyond making a few brief remarks with regard to some of these, it is not my intention to enlarge upon them. They are all self-explanatory.

A resume of our principal exports shows that of the products of the Fisheries we exported in 1928-29, fish to the value of \$16,031,735, or \$996,454 more than in 1927-28. The catch, however, was less than that of the latter year by 74,000 quintals. To the enhanced price of 1928-29 is due the increase in value.

Of the product of our Mines \$6,932,588 or \$4,301,167 over 1927-28; \$1,555,496 for Iron Ore, and \$2,745,671 the whole exportation for Lead and Zinc Concentrates.

Of the products of our Forests, \$15,034,456 or \$1,955,244 over 1927-28.

So far as the products of our Mines and Forests are concerned this indicates an expansion which must react, indirectly, to the benefit of our revenue.

It is gratifying to note that business difficulties during 1928 reached a—to use a Stock Market expression—“low”

record; deficits amounted to \$101,212 as against \$219,095 in 1928, and an average of \$1,370,000 for the seven years previous to 1928.

Unfortunately the Savings Banks do not show such a good result. Deposits dropped off some \$240,600 in 1929, due probably to the Stock Market slump in November last.

On the other hand Life Insurance policies in force increased \$6,700.00 during the year. \$12,288,800 have been added to the policies in force since 1925.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Members of this Committee for the kind attention they have given me.

A Budget Speech, consisting as it does to a large extent, of figures, is apt to become monotonous. I have tried to convey to this Committee my ideas with regard to the trade and economic conditions of the Dominion and my views on the subject of its finances, in as clear and concise terms as possible, and I trust that the information which I have given will be sufficient to enable this committee to arrive at a clear and full understanding of our financial position.

I now beg leave to propose certain resolutions amending the existing Revenue Act.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED:—That the Act passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George V., Chapter 34, entitled the “Revenue Act, 1925” and the amendments thereto, be further amended in manner following:

1. (a) The changes in the following items shall be held to have come into effect at and from the 28th day of January, 1930 at 9.30 a.m.

Items 137, 151, 168 and 342.

- (b) All other changes made by these Resolutions shall be held to have come into effect at and from the 4th day of July, 1930, at 9.30 a.m.

Schedule A.

Item 101.—Strike out the words “and Gasolene.”

Add “Gasolene, including duty on package, per gallon 5 cents.”

Delete “Casks of wood in which Kero or Refined Oil is imported—each 50c.”

Item 137.—Strike out “20 p’c” and substitute “14 p.c.”

Item 151.—Strike out “per lb. 1½ cents” and substitute “per lb. 1¼ cents.”

Item 157.—Strike out “20 p.c.” and substitute “14 p.c.”

Item 168.—Add after “Tin in sheets” the words “Copper in Ingots when imported by manufacturers for use in their manufactures.”

And add as a sub-item the following:

168 (a) “Aluminum in Blocks, Ingots, Bars and Slabs; Zinc or Spelter or Solder, when imported by manufacturers for the manufacture of Hollow-ware and far galvanizing—free.”

Item 176.—Delete in the third line the words “or machines.”

Item 181.—(a) Strike out “Hay Loaders” and Hay Waggon.”

Item 208.—Add “all special machinery and mechanical apparatus when imported specially for galvanizing and for the

manufacture of Hollow-ware, when the same cannot be manufactured within this Colony, both for the original installation and the further extension of the same, but not in substitution for old, subject to the rules and regulations to be made by the Governor in Council—free.”

Item 222.—(a) Add after the words “Glass Cloth” the words “Mulch Paper.”

Item 306.—(e) Strike out “Almanacs and” and add after the words “Cards of Metal,” the words “and advertising Almanacs.”

Item 342.—Add the following “Wrappers when imported for the wrapping of paper, when it is exported by paper manufacturers, ad val. 5 p.c.”

Schedule B.

Item 351.—Add under the head of “Goods”—“Steel Drums;” under the head of “When subject to drawback”—“When used by manufacturers in putting up Cod Liver Oil for Export, upon satisfactory evidence being produced to the Department of Customs of the exportation of same;” and under the head of “Portion of duty” (not including special duty or dumping duty) payable as drawback—“100% of the duty paid.”

Item 362—Under the head of “Goods” —“Gasolene;” under the head of “when subject to drawback”— “When supplied to bona fide fishermen for use in their motor boats in the prosecution of the fisheries, and not for use on land”; under the head of “Portion of duty (not including special duty or dumping duty payable as drawback”—“A rebate of the duty shall be made to the importer upon evidence of supply satisfactory to the Minister of Finance and Customs and a sworn certificate that the gasolene has been consumed in prosecution of the fisheries.”

RESOLVED—That a Bill be introduced to give effect to the foregoing Resolutions.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

The Consolidated Fund Balances as at the close of the fiscal year under report were as follows:

Balance Sheet—Close Fiscal Year 1928-1929.

DR.

Bank of Montreal for:

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| Estate H. J. Crowe | \$142,700.37 | |
| Surplus Trust Fund | 3,015.00 | |
| Loan 1898 | 10,000.00 | |
| “ 1921 | 3.07 | |
| “ 1922 | 363.75 | |
| “ 1923 | 1,418.39 | |
| “ 1926 | 26,083.20 | |
| “ 1927 | 779,595.58 | |
| “ 1928 | 475,048.82 | |
| Redemption of 1918 Loan | 4,188.75 | |
| Debenture Redemption | 18,271.49 | |
| Note Reserve Fund | 78,535.10 | |
| Debenture Conversion Account | 263.41 | |
| | | \$1,539,486.93 |
| Savings Bank (Estate W. J. Cairns) | | 10,272.09 |
| St. John’s Municipal Council | | 1,905,588.22 |
| Deficit Account 1928-29 | | 1,107,173.37 |
| Temporary Loan, Imperial Government | | 1,946,666.66 |
| Harbor Grace Water Co., Stock Account | | 13,700.00 |
| Public Debt | | 85,477,105.59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$91,999,992.86 |
| | | <hr/> |

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Balance Sheet—Close Fiscal Year 1928-1929.

CR.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Estate H. J. Crowe | \$ 142,700.37 |
| Surplus Trust Fund | 3,015.00 |
| Loan 1898 | 10,000.00 |
| “ 1921 | 3.07 |
| “ 1922 | 363.75 |
| “ 1923 | 1,418.39 |
| “ 1926 | 26,083.20 |
| “ 1927 | 779,595.58 |
| “ 1928 | 475,048.82 |
| Redemption of 1918 Loan | 4,188.75 |
| Debenture Redemption | 18,271.49 |
| Note Reserve Fund | 78,535.10 |
| Debenture Conversion Account | 263.41 |
| Guaranteed Loan—St. John's Municipal Council | 1,905,588.22 |
| Estate W. J. Cairns | 10,272.09 |
| Stock Account—Harbor Grace Water Co. | 13,700.00 |
| Imperial Government—Temporary Loan | 1,946,666.66 |
| Bank of Montreal—Deficit Account 1928-29 Current Account | 1,107,173.37 |
| Sundry Loan Act Balances | 85,477,105.59 |
| | \$91,999,992.86 |

I note the following commitments of the Colony as on the 30th June last:

- (a) Guarantee of Mortgage Debenture Bonds and Interest (at 5½% per annum) of the International Paper Co. of Newfoundland, Ltd. Under Act 14 Geo. V., Cap. 1, as amended by the 1927 Act £2,000,000 stg. maturing in 1973\$9,733,333.33
- (b) Guarantee of Mortgage Debenture Bonds and Interest (6% per annum) of the Newfoundland Hotel Facilities Co., Ltd., under Act 16, Geo. V., Cap. 6 450,000.00
- (c) St. John's Municipal Council Guaranteed Loan from the Royal Bank of Canada—not funded 312,000.00
- (d) Guaranteed Stock and Interest (at 6% per annum) of the Western Marine Railway Dock under Act 15, Geo. V., Cap. 13.... 33,000.00
- (e) Balance of the Stock of the Harbor Grace Water Co. The Government hold \$13,700 of this Stock, which is not included here 62,700.00
- (f) Stock of the Carbonear Water Co. 40,000.00
- (g) Stock of the Placentia Water Co. 18,000.00

With regard to (e), (f) and (g), while the Colony guarantees the Interest on the Stock of these Companies it is not legally responsible for the principal.

With regard to (b), I beg leave to report that the Acts 1925 and 1926, relating to the Newfoundland Facilities Co., Ltd., have not been carried out by the Company so far as it relates to the Government guarantee of the Debenture Bonds and the Interest thereon. On November 1st, 1929, the Government paid \$94,500.00 accrued interest on these Debenture Bonds, and on May 1st, 1930, paid another six months interest amounting to \$13,500, or a grand total in interest of \$108,000.00. In the 1930 Loan Act passed a few days ago the necessary provision was made for the redemption of the Bonds.

TABLE I.

Statement of Revenue—Budget Estimate and Actual Receipt—For the Fiscal Year 1928-29.

REVENUE

| | Budget Estimate | Actual Amount Received | Over | Under |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Customs | \$8,213,863.48 | \$ 8,308,339.52 | \$ 94,476.04 | ..... |
| Postal | 415,711.67 | 394,708.80 | ..... | 21,002.87 |
| Telegraphs | 183,424.23 | 199,883.49 | 16,459.26 | ..... |
| Inland Revenue Stamps..... | 53,335.13 | 56,892.73 | 3,557.60 | ..... |
| Crown Lands | 162,000.00 | 147,982.48 | ..... | 14,017.52 |
| Liquor Profits | 350,097.42 | 225,097.42 | ..... | 125,000.00 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 6,666.55 | 6,948.97 | 282.42 | ..... |
| Interest Guaranteed Loans.. | 87,155.56 | 87,155.56 | ..... | ..... |
| Broom Department | 1,666.66 | 1,300.31 | ..... | 366.35 |
| Taxes and Assessments | 67,700.00 | 67,799.91 | 99.91 | ..... |
| Fees Public Institutions | 42,335.79 | 58,902.69 | 16,566.90 | ..... |
| Death Duties | 30,000.00 | 51,434.93 | 21,434.93 | ..... |
| Income and Other Taxes | 175,000.00 | 175,772.15 | 772.15 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 124,673.95 | 243,430.10 | 118,756.15 | ..... |
| | <u>\$9,913,630.44</u> | <u>\$10,025,649.06</u> | <u>\$272,405.36</u> | <u>\$160,386.74</u> |
| | | 9,913,630.44 | 160,386.74 | |
| Net. Over Estimate | | <u>\$ 112,018.62</u> | <u>\$112,018.62</u> | |

TABLE II.

Statement of Expenditure—Budget Estimate and Actual Disbursement for the Fiscal Year 1928-1929.

| | Budget | | Actual Amount | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Estimate | Received | Over | Under |
| Interest on Public Debt | \$ 3,897,659.12 | \$ 3,894,939.58 | | \$ 2,719.54 |
| Finance | 480,617.66 | 480,551.10 | | 66.56 |
| Colonial Secretary | 280,524.39 | 270,839.30 | | 9,685.09 |
| Public Charities | 917,436.97 | 855,541.15 | | 61,895.82 |
| Justice | 372,122.61 | 376,322.43 | 4,199.82 | |
| Education | 942,027.92 | 941,481.29 | | 546.63 |
| Agriculture & Mines | 175,789.25 | 171,393.35 | | 4,395.90 |
| Marine & Fisheries | 522,920.37 | 564,088.12 | 41,167.75 | |
| Public Works | 957,043.43 | 983,423.29 | 26,379.86 | |
| Posts & Telegraphs | 1,408,796.83 | 1,275,171.50 | | 133,625.33 |
| Customs | 581,006.32 | 581,724.85 | 718.53 | |
| Pension Commissioners | 641,506.98 | 642,891.44 | 1,384.46 | |
| Mis.—Govt. Engineer | 20,000.00 | 94,455.03 | 74,455.03 | |
| | <u>\$11,197,451.85</u> | <u>\$11,132,822.43</u> | <u>\$148,305.45</u> | <u>\$ 212,934.87</u> |
| | | 11,132,822.43 | | 148,305.45 |
| Net Under Estimate .. | \$ 64,629.42 | | | \$ 64,629.42 |
| Estimated Revenue | \$ 9,913,630.44 | Actual Revenue Received | \$10,025,649.06 | |
| Estimated Expenditure | 11,197,451.85 | Actual Expenditure Incurred | 11,132,822.43 | |
| Estimated Deficit | \$ 1,283,821.41 | Actual Deficit | \$ 1,107,173.37 | |
| | | Actual Deficit under Estimated Deficit..... | \$176,648.04 | |

TABLE III.

Detailed Comparative Statement of Current Revenue—1927-28 and 1928-29.

| | Amt. Collected 1927-28 | Amt. Collected 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Customs | \$7,902,959.72 | \$ 8,308,339.52 | \$405,379.80 | ..... |
| Postal | 392,508.82 | 394,708.80 | 2,200.52 | ..... |
| Telegraphs | 178,418.70 | 199,883.49 | 21,464.79 | ..... |
| Crown Lands | 183,004.12 | 147,982.48 | ..... | 35,021.64 |
| Inland Revenue Stamps | 52,620.04 | 56,892.73 | 4,272.69 | ..... |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 5,746.37 | 6,948.97 | 1,202.60 | ..... |
| Income and Other Taxes | 119,494.12 | 175,772.15 | 56,278.03 | ..... |
| Fees Public Institutions | 46,139.21 | 58,902.69 | 12,763.48 | ..... |
| Broom Dept.—Penitentiary .. | 2,760.56 | 1,300.31 | ..... | 1,460.25 |
| Liquor Profits | 250,000.00 | 225,097.42 | ..... | 24,902.58 |
| Interest Guaranteed Loans | 87,155.56 | 87,155.56 | ..... | ..... |
| Estate Duties | 40,000.00 | 51,434.93 | 11,434.93 | ..... |
| Taxes and Assessments | 67,692.51 | 67,799.91 | 107.40 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 137,506.35 | 243,430.10 | 105,923.75 | ..... |
| | <u>\$9,466,005.54</u> | <u>\$10,025,649.06</u> | <u>\$621,027.99</u> | <u>\$61,384.47</u> |
| | | 9,466,005.54 | 61,384.47 | |
| Increase Over 1927-28 | | <u>\$ 559,643.52</u> | <u>\$559,643.52</u> | |

TABLE IV.

Comparative Statement of Current Expenditure—1927-28 and 1928-29.

| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Interest on Public Debt ..\$ | 3,841,922.65 | \$ 3,894,939.58 | \$ 53,016.93 | ..... |
| Finance | 344,740.88 | 345,690.08 | 949.20 | ..... |
| Colonial Secretary | 164,507.67 | 270,839.30 | 106,331.63 | ..... |
| Justice | 365,597.47 | 376,322.43 | 10,724.96 | ..... |
| Education | 929,918.08 | 941,481.29 | 11,563.21 | ..... |
| Public Charities | 637,343.23 | 726,834.75 | 89,491.52 | ..... |
| Marine and Fisheries | 471,485.21 | 561,878.75 | 90,393.54 | ..... |
| Agriculture and Mines | 143,223.66 | 161,393.35 | 18,169.69 | ..... |
| Public Works | 919,532.71 | 980,979.89 | 61,447.18 | ..... |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 1,210,781.27 | 1,275,171.50 | 64,390.23 | ..... |
| Customs | 668,324.01 | 581,724.85 | ..... | 86,599.16 |
| Tax Assessor | 10,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 10,000.00 |
| Pension Commissioners | 636,390.82 | 642,891.44 | 6,500.62 | ..... |
| Old Age Pensions | 118,937.50 | 119,137.50 | 200.00 | ..... |
| Government Engineer | 16,628.51 | 15,723.52 | ..... | 904.99 |
| Audit Act | 261,591.36 | 237,814.20 | ..... | 23,777.16 |
| | <u>\$10,740,925.03</u> | <u>\$11,132,822.43</u> | <u>\$513,178.71</u> | <u>\$121,281.31</u> |
| | | 10,740,925.03 | 121,281.31 | |
| Increase over 1927-28 | | <u>\$ 391,897.40</u> | <u>\$391,897.40</u> | |

TABLE V.

Revenue for Five Years—Comparative Statement.

| | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Customs | \$7,996,972.55 | \$7,790,533.62 | \$7,321,512.52 | \$7,902,959.72 | \$ 8,308,339.52 |
| Posts & Telegraphs | 523,422.97 | 524,706.82 | 524,717.04 | 570,926.98 | 594,592.29 |
| Crown Lands | 159,015.21 | 112,133.77 | 107,602.76 | 183,004.12 | 147,982.48 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 5,952.26 | 4,939.05 | 4,613.08 | 5,746.37 | 6,948.97 |
| Inland Revenue Stamps | 42,496.80 | 50,381.85 | 48,762.23 | 52,620.04 | 56,892.73 |
| Interest Guaranteed Loans | 86,849.51 | 87,155.56 | 87,155.56 | 87,155.56 | 87,155.56 |
| Brooms, Penitentiary | 6,658.46 | 3,486.14 | 2,893.79 | 2,760.56 | 1,300.31 |
| Fees, Institutions | 55,121.55 | 49,038.30 | 43,512.66 | 46,139.21 | 58,902.69 |
| Taxes and Assessments | 96,088.16 | 64,130.74 | 67,596.68 | 67,692.51 | 67,799.91 |
| Estate Duties | 47,332.38 | 149,271.86 | 89,803.03 | 40,000.00 | 51,434.93 |
| Liquor Sales | 176,662.56 | 410,276.93 | 350,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 225,097.42 |
| Income & Other Taxes | 506,492.45 | 254,704.38 | 169,134.09 | 119,494.12 | 175,772.15 |
| Miscellaneous | 79,803.09 | 261,792.26 | 115,132.02 | 137,506.35 | 243,430.10 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$9,783,188.46 | \$9,752,551.28 | \$8,932,435.46 | \$9,466,004.54 | \$10,025,649.06 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

TABLE VI.

Expenditure for Five Years—Comparative Statement.

| | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Interest on Public Debt, | | | | | |
| Sinking Fund, etc. | \$3,128,224.96 | \$3,381,706.09 | \$ 3,538,785.22 | \$ 3,841,922.65 | \$ 3,894,939.58 |
| Civil Government | 475,163.58 | 510,047.32 | 546,310.37 | 589,821.41 | 654,444.73 |
| Civil Pensions | 75,717.77 | 89,159.33 | 89,426.23 | 94,202.19 | 97,410.12 |
| Military and Naval | | | | | |
| Pensions | 594,499.27 | 626,559.64 | 618,835.08 | 620,747.74 | 628,341.68 |
| Old Age Pensions | 97,787.50 | 104,637.50 | 114,425.00 | 118,937.50 | 119,137.50 |
| Administration of Justice.... | 457,767.64 | 447,627.27 | 481,008.79 | 442,686.34 | 455,106.76 |
| Legislation | 98,042.97 | 90,807.91 | 93,676.51 | 96,337.12 | 95,169.22 |
| Education | 835,842.77 | 858,996.98 | 914,958.97 | 894,749.59 | 906,590.35 |
| Public Charities | 1,059,755.91 | 1,080,244.03 | 1,135,752.64 | 1,115,931.58 | 1,206,704.60 |
| Agriculture and Mines | 51,898.16 | 86,427.35 | 79,629.66 | 98,443.01 | 115,506.77 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 316,966.18 | 424,606.73 | 408,275.40 | 422,497.72 | 505,514.39 |
| Roads and Bridges | 224,563.70 | 218,362.42 | 458,541.43 | 215,892.89 | 220,255.68 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 1,249,949.46 | 1,168,062.18 | 1,142,949.10 | 1,170,817.06 | 1,235,056.14 |
| Customs | 509,552.25 | 673,102.55 | 628,220.56 | 668,324.01 | 581,724.85 |
| Contingencies, General | 89,940.70 | 76,718.95 | 80,309.26 | 48,124.54 | 79,306.02 |
| Elections | | | 21,977.39 | 39,898.32 | 99,799.84 |
| Audit Act, Sec. 33 (B)..... | 181,228.06 | 28,101.19 | 180,327.26 | 261,591.36 | 237,814.20 |
| Shipping Department | 7,284.34 | | | | |
| | <u>\$9,436,185.23</u> | <u>\$9,865,167.34</u> | <u>\$10,533,408.87</u> | <u>\$10,740,925.03</u> | <u>\$11,132,822.43</u> |

TABLE VII.

Summary of Appropriations and Expenditures for the Fiscal year 1928-1929.
Grant, Including

| | Sup. Act and Transfers | Expenditure | Grants Exceeded | Grants Unexpended |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Interest on Public Debt, | | | | |
| Finance Department | 356,221.35 | 345,690.08 | ..... | 10,531.27 |
| Colonial Secretary's Dept... | 274,996.50 | 270,839.30 | ..... | 4,127.20 |
| Justice Department | 382,046.07 | 376,322.43 | ..... | 5,723.64 |
| Education Department | 942,027.53 | 941,481.29 | ..... | 546.24 |
| Public Charities Dept. | 754,363.16 | 726,834.75 | ..... | 27,528.41 |
| Marine and Fisheries | | | | |
| Department | 572,528.97 | 561,878.75 | ..... | 10,650.22 |
| Agriculture and Mines | | | | |
| Department | 183,570.04 | 161,393.35 | ..... | 22,176.69 |
| Public Works Dept | 1,008,949.49 | 980,979.80 | ..... | 27,969.60 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | | | | |
| Department | 1,277,683.98 | 1,275,171.50 | ..... | 2,512.48 |
| Customs Department | 581,905.00 | 581,724.85 | ..... | 180.15 |
| Govt. Engineer's Dept. | 16,189.00 | 15,723.52 | ..... | 465.48 |
| Tax Assessor ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Old Age Pensions | 140,000.00 | 119,137.50 | ..... | 20,862.50 |
| Board of Pension | | | | |
| Commissioners | 652,550.00 | 642,891.44 | ..... | 9,658.56 |
| Audit Act, Sec. 33 (B)..... | 237,814.20 | 237,814.20 | ..... | ..... |
| Sinking Fund, etc. | \$ 3,986,881.50 | \$ 3,894,939.58 | ..... | \$ 91,941.92 |
| Total Appropriations | \$11,367,696.79 | \$11,132,822.43 | ..... | \$234,874.36 |
| Total Expenditure | 11,132,822.43 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Balance of Votes unex- pended and surrend- ed to the Treasury..... | \$ 234,874.36 | | | |

TABLE VIII.

**Newfoundland Railway—Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses for
the Years 1927-28 and 1928-29.**

| Revenue | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Passenger | \$ 636,513.01 | \$ 670,292.36 | \$ 33,779.35 | ..... |
| Freight | 793,258.28 | 934,653.58 | 141,395.30 | ..... |
| Mail | 60,162.29 | 61,251.60 | 1,089.31 | ..... |
| Dining and Sleeping Cars | 66,143.10 | 76,460.70 | 10,317.60 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 66,703.26 | 39,813.84 | ..... | 26,889.42 |
| Express | 158,600.45 | 175,700.51 | 17,100.06 | ..... |
| Steamers | 997,544.38 | 1,014,467.65 | 16,923.27 | ..... |
| Dockyards | 421,983.73 | 424,036.10 | 2,052.37 | ..... |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$3,200,908.50 | \$3,396,676.34 | \$222,657.26 | \$26,889.42 |
| | | 3,200,908.50 | 26,889.42 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| Increase in Revenue | | \$ 195,767.84 | \$195,767.84 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | |

TABLE VIII.—(Continued)

Newfoundland Railway—Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses for the Years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

| Expenditure | 1927-29 | 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Conducting Transportation | \$1,002,150.70 | \$1,122,567.40 | \$120,416.70 | ..... |
| Maintenance of Way and Structures | 700,041.23 | 645,757.56 | ..... | 54,283.67 |
| Maintenance of Equipment | 443,260.29 | 468,409.22 | 25,148.93 | ..... |
| General | 193,573.57 | 191,855.57 | ..... | 1,718.00 |
| Dining and Sleeping Cars | 50,132.28 | 55,539.34 | 5,407.06 | ..... |
| Express | 29,877.42 | 32,088.56 | 2,211.14 | ..... |
| Steamer | 858,239.27 | 885,275.85 | 27,036.58 | ..... |
| Dockyards | 370,178.17 | 382,800.00 | 12,621.83 | ..... |
| | <u>\$3,647,452.93</u> | <u>\$3,784,293.50</u> | <u>\$192,842.24</u> | <u>\$56,001.67</u> |
| | | 3,647,452.93 | 56,001.67 | |
| | | <u>\$ 136,840.57</u> | <u>\$136,840.57</u> | |
| Deficit for 1927-28 amounted to | | | \$446,544.57 | |
| Plus Increased Expenditure for 1928-29 | \$136,840.57 | | | |
| Less Increase Revenue for 1928-29 | 195,767.84 | | | |
| | | | <u>58,927.27</u> | |
| Leaves the Deficit for the Fiscal Year 1928-29 at | | | <u>\$387,617.16</u> | |

TABLE IX.

Railway—Result of Steamer Operations for Years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

| Steamer | Earnings | | Expenses | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| S. S. Argyle | \$ 75,647.04 | \$ 68,266.72 | \$ 69,878.56 | \$ 66,567.48 |
| S. S. Clyde | 64,825.81 | 81,504.04 | 61,433.74 | 70,637.15 |
| S. S. Glencoe | 79,285.32 | 72,919.42 | 70,892.63 | 76,405.94 |
| S. S. Home | 81,066.73 | 75,112.18 | 68,766.68 | 66,919.66 |
| S. S. Kyle | 89,538.46 | 113,377.75 | 77,051.40 | 102,040.91 |
| S. S. Meigle | 55,655.97 | 36,104.92 | 67,003.61 | 44,207.96 |
| S. S. Sagona | 72,047.20 | 64,183.61 | 74,007.92 | 75,464.68 |
| S. S. Caribou | 169,562.34 | 219,901.26 | 133,966.25 | 141,800.48 |
| S. S. Portia | 112,590.97 | 108,667.35 | 95,180.53 | 97,766.16 |
| S. S. Prospero | 146,862.16 | 120,870.82 | 100,211.42 | 94,148.61 |
| S. S. Malakoff | 48,312.35 | 44,963.17 | 36,505.18 | 38,444.43 |
| S. S. Earl of Devon | 2,150.03 | 5,018.40 | 3,341.55 | 6,686.22 |
| | <u>\$997,544.38</u> | <u>\$1,014,467.65</u> | <u>\$858,239.27</u> | <u>\$885,275.85</u> |

TABLE X.

Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fiscal Years 1927-28
and 1928-29

| IMPORTS | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| From | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
| United Kingdom | \$ 4,986,838 | \$6,211,906 | \$1,225,068 | ..... |
| Canada | 12,141,574 | 11,832,416 | ..... | 309,159 |
| U. S. A. | 9,330,697 | 9,880,431 | 549,734 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 1,178,084 | 1,312,629 | 134,545 | ..... |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$27,637,193 | \$29,237,381 | \$1,909,347 | \$309,159 |
| | | 27,637,193 | 309,159 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| Increase over 1927-28 | | \$ 1,600,188 | \$1,600,188 | |

| Exports | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| To | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
| United Kingdom | \$ 7,597,378 | \$ 7,578,190 | ..... | \$19,188 |
| Canada | 2,639,834 | 3,046,802 | 406,968 | ..... |
| U. S. A. | 9,833,446 | 11,596,643 | 1,763,197 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 13,573,961 | 14,576,068 | 1,002,107 | ..... |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$33,644,619 | \$36,797,703 | \$3,172,272 | \$19,188 |
| | | 33,644,619 | 19,188 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| Increase over 1927-28 | | \$ 3,153,084 | \$3,153,084 | |

| Total Trade | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| With | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Increase | Decrease |
| United Kingdom | \$12,584,216 | \$13,790,096 | \$1,205,880 | ..... |
| Canada | 14,781,408 | 14,879,217 | 97,809 | ..... |
| U. S. A. | 19,164,143 | 21,477,074 | 2,312,931 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 14,752,045 | 15,888,697 | 1,136,652 | ..... |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$61,281,812 | \$66,035,084 | \$4,753,272 | |
| | | 61,281,812 | ..... |  |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| Increase over 1927-28 | | \$ 4,753,272 | \$4,753,272 | |

TABLE X. -(Continued.)

Trade Statistics from 1922-23 to 1928-29.

| Year | Imports | Exports | Total Trade |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1922-23 | \$19,321,824 | \$20,956,863 | \$40,278,687 |
| 1923-24 | 27,677,182 | 21,071,571 | 48,748,753 |
| 1924-25 | 36,404,674 | 23,590,186 | 59,944,860 |
| 1925-26 | 27,552,305 | 27,563,213 | 55,115 518 |
| 1926-27 | 25,813,871 | 30,839,859 | 56,653,730 |
| 1927-28 | 27,637,193 | 33,644,619 | 61,281,812 |
| 1928-29 | 29,237,381 | 36,797,703 | 66,035,084 |

TABLE XI.

Comparative Statement of Business Difficulties from 1921 to 1928

| Year | No. | Assets | Liabilities | Deficits |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1921 | 93 | \$3,657,368 | \$6,031,158 | \$2,333,785 |
| 1922 | 79 | 763,933 | 2,106,975 | 1,343,042 |
| 1923 | 70 | 1,569,080 | 3,963,636 | 2,394,556 |
| 1924 | 48 | 486,299 | 1,886,544 | 1,400,245 |
| 1925 | 45 | 128,977 | 467,045 | 338,068 |
| 1926 | 52 | 175,566 | 679,409 | 503,843 |
| 1927 | 56 | 153,574 | 822,826 | 669,252 |
| 1928 | 31 | 341,060 | 560,155 | 219,095 |
| 1929 | 42 | 45,307 | 146,519 | 101,212 |

In the Comparative Statement, liabilities are taken from statements submitted either at Creditors' Meetings or in the Insolvency Court.

Assets in the Comparative Statement have been reduced 50%, as it seldom happens that when assets are realized on, they exceed over 50% on their "On Paper" value.

TABLE XII.

Comparative Statement of Savings Deposits in Newfoundland Showing Amount of Deposits as at 31st December for Each of the Past Five Years.

| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bank of Montreal | \$ 7,682,316.50 | \$ 8,158,286.60 | \$ 8,479,631.86 | \$ 9,348,715.66 | \$ 8,667,243.49 |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce | 971,194.00 | 990,066.00 | 963,555.00 | 1,018,484.00 | 1,300,988.00 |
| Royal Bank of Canada | 3,940,325.94 | 4,079,537.89 | 4,325,565.27 | 4,511,170.32 | 4,516,687.16 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 8,571,132.02 | 8,664,691.58 | 8,766,405.74 | 9,448,721.77 | 9,567,601.81 |
| Govt. Savings Bank | 2,014,155.55 | 2,011,262.88 | 2,011,452.72 | 2,162,473.43 | 2,193,484.23 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$23,179,123.56 | \$23,903,844.95 | \$24,546,610.59 | \$26,489,565.18 | \$26,246,004.69 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The Following Figures Will Show the Savings by the People From Life Insurance.

| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Premiums paid by Policy Holders | \$ 1,061,543.39 | \$ 1,175,659.39 | \$ 1,292,810.63 | \$ 1,406,345.15 |
| New Policies Issued | 5,215,024.34 | 5,793,414.16 | 5,196,337.14 | 10,951,470.51 |
| | (2935 Policies) | (3264 Policies) | (3566 Policies) | (4181 Policies) |
| Total Insurance in force 31st Dec. | 32,071,970.52 | 33,760,957.52 | 37,660,710.70 | 44,360,771.40 |
| Value of Securities deposited in Bank of Montreal to meet adjusted reserve | 4,950,932.90 | 4,948,932.89 | 6,114,878.21 | 6,630,771.55 |

N.B.—The Insurance Returns are always a year in Arrears.

Wabana, Newfoundland,

September 16th, 1929.

**Memo of Iron Ore Shipments From Wabana, Newfoundland
(In Long Tons.)**

| | Canada | Germany and United Kingdom | United States | Total Tons | Value |
|------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1895 | 2,399 | ..... | ..... | 2,399 | 2,399 |
| 1896 | 15,547 | ..... | 20,559 | 35,906 | 38,305 |
| 1897 | 10,844 | 5,046 | 29,503 | 45,395 | 85,698 |
| 1898 | 30,917 | 70,224 | ..... | 101,141 | 184,859 |
| 1899 | 23,496 | 191,398 | 87,947 | 302,841 | 487,680 |
| 1900 | 174,588 | 15,194 | 137,403 | 325,185 | 812,865 |
| 1901 | 408,158 | 249,238 | 75,273 | 732,669 | 1,545,534 |
| 1902 | 236,056 | 504,888 | 86,355 | 727,299 | 2,272,833 |
| 1903 | 244,042 | 256,999 | 81,005 | 582,046 | 2,854,879 |
| 1904 | 306,040 | 266,733 | 5,380 | 578,153 | 3,435,032 |
| 1905 | 452,589 | 228,478 | 5,795 | 686,862 | 4,119,894 |
| 1906 | 560,940 | 190,988 | 126,675 | 878,605 | 4,998,497 |
| 1907 | 600,597 | 149,197 | 110,706 | 860,500 | 5,858,997 |
| 1908 | 637,398 | 178,629 | 53,189 | 869,189 | 6,728,186 |
| 1909 | 622,482 | 153,347 | 215,397 | 991,226 | 7,719,412 |
| 1910 | 722,224 | 181,750 | 220,876 | 1,124,850 | 8,844,262 |
| 1911 | 658,374 | 211,649 | 185,025 | 1,056,046 | 9,899,508 |
| 1912 | 854,117 | 164,001 | 171,258 | 1,189,376 | 11,088,684 |
| 1913 | 936,258 | 292,986 | 204,855 | 1,454,099 | 12,522,783 |
| 1914 | 372,746 | 154,487 | 38,857 | 566,090 | 15,088,873 |
| 1915 | 716,293 | 59,226 | ..... | 775,519 | 13,864,592 |
| 1916 | 905,170 | ..... | ..... | 905,170 | 14,769,562 |
| 1917 | 783,130 | ..... | ..... | 783,130 | 15,552,692 |
| 1918 | 763,738 | ..... | ..... | 763,738 | 16,316,430 |
| 1919 | 449,230 | ..... | ..... | 449,230 | 16,765,660 |
| 1920 | 556,614 | 32,775 | ..... | 589,389 | 17,355,049 |
| 1921 | 152,700 | 155,602 | ..... | 308,302 | 17,663,351 |
| 1922 | 276,360 | 722,105 | ..... | 998,465 | 18,661,816 |
| 1923 | 418,376 | 272,591 | 46,340 | 737,306 | 19,399,122 |
| 1924 | 155,895 | 821,400 | ..... | 977,295 | 20,399,122 |
| 1925 | 543,567 | 788,443 | ..... | 1,132,010 | 21,508,427 |
| 1926 | 416,037 | 330,155 | 119,544 | 865,716 | 22,374,143 |
| 1927 | 429,248 | 845,151 | 61,030 | 1,335,429 | 23,709,572 |
| 1928 | 616,354 | 894,493 | 37,048 | 1,547,895 | 25,257,467 |
| 1929 | 681,400 | 759,259 | 76,340 | 1,516,999 | 26,774,466 |

**STATEMENT OF IRON ORE EXPORTED FROM BELL ISLAND FOR
CALENDAR YEARS 1924 to 1929.**

(Supplied by Collector of Customs at Bell Island.)

| | Ton—2240 lbs. | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Tons | Value |
| 1924 | | |
| Canada | 155,895 | \$ 265,021.50 |
| Germany | 806,265 | 1,370,650.50 |
| United Kingdom | 15,135 | 25,729.50 |
| U. S. A. | Nil | Nil |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 977,295 | \$1,661,401.50 |
| 1925 | | |
| Canada | 343,537 | \$ 584,063.00 |
| Germany | 788,433 | 1,340,353.10 |
| United Kingdom | Nil | Nil |
| U. S. A. | Nil | Nil |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,132,010 | \$1,924,417.00 |
| 1926 | | |
| Canada | 416,037 | \$ 707,262.90 |
| Germany | 330,135 | 561,229.50 |
| United Kingdom | Nil | Nil |
| U. S. A. | 119,544 | 203,224.80 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 865,716 | \$1,471,171.20 |
| 1927 | | |
| Canada | 429,248 | \$ 729,791.60 |
| Germany | 845,151 | 1,436,756.70 |
| United Kingdom | Nil | Nil |
| U. S. A. | 61,030 | 103,751.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,335,429 | \$2,270,229.30 |
| 1928 | | |
| Canada | 616,354 | \$1,047,801.80 |
| Germany | 886,953 | 1,473,820.10 |
| United Kingdom | 27,540 | 46,818.00 |
| U. S. A. | 37,048 | 62,981.60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,547,895 | \$2,631,421.50 |
| 1929 | | |
| Canada | 681,400 | \$1,880,661.00 |
| Germany | 753,929 | 2,080,844.04 |
| United Kingdom | 5,330 | 14,710.08 |
| U. S. A. | 76,340 | 210,698.40 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,516,999 | \$4,186,917.24 |

STATEMENT OF CATCH OF CODFISH FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1925-1929.

(As supplied by Department of Marine and Fisheries)

Quintal—112 lbs.

| Year | Shore | Straits | Labrador | Total Qtls |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1925 | 801,164 | 52,000 | 359,220 | 1,212,384 |
| 1926 | 979,588 | 13,630 | 175,380 | 1,168,598 |
| 1927 | 888,938 | 34,350 | 291,245 | 1,214,533 |
| 1928 | 853,421 | 18,830 | 301,750 | 1,173,991 |

SEAL FISHERY

(From Nfld. Year Books.)

T—Tons, 2240 lbs.

| Year | Steamers | Men | Seals | Weight |
|------------|----------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1923 | 8 | 1,224 | 101,770 | T 2,674 |
| 1924 | 8 | 1,227 | 129,561 | 2,802 |
| 1925 | 10 | 1,423 | 127,882 | 5,248 |
| 1926 | 12 | 1,648 | 211,531 | 4,616 |
| 1927 | 9 | 1,634 | 180,459 | 3,713 |
| 1928 | 11 | 2,110 | 227,022 | 4,629 |
| 1929 | 12 | 2,323 | 201,856 | 3,710 |

BANK FISHERY.

(From Nfld. Year Books.)

Q—Quintal, 112 lbs.

| Year | Vessels | Men | Catch |
|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1923 | 57 | 939 | Q 69,372 |
| 1924 | 36 | 607 | 70,013 |
| 1925 | 41 | 753 | 101,384 |
| 1926 | 47 | 874 | 109,847 |
| 1927 | 41 | 740 | 99,663 |
| 1928 | 57 | 932 | 123,675 |
| 1929 | 56 | 1033 | 106,995 |

STATEMENT OF CODFISH EXPORTED FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1925 to 1929

(Supplied by the Official Broker at Custom House, St. John's.)

| Year | Quintals |
|------------|-----------|
| 1925 | 1,244,666 |
| 1926 | 1,467,523 |
| 1927 | 1,650,212 |
| 1928 | 1,382,630 |
| 1929 | 1,205,312 |

| Year | Cod Liver Oil. (Tun—252 gals.) | Tuns |
|------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 1927 | | 1248 |
| 1928 | | 1309 |
| 1929 | | 633 |

| Year | Cod Oil | Tuns |
|------------|---------|------|
| 1927 | | 2708 |
| 1928 | | 3087 |
| 1929 | | 2641 |

| Year | Salmon (Pickled). Tierce—336 lbs. | Tierces |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1927 | | 3103 |
| 1928 | | 3352 |
| 1929 | | 1856 |

| Year | Herring (Bulk, Frozen, Pickled, etc.) Brl.—200 lbs. | Brls. |
|------------|---|--------|
| 1927 | | 46,561 |
| 1928 | | 62,633 |
| 1929 | | 62,263 |

**STATEMENT OF ORE CONCENTRATES EXPORTED FROM BUCHANS VIA
BOTWOOD FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929.**

(Supplied by the Collector at Botwood.)

| | Tons | Value |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| United Kingdom | 22,761 | \$ 647,635.64 |
| Belgium | 38,550 | 1,233,602.04 |
| France | 4,936 | 141,732.30 |
| Germany | 13,151 | 722,701.35 |
| Total | 79,398 | \$2,745,671.33 |

PULPWOOD.

Exported from Hampden During the Calendar Years 1924 to 1929.

(Supplied by the Collector of Customs at Hampden.)

Cord—128 Cubic Feet.

| Year | Cords | Value |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1924 | 7,167 | \$ 80,834 |
| 1925 | 10,788 | 139,679 |
| 1926 | 11,560 | 120,788 |
| 1927 | 34,258 | 411,099 |
| 1928 | 30,998 | 371,864 |
| 1929 | 26,752 | 311,994 |
| Total | 121,523 | \$1,436,258 |

STATEMENT OF PAPER EXPORTED FROM GRAND FALLS.

(Supplied by Collectors of Customs at Grand Falls, Botwood and Heart's
Content.)

Ton—2000 lbs.

| | Tons | Value |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1923 | | |
| England | 58,888 | \$5,075,755 |
| U. S. A. | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 58,888 | \$5,075,755 |
| 1924 | | |
| England | 55,358 | \$4,879,243 |
| U. S. A. | 3,902 | 345,927 |
| Total | 59,440 | \$5,225,170 |
| 1925 | | |
| England | 61,423 | \$5,231,132 |
| U. S. A. | 5,832 | 516,939 |
| Total | 67,264 | \$5,748,071 |
| 1926 | | |
| England | 70,882 | \$5,099,755 |
| U. S. A. | 9,263 | 668,636 |
| Total | 80,145 | \$5,768,391 |
| 1927 | | |
| England | 78,403 | \$5,747,674 |
| U. S. A. | 2,822 | 203,737 |
| Total | 81,225 | \$5,951,411 |
| 1928 | | |
| England | 87,045 | \$6,387,916 |
| U. S. A. | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 87,045 | \$6,387,916 |
| 1929 | | |
| England | 90,859 | \$6,123,676.19 |
| U. S. A. | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 90,859 | \$6,123,676.19 |

**STATEMENT OF PAPER EXPORTED FROM CORNER BROOK FOR THE
CALENDAR YEARS 1925 to 1928.**

(Supplied by Customs Collector at Corner Brook.)

Ton—2000 lbs.

| | 1925 | Tons | Value |
|-------------------|------|---------|-------------|
| U. S. A. | | 17,556 | \$1,141,129 |
| England | | Nil | Nil |
| New Zealand | | 286 | 18,600 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | | 17,842 | \$1,159,729 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1926 | | |
| U. S. A. | | 98,674 | \$6,413,788 |
| England | | 642 | 41,715 |
| New Zealand | | 1,902 | 123,653 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | | 101,218 | \$6,579,156 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1927 | | |
| U. S. A. | | 103,884 | \$6,752,441 |
| England | | Nil | Nil |
| New Zealand | | 2,969 | 192,980 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | | 106,853 | \$6,945,421 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1928 | | |
| U. S. A. | | 133,798 | \$6,311,146 |
| England | | Nil | Nil |
| New Zealand | | 127 | 8,266 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | | 133,925 | \$6,319,412 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1929 | | |
| U. S. A. | | 149,676 | \$8,232,168 |
| England | | Nil | Nil |
| New Zealand | | Nil | Nil |
| Russia | | 6,666 | 366,618 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total..... | | 156,342 | \$8,598,786 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Statement of Amounts Advanced by Nfld. Govt. on Account of Nfld. Railway, July 1st, 1920 to March 31st, 1930.

| Year | Operation Account | Capital Account | Relief Work | Reid Nfld. Co. Acct. Written Off | Loss on Coal Brook Mine | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1920-21 | \$1,733,192.50 | \$1,024,616.15 | ..... | \$372,294.78 | \$155,396.57 | \$ 3,285,500.00 |
| 1921-22 | 1,249,993.00 | ..... | \$235,081.13 | ..... | ..... | 1,485,074.13 |
| 1922-23 | 814,345.59 | 100,819.27 | 91,395.05 | ..... | ..... | 1,006,559.91 |
| 1923-24 | 200,000.00 | 203,460.52 | 90,355.45 | ..... | ..... | 493,815.97 |
| 1924-25 | 290,000.00 | 311,774.18 | 128,964.73 | ..... | ..... | 730,738.91 |
| 1925-26 | 630,000.00 | 217,973.69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1,246,345.79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,094,319.48 |
| 1926-27 | 365,000.00 | 975,070.44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,340,070.44 |
| 1927-28 | 617,675.56 | 385,186.21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,002,861.77 |
| 1928-29 | 300,000.00 | 1,348,191.39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,648,191.39 |
| | <u>\$6,240,206.65</u> | <u>\$5,813,437.64</u> | <u>\$545,796.36</u> | <u>\$372,294.78</u> | <u>\$115,396.57</u> | <u>\$13,087,132.00</u> |
| July 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930 | 534,161.59 | 933,057.36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,467,218.95 |
| | <u>\$6,774,368.24</u> | <u>\$6,746,495.00</u> | <u>\$545,796.36</u> | <u>\$372,294.78</u> | <u>\$115,396.57</u> | <u>\$14,554,350.95</u> |
| | | | | | New Dock Construction | \$1,947,324.10 |
| | | | | | Purchase of Railway | 2,000,000.00 |
| | | | | | | <u>\$ 3,947,324.10</u> |
| | | | | | | <u>\$18,501,675.05</u> |

NOTE:—Included in the amount advanced to the Railway Commission for the year 1920-1921 is the sum of \$372,000.00 approximately, balance due the Commission by the Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd., for accounts other than the loss on operation. This amount was written off as part of purchase price of Railway under the Railway Settlement Act, 1923.

Balance Sheet of Treasury Account for the Year Ended 30th June, 1929.

Dr.

1928-29

| | | |
|--|----|-----------------|
| Bank of Montreal General Account | \$ | 384.16 |
| Bank of Montreal | | 1,396,523.15 |
| Revenue and Expenditure, 1928-29 | | 1,107,173.37 |
| Municipal Council Guaranteed Loan | | 1,905,461.32 |
| Temporary Loan Imperial Government | | 1,946,666.66 |
| Harbor Grace Water Co. Stock | | 13,700.00 |
| Newfoundland Savings Bank | | 10,272.09 |
| Public Debt | | 85,477,105.59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$91,857,286.34 |

Cr.

1928-29

| | | |
|--|----|-----------------|
| Debenture Conversion Account | \$ | 263.41 |
| Finance Trust Account | | 120.75 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | \$ | 384.16 |
| Note Reserve | | 78,535.10 |
| Loan Act, 61 Vic. Cap. 10 | | 10,000.00 |
| Surplus Trust | | 3,015.00 |
| Loan Act, 1921 | | 3.07 |
| do 1922 | | 363.75 |
| do 1923 | | 1,418.39 |
| do 1926 | | 26,083.20 |
| do 1927 | | 779,595.58 |
| do 1928 | | 475,048.82 |
| Debenture Redemption | | 18,271.49 |
| Redemption of 1918 Loan | | 4,188.75 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Bank of Montreal General Account | \$ | 1,396,523.15 |
| Bank of Montreal Exchequer, 1928-29 | | 1,107,173.37 |
| Guaranteed Loan to Municipal Council | | 1,905,461.32 |
| Imperial Government, Temporary Loan | | 1,946,666.66 |
| Water Stock Account, Harbor Grace | | 13,700.00 |
| Estate W. J. Cairns | | 10,272.09 |
| Sundry Acts, Public Debt | | 85,477,105.59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$91,857,286.34 |

PETER J. CASHIN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

**Statement of Current Account of the Government of Newfoundland for the
Dr.**

| | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| Customs' Revenue | \$8,214,881.42 | |
| Light Dues | 42,584.35 | |
| Harbor Dues | 1,010.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 49,863.75 | |
| Total Customs' Revenue | ————— | \$ 8,308,339.52 |
| Postal Revenue | 394,708.80 | |
| Telegraph Revenue | 199,883.49 | |
| Crown Revenue | 147,982.48 | |
| Stamp Revenue | 56,892.73 | |
| Liquor Revenue | 225,097.42 | |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 6,948.97 | |
| Broom Department, H. M. Penitentiary | 1,300.31 | |
| Fees from Public Institutions | 58,902.69 | |
| Income Tax and Arrears | 175,772.15 | |
| Miscellaneous | 242,539.70 | |
| Cable Tax | 64,122.73 | |
| Death Duties | 51,434.93 | |
| Insurance Assessment | 2,827.18 | |
| Insurance License | 850.00 | |
| Carbonear Water Company | 890.40 | |
| St. John's Municipal Council | 87,155.56 | |
| | ————— | 1,717,309.54 |
| | | \$10,025,649.06 |
| Expenditure in Excess of Revenue | | 1,107,173.37 |
| | | ————— |
| | | \$11,132,822.43 |

LOAN

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Loan Act, 1922 | 640.75 | |
| do 1923 | 2,505.70 | |
| do 1926 | 169,668.95 | |
| do 1927 | 453,685.74 | |
| do 1928 | 484,951.18 | |
| | ————— | 1,111,452.32 |
| | | \$12,244,274.75 |

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Year ended 30th June, 1929.

Cr.

| | | |
|------|--|----------------|
| Head | I. Interest on Public Debt | \$3,894,939.58 |
| | II. Civil Government | 654,444.73 |
| | III. Civil, Military, Old Age Pension..... | 844,889.30 |
| | IV. Administration of Justice | 455,106.76 |
| | V. Legislation | 95,169.22 |
| | VI. Education | 906,590.35 |
| | VII. Public Charities | 1,206,704.60 |
| | VIII. Agriculture and Mines | 115,506.77 |
| | IX. Marine and Fisheries | 505,514.39 |
| | X. Roads, Bridges and Ferries | 220,255.68 |
| | XI. Posts and Telegraphs | 1,235,056.14 |
| | XII. Customs | 581,724.85 |
| | XIII. General Contingencies | 79,306.02 |
| | XIV. Elections | 99,799.84 |
| | Audit Act, Section 33B | 237,814.20 |

 \$11,132,822.43

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Loan Act, 1922..... | 640.75 |
| do 1923..... | 2,505.70 |
| do 1926..... | 169,668.95 |
| do 1927..... | 453,685.74 |
| do 1928..... | 484,951.18 |

 1,111,452.32

 \$12,244,274.75

PETER J. CASHIN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Statement of Public Debt

| Dr. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Loan ta 3 per cent | \$ 1,581,666.66 |
| Loan at 3½ per cent | 18,905,060.00 |
| Loan at 4 per cent | 8,926,352.29 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 2,061,033.33 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 6,500,893.33 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 5,000,000.00 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 4,999,526.66 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 10,002,946.66 |
| Loan at 5 per cent | 5,999,626.66 |
| Loan at 5½ per cent | 6,000,000.00 |
| Loan at 5½ per cent | 6,000,000.00 |
| Loan at 5½ per cent | 3,500,000.00 |
| Loan at 6½ per cent | 6,000,000.00 |

 \$85,477,105.59

Examined by me and found correct,

F. C. BERTEAU,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

to 30th June, 1929.

| | | | | | | Cr. |
|-----------|-----------|----|---------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Act 54 | Vic. Cap. | 8 | at 3 | per cent..... | | \$ 1,581,666.66 |
| 56 | " | " | 1 | ..... | \$3,384,473.35 | |
| 56 | " | " | 2 | ..... | 4,708,800.00 | |
| 60 | " | " | 4 | ..... | 456,980.00 | |
| 61 and 63 | " | " | 6 and 4 | ..... | 351,373.33 | |
| 1 | Ed. VII. | 6 |  | ..... | 2,263,000.00 | |
| 5 | " | " | 2 | ..... | 1,900,433.33 | |
| 10 | " | " | 39 | ..... | 3,893,333.33 | |
| 2 | Geo. V. | 18 |  | ..... | 1,946,666.66 | |
| | | | | at 3½ per cent..... | | \$18,905,060.00 |
| 49 | Vic. Cap. | 3 |  | ..... | 60,000.00 | |
| 50 | " | " | 6 | ..... | 480,000.00 | |
| 50 | " | " | 7 | ..... | 320,000.00 | |
| 51 | " | " | 3 | ..... | 50,000.00 | |
| 51 | " | " | 5 | ..... | 218,000.00 | |
| 52 | " | " | 5 | ..... | 408,000.00 | |
| 56 | " | " | 1 | ..... | 602.30 | |
| 58 | " | " | 13 | ..... | 2,676,666.66 | |
| 60 | " | " | 2 | ..... | 973,333.33 | |
| 5 | Ed. VII. | 1 |  | ..... | 2,885,000.00 | |
| 9 | " | " | 3 | ..... | 380,000.00 | |
| 10 | " | " | 7 | ..... | 90,000.00 | |
| 1 | Geo. V. | 32 |  | ..... | 384,750.00 | |
| | | | | at 4 per cent..... | | 8,926,352.29 |
| 14 | " | " | 2 | at 5 per cent..... | | 2,061,033.33 |
| 9 and 10 | Geo. V. | 2 | at 5½ | per cent..... | | 6,000,000.00 |
| 11 and 12 | " | " | 2 | at 5½ per cent..... | | 6,000,000.00 |
| 12 and 13 | " | " | 1 | at 5½ per cent..... | | 6,000,000.00 |
| 14 | " | " | 9 | at 5½ per cent..... | | 3,500,000.00 |
| 15 | " | " | 20 | at 5 per cent..... | | 6,000,000.00 |
| 15 | " | " | 22 | at 5 per cent..... | | 500,293.33 |
| 17 | " | " | 25 | at 5 per cent..... | | 4,999,526.66 |
| 18 | " | " | 18 | at 5 per cent..... | | 5,000,000.00 |
| 19 | " | " | 18 | at 5 per cent..... | | 10,002,946.66 |
| 20 | " | " | 31 | at 5 per cent..... | | 5,999,626.66 |
| | | | | | | \$85,477,105.59 |

NOTE—Operating Sinking Fund.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Amount of Loan under Act 58, Vic. Cap. 13 | \$1,571,258.52 |
| Amount invested in British Treasury Bills and Cash | 334,142.29 |
| | \$1,905,400.81 |
| Harbor Grace Water Company Stock..... | \$ 13,700.00 |
| Municipal Council Stock | 1,905,461.32 |
| | 1,919,161.32 |
| | \$3,824,562.13 |

PETER J. CASHIN,

Minister of Finance and Customs.

Mr. Chairman, before closing, I would like to extend to the officials of the Broadcasting Station at Wesley Church and to the Avalon Telephone Company, the sincere thanks and appreciation of myself and the Government for this opportunity of delivering this Speech over the radio, being the first Budget Speech ever broadcasted in Newfoundland.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and made progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and the Committee was granted leave to sit again on tomorrow.

It was moved that when the House rise it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Tobin gave notice of question.

Mr. Winter gave notice of question.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions in relation to an Agreement with Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Limited.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, there may be certain errors in the Resolutions as tabled as they are the printer's proof sheets and not revised copies. However, honorable members will be able to get an

idea of what these Resolutions mean and so that they can have time to study them I would move that the Committee rise, report having made some progress and ask leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this Report was adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Notice of Question

MR. BYRNE.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing all expenditure in connection with plumbing, heating and repairs in all public buildings from January 1st to date.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Minister of Public Works I would say that this question will take some time in preparation, but I hope that it may be possible to have it tabled on tomorrow.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works to table the following information :

1. The total amount of money placed to the credit of Bonavista South District from his department from November 30th, 1928, to March 1st, 1930.
 - (a) Regular Grants.
 - (b) Special Grants.
2. The total amounts allocated to the District for the same period showing:
 - (a) The amount sent to each settlement.
 - (b) The name of the person or persons to whom it was sent, and for what purpose.
 - (c) The amount returned to the Department, if any, together

with the reason for such return.

- (d) Copies of return sheets covering the foregoing expenditures.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—

Mr. Speaker, I beg to say that the same reply as given to the previous question will be the answer to the honorable member for Bonavista South.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon. the Prime Minister to state: Who is the representative of Newfoundland on the Imperial Economic Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—

Mr. Speaker, I may say in reply to the hon. member for Bonavista South that as regards the Newfoundland Representative on the Imperial Economic Committee, that in 1925 the late Monroe administration appointed Mr. Victor Gordon to that office and that on his passing out of life Mr. W. C. Job was appointed to the post and on the assumption of our government we confirmed Mr. Job as Newfoundland representative.

MR. QUINTON.—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to table the following information: A detailed statement showing payments made to firms or persons out of the General Contingencies Account of the Colony since July 18th, 1929, to date, in respect of:

- (1) Bonus on Cold Storage Fish.
- (2) Blueberry shipments.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—

Mr. Speaker in reply to the honorable member opposite, I may say that I hope to have the information ready for our next sitting.

Orders of The Day

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, during the past year we have had from the honorable member for Fortune Bay a report in connection with Public Health, and what has been done. The Select Committee have not reported on the Bill that was introduced as a result of that and the question that I want to ask is whether we are to take it that that Bill is not going to go further, and, if so, to what extent are the reforms indicated in the Commissioner's report going to be carried out this year?

HON. DR. MOSDELL.—Mr. Chairman, I am afraid it would be impossible without legal authority for that Bill or something similar to depart from the ordinary conduct of things, because, as a matter of fact, for a great deal of what is being done to-day we have no Act, no Statutory authority on which to proceed; each individual man, the Commissioner of Charities and the Commissioner of Public Health is a sort of law unto himself. It is altogether a rather objectionable situation.

It would be very much in the interests of the Public Service if something in the way of Public Health were enacted in order to give statutory authority and to regularize the expenditure of the moneys. A little while ago the honourable member for Placentia East asked some question about the record of the present Board of Health since I took office last year; he would like to know just how the administration was being carried on; how a decision was reached that a very large saving had been made. I find, on going through the accounts and statements and making some notes from them that whereas in the Estimates of last year Supplementary Supply to the extent of

\$218,000, practically \$219,000 was called for, this year we are asking for Supplementary Supply mostly on account of hospital fees to sick poor to the extent of \$58,000, making a difference in the actual expenditure by the Board of Health between this year and last year of \$160,000.

Now, with respect to the over expenditure of \$58,000 for which Supply will be asked this year, \$50,000 is represented by hospital fees for sick poor which has always been under voted. Then last year when the vote was transferred from the Department of Charities to the Department of Public Health, a number of obligations were passed over to the Board of Health that did not correctly belong to the Board of Health, for instance, the pauper burials, the burials of permanent and casual poor as distinguished from those who died in hospital, whose funerals would ordinarily be looked after by the Board of Health. Such a vote as that for fire sufferers carried by the Charities Department and transferred to the Board of Health appears in the expenditures as a charge against the funds of the Board of Health. We looked after extraordinary payments out of our funds for running expenses such as the repairs and restoration of the Grand Bank Hospital, putting it in shape, equipping it and making it very capacious; purchasing the motor ambulance \$2,250; looking after furnishing and equipment of office, certain salaries such as caretakers, which would ordinarily be charged to the Board of Works; they made a difference of \$12,000, so that, apart from our ordinary obligations we have carried an amount of \$12,000 out of ordinary funds, charges that will not have to be met again, because we have our furniture and general appliances that we require.

In respect to where savings goes, I mention this because of some remarks made by a gentleman member of the Opposition in connection with the Speech from the Throne. He thought that we had been saving at the expense of the needy poor. I find that our largest saving at the Board of Health is represented by the closure of these small hospitals, boarding house hospitals around town; there were four or five of them, and the total cost of these to the country was \$60,000. These, of course, went entirely.

The saving in connection with medical attendance on paupers represents \$17,500, and it has arisen in this way; that the Board of Health will not recognise any claim for medical services at public expense unless patients are duly certified. A good many people shy off from making an ordinary declaration; they will not approach the relieving officer; a good many are certified as being in a position to contribute something towards the cost of medical attendance—they might provide a boat or other conveyance for getting the doctor along, or they could pay for their own medicines, or some small part of the cost of giving them medical services. The conveyance of sick poor has been reduced to the extent of \$10,000 by the same methods; drug bills have been reduced by \$7,000 by the application of the same principle, and lodging for sick poor has been reduced by \$10,000 through the adoption of a policy not to bring in patients until we know that a bed is or will be available in the near future.

Several years ago this city was dotted with lodging houses in which were retained at public expense people who were waiting for treatment in hospitals and very large sums were spent unnecessarily in that connection. Adding all these various

totals we get a very great saving of money.

MR. EMERSON—Are we to take it that the Public Service Bill is gone?

HON. DR. MOSDELL—That is my opinion.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, in other words all this work of organisation is scrapped; undoubtedly it is a department that has made some considerable progress to many different matters during the past year. The Bill itself commanded itself to everybody in the House; there were some points that might arouse controversy; seldom is it possible to produce a Bill of this magnitude without causing controversy.

It seems a great shame that all that work should be done and that the Commission should be so discouraged in their efforts. They probably want to continue, and what appears to be a saving will probably not continue if we revert to former conditions. This is a matter of policy of the Government, and in pursuance of that policy this Commission is appointed; considerable money is spent for an organisation; a salary has been appointed for the Chairman of the Commission. It looks as a case of business done: None.

I think that is a great mistake and would like to know whether there is any possibility of the policy being reconsidered, having a Bill introduced with those parts which are non-contentious possibly having a committee sitting to consider the contentious points. It is an important matter and should not be thus set aside.

HON. DR. MOSDELL—Mr. Chairman, it is necessary for some such legislation to be enacted for the work that was proposed in the Public Health Bill. We are as far advanced as it is possible for us to be until some Bill has been brought in. We are most anxious to save money but want

it to be done without causing injustice or injury. I feel that there is still too much money expended but until a Bill giving the necessary authority is introduced nothing further can be done and I think it is up to the Prime Minister to say what will be done in the matter.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, the Public Health Bill or at least 90 p.c. of it is non-contentious. It was placed in the hands of a Select Committee as was done with other Bills, but so far no report has been received from that select Committee. It is not the intention of the Government to drop the Bill and I hope that a Bill with the contentious parts left out will be brought in during the session.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with the Prime Minister and think that it would be a shame for a Bill with so many strong points in it to be dropped. I think the Select Committee should draft a Bill taking out the objectionable features that are contained in the old Bill. I think the Public Health Bureau should have the necessary authority to deal with outport Health matters and relieving officers.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, my attention was called to the parts affecting Educational Institutions, and I called a meeting of the members of the Board of Education at which meeting the matter was discussed. These gentlemen were to further discuss the facts and report back.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if we are going to have any legislation introduced this year in connection with the Fisheries Vote?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, two Commissions have been appointed, a salt cod fish Commission and a fresh fish Commission.

We were anticipating that we would have one or two reports; but thus far we have not received any report from either one or the other.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, respecting road-making, I would like to know what are the duties of Mr. Neelands, the new importation of the Highroads Commission?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Neelands is a road engineer, and as such has technical knowledge. To-day the Highroads Commission are building new roads instead of repairing old ones. Last year we found that one engineer was inadequate in order to give this work expert supervision. It was impossible for Mr. Cochius to do all the outside work, and, consequently, we engaged the expert knowledge of Mr. Neelands to assist him. Mr. Neelands was very highly recommended by the Departments of Public Highways in Ontario and Nova Scotia. Mr. Neelands is engaged at \$350.00 per month for six months. He will be replaced by a local man later, if such an expert is available.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I think it is a great mistake to have the moneys collected by the Highroads Commission kept by them and salaries and other expenses paid out of them. I think it is bad principle. I think all the money they receive should be paid into the Exchequer and the salaries voted in the proper manner, as is done in any other Department of the Civil Service.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I think that the idea was that the Liquor and Highroads Departments were to be treated without Government interference; but it is questionable if that idea works out in practice at the present time. I wonder what the Finance Minister and

the Minister of Public Works got to say upon the subject?

MR. QUINTON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know who is to blame so far as outport roads are concerned, that is, the supervision or inspection of them?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Chairman, that is the duty of the Road Inspectors from whom we get estimates and act upon them.

I might point out that in the five or six institutions in which the Iron Fireman had been installed a considerable saving, almost five or six thousand dollars, was effected, and this in spite of the fact that the winter was exceptionally rigorous. In other public institutions the fire bills were increased. Government House \$1,036.40. Departmental Bldg., \$263, Scott Bldg., \$640, Court House \$400, Fire Hall \$370, Penitentiary \$200, Poor Asylum \$961, and this in spite of the fact that new boilers had been installed in some. I feel if last winter had not been so severe a saving of \$8,000.00 would have been effected. It cost about \$12,000.00 to install ten, but there is no question of their economy when in use, and besides this they give a much more uniform heat. In this connection a mead of praise is due the Plumbing Inspector. He has been a very active man. A trap has been installed in the General Hospital and one in the Sanatorium is under consideration.

In reply to a former question I might say here that there is no report from the Public Works Department tabled in this House. A statement of work done is given the Finance Minister as well as a Financial Statement.

Mr. Chairman, while I am on my feet, I would like to take this opportunity of correcting a wrong impression left as a result of the report

of the Grand Jury. I have the greatest respect for the Grand Jury but they like anyone else can make mistakes. They visited the Lunatic Asylum and reported forty-seven (47) rooms which were not heated and they also reported that there was no refrigerator system in the building. As a result, I invited a representative of the Telegram to visit the institution and see for himself whether these conditions as described by the Grand Jury existed and he did. They also advocated the installation of a mixing machine for baking bread notwithstanding the fact that all the bread is purchased from the bakeries. Again, they visited the Poor Asylum and were again in error, they reported that the sanitary system was unsuitable. Last year we renovated the entire building but we were not able to remodel the sanitary system. Within the next two days the fire escape will be remedied, although there was nothing said about that at all. We were severely censored by the Chief Justice owing to this misleading report.

MR. EMERSON—Who is the attendant physician at the Poor Asylum?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—
Dr. Campbell.

MR. EMERSON—Does he get paid?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—
I presume so.

MR. EMERSON—Who is the attendant physician at the Lunatic Asylum?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—
Dr. Campbell.

MR. EMERSON—Is there any Government Institution to which Dr. Campbell is not the attendant physician?

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—
Yes, the House of Assembly.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister if he proposes to do anything with Pla-

centia Gut, last year it was proposed to purchase a motor boat and build a scow suitable for transferring cars. I warned the Minister that the scow would not be built and it was not built and the result is that the five miles of road from the Jersey Road to Placentia is valueless as motor cars cannot cross the Gut.

MR. QUINTON—Mr. Chairman, when on the matter of Pensions, I would like to enquire of the Prime Minister what is going to be done regarding the allowance of \$5,000.00 for the Patriotic Association. The money passed over for this grant is used to help out aged fathers and mothers of War Veterans who are living in St. John's and living under circumstances that are disgraceful. Some time ago recommendations were made by the G.W.V.A and passed over to the members of the Government. There is no need for me to explain, Sir, what these recommendations consist of. These findings were based, not on political expediency, not on one party fired after another party; but they were the findings of men who were sincere in their efforts to alleviate the distress due to the aftermath of the War—and not to carry on to futurity a condition of things that we all hope to get rid of.

Sir, it is pretty difficult for me to discuss these matters, because no ex-service man likes to parade his services or what he did for his country, yet, seemingly, what they have done is to be forgotten and twenty individuals must suffer because this vote of \$5,000.00 that has been allocated year after year is wiped out. Surely, if the country can afford to indulge in an orgy of waste and extravagance, it can afford to pay the price of its liberty. Where would we be to-day but for the men who volunteered and went overseas, carried eighty pounds

on their backs and sweltered in the sun of France.

I could stand here for months and unfold the story, if need be. Why, Sir, it is enough to bring the blush of shame to every man who occupies a seat in this House. If the Pensions Act had been re-modelled, as I mentioned in this House last year, there would be no need for the present appeal; but the Pensions Act to-day is in common with the Acts framed by pigmy lawyers here. They have framed laws that are models of other countries. They skimmed the brains of people of other countries and introduced legislation here, legislation that is based on other countries rather than on conditions that are peculiar to our own.

To-day we have 12,000 ex-service men in this country with their wives and dependents wondering why they are not getting a better show. They are too loyal, too British and too decent to make a noise about it. Why should this sort of thing be continued further? Why should a man, excluding myself, who stood in the breach, be treated like an outcast and spat upon? I have visited the homes of a number of incapacitated ex-soldiers in this country and I would like to bring members of this House to see what I saw. There are men crushed and broken physically and mentally. Men who never had a chance, who were imbued with patriotism and who are to-day starving to death, and, apparently, nobody in the Government cares a continental about them or their dependents.

I would like to see legislation introduced into this House conscientiously dealing with these troubles, because, after all, it will be only a matter of a few years when these men will have passed out. It is all very well to visit the graves of the poor fellows who are gone; but what

about the battle scarred veterans and their dependents who are living. The time has come when this quibbling should be forgotten and let us get to rock bottom. It is true that we have only three or four representatives of the ex-service men in this House, but, if my voice has not the weight that it should have from a patriotic standpoint, the time will come when my remarks will be exemplified and when the returned soldiers and their dependents will get what they deserve and are justly entitled to.

Why should men who kept this country on its feet have to go and beg, I ask? Now, Sir, if the vote for the Patriotic Fund is dropped, it will mean that twenty families who are dependent upon it will have to fall back upon charity for their existence, and if provision is not made for these people to-day it will cause untold hardship that is unfair and unjust upon the heads of innocents, who cannot speak for themselves.

Sir, in conclusion, I ask is the Government or the country afraid to spend a few dollars to help support the sons and daughters of ex-service men? If they are, I do not want to be a Member of this House of Assembly any longer

MR. BYRNE—Mr. Chairman, it was my earnest intention as the Estimates were going through to make some reference to the drop of this vote for \$5,000.00 in connection with the Patriotic Fund. Perhaps, it would be as well, if, at the outset, I briefly alluded to what the Patriotic Fund means. Originally, I think the object of the band of citizens, who were the Patriotic Committee, was to place young men who were not eligible for enlistment is as good a position as if they had enlisted.

Later when a Naval unit was established it was found that the members thereof were getting only two

shillings per day and the Patriotic Association decided to bring the pay up equal to what the members of the Army were getting, namely, \$1.10 a day, and the difference was provided through the Patriotic Fund. Then the Militia Department started to function and the vote was augmented. When the War was over the matter of Separation Allowances came up and the men of the Navy were allowed the same amounts as the men in the Army and because of this had so much more than men of the Regiment that it was suggested that an amount be deducted from the Separation Allowances that would bring them down to the level of the Army as to disbursements. It was then approximately, following a meeting of the Patriotic Association, at \$30,000. This amount had been paid by the Government of the day for six years for the benefit of the dependents of those who came back.

My purpose is to suggest to the Prime Minister that he be good enough to reconsider withdrawing that five thousand dollars, for this year at any rate. If the Patriotic Fund were given this sum, even for one year only, it would be of the utmost assistance for this reason. There are now about twenty dependents who are not eligible for anything under Pensions Act. Two were dropped during the past year, but a survey recently made determined that there are now twenty people utterly dependant and the only manner in which this number can possibly be reduced is through death. If this five thousand dollars were granted for this year it would enable these twenty people to be provided for at \$250 per month between them. It would be a real charity and would save the Great War Veteran's Association an added responsibility. We pray that these

amendments to the Pension Act be carried out.

In the proposed amendments there is a compassionate clause in which direct provision is made for these twenty people who are not eligible under the Pensions Act and who are consequently entirely dependant on casual charity. I think I have pointed out clearly why the Government should continue this five thousand dollars for at least one year more.

As my Hon. friend Mr. Quinton has said "the responsibility rests primarily on the Government, and secondly on the shoulders of all returned men," and these, I think, have done their best on behalf of the Great War Veteran's Association, I earnestly request the Government to reconsider this five thousand dollar vote.

In view of the increased estimates and lavish expenditure in other directions this sum is a mere bagatelle, and when one considers that this sum is to be applied to the use of utterly dependant and decrepit people, surely common justice and ordinary decency demands that this sum be granted for at least one more year.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—
Mr. Chairman, I am much obliged to my friend Mr. Byrne for bringing the matter up. He was not, I think, in the House at the time when the vote could be renewed before it expired this year. There are, I know, a large number of cases needing assistance, and this assistance ought not to come from the Public Charities but from a Compassionate Fund. The difference may be only one of terminology, but the cause in which these men became disabled justifies it.

I pointed out the necessity of a substantial grant to the Patriotic Association or some other body, but not to the Public Charities, and Hon. Dr. Mosdell said that the five thousand dollars ought to be increased to meet

the case. I agree with Mr. Quinton that in a great many cases the injury done was mental and nervous, and that men apparently physically sound have been rendered by their war service utterly unfit to compete in modern commercial life, I am, therefore, entirely of the opinion that this grant should not only be replaced but, if possible, increased.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed certain Resolutions, and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on tomorrow.

The Minister of Agriculture and Mines tabled report of the Select Committee appointed to report upon the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power."

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said report be referred to a Committee of the Whole on tomorrow.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to introduce a Bill relating to the possible reorganization and intended operations of the St. John's Gas Light and Power Company.

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, before the House adjourns may I have your permission to table the reply to the question on today's Order Paper asked by Mr. Byrne, regarding expenditure in connection with the plumbing and repairs to public buildings:

Cost Plumbing and Repairs to Public Buildings

Avery, R. H., carpentry—\$1,912.05.
Armstrong, James, upholstering—\$40.50.

Ayre & Sons, hardware, etc.—\$167.62
Abbott, J. P., carpentry—\$408.41.
Anthony, J., trucking—\$19.20.
Fadcock, J., weekly payroll—\$1,385.51
Barnes, L., weekly payroll—\$237.65.
Barron, M., weekly payroll—\$32.25.
Barnes, C., weekly payroll—\$1,119.00
Butler, W. R., electrical repairs—\$35.07.
Bourne & Co., lumber—\$211.10.
Bowring Bros, Ltd., hardware, etc.—\$107.75
Bishop & Austin, plumbing—\$924.96.
Butt, E. T., painting—\$1,309.50.
Baird, W. C., painting—\$553.50.
Barnes, Ralph W., plumbing—\$197.34.
Coady, R., weekly payroll—\$970.20.
Corish, P., trucking—\$874.70.
Curtis, G., labor—\$27.65.
Churchill Eng. Works, steam fitting, etc.—\$11,345.94.
Carlson, W., painting—\$1,536.73.
Cuddihy, M., labor—\$32.25.
Clayton Construction Co., contract—\$1,791.96.
Chalker, J. R., plastering—\$898.45.
Carberry, Edward, sweeping chimneys—\$140.50.
Canning, A. E., trees, etc.—\$198.85.
Cranford, James W., carpentry—\$260.70.
Canning, Wilfred carpentry—\$53.98.
Clouston, Ltd., W. J., hardware—\$27.60.
Clouston, Walter — Son, pipes—\$263.20.
Carnell's Estate, Thos., wheelbarrow—\$15.00.
Churchill, Matt, labor—\$72.00.
Coady, Jas. J., masonry—\$585.48.
Dempsey, John, weekly payroll—\$424.50.
Dewling, H., weekly payroll—\$1,019.71.
Downs, Charles, carpentry—\$88.00.
Dunphy, Thos., labor—\$32.25.
Dyer, John, labor—\$31.00.

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| Direct Agencies, Ltd., hardware, etc—\$500.10. | Pottle, George, labor—\$822.00. |
| Dawe & Sons, Ltd., Wm., lumber—\$605.09. | Pynn, James, labor—\$32.25. |
| Doyle, Chas., labor—\$70.00. | Payne, W. J., plasterer—\$1,764.90. |
| Davey & Co., Geo., contractor—\$378.43. | Pittman, Bros., plumbing—\$1,454.24 |
| East End Stores, Ltd., hardware—\$2 615.93. | Penny L. R. painter—\$80.00. |
| Edstrom, P. J., plumbing—\$496.62. | Parmitter, H., weekly payroll—\$175.40. |
| Farrell, Thos. labor—\$3.00. | Reid, H., laborer—\$216.60. |
| Gearin, Patrick, labor—\$135.00. | Ruby, Kenneth, hardware—\$2,485.14 |
| Hanlon, John, labor—\$158.90. | Royal Stores Lt., hardware—\$385.20 |
| Hanlon, John, labor—\$469.70. | Ryan, Thos. J., painter—\$1,550.01. |
| Hanlon, Jas., jr., labor—\$15.00. | Ryan, W. J., plumbing—\$2,654.17. |
| Hoddinott, A., labor—\$290.50. | Scott, John, laborer—\$369.00. |
| Horwood Lumber Co., Ltd., lumber—\$1,311.76. | Squires, W., labor—\$249.00. |
| Halfyard, W. L., plumbing—\$5,922.99. | Spurrell, li, labor—\$88.00. |
| Hunt Bros, plumbing—\$298.11. | Spurrell, Gordon, labor—\$63.00. |
| Hopkins, R. C., carpenter—\$1,263.71. | Snow, Geo., steam fitting—\$141.91. |
| Hodder W. J., painting—\$65.00. | Stevenson's Repair Shop, sundry repairs—\$208.25. |
| Hansen & Co., N., steam fitting, etc.—\$443.50. | Shaw, Bernard, carpentry—\$120.00 |
| Holwell, Ed., labor—\$31.20. | Shute, E., plastering—\$47.89. |
| Joy, A. G., cellar drainer—\$62.38. | Spencer, T., laborer—\$12.00. |
| Lynch, Gilbert, weekly payroll—\$1,143.80. | Thistle, W. L., electrical repairs—\$2,905.65. |
| Locke, David, carpentry—\$467.50. | Tapper, Thomas, labor—\$18.00. |
| Lakin, J. H., plumbing—\$485.77. | Thomas Bros., carpentry—\$344.00. |
| Molloy, Wm., weekly payroll—\$1,372.75. | Udle, Chas. W., carpentry....\$3,561.71 |
| Moore & Co., plumbing—\$649.30. | Upshall, M., labor—\$56.00. |
| Miller, B. J., lumber—\$9,116.36. | Vokey, S., carpentry—\$37.24. |
| Martin Royal Stores, hardware—\$1 301.97. | Walbourne, Jas., labor—\$414.60. |
| Noseworthy, G., masonry—\$2,169.63. | Woodland, B., labor—\$124.95. |
| Neal, Patrick, labor—\$32.25. | Willis, Thos., carpentry—\$301.75. |
| Noseworthy, Ltd., Wm., hardware—\$177.77. | Woodland, John, carpentry—\$287.94. |
| Nfld. Dockyard, retubing boiler—\$419.10. | Winsborrow, W. C., electrical repairs—\$43.55. |
| Noseworthy, Wm., labor—\$70.00. | Walsh, J. P, plumbing—\$3,048.03. |
| Nipper, Thos., labor—\$38.50. | Whittle, D., masonry—\$1,378.25. |
| Osmond, Samuel, labor—\$972.00. | Webber, A., painting—\$68.00. |
| O'Grady, J. L., plumbing—\$162.08. | Williams, J., labor—\$12.00. |
| Osborne, J. L., labor—\$70.00. | |
| Pottle, George, labor—\$144.00. | |

This statement covers the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1930. Full information regarding the previous fiscal year will be found in the Detailed Statement of Expenditure of Public Works.

Remaining Orders of the Day were deferred until tomorrow.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon, July 7th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, July 7th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Cap. 33 of 15 George V., entitled 'An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland.'"

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances."

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS gave notice that he would on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending the 30th day of June, 1930, and the 30th day of June, 1931, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER gave notice that he would on tomorrow move the Suspension of the Rules of the House respecting all matters now before the House or to come before it.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Prime Minister of there is considerable legislation still to come?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to my honorable friend, I may say that there is very little; there may be one or two items other than what is on the Order Paper.

There is one item on the Order Paper which I shall ask leave to withdraw, namely, a Bill relating to the possible reorganization and intended operations of the St. John's Gas Light Co., Ltd. Negotiations are pending. I have had several conferences with Mr. Cameron, Manager of the Royal Bank here in St. John's, and with the New York gentleman who was here. The Company claims that they owe the Government \$32,000. The Government feels that the amount due is \$59,000. There will be no progress meanwhile to enable us to proceed. I shall, therefore, ask leave to withdraw my motion, sir, with the permission of the House.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

Mr. Greene gave notice of question.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the hon. member for St. John's West (Extern) I would ask a reply to question No. 11, May 29th, Section B, addressed to the Minister of Finance and Customs. He said he did not care to give it before the Budget Speech. It would be in order to receive it now.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, I will have it ready tomorrow.

Notice of Question

MR. TOBIN—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a statement of all purchases made by the Purchasing Department of the Railway Commission for supplies on account of the Railway Commission, including trains and steamers. Also give name of firm or firms supplying same, and what amount each received from January 1st, 1929, to date.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Mr. Speaker, a reply to this question is in course of preparation.

MR. WINTER.—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries if he is aware that logs are at present being driven in the Salmonier River and Little River, situate at New Harbor, St. Joseph's; also that sawdust, piled on the banks of these rivers by the respective mills is being washed in the said rivers, and if so what action is being taken in the matter.

MIN. MARINE AND FISHERIES.

—Mr. Speaker, this question should have been asked the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and I ask to have it replied to by him.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of the Highroads Commission to table a return showing cost of survey made by Mr. E. S. Spencer for a new road from Hermitage via Dawson's Cove towards Pass Island; what amount did he receive as Surveyor; what amounts were paid his assistants. Did he superintend the building of the above road; if so, what did he receive as Superintendent.

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker I beg to inform the honorable member for Placentia East that this reply is in course of preparation and I hope to have it tomorrow or next sitting at the latest.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of the Highroads Commission to table a return showing cost of survey made by Mr. E. S. Spencer for a new road from Belleoram to Coomb's Cove; what amount did he receive as Surveyor; what amounts were his assistants paid, and give names. What amount did he receive to superintend the construction of the above road.

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, this reply is also being prepared and will be tabled at the earliest opportunity.

MR. EMERSON.—To ask the Hon. the Prime Minister to lay on the table of the House statements in detail showing the nature of services rendered justifying the payments out of Contingencies, Prime Minister's Office.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, in connection with the question asked by Mr. Emerson, the following is an explanation of the expenditures:

Taxi fares, cartage—\$674.75 are charged to a miscellaneous account and were expended in connection with the Prime Minister's Office. Miss Ruby and Miss Noseworthy were paid the amounts stated for typing and stenography. F. Brocklehurst and T. Cowans are messengers and were paid these amounts for extra work done at night time and on holidays. Misses Joyce, Taylor, Sheppard and Noonan are stenographers in other departments, who we found it necessary to he'p us as the work in the Prime Minister's office was very great, and the two stenographers who are employed there could not manage to get through it. These amounts were paid these stenographers for that extra work done. H. Buchanan is the caretaker of the building and the amount was given him as a bonus (\$10.00) for opening up the building on very many nights and holidays during the year. Mr. Halfyard received the sum of \$25.00 for extra clerical duties performed on holidays and at night time, and Mr. Stirling was paid the amount specified for preparing the official returns of twenty years; every year there is a revision of the annual payments for remuneration. Miss Saunders is my assistant secretary, part of the money paid her was for out-of-pocket expenses, postage and telegrams, and part for overtime and holiday services. Mr. T. Crossman is my chaffeur and has been for the past six years. The amount paid him is

only a proportion of what he was entitled to. I use my private car and supply the gasoline myself for work pertaining to the office and I see no reason why I should pay for the driving in connection with official work from my own pocket.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Speaker, I think that I have a right to have the answer to my question in writing. The Prime Minister has said a lot which I have been unable to follow and I think that it is only fair that we should be given answers in writing.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, if the answer was in writing it would only take a dozen lines and I thought that by delivering it verbally it would be more fully covered, but if Mr. Emerson desires it in writing he shall have it.

MR. TOBIN.—To ask the Minister of Public Works as Chief Commissioner of Highroads to table a return showing what expenses were incurred by the Commissioner while he attended the Convention of the Good Roads Association of Canada which met at Prince Edward Island, September, 1929.

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I hope to have the reply for next sitting.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, referring to the St. John's Gas Light Company I may say this is a matter to which I have already referred. I ask leave to withdraw the notice. The Government is making strenuous efforts to co-operate in every possible way in the resuscitation of that Company; also to collect as far as possible the amount overdue the Government, I have suggested that we should co-operate with the Royal Bank of Canada who are the largest individual creditors. I have suggested that any financial arrangements as to adjustments,

stocks, bonds or any other securities which will be accepted by them, in like proportion and on the same basis will be accepted by the Newfoundland Government.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Speaker, we on this side are very anxious to see the Gas Company given every opportunity to start again. The Royal Bank of Canada is the greatest obstacle; they want 100 cents in the dollar.

The Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions which were read a first time, as follows :

Department of Colonial Secretary—\$128,862.50.

Department of Public Charities—\$310,859.05.

Department of Public Health—\$322,910.00.

Department of Marine & Fisheries—452,707.09.

Department of Public Works—\$993,863.00.

Department of Customs—\$558,637.50

Department of Assessor—\$15,120.00.

Department of Pensions Board—\$640,550.00.

The said Resolutions being read a second time it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Mr. Sneaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Committee on Supply

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, I have here a letter regarding the dismissal of Mr. Wornell, as Magistrate of Twillingate, and before the vote for Magistrates is

passed I would like to read it. (Reads)

I understand that Mr. Wornell has asked for a reason for his dismissal and thus far has not received one. No enquiry has ever been held as to his conduct and there is nothing I can see to justify his dismissal. Mr. Wornell has communicated with the Department of Justice requesting a reason for his dismissal, but he has received no satisfaction.

Now, sir, I consider that this is a great hardship on any man of his years and considerable service in the Justice Department, to be dismissed so suddenly and, seemingly, it will create a dangerous precedent for men in his position to be dismissed at the behest of any politician. He was told immediately after the General Election that he would be dismissed; but it was never anticipated that such a threat would be carried out, having regard to experience, qualification, competency, efficiency and service.

I think, sir, that this situation is one that is deeply to be deplored because the victim of the outrage is beyond the years of starting up in a new avocation.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman in question was dismissed by His Excellency the Governor in Council and I, in my official capacity, informed him to that effect. Mr. Wornell had several years experience at Greenspond before he went to Twillingate and his expenses were paid during the transfer. Similarly, Mr. Wornell was given full notice of his retirement and in addition to that the Governor in Council was pleased to regard the activities of the then Minister of Justice (Mr. Higgins) and as a matter of courtesy to provide the necessary amount for Mr. Wornell to go back to his home at Greenspond.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Even if this man was dismissed in

summary fashion, surely it is only right and proper that he should be given a reason for his dismissal. He has asked for that reason on several occasions, but has got no reply. As far as I know he took no part in politics, and it is obvious that the gentleman appointed in his place must have taken an active part in politics in Twillingate District.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with what has been said by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. It seems to me that if the present Government are going to have magistrates dismissed without notice, without reason, and simply at the whims of some parties in power, we are going to do a grave injustice to the machinery which carries out the law of the country.

If magistrates are to be in fear of instant dismissal from the powers that be, then we are in a very precarious position. We must bear in mind that the Magistrate's Court is the Court of the People and it is there that ninety per cent of the law of the country is administered. It is true that matters of greater moment come before the Supreme Court. In that Court the actual cases that come before it may be of more importance than the individual case that comes before the Magistrate's Court, and there can be no doubt about it that unless the Magistrate's Court is operated effectually and properly then the laws of this country will go to the dogs, and Magistrates will not be able to operate efficiently if they are in continual fear of dismissal.

In the subject matter now before the House information was asked for by question some days ago and the Opposition was informed that the answer was in course of preparation. Now the answer has not been prepared, nor has it been tabled, I may add. I do not know what is the cause, nor

do I care. But I do know that he has pressed for a hearing first of all before the Justice Department and next before this House, and he has been refused in both cases.

The other day the Attorney General informed us that he would tell the House the reasons for Mr. Wornell's dismissal, if Mr. Wornell would like it. Well so far the Attorney General has evaded giving this information but he has informed us that Mr. Wornell was paid his travelling expenses going from Greenspond to Twillingate. These expenses for travelling are always paid Magistrates. As for the Attorney General's statement that Mr. Wornell was given a month's notice, all I have to say is why was not that mentioned in the answer to the question of the Opposition?

There is nothing to justify this, and for weeks and weeks questions have been asked and evaded, and they are evaded today. It is all very well for a man to exercise the powers that are given him simply because he has thirty votes behind him in the House; but, at least, the Opposition is entitled to constitutional answers to constitutional questions, and I ask that until these are forthcoming and until the correspondence connected with this matter is tabled that this vote stand over?

MR. BROWN.—Mr. Chairman, I notice there is a lot of talk here this afternoon about an individual who was living in Twillingate district. Now I fail to see why the Leader of the Opposition and the member for Placentia East are so interested in this matter, because I am quite capable, I think, to handle the affairs of the constituency that I represent.

I say that Mr. Wornell should never have gone to Twillingate in the beginning. I, with my colleagues Mr. Grimes and Mr. Ashbourne, recommended Mr. White for the position of

Magistrate. He had been a Justice of the Peace for years and was reliable and competent. He had been living in Twillingate for over twenty years and had been doing the magisterial work from the time of Mr. Mifflin's appointment to the Liquor Control Department until the appointment of Mr. Wornell.

Myself and my colleagues made strong recommendations to the Monroe Government, and to the then Minister of Justice, on behalf of Mr. White. We were ignored. I spoke on several occasions on the floors of this House respecting the matter, but all to no avail, because a man was brought from Bonavista Bay and given the position. I told the Minister of Justice at that time that I might live to represent a part of Twillingate district again and that whatever appointments or changes that were made during the Monroe administration, contrary to our recommendations as representatives of the people of Twillingate District, would be undone later. As the senior member of that district I had a perfect right to use those words.

I understand Mr. Wornell told Mr. Alderdice that he took no part in politics. Well, I know differently and I have had requests from over 300 people in my district asking to have Mr. Wornell removed. Still Mr. Emerson presses this afternoon for information as to why Mr. Wornell was dismissed. I have information at my disposal that I would not care to give, as perhaps nobody knows better than I do about Mr. Wornell's activities in Twillingate and I am glad that Mr. Wornell is gone out. He should never have been given the appointment

As far as his successor is concerned, he is a native of Twillingate, has been a producer and has been doing the work of a J. P. for very many years.

Talking about the dismissal of a civil servant reminds me of what happened after the Monroe Government came into power in 1924 when Charles Tilley, an operator in this country for over twenty-five years, a man with a wife and eleven children and who had been living on starvation wages, was dismissed because Mr. Ayre a Monroe candidate, did not like him, with the result that Mr. Tilley and his large family were left in very poor circumstances at King's Point where they probably would have starved to death but for some good friends who arranged to get them to Corner Brook.

I pleaded to the Monroe Government for Mr. Tilley, but nothing was done for him. Is Mr. Wornell's case any worse, I ask?

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, I notice that the Hon. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is here today. He is not in his usual place or I should have noticed him before. I am glad to see him and hope he is fully recovered.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS.—Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the kind references by the Leader of the Opposition. I am glad to be out again even though I am not particularly glad to be here. While I am on my feet, might I make some reference to our estimates. I have previously caused to be distributed to every member of this House a copy of the Report from our Department for the year 1929, and from this Report a good idea of our activities may be formed.

Everyone will notice the increase in the volume of business and the consequent increase in expenditure. A wrong impression may be created because of the increase in expenditure, but I submit that for years this Department has received unfair treatment, inasmuch as the the steamer subsidies have been charged to this department. This year the steamer

subsidies showed an increase of \$95,392, and the subsidies were charged to this department even though the steamers were really not used for the carrying of mail, but for passengers and freight.

With reference to the increase in salaries, it may not be generally known that there are 150 officials at the General Post Office, and in the outports there are 720 Postmasters with 80 more on the Labrador, making a total of 950. In the Telegraphs Department there are 308 officials and with other officials this makes a total of 1379 employees in the Department between Newfoundland and Labrador so that it can readily be seen that a very small increase in many salaries would increase the amount to a considerable sum. The Deputy Minister's salary has been increased from \$3100 to \$3600. The present Deputy Minister has held the appointment for five or six years. Back in 1920 the government of the time had a policy of retrenchment, and civil service salaries were decreased. New appointees went in under the decreased salary. I think it humiliating to the department that the deputy should not receive a salary the same as men in a similar position in other departments. All I am sorry for is that justice cannot be done to all our officials in the estimates. It is no use doing things piecemeal. The only way justice can be done is by an adequate survey of the whole Civil Service, and I recommend this to be done as soon as possible.

MR. EMERSON.—Mr. Chairman, just glancing through the first four pages of the Estimates for the Postal Telegraph Department, it seems to me that it is extremely difficult to find a salary that has not been increased.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. Chairman, with

respect to the Assorters on page 118, their salaries have been adjusted, because a great many of them have been there some length of time, and doing the same work, and we are trying to put their salaries on the same basis.

MR. EMERSON—They all have increased?

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Certainly we cannot decrease them.

MR. EMERSON—But so far as I can see, adjustment consisted in an increase all round, with the exception of three or four.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Some of them get a greater increase than others.

MR. EMERSON—But they all got an increase, or at least ninety per cent did. If that is adjustment then the Minister of Finance could adjust the whole Estimates by increasing seventy five per cent of the salaries of the civil servants. But that adjustment would mean bankruptcy. Now I agree that any adjustment in the service is desirable whereby the service will be changed and possibly a reduction effected. I do not mean a reduction in individual salaries but a reduction in expenditure.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—That is impossible.

MR. EMERSON—Then all we can do is to make a protest and regret that the Minister cannot hold out any hope that he can reduce expenditure in his Department. All I have to say is that so far that has not been exceptional in these Estimates, except in one respect that in the first four pages he has outministered the other Ministers. His increases have been far higher than the other Ministers.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—They are relatively more important.

MR. EMERSON—That is impossible. Now no one wants for one moment to see an individual in the service, especially those who are paid what one might call a middle class salary, suffer by a reduction, but we are not speaking here of the individual, it is a question of speaking about our solvency or bankruptcy, and when you see wholesale increase like this you wonder what has happened in the Post Office, in this particular year to justify those wholesale increases. I am not talking about the individual, whose names I do not know as they only appear in their respective positions, but I would really like to know from the Minister why the necessity for this wholesale increase in practically all the salaries, unless you find that there has been a change in the method of management which necessitated an increase here and a reduction there or a cancellation of a certain office. In certain departments certain offices have been done away with. The Minister of Public Works the other day did away with a clerk with the result that the work was distributed amongst the other clerks, and his salary of \$1800 was crossed out, and when we took a total we found the salaries increased by a hundred dollars. That is what you call economy. That is adjustment. But the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has not adjusted the work. He has not done away with anybody. All he seems to have done is to increase salaries, and when the Minister of Finance, even in the highest flights of his imagination, and with all the assistance that he had can only balance his Budget with a slight surplus of \$12,000, which means that he is going to suffer a deficit of

nearly one million. It does seem to me extraordinary that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs increased everybody's salary that he employs.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, there is a case I would like to ask the Hon. Minister about. The clerk in charge of the dead letter department, and misdirected parcels has to assist him as an assistant clerk. Is that a new position?

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, yes. He is doing very useful work which was too much to have Mr. Jennings doing himself. While I am on this matter I may say that we have a venal press that has opened its columns to men who are not worthy of decent association to misrepresent everything that is done in connection with the Post Office, and they have no idea absolutely of the work that is to be done in that Department. It makes no difference to those people if a parcel of letters is lost between Sidney and Vancouver after passing safely from here to Sydney, the Post Office at St. John's is blamed for it. That has been brought to my attention even within the last half hour. Here is a letter from the District Superintendent of Halifax:—

(Reads)

I would not be sure that the reporter of the "Telegram" might not even misrepresent me and say I said that these parcels were lost between here and Port aux Basques. It is surprising how intelligent people are so careless in addressing letters. Sometimes letters come to the Dead Letter Office containing a \$10.00 bill and containing nothing else. Personally I would welcome honest criticism, but the officials are only human and there is bound to be one black sheep creep into every flock. In private concerns and busi-

ness houses officials make mistakes and there is nothing about it, they leave the country without anybody knowing why but if anything happens at the Post Office it is broadcast by the press and it does a lot of harm, not to me of course, but to the service, which is the most important one in the country.

Last year the Post Office collected \$2,419,000 on dutiable parcels, a half a million parcels went through the Post Office, through the sorting clerks and dispatching clerks and sent to all parts of the country and a strict account was kept because we have to pay over what we owe to the Customs at the end of the year, the officials must find money before their Postal check is sent to them. We did over six million dollars worth of business in the Money Order Department and we are now introducing a C. O. D. system whereby goods ordered are not delivered before payment is made. The new system entails keeping tab on all parcels sent out and consequently involves more work and where there is only one or two officials to do the work their salaries were increased accordingly. In a department to which we are voting over a million dollars we should all know the reasons.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see the Hon. Minister of Posts back in his seat in the House again with I trust new vigour. There is a question I would like to ask him, a question on the Order Paper of June 9th, 1930 regarding certain cases of embezzlement. The answer I got is a little evasive in that it says that there were no proven cases of embezzlement. There was a report current of some cases of embezzlement and I want to know if they were reported to the Hon. Minister?

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, I did not have anything to do with this reply and I take it for granted that it is correct as far as I know. There might have been some cases reported, people say that they have lost money and the Department tries to hunt it down and find out where the letter went and if it is important it goes to the Justice Department so that the offender may be punished. It is surprising how small the number of losses is compared with the reports of the newspapers. The Telegram cites cases of five years ago and does not even confine itself to the period of 1928 to date. Referring to the remark of Mr. Winter, it is really surprising considering the number of letters which are handled every year, about eight million, and hundreds of thousands of registered parcels and according to the statement there were only 24 went astray.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister how he explains the fact that in his report he states that there are 200 more registered articles reported missing than last year

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, may I ask have any proceedings been instituted against offenders; have enquiries been made to ascertain who the parties were

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Certainly, all the investigation we can do to try to locate the missing article.

MR. WINTER—I don't mean the missing article, but the party who has taken it.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—That is up to the Justice Department.

MR. WINTER—Can you give us the names of the cases or parties

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—There are two or three cases before the Justice Department now. All we can do is investigate if anything is reported wrong, and we do that without fear or favor. We have been put to a lot of expense and actually done nothing in a great many cases, and further I will say that if we would, on a chance, arrest a person and bring him here before the Courts, the money is gone and we don't know who has taken it, so he is arrested, brought on to St. John's, tried and cleared by a Jury, but we find that the convicting Judge and the prosecuting lawyer always try to find some excuse for the person who may be innocent, try some excuse to blame it on the management. That is all the credit we get.

MR. WINTER—The criticism is that they have not been prosecuted.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—It is a mistaken idea that there are offenders roaming about the country not prosecuted. As soon as we locate them, we shall give them to you.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—There is another large increase in the salary of the store keeper.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, up to the last month or two we had several stores, stores for telegraphs and several stores for postal. Now we are combining both; we have a very big store now in the basement and Mr. Bambrick is taking charge of postal stores and telegraph stores. That is the reason why we have to increase his salary. He has more work to do and increased responsibility.

MR. EMERSON—The assistant's salary is increased also.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Yes, the assistant's salary is increased also.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—We are not objecting to a deserving advance, but we come here to the Storekeeper who was getting \$1448 jumping up to \$1800; it is too big a jump; it is demoralising the whole system.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—This man asked to be made a mailman; he would rather go across country than remain where he was at the same salary.

MR. EMERSON—It is the magnitude of the increase that we object to.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—We should be just before we are generous. We are not spending our own money. We have no right to be so generous. Overtime is apparent in every department. I don't see why civil servants should get overtime; they should let the slack time even up the busy time.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, regarding the amount for Bag examiners you may have noticed that the Editor of the Evening Telegram is always writing detrimentally to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. About four or five years ago a bag of mail was sent from Grand Falls to Corner Brook. The bag was returned to St. John's supposed to be empty and was then sent to the Telegram office for papers, when they were putting in their papers a letter dropped out and the editor of that paper wrote the matter up in the paper on several occasions and for that purpose of making sure that this does not happen again a Bag Examiner is now employed who goes through all the bags and sees that they are empty.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, now we have a case of a man Whitehorn who was dismissed and his place given to another man who is illiterate and he has to depend upon his eleven year old daughter to run this office. Mr. Whitehorn thinks it would be a fair division to allow him to run the Post Office and the other inhabitant the Telegraph Office. At any rate I think that before a man is dismissed there should be, at least, an enquiry made as to the qualifications of his successor, as I do not think it is right to put an illiterate man in charge of a Post Office. However, the complaint in this instance is not based on loss of the infinitesimal sum attached to the office, but it is more in the nature of a complaint whereby an illiterate person is in charge of a service where you have important documents, such as registered letters, handled from time to time.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition I may say that I received a letter from Mr. Whitehorn on the same subject, and, if any change has been made in that office, it was made upon the recommendation of Mr. Starkes, the member for that district, as Mr. Starkes led me to believe that the man he recommended was quite qualified.

MR. QUINTON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Posts to a mail courier formerly in his district. This man rendered twenty years of service to the country in the capacity of mail courier over a difficult route. His father before him gave thirty years of service equally efficient. Two years ago this man was dismissed, and he did not receive a pension. I have gone through the list of civil service pen-

sions and there are no less than five mail couriers who through the years have received pensions, and it seems to me that the precedent is established, and that this particular pension should be voted. Because this man is in such a condition that he is unable to earn a livelihood. He has been in that condition since his job was taken from him. I wish the Hon. Minister would consider this case, and correct what I would term, and that I think he will also term a miscarriage of justice.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I would like also to draw to the attention of the Minister of Posts the matter of the subletting of contracts. I know of several instances where shopkeepers, and I am not referring to the present administration, it has happened at various times in the past, who have been strongly identified with a particular party gets the mail contract, and sublets it at a ridiculously low figure, and pockets the difference. I wish the Hon. Minister would try to avoid that sort of thing if it comes to his notice.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—I have heard of it in other years, but I have not seen anything of it so far since I took office. I will certainly discountenance any contracts of that nature.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, under the Monroe Administration the Earl of Devon was chartered at \$95 a day and found. Today \$95 is paid for the hull alone and all expenses must be borne by the Government. These expenses amount to \$85 a day, so that the country pays \$2,850 per month for the hull and \$2,550 a month for expenses, or a total of \$5,400 a month or \$48,000 a year. Under the former arrangement the cost per year was only \$33,750, so that

it means a loss to the country of \$14,050 under the new charter. Is there any reason for the charge? The service in any case is not a particularly useful one, and we should like to know the reason for the expenditure of the extra \$15,000. Perhaps the Hon. Minister can explain?

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—I am only interested as Minister of Posts, and as I tried to explain we are charged with steam subsidies which unfortunately comes under the Department.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, regarding the subsidy voted here for the Burgeo mail service there is no evidence that the country needed this service, that is, that the Railway Commission requested that this boat be placed there, there is no evidence, unfortunately, that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs requested it for mail service, and there is no evidence that the boat is anything but a wasteful old tramp. The service is not necessary, the expenditure is outrageous and, as the Minister of Posts says, that he has not the responsibility for this expenditure, the only one we can seek information from is the secretarial minister of the Government, the Colonial Secretary and incidentally the member for the district. Surely he can tell us why this boat was placed here and the correspondence shows that a contract for twelve years was either contemplated or executed? Is it the intention of the Government to introduce legislation to give effect to it?

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Chairman, with reference to this boat, I would say first of all, that I have no financial interest in it at all, my interest is only to see that the District that I represent is served as other portions of

the country are being served. I would like to have the Leader of the Opposition visit Burgeo District with me so that he would have proof of the urgent necessity for this service there.

It has been said that this is a new proposition, while, as a matter of fact, it was asked for by the District for the past fifteen years and I surmise that, if the Leader of the Opposition expected that the result of the election would be as close as it turned out to be, he would have made an effort to put this boat on this service.

The District of Burgeo is the most neglected District in the Island. My immediate predecessor did something for it, but prior to that very little indeed was done. When I tell this House that places have been neglected, ports of call for the Coastal steamers have been dropped and in some cases two months elapsed between the arrival of a boat and a subsequent arrival; and in many places the people had merely the satisfaction of standing on the hilltops and watching the smoke of the coastal boats as they passed.

Why should they not participate in these benefits? It was brought to my notice and I made the resolution, unexpressed, that if the opportunity ever was afforded, to see that this necessity was met. There is no doubt of its necessity and the opposition to this boat is merely business jealousy. Slandorous attacks have been made on the boat which are absolutely incorrect. The ship has been designated in this House as a 'rotten boat.' I say that she is not, and I have evidence to substantiate my statement. The boat has been on dock and I have the report of the engineer and the Inspector of Boilers, Mr. Forbes. I have also a message here from the President of the North Sydney Marine Railway Co. stating what changes were made

as a result of a thorough overhauling of the hull.

With regard to the petition presented the other day I examined it in order to ascertain if the signatures were really bona fide. I communicated by wire with certain portions of the District and in each case the reply states that they understood that they were asking for something totally different from what was expressed in the petition.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Why not read the replies themselves?

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition the other day presented a petition and read a letter in support of the petition and declined to read the signature.

MR. EMERSON—That is a different matter. You won't tell us.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Chairman, if you think that I am playing anything but a straight game, I will able everything.

MR. EMERSON—I don't know about that.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Chairman, if it will have any bearing on your attitude I will be glad to read it. Now, sir, as to the amount of money taken by the service I would like draw a comparison between the Brunswick and the Basque Companies.

The Brunswick serves 3700 people and places which are served by the Railway, the Basque serves 7000 people. The signatures to that petition were from such places as Port aux Basques and Ramea. Nothing is said regarding Fox Island, Deer Island, Red Island or other points which are completely cut off from communication except by this boat.

I could quote numerous instances where women in travail could not get

a doctor to come to them and could not get a steamer to take them to the doctor and the men had to man the boats and row the women to a doctor under conditions that were disgraceful and dangerous, and very often after rowing for miles thru stormy weather it was found on arrival that the doctor was away in some other section of the district.

While I represent Burgeo the District will get a square deal. The District is purely a fishing District where from 60 to 70 thousand qtls. of fish are caught annually and because the District is almost entirely comprised of fishermen and their dependants the Opposition in this House wants to re-use them the advantages that are granted St. George's and practically all other districts in this country but I can only repeat that while I represent the District they will have these advantages.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I know the Hon. Colonial Secretary has no financial interest in the service. If I wanted to suggest such a thing I would say it right out. His personal honor is not at stake. He states that the service has been looked for for fifteen years, but does not produce any evidence showing that is the case, neither the railway, the postal service or the people have looked for or required this service. He speaks about the sick people. We all want to help the sick as much as possible and if we could afford it we would have aeroplanes in every district to look after them, but the question we must ask ourselves is can we afford it. The Minister has not shown one person to have been helped by the service. He states that the petition is a result of misrepresentation and quotes messages replying to a message sent by his department, but does not read for

us the context of the message sent. He quotes declarations from the manager of the Marine Dock at Sydney in connection with rumours regarding the Arichot but does not say where the rumours came from and furthermore there was no inspection of this ship until questions were asked about her in the House and she had then been in service 12 months. We want to know about these contracts, the one respecting the Arichot and the one in connection with the Earl of Devon.

As the Hon. Leader of the Opposition said the Susu at \$21,000.00 was a generous offer in comparison with these other contracts. The Earl of Devon is hired to the Government at \$95.00 a day for the bare hull, they supply nothing, neither men, food, coal or supplies, and still the Government have to pay \$20,000.00 and the same is applied to the Arichot. Valuing the Company at 10% makes the ship worth \$200,000.00 and at 20% \$100,000.00. We consider the contracts for these two steamers outrageous and want to know where the nigger is in connection with them.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the votes for the Lewisporte-Cooks Hr. service of \$35,000.00 and that for Burgeo of \$28,000.00 be deleted from the Estimates.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I beg to second the motion.

The motion being put there appeared in its favor:—

Hon. Leader of Opposition,
Mr. Emerson,
Mr. Winter,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Tobin,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Quinton—7.

And against it:—

His Honor the Speaker,
 Hon. the Prime Minister,
 Hon. Minister of Finance & Customs,
 Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
 Hon. Minister Posts & Telegraphs,
 Hon. Dr. Mosdell,
 Hon. Sir Wm. Coaker,
 Hon. P. J. Lewis,
 Mr. Hibbs,
 Mr. Fitzgibbon,
 Mr. Strong,
 Mr. Greene,
 Mr. Murphy,
 Mr. Bindon,
 Mr. Brown,
 Mr. Winsor,
 Lady Squires—17.

So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

The Chairman left the Chair till 8 o'clock.

The Chairman resumed the Chair at 8.15 o'clock p.m.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs as to what is the explanation of outside line inspection?

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—St. Barbe district has a man employed as a sort of General Superintendent for that section of the Island. Heretofore, he was never voted a salary in the Estimates. We employed him and paid him whenever we required his services. This year he is voted a salary in the Estimates and is a permanent official.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I notice that the Operator at Pool's Cove has got his salary more than double this year. What is the explanation of that?

HON. DR. MOSDELL—Mr. Chairman, Pool's Cove is a new repeating station replacing Terrenceville.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Then Terrenceville is an ordinary office now?

HON. DR. MOSDELL—Terrenceville repeats down the Burin Peninsula; Pool's Cove, which is now joined up by special wire with Belleoram, is the repeating station west of that place.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, might I ask in connection with these telephones, is any effort made to collect anything?

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Yes, and we have gone so far as not to send out the officials checks until a report of some kind has been submitted.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, I think I have already caused to be distributed copies of the Supplementary Supply and Additional Estimates, and I believe many of the items in these are self explanatory. I intend taking the Supplementary Supply first and leave the other stand over temporarily. The first vote is \$20,000 to the Finance Department. This is largely made up of additional salaries. Such as door keepers, the Colonial Secretary's Department, and it will be noticed on going through the Estimates that the Government House salaries have been increased as well as the Public Charities.

The vote for Travelling Expenses, I take it is for the various lobster, herring and boiler inspectors going all over the country. The West Coast Protection Service, refers to the S.S. Malakoff, Northern Labrador, that would be the S. S. Kyle. Agriculture and Mines Department, Forest Fires. There were a lot of forest fires all over the country last year, and though according to the law the citizens are supposed to get out and save their forests, they will not do it unless you

pay them. Last year when we adjusted the Besco arrangement, there was a cheque that had been placed away in the safe of between \$20,000 and \$30,000 that had never been charged up because it had never been deposited. When we made those Estimates I shipped that cheque upstairs to the Assessor's Department. Therefore it is charged up 1929-30; that should have been charged up on the previous year's account. Therefore we are paying more out of the 1929-30 than we should pay. We have paid out of the Rebates 15 calendar months Preventive Service.

There is one insurance premium of the "Daisy," \$5,000, which should have been charged last year, which was paid this year.

HON. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—All these accounts appear in 1930-31?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—1929-30.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—You anticipated getting supply?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—In the Estimates; yes.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Your Supplementary Supply would be less.

MR. EMERSON.—How much additional Estimates did you have last year?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Supplementary Supply over \$600,000.

MR. EMERSON.—This year \$600,000 more?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Practically.

MR. EMERSON.—There is not much difference between Supplementary Supply this year and last year?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Not much. I think it is well over \$600,000; I don't know but over \$700,000.

(Reads)

Next will be the Additional Estimates. The first one is the Finance Department. There has been a lot of criticism, probably justifiable, probably unjustifiable, in reason in connection with the Auditor General's Department. I pointed out in the House some few days ago that when Mr. Donnelly passed away there was no appointment made to fill his place. What has been going on has been that Mr. Donnelly's salary was split up amongst the different officials and the Government has been receiving letters from these various gentlemen asking for their share of this money. The Auditor General called in to see me in connection with this matter a few days ago. He suggested to me, and I concurred, in order to eliminate any future letter writing and pestering of the Government that we would give them \$3200—Mr. Donnelly's salary—between them, and we raised them up as best we knew how according to ability and seniority. \$2100 has been distributed over various officials, and the Deputy has been increased to \$3200.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—That does not appear in the regular Estimates?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—No.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Don't you think that in another year or so another department will be added?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—That will be up to the Government. While I am there there will be no other recommended.

After putting on the tax on gasoline, which brings me to another point, as I noticed in an editorial in the Telegram we realized that we needed an extra \$30,000 for rebates.

MR. EMERSON.—Pension Allowance to War Veterans; does it come under the War Pensions Act?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—No; that is coming in the Colonial Secretary's Department.

MR. EMERSON.—Who has the administration of that?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—The Government; the Colonial Secretary's Department on the recommendation of, I should take it, the War Pensions people. \$5,000 takes the place of the old Patriotic Fund.

MR. EMERSON.—I was wondering whether it would be better to have it under the hands of the Patriotic Association or under the Government.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—That was the idea of the \$5,000—to offset the amount since last year.

In connection with the refunds on gasoline (reads from Evening Telegram of this day's date.)

When I had the manager of the Oil Company down this morning I discovered that people had been buying gasoline at certain stations, and the charge from the Imperial Company was so much a gallon and another separate charge five cents tax, which they had no right to charge. They could have stuck five cents on the original price; they had no authority to put on a tax. When this gentleman came to see me he not alone did not feel like taking down the price, but he wanted the Government to pay him two and a half cents for their work in connection with the necessary affidavits. Five hundred thousands gallons of gasoline have been imported by the Imperial Oil people. They come down and pay 5 cents on 500,000, then ship it out all over the country for motor cars and for fishery purposes. They have to go according to the Act and file the necessary affi-

davits. They wanted us to pay them for getting, not alone what they already had, but for future business. They did not want to work to get the necessary information for nothing; they wanted the Government to pay them.

MR. EMERSON.—The Telegram said it had to do with what was already in the country.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes; they had a couple of weeks supply in; on Friday he told me they were not going to put up the price of gasoline for a few days; the next thing I heard that the people who bought gasoline, some of them were charged five cents. It is a very difficult thing for the Government to control.

MR. EMERSON.—When the price goes down they will not take it off.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I propose to recommend to the Government that a Commission of some kind be appointed to enquire into the prices that these people are charging for the gasoline and kerosene. That covers \$30,000 in connection with rebates. There are about 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline imported into the country in an ordinary year. It is a case of finding out how much is used by the fishermen put the tax on everything and then arrange a rebate. The only thing I am afraid of is that we may be paying out more than we will be getting in.

The Second Clerk and Cashier in the Customs asked me for an increase. He has been there for a number of years; he has been getting a salary in the ordinary Estimates as \$2,100. I consider in an ordinary concern he would be getting more money. I propose to give him an increase of \$300.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—There are two new positions in the Post Office; the ap-

pointments have already been made by the Executive Government. Clerk, Parcel Post Department \$600; Clerk, Assorting Department \$500.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—King's Cove Office, an increase of salary \$300. That means that additional estimates will be \$1,700 more; \$48,494

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed certain Resolutions, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act in relation to an Agreement between the Government and the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd." was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Read an amendment of Sec. 3 of the Wool and Silk Mills

HON. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—When we come to Committee stage of this Bill we have several changes to suggest taken from the copy of the Old Bill. One item which was apparently forgotten by the Minister to be allowed in duty free were buttons.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I am not ready yet to move the House into Committee regarding the Great Lakes Bill but I am distributing copies of the new Bill and ask the members to destroy the old Bills they have at present. This Bill is made out on Minute of Council granted by a previous Government. The names of the parties interested in this

Bill are of outstanding importance and the person who has done most of the work in connection with it is Mr. H. C. Thompson who has given practically his whole life to forming this company in Newfoundland.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, our friends opposite, although the Budget was delivered three or four days ago and even though the Budget was printed immediately and they had Friday, Saturday and Sunday, are not ready to go on with it now. I don't want to give the impression that I am trying to force this thing through, but as far as any changes in the tariff are concerned, I don't think that any great controversy can arise and the Opposition should be able to go on with it by now. I'm satisfied, in view of the fact that the Budget was distributed immediately after it was delivered, that the Opposition should know what is in it by now. I move that the Committee rise in connection with the Budget, I don't want to railroad anything through, I move that the Committee rise with the understanding that we are going on with the Budget to-morrow.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the Hon. Minister rising the Committee, but we are business men and have a lot of affairs to take care of, personally I did not have a chance to read it, I have been very busy, Sundays and weekdays.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to make the same comments as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I would like to point out that Mr. Winter and myself spent Thursday and Friday mornings on the Select Committee in connection with the Crown Lands Act and at the time that the report was finished we were then dealing with Government matters with the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice. Yesterday we were notified of the Public Health Bill and we considered it to-day. I think that we are entitled to some consideration, you can't say that we are not doing our share of the work, the usual practice is for the Budget to be delivered on Wednesday and then adjourn until the following Monday while this year as a matter of fact the Budget was introduced on Thursday night.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bills sent up entitled, respectively, "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of the Customs.'" "An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Lona on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes" and "An Act in Relation to the Amendment to the War Pensions Act, 1922,, without amendment.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, now that we are to come

under suspended rules, I would like to ask the Leader of the Government if there is any further legislation of a contentious character to come up?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, there may be. We all know that there is a Municipal Bill awaiting introduction, but I do not know what member is going to father it. Also the House is already waiting for a report on some fishery matters which I understand will be ready to-morrow. I do not know if there is anything of any great importance to come up; but, if there is, I shall be only too glad to notify the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and colleagues.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, in seconding the motion for an adjournment I would like to take occasion to refer to a report contained in the Daily News and in which I was misrepresented and my remarks on the discussion of the Woolen and Silk Mills Bill were distorted by that paper. In reporting what took place, here is what that paper quotes me as having said:

(Reads)

As a matter of fact the Honorable Minister, if I may use the term, acted straight in this way at the time because he said, and I repeat now, that if a man originally puts ten thousand dollars in a venture today and watered up the stock to thirty thousand dollars that he would be getting fifteen per cent on the thirty thousand, or in other words, forty-five percent on the ten thousand dollars originally invested. From the purport of the article the impression would be left that the Leader of the Opposition called me a "dirty liar." Personally I do not mind what the papers publish about me; it was another party that drew my attention to the matter now under discussion, and I said I would

take it up in the House. I do not think that Mr. Alderdice called me a liar, as stated by this filthy rag which is published by a milk and water company. If the Leader of the Opposition said that what I said was a lie, then I think I proved my point afterwards. The Daily News did not put that in, though, but they put it in in a way that left the impression on the public mind that I swallowed the statement that I was a "dirty liar." I swallowed no such thing, nor do I intend to swallow it.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, what I said was that the statement made by the Finance Minister concerning a certain Company was "a dirty lie;" but I did not call him a liar. Maybe I should have said that he made a mistake instead of having said a dirty lie. Perhaps that would be more acceptable and parliamentary.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER—The House was in Committee at the time the statement was made and the position taken now by the Hon. Minister of Finance is that his statement was given publication in a way that left a wrong impression on the public mind. The publication of the doings of this House is subject to the rules of this House itself and this House can take action in that it can pass a vote of censure upon the publication of a statement in a paper which is not accurate. Therefore, I move that an explanation be given by the paper in question.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, I take it that the House can move a vote of censure upon a paper that misrepresents what a member says. Well then I move now that a vote of censure be passed upon the "Daily News" for the way I was misquoted.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—

Mr. Speaker, during his unfair criticism I think the Hon. Finance Minister was grossly wrong when he said that the products of the Tobacco Company referred to were trash.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Perhaps we all make mistakes sometimes.

Hon. the Prime Minister gave notice that he would on to-morrow move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions concerning the Public Lighting of small Towns and Settlements.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, July 8th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, some time ago a Royal Commission was appointed in relation to the matter of salt codfish, a report has now been received entitled "First Interim Report of the Salt Codfish Commission." It is signed by Sir W. F. Coaker, Mr. W. C. Power, Mr. G. Barr, Mr. Halfyard has examined it and signed it, Mr. Monroe has signed it with the following provision:

(Reads)

The Minister of Marine & Fisheries has not been pleased to sign the report. I move that this report be received and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The Minister of Marine & Fisheries gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a Bill respecting Pilots and Pilotage.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions respecting a Tax on Goods imported into Newfoundland.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, these Resolutions relate to the taxes as set out in the Budget Speech. They are introduced now principally because there was to be a tax of five cents a gallon on gasoline, but under these Resolutions no sales tax will be included. There is another clause in the Resolutions respecting Coal, which is also excluded from the Sales Tax.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had passed the said Resolutions without amendment, and recommended the introduction to a Bill to give effect to the same.

This report was received and adopted and the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 33 of 15 George V., entitled 'An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods imported into Newfoundland'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Cap. 33 of 15 George V., entitled 'An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to

Amend Chapter 33 of 15 George V., entitled 'An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Cap. 33 of 15 George V., entitled "An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods imported into Newfoundland'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances was introduced and read a first time and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Speaker, with reference to this Bill Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances, it will be noticed that there are additions to the Pensions list, as compared with the Estimates; also there are further additions to the list in the Bill which Hon. members have now before them.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Minister that this Bill be deferred?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—I have no objection.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances was read a second time and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending the 30th of June, 1930, and the 30th of June, 1931, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending the 30th of June, 1930, and the 30th of June, 1931, and other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on leave being granted, Hon the Prime Minister moved the suspension of the Rules of the House respecting all matters now before the House, or to come before the House.

MR. EMERSON— Mr. Speaker, may I ask if there are any serious Measures to come before the House?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Hon. member I may say there is nothing so far as I have any knowledge of. I know of the existence of a Municipal Bill, but I do not know whether it will come

before the House or not, nor am I aware that any sitting member for St. John's city has expressed his desire to introduce the Bill.

I am told by the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice that there is some minor matters in connection with pilotage at Bell Island. Under present Regulations it is necessary to give six months notice, and it is thought that such a length of time is absurd, and that two months notice is sufficient. Notice has already been given and possibly a Resolution may be introduced. With regard to the Salt Codfish Report a Bill may or may not be introduced, there may be two Bills. I do not know of anything else.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION— Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Council is anxious that their Bill come before the House at this session.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have the Leader of the Opposition introduce this Bill. I am not aware that any member or members of the Government have been approached on the subject.

MR. EMERSON—Do you mean that you have not been approached?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I have had several interviews but I feel that generally the Bill is absurd.

MR. EMERSON—I thought you said that you were not approached.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, let me explain. Yes, the Government had been approached, I received certain correspondence in connection with this matter and Mr. Earle, the representative of Grand Falls asked a question here in the House some time ago and when the Colonial Secretary was replying, I asked him to have the papers printed and distributed so that the people of St. John's might know the position.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—The city members are prepared to assist the passing of this Bill subject to certain amendments.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to hear the amendments.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, It is obvious that the Bill will not be introduced, and if it is introduced it will not be passed. I would like to ask the Prime Minister if a Bill will be introduced in connection with the Salt Fish Report.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, I can give no information on that point. I did the House the courtesy of tabling the report before it went to the Executive Council.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I was speaking to the Minister of Finance last night and he said that he thought that the House would adjourn by the end of the week, I don't know if he was speaking officially or not, but for all we know, the Salt Fish Commission may be considering introducing two Bills in connection with the fisheries. Now, every member of this House will agree that matters in connection with Salt Codfish is of the first magnitude, so far they have not reported to the Government.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Pardon me, but I tabled their Report a few minutes ago.

MR. EMERSON—Well, the members have not seen it and legislation will be rushed through in connection with our Salt Fish in the closing days and under suspended Rules.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act further to amend the Revenue Act, 1925 and amendments thereto" was introduced and read a first time, and it was

ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Certain Resolutions Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, in moving the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider Certain Resolutions concerning Small Towns and Settlements, I may say that in the past considerable sums have been spent especially around Conception Bay on lighting the roads and the expenses for these have been to a large extent defrayed out of the district road grants. We could not consider it fair to the rest of the people in Newfoundland to be taxed for lights from which they received no possible benefit, and the object of these Resolutions is to cause and district or area which requires these lights to pay for them themselves.

I might say at this juncture that if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition wishes to place on record his disapproval of the removal of Mr. Wornell now is the time to do so.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I certainly do wish to protest against the removal and dismissal of Mr. Wornell, or any other public servant without due notice.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, coming back to the subject matter of the Resolutions now before the House, I may say that at the present time in the various sections of Newfoundland the Electric Companies and the representatives of the various constituencies make arrangements for supplying the settlements

with street lights. During the recent administration considerable sums of money were spent on Capital Account for this purpose, especially in Conception Bay. The Government felt that it was quite unfair that while the peninsula of Avalon had the advantage of different Telephone and Light Companies, the people in the other sections of the country should pay for them; we felt that they should pay for these privileges themselves. When the present administration came into power a Minute of Council was passed whereby the amounts paid for lights should be paid out of the road grants for the districts enjoying these lighting privileges.

It was found that the road grants were so depleted that very little was left for road development in the territory. The object of this Bill is that lighting service be considered a special service with the provision that the people pay for it themselves as they desire it. I think that it is a step towards self-government and self responsibility, for example, if Corner Brook or Hr. Grace desires electric lights they should pay for them themselves and not Newfoundland. If Burin, Bonavista or any other such towns desire lights they should pay for them distinct from Newfoundland.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

The Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions which were read a first itme as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Department of Justice..... | \$ 394,982.75 |
| Posts & Telegraphs Dept. | 1,437,895.54 |
| Additional Estimates | 48,644.00 |
| Supplementary Supply | 597,955.17 |

The said Resolutions being read a second time it was moved and seconded that the House concur with the Committee therein, and the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I have no interest in the Bill one way or another, but I do know that a Free Port means simply that that area is reserved, in which goods can be landed without Customs interference, the goods that are landed there being for transfer only. In a Free Port there is no advantage to anybody who belongs to the country for instance. There are no duties collected in the Free Port so far as the transportation of goods is concerned. Nobody actually lives within the boundaries of the Free Port, there are offices and warehouses, but the people that have to do with the Free Port live outside of the boundary and when they go over the boundary the customs duties go into force.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I think the whole Bill is ridiculous. We are only introducing it because of its being on a Minute of Council of our predecessors, and we feel from a public standpoint that we as a government should try and follow the same program that was started by our predecessors even though we regard it as ridiculous.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I want it to be understood that I am not

opposed to this Bill. I welcome any enterprise that would bring to the people of Mortier Bay an industry that would give employment to our people. But I do object most strongly to the giving away of such a large area. I do not know exactly how much it is, but it seems to consist of three quarters of the district that I have the honor to represent. On the other hand there are some estimable features that may make it of great importance to Newfoundland. But why those people should want such enormous territories I cannot understand. I understand that the Free Port is situated in Mortier Bay. Then why should they want the fore-shore and the rights around Burin Harbor. There are settlements all along the coast from Burin to Mortier Bay, and it would be most objectionable to give these people rights in between the various settlements that happen to be more than a mile apart. I understand that this company is satisfied to get fifty square miles of territory.

Now there are fifty square miles of territory to the north of Mortier Bay which could be conveniently given them. Now I do not want at the outset to knock this enterprise, in fact I would be in favor of it. We all know that Mr. Thompson spent a great part of his life trying to put this thing on the map. He has been doing his best for the past twenty years in calling the attention of the outside world to our strategic position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. In view of this it demands our attention and support, if the project be kept within the bounds of reason, but I do think that the giving of all that territory to this company is altogether too much, especially when it is to be granted in fee simple, and I do think that the company would be satisfied with less. Besides

under this contract this property can be handed over under trust to debenture holders, who can come in later on, and take possession of the whole territory. It does not even revert to the Crown as far as I can see.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I think that the major objections of my learned friend are covered by a section which should have been in the Resolutions, but which is in the Bill.

(Reads)

Mr. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, my learned friend the member for Burin East has called attention to the area. He approves the principle of the Bill but I think the area asked for is too great, then a section might be inserted in the Bill giving the Governor in Council the right to limit the area, if it was found after a survey that the area was too large or unnecessary. I think it is a pity to cast the whole thing over. The scheme is the only one that I have heard spoken of by various people. The Prime Minister himself simply puts it to the House as being some sin that has been committed by one of his numerous predecessors, and asks us either to grant forgiveness for their sin or else cast the Bill into damnation without telling us just what the Bill contains. The point that I make is this, that it is a scheme for a transfer of freight between the Great Lakes and the Western Provinces of Canada, and the Western States of America. If the scheme is of any value at all it is one of great magnitude. It is a scheme produced by a man of intelligence and education, who has been considering a number of projects in Newfoundland over a period of years, whether rightly or wrongly I am not prepared to challenge.

It will be either a hopeless failure or else a hugely important matter. It

is rather a mistake to treat the matter as a joke when it might be considered reasonably for a short time and dealt with upon those merits which we are able to consider in this House. Now the honorable learned member for Burin East has mentioned the area involved in the Resolutions now before the House. Upon that I am not able to express an opinion because I am not very capable of drawing a plan where you get so much longitude and latitude. I might draw a plan that had to do with a bit of property that I was going to sell. My honorable and learned friend has pointed out to the House that the area is large. Now I think that possibly the promoters of the Bill may be prepared to cut that down. Outside of that there does not seem to be any objection to the Bill. Why not let it go through? There is nothing else in the Bill objectionable except, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, that it is the result of a Minute of Council passed by one of his predecessors. I don't think that the Prime Minister could seriously suggest that as a reason why it should not go through. One might suggest that the honorable Prime Minister might be glad to agree that some of his predecessors were sometimes right; even in this they were right. As I say, I am not in a position to criticise the real merits of the Bill. I have heard a considerable amount about it. The gentleman who is the prime mover is a man that I have known for a number of years. If there is only one thing that I can say about it is that I can pledge my faith for his personal integrity. It might be considered with some amount of thought, and if there are some objections they might very easily be referred back to those who are responsible for the introduction.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINES.—Mr. Chairman, perhaps I

might be permitted to say that I have been more or less familiar with this Bill and that I saw many objectionable features in it. With the lapse of time things need to be very materially remodeled. Today I can say that I can only see in the Bill that we will have something that will be of estimable advantage to the country, that it would pay us to get it at any price. This Bill, if it materialises, offers the greatest possible facilities for the expansion of a large fishery business. It will put us in direct touch with 25,000,000 people, that is in the Middle States of the United States.

To-day fish is transferred in cold storage through a tedious roundabout way either through New York or Liverpool. Transportation charges from New York almost destroy the possibility of the thing at all, but with this direct service I see nothing whatsoever to debar us from doing a good business. I may say that this scheme was before the Government previously and the Executive were hostile to it at that time. I flatter myself that I saw the advantage of it, and I succeeded in getting one of the members to second me in supporting it. I realised what the promoter was going to do. I asked him to remain for two days and he consented to do that. On that day I sat down and wrote an article for the three papers, the Telegram, the News and the Star. Dr. Mosdell was the Editor of the Star at that time and he did me the honor of publishing my article with an editorial, and the other two papers published it with favorable editorial comments.

At the next meeting of the Council the members who had been exceedingly hostile to it, stated that it would mean certain important business, and I told them that it was likely to be a Bill in the best interests of the

Country, with the result that the aspect of the Council to it had entirely altered in twenty-four hours, and the concessions sought were agreed to. These are the concessions in the Bill now before the House. If they improved on these concessions it must redound to the benefit of the gentleman mover; that area of land if it becomes profitable, must surely become profitable to us. I could, perhaps detain the House, not very profitably on this matter; I almost want to do it because I see the immense advantage it is going to give us in the fresh fish business. I am compelled to admit to myself that we never made a judicious beginning in the fresh fish business; we are doing it now with the salmon; it is possible to do it with other fish. We have got to market them to the people of the United States.

MR. WINTER.—Mr. Chairman, I heartily concur in the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Mines. Now, as I said before, my only objection to this Section 2 was the enormous amount of territory which it covers. I understand from Mr. Thomson that the Minute of Council passed by the late Government to which the Prime Minister referred gave this Company 100 square miles without delineating where it was to be allowed. Now that included not only Mortier Bay down to Burin and beyond Burin.

I understand that the people are not anxious to get rights of fore-shore around Burin Harbor. That is particularly what I objected to. I believe that arrangements could be made whereby this Company would be satisfied with 50 square miles to be selected around Mortier Bay, to the north. If that can be done, I heartily support this Bill. It is fraught with tremendous possibilities to this country. With shipping passing our doors, here is an opportunity of putting New-

foundland on the map with our fresh fish business which is in course of development. It is an ice-free port all the year round. I heartily support the Bill. I am glad to see that it has at least one supporter on the other side of the House.

HON. PRIME MINISTER.—If you would move that this matter be referred to a Select Committee, I would suggest the nomination to the Speaker, with representation from both parties.

HON. DR. CAMPBELL.—Mr. Chairman, might I address my remarks to the honorable member for Burin East. What is the quality of the land? It is vacant land?

MR. WINTER.—Some of it is the finest agricultural land in the country; a lot of it is rock.

HON. DR. CAMPBELL.—There is no wood?

MR. WINTER.—Yes; there is a considerable amount of wood.

HON. DR. CAMPBELL.—Is it mostly grazing land?

HON. MINISTER AGRICULTURE AND MINES.—There is no commercial timber?

MR. WINTER.—The land around Mortier Bay is the land required; that is a Free Port; the land in the vicinity of Mortier Bay is what the company are asking for. I would move that this matter be referred to a Select Committee.

HON. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to second the motion that this matter be referred to the House at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and recommended that the measure be referred to a Select Committee.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Select Committee be appointed.

Mr. Speaker appointed the said Select Committee as follows: Mr. Alderdice, Mr. Winter, Mr. Downey, Hon. Sir Wm. Coaker, Hon. Dr. Campbell.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Select Committee Report on Crown Lands Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, yesterday it was my privilege to explain to the House the various points made by the Committee to whom this matter was referred. There was just one objection, and that was, as I remember, that some paragraph which might be marked 5 was included without being marked 5 as the previous paragraph was 4, and the question as to whether there should be a comma between paper and public on some page. Being a solicitor or a past solicitor of the Supreme Court, I feel that there is nothing more important than a comma occasionally. We might move the last section and let the preamble stand over until to-morrow. If there are any other points they might come up then.

MR. WINTER—If it is intended to hold the preamble over until to-morrow, I think it would be better.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—If we read the last section and let the preamble stand until to-morrow.

MR. WINTER—Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the Hon. Prime Minister, if it is intended to let the preamble stand over until to-morrow, as one or two other amendments appear

to be necessary, the matter might be deferred until to-morrow.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that instead of reading the Bill we would now read Section 190, considering the rest read. The passing of the preamble is really the important point. To-morrow morning there might be a meeting of the Select Committee

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I might say that I would like to make one or two remarks on the Bill and they are somewhat personal, and that is that the Committee has had the advantage of a considerable amount of work on the part of my Hon. learned friend Mr. Winter, who has gone thoroughly into the Bill. The Committee has worked for some hours on the matter; he has worked for four hours when he made himself a kind of sub-committee of the special committee, and we have had the great advantage of the work that he has done. Most of the improvements—almost all the improvements—are due to the enterprise and energy of my Hon. learned friend. So far as I am concerned, I have attended the meetings, dealt with general principles; the Hon. members of the Committee, Mr. Lewis and the Speaker have done very much the same. So far as the really hard work on the Select Committee appointed is concerned, it has all been done by Mr. Winter, and he has worked, not so much at the meetings, but outside, and I think it will be found that his recommendations have been accepted by the Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I am happy that Mr. Emerson has expressed a word of appreciation of Mr. Winter as a member of the Committee, and it will give the Government pleasure to recognise his work. We feel that the

Crown Lands Bill is of major importance. If this Bill came before the House of Assembly as a detailed Bill to be discussed with legal men on each side of the House we would probably spend a year arguing. It is only by dealing with it by a Select Committee with one or two to get that thing in shape that effective work can be done. I want to express my appreciation on behalf of the Government to my honourable friend of the Burin territory. You may let this matter stand over until to-morrow; if there are any other views which he has developed in the past two or three days, I will be glad to incorporate them in the Act.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Agreement between the Government and the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. MINISTR OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, when this Bill was going through the Committee I moved that an additional clause be put in which will read:

(Reads)

There is also another Sub-Section G which reads "Ends, remnants . . . shall mean not more than one yard."

HON. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—Not exceeding one yard.

MR. EMERSON—That was suggested on the first discussion.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—That remnants and short ends shall mean not more than one yard.

MR. EMERSON—That will be Sub-Section G; what about the buttons?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—The Opposition said they would leave them out.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—It seems to me that the Section is unnecessarily long; the section covering the same subject on the Bill that came before us last year and which will probably come before us again next year; in any case it seems to me that the Section in the Bill of last year is much simpler, more direct and more capable of putting the correct construction on the thing. May I read it?

(Reads)

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—This clause was submitted by the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice. His idea was, as he pointed out to me, that there is some machinery up at the plant now which may be good.

MR. EMERSON—That must be the Collishaw plant because this is a Collishaw Bill.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—It is not a Collishaw Bill. Anyway I am introducing it and that ends it. The member for Placentia East is acting like "a Jack in the box," but if he wants trouble he can get it. Now here's the clause from the Department of Justice and that clause stands or falls so far as I am concerned. While I am on my feet I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that some members who are opposing this

Bill do not even buy their clothes in this country and all you got to do is to look across the floors of the House to find out who they are.

MR. EMERSON—Why was this Bill introduced last year by Hon. Dr. Campbell and subsequently followed up by the Prime Minister and now it is introduced by the Finance Minister?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Through the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Barron & Lewis.

MR. EMERSON—So that Mr. Lewis, who is a member of the Executive Government, asked you to bring this Bill in. It will be noticed now that with two exceptions the members of the Executive are absent. The history here is that they disappear after the opening of the House and appear again at the closing. It will be observed that the two members of the Executive present now while the Bill is under discussion are the Finance Minister, the introducer, and the member for Bonavista East, Sir William Coaker. Of course it is a well known fact that Sir William Coaker is very closely identified with the activities of Mr. Collishaw because Mr. Collishaw is the Trustee of the Bondholders of Sir William's corporation.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—That does not amount to any great crime, if he is.

MR. EMERSON—But I may point out that this is the first Bill he has shown any interest in since this Parliament opened.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I have not been out of the House since the present session opened.

MR. EMERSON—Your history, Sir, in connection with this Bill last year as well as this year is that you did not take part in the deliberations of

the House until this Bill was introduced.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—It is not true and if you go any further I will make you take it back.

MR. EMERSON—And the only time we had an interruption from Sir William Coaker in connection with a Bill is when this Bill came up for discussion the other day. The point I make is this. At the present moment in the House there are only two Executive Ministers, one the introducer of the Bill and the other, the member for Bonavista East, because this is a Collishaw Bill and Mr. Collishaw is a Trustee for the debenture holders of the Company which the member for Bonavista is head of.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I am not going to allow you to impute any ulterior motives to me. I am surprised at a lawyer and an educated man like you to carry on in this fashion. You can make a charge against me if you like, but according to the rules of this House you have no right to insinuate in the way you have.

MR. EMERSON—I say there is no such rule.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I say there is and if you go on insinuating I will move the House into Privilege.

MR. EMERSON—Go ahead and move the House into Privilege and prove that what I say is wrong, otherwise I will continue speaking and I will not throw ink bottles either.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I had that opportunity before and when I take one in my hand again you will not stop me you may be quite sure of that.

SIR WILLIAM COAKER—There you are making misstatements now. That is not parliamentary.

MR. EMERSON—I mean that a man of your standing should not be involved in a dispute concerning a tupenny ha'penny Bill like this. I mentioned the fact that you were the only member of the Executive in the House at the time when this Bill was being debated. And that the only time that you even opened your mouth in this House this session was when this Bill was up in the form of Resolutions a few days ago. The same happened last year and I said that the only time that the member for Bonavista East took part in the debate at all was in connection with this Bill. And one cannot if he has some sense forget the fact or throw it aside that Mr. Collishaw is a trustee of the debenture holders of the Fishermen's Trading Company. I am not complaining about the F. P. U. having debenture holders or a trustee. As a matter of fact most of the trading companies in this country have the same thing. I am not pointing to the fact that there is a debenture issue. There are many. I am pointing out to the fact that the man who is the trustee of the debenture holders of the F. P. U. is behind this Bill, and the member for Bonavista East is a member of the Executive, and that the only time that he has spoken in this House is in support of this Bill. Can you draw a better comparison? The honourable Minister says that he is not concerned about Mr. Collishaw. May I point out to him that he has not yet shown who is behind this Bill, and he has been asked time after time. No correspondence has been tabled. The Hon. Minister informs us that it is the Manhattan Silk Mills who are behind the bill. Have they written any letters to the government. Have you in your possession any evidence that the Manhattan Silk Mills are behind it. Do

you know if they are going to put up any money? Have they negotiated with you? If they have not, who has? Is it Mr. Collishaw? Where did the Bill come from? Where did the idea come from? Who is the man? A government is only approached after all either by correspondence or by interview. Has the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill had any interviews? If he has had, with whom were those interviews held? If not, where is the correspondence? How can the Hon. Minister show who is behind this Bill? He has talked glibly about the Manhattan Silk Company. Who is this company? What does the Minister know about them? And where is the evidence that they are behind it? Because it has not been produced in this House. The Hon. Minister in charge of the bill has told us that he is converted to the idea of protection in connection with local industries. Yesterday we had the Prime Minister withdraw from the Order Paper a Bill dealing with the St. John's Gas Light Company, Limited. This Bill was put before the Government some weeks ago. In that Bill all that was asked for was an extension of its charter, which terminates fourteen years hence, the importation free of duty of all machinery in connection with the proposed expansion, and the free importation of coal for five years. I am speaking now from memory. In addition to that the Bill asked for cancellation of clauses which gave a double liability in connection with the Company's debts. That is all that was asked for. And the debts that they were asking to be freed from were debts to be contracted after the passing of the Act. The Prime Minister, it appears he is always absent from the House in matters where he is con-

cerned. He told the House yesterday that he was withdrawing this motion from the Order Paper because a gentleman from America, a foreigner, was negotiating with the Government in connection with the debt due the Government. There was some dispute as to whether it ought to be thirty thousand or forty thousand. There was also a big debt due the Royal Bank of Canada, and we were informed that it would take many months to straighten things out, consequently it was taken from the Order Paper. The Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs knows perfectly well, having seen the Bill, that there was no reference in that Bill to the Government debt or to its reduction. And there is no reason why the Bill should not have been introduced, and I challenge him to show one. Now I am not going to enter into dispute about this. Last evening when the matter came up the Leader of the Opposition told the Prime Minister that he agreed with what he had done. But the Leader of the Opposition did not even know that I was a shareholder in the Gas Company. I did not even mention it in the Opposition room. I said nothing myself about it, and I would not mention it now except that we are faced with this Bill now before the House, and here you are going to allow a local industry to die, not because they wanted a cancellation of their debt, but because you would not allow them to pass a Bill that would give them simply an extension of their franchise for fifty years, when you have the Avalon Telephone Co. and the Electric Light Co. with a franchise for ever.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I do not think that you are fair there. You have no information of what you are talking about.

MR. EMERSON—I am the President of the Gas Company and I drafted the Bill.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—That does not make it any better.

MR. EMERSON—But it shows that I know what I am talking about. If you know anything that I do not know in connection with this Bill let us hear it?

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I will not tell you.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Well I will. I can tell of a deal that was tried to be put across the Government. At the same time I am in sympathy with the Gas Company.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—And so am I.

MR. EMERSON—Well you certainly do not show it. There are no tears in your eyes. Now you are telling me that I do not know what I am talking about.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I am telling you that you have not got the information that the Executive Government has.

MR. EMERSON—Well now I am going to tell you something that you do not know. You do not know what you have got in the way of information because it has never been shown you.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—Yes it has.

MR. EMERSON—What has?

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—Whatever information there is before the Government.

MR. EMERSON—But I am not talking about the information that is before the Government. The information asked by the Prime Minister was furnished, and you have not been shown it.

HON. SIR WILLIAM COAKER—I do not know about that.

MR EMERSON—That is the very thing that I am saying. You do not know what you are talking about and I do.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, it is not fair to expect members to get Mr. Collishaw clear of his liabilities, here we are giving him a protection of 60%, I don't think that any man should ask for a protection such as that, and if he asked me to take shares in that Company, I would not take them, I would tell him that I thought that taking these shares would be dishonest. I am a strong supporter of local industries, but I do not believe in asking for unfair concessions. There is a new bakery started lately in the West End and they did not get any concessions, they were not so unreasonable as to ask for them.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Oh yes they are. They were down at my office first thing this morning.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, but they did not ask for anything unreasonable, what they would ask for would not amount to anything like a protection of 60 per cent. We have other industries closely akin to this one and they only got a protection of 12 per cent while outside capital comes in and gets a protection of 60 per cent. Would it not be good business if they paid some duty on their materials, fittings, flannelettes, etc. I feel that they should pay something and I ask that it be put to the vote and let Newfoundland see what side we stand for, that is, to give the people of Newfoundland a square deal.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, in reply to the Hon. gentleman, I would say that there was a plant there some ten years ago and they went insolvent.

They had somewhat similiar concessions. There was another plant in Conception Bay which had a guarantee of 5 per cent and similiar concessions. The position is that people on Water Street are opposed to this Bill. If it is such a wonderful thing why did they not go after it? They are getting protection, paying duty and overcharging the people and in some instances beating the Customs. We will not lose any Revenue by it for the earning power plus the savings to the people will make good any loss through a protection. If it is such a wonderful thing why did not these people on Water St. who have money get into it? It has been lying dormant for ten years since the original people got out.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, the old Mill suffered the fate as overtook the Gas Company during the war. They couldn't raise the price of gas and they had to pay a high price for coal. The old mill couldn't get wool and when the slump came they went under. The Hon. gentleman asked why if it was such a bonanza, why did not the people on the street get into it? They certainly would be at the Minister's door at daylight, and even if they thought that they would get 30 per cent they would be there all night.

The only man who does this then is a man from outside. To show the type of man he is, he is living at Halifax and so not to pay his income tax he domiciled in Bermuda and he will take every dollar out of this project, he will take the last cent out of it. It is possible that the earning power of the people employed in the mill and their purchasing power may absorb the loss of \$40,000.00, but as I said before, the laboring classes spend their money on clothes, food and rent and I am sorry to say too much on amusements. That

is how the money goes. It probably brings a net return of 25 per cent duty in the dollar, that is 25 cents in \$1.00, with a loss of \$40,000.00 that would mean to balance it an earning power of \$160,000.00. I don't think that their payroll will be \$160,000.00, their payroll will not be \$25,000.00. I tell you that the manufacturing of caps will employ about 25 men and girls and some overseers, who will be Americans, who will, of course, get any jobs worth while. I do ask you gentlemen on the other side to consider this, that it is not worth the odium attached to it. As I said before, I am a strong supporter of local industries but I would not ask for concessions like these.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I think probably that I made a statement in connection with the relation between Mr. Collishaw and the Fishermen's Union. I am quite willing to withdraw it. I don't think we should take advantage of our position in the House to take away from the character of those who are not present to defend themselves. I am sorry it occurred, because this matter was the subject of a heated debate last year and it seems to have caused a similar heated debate this year. I was wrong, and if I have done any injury I wish to express my regret.

I think my Hon. friend, the member for Bonavista East will appreciate that fact that in a heated debate anything is likely to occur, especially from members of the Opposition of which he was a member for many years. He will realise that I would not do anything to injure the business of the various companies in which he is involved.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, in my opinion all the misunderstanding has been caused by

the gentleman from New York. He has been telling one story to the Government and another story to the Vice President of the Gas Works.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, here is the point. There was an attack made on Sir William Coaker by my learned friend Mr. Emerson. Sir William is well able to look after himself. Emphasis was brought out that Sir Williams Coaker's business had something to do with Mr. Collishaw; there is no reason why I had anything to do with it, and I don't think anyone's private business should be attacked in this House.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received.

On motion for adoption of the report Mr. Alderdice moved and Mr. Emerson seconded that the motion be put this day six months.

Whereupon the House divided and there appeared in favor of the Amendment:

Mr. Alderdice

Mr. Emerson

Mr. Winter

Mr. Tobin

Mr. Abbott

Mr. Byrne

and against it:

Hon. the Prime Minister

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs.

Hon. Sir. W. F. Coaker

The Minister of Agriculture

The Minister of Fisheries

Mr. Fitzgibbon

Mr. Skeans

Lady Squires

Mr. Winsor

Mr. Godden

Mr. Fudge
 Mr. Bindon
 Mr. Strong
 Mr. Greene
 Mr. Smith
 Mr. Murphy

so it passed in the negative.

The motion for adoption of this report was then put and there appeared in its favor:

Hon. the Prime Minister
 Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs.

Hon. Sir. W. F. Coaker
 The Minister of Agriculture
 The Minister of Fisheries
 Mr. Fitzgibbon

Mr. Skeans
 Lady Squires

Mr. Winsor
 Mr. Godden
 Mr. Fudge

Mr. Bindon

Mr. Strong

Mr. Greene

Mr. Smith

Mr. Murphy

and against it:

Mr. Alderdice

Mr. Emerson

Mr. Winter

Mr. Tobin

Mr. Abbott

Mr. Byrne

so it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Agreement between the Government and the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd." was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Nfld. Wool and Silk Mills Bill the Gas Company was compared with the Woolen Mills, this is true in some respects but the Gas Company was reorganised while the Woolen Mills went out of business. I must apologise to Mr. Emerson, some foreign gentleman told me that he was the solicitor for the Gas Company and I understood that Mr. George W. B. Ayre was Vice-President.

As far the the Gas Company is concerned; when I was in office in 1920, the Gas Company approached the government and explained that their shares were valued at \$40.00 paid up and \$40.00 to be paid up, with a subscribed capital of \$160,000.00 and a further \$160,000.00 in reserve in case of emergency.

They approached the government for a loan of \$32,000.00 to enable them to carry on through war conditions. They said that it would relieve the pressure and that the loan was absolutely safe as they had a right to call on the capital of \$160,000.00. They named many distinguished gentlemen who were on the list of shareholders and I took the responsibility of giving them the loan and also the responsibility for recommending that certain taxes owing by them might remain in abeyance on the basis of the assurance of their capital reserve of \$160,000.00 and there being no possibility of the government suffering any loss. I am not sure, but I think that we stipulated an interest of 3½% instead of the 5% the Company was paying and we felt we were going out of our way to keep the Company above water.

We did this because the people of St. John's were dependent on the Gas Company for gas motors, street mains and general gas supply, we did not

want the Gas Company to go defunct and no competition to exist against the electric light company.

About a year ago I met a man who was associated with the largest gas companies in the Eastern States with a view to developing in St John's a really live gas company to compete with the electric light companies and we discussed the idea of interesting his associates in developing a modern gas plant in Newfoundland to compete with the electric light companies now operating here, and I gave him information on the basis of the idea of the re-organizing of the Gas Company in St. John's. We wanted some competition to keep down the rates and provide a competitor which would form the basis of the idea of the re-organization or development of gas in St. John's, not because I want to use, not because any member of the government wants to use gas, but because we want some competition in connection with the electric light concern to keep down the price

Some time ago a gentleman from the United States called to see me and said he had made a tentative arrangement whereby his corporation would relieve all the stock holders of the Gas Company from their double liability, in other words relieve them from putting up \$160,000.00 to liquidate their liabilities; secondly that his company would not relieve these gentlemen of their principal liability of \$160,000.00, but would pay them 20 cents in the dollar on the 40 that they paid to get control of the shares which represent \$160,000.00.

He asked me if I would recommend to my Council that the Newfoundland Government would take 20 cents in the dollar of \$32,000 which he said was the indebtedness of the Company

to the Government. I said it was a matter that I would look into.

My first step was to get the Auditor's report. Their auditors are Read Son & Watson. I found that while their period had expired as at the end of March of this year, they were not up to two weeks ago, prepared to submit me an audited report as at the end of March. It was in course of preparation. They did submit to me a report as at the end of March, 1928. On getting that report, I noticed that the Auditor had reported a payment of \$100,000.00 capital stock; that the Auditor had reported a liability by the existing share holders of \$160,000.00 unpaid capital stock; that the Auditors had reported that there was \$69,000.00 due by the Company to the Royal Bank of Canada; that the Auditors had reported that the total liability to the Newfoundland Government was \$32,000.00 plus income tax, plus coal taxes, approximately \$54,000 as at the end of March of last year.

MR. EMERSON—You are commenting upon the fact that the Gas Company is not able to produce an Auditors' report for 1929.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I was commenting upon the fact that the year expired on the 31st or the 30th day, whatever it was, of March of this year, and now it is early in July and two weeks ago their auditors' report was not complete; that is was in course of preparation.

You will admit that I was very fair and straight in my statement.

MR. EMERSON—You said that the only statement that they could give was one dated March, 1928. That is untrue, as usual.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—We can understand why the Company is bankrupt when Mr. Leo Edward Em-

erson is Vice-President and a Director.

MR. EMERSON—I agree with you; for a long time I have tried to get rid of it.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Perhaps they tried to get rid of you. No commercial corporation whose Vice-President dealt in crossing t's and dotting i's and placing commas would ever get forward in the commercial world, but I was not addressing the Hon. member, I was addressing a gentleman of commercial importance who is the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and who knows what I am talking about.

When the present position arose I telephoned the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada and said "This New York man who is down here asked us to accept 20 cents in the dollar; they did not produce the Auditor's report and failed to inform the Government that there was \$69,000 due you." I said "What are you doing about your \$69,000?" I pointed out to him that the Government of Newfoundland, particularly the representatives for the town of St. John's, irrespective whether Government or Opposition, would be glad to co-operate with any foreign company in any foreign capital to come into Newfoundland and reorganize the Gas Company which, under the Vice-Presidency of Mr. Emerson, had, in my opinion, for many years been inefficiently managed. That was not intended as a reflection upon my hon. friend because I had not the faintest idea that he was Vice-President of the concern.

I left the House a few afternoons ago and was absent half an hour. During that time I had a conference with the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. He explained to me that the Gas Company had had certain con-

ferences in Montreal with his principals, and that these conferences had not come to any definite conclusion, but the general atmosphere was that seventy thousand dollars was the amount due by the Gas Company to the Royal Bank of Canada that they would accept \$35,000.00 in cash and \$35,000.00 in preferred stock.

MR. EMERSON—Do you mean to say that Mr. Cameron informed you that the Gas Company had conferences in Montreal.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—You are a pettifogging lawyer listening in.

MR. EMERSON—If you think you can do better with Mr. Alderdice. —

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I was addressing the Chairman of this Committee and through him the Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—The understanding I had was that the Prime Minister went out and had a conference with the Manager.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—He told me.

MR. EMERSON—He did not say that the Gas Company. —

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I am not sure whether he did or not.

MR. EMERSON—I am sure he did not.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I thought that you were the man who discussed this thing with the American who was down here.

MR. EMERSON—That it true.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—The proposals whether they were made by the Gas Company, or made by Mr. Emerson's principles or associates, or solicitors, or made by anyone have absolutely included every possibility. I presume that Mr. Emerson might think that they would pay 50 cents in the dollar to the Bank. Now

then I am not saying that 50 cents might not be $49\frac{1}{2}$ or $50\frac{1}{2}$, because on the statement of account it was \$69,000, while \$35,000, which I was told was to be paid in cash would, if it were only \$69,000, be a little more than 50 cents in the dollar. For the purpose of debate pettifogging matters of that sort don't come into this.

I told Mr. Cameron that the Newfoundland Government would probably, at any rate insofar as my recommendation would carry them, would go far in connection with its indebtedness of \$50,000 odd or whatever it was. My recollection is that when you get the sums of \$35,000, \$9,000, \$5,000 and \$6,000, it amounts to \$54,000; it may be \$53,900; it may be \$54,100. We would go in on exactly the same basis; they want a 50 years extension of rights carrying them on for a total of, I think, 67 years. Now it may be only 54 years; there may be a few months out, but approximately that was the period. They wanted a Bill introduced into this House to relieve Messrs. Baird and a considerable number of others who were associated with the Company including the Emerson Estate for, I think, \$4,000, of their double liability.

MR. EMERSON—You will pardon me; that is a matter of such importance that an interruption is justifiable. It was expressly stated that there was to be no relief from whatever the double liability was in connection with any debt contracted before the passing of the Act. That was in the petition and in the Bill. If you read either you surely should appreciate it. It was only to bring the Company into ordinary commercial operation in connection with that. It had nothing to do with past indebtedness; it had only to do with future indebtedness. There is

no reason why the Company should have that antiquated trap put on it.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—The antiquated trap to which Mr. Emerson refers is one that still appertains to the Banks. I am glad to find that we are sufficiently antiquated so far as bank rights are concerned. The relief from double liability which was sought is that they would avoid the responsibility for the payment of the Royal Bank in any cash and the Government in any cash.

MR. EMERSON—That is not true; it was expressly stated to be different; you produce the document now and you will find that that is not correct. It was expressly stated in the petition and the proposed Bill that they were not to be relieved in connection with the liabilities.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I was not discussing the petition and the proposed Bill; I was discussing the commercial negotiations which took place between myself and the people who were offering to buy out Mr. Emerson and relieve him from responsibility.

I gave notice of a Bill in this House a couple of days ago but when I found that the New York representatives who was down here had no power or authority to agree with the Royal Bank in settlement of its claim, or no power or authority to agree with the Government for the settlement of its claim and who wanted to go back to the United States to submit a programme to his associates before he could speak I decided there could be no Bill introduced.

MR. EMERSON—The Bill had nothing to do with it.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—If the Bill had nothing to do with it, it will have to be introduced by my

honourable friend the director of the Company.

MR. EMERSON—It is a matter of public concern.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—

This New York gentleman interviewed me yesterday. I discussed the matter with my colleagues. He asked me if I would write him a letter explaining that we would stand on the same status as the Bank of Canada; give him twenty-five years as distinct from fifty; give him relief for the gentlemen who are now share holders of the double liability; buy all the shares at 20 cents in the dollar, and generally he discussed a business proposition which, before my hon. friend the Vice-President got involved in the matter, appeared to me to be sane business, and, as a matter of fact, a letter covering the situation was going to him by Thursday's train, he going out on Tuesday's express, and I told him that my general programme as he and I had discussed, he and Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cameron and I, would be put in the form of a communication and sent to him, which would form the basis of his submission of the general programme to his principals when he got back. There is nothing that the government could do during the past week that it has not done in its earnest effort to establish a Gas Company. I don't mean the Gas Company which has the distinguished representation of my learned friend. If my distinguished friend is the President, I shall be happy. I am quite sure that on all matters of law he will be meticulously correct.

Let us get free of personal discussion, and let us go on. We all realize, those of us who live in St. John's, that all encouragement that is reasonable and possible should be given a gas company. If anything can be done on

behalf of the Government in spite of flee bites or mosquitos, I can give you absolute assurance, Mr. Speaker, and through you the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and the Gas Co., any little irritations insofar as humanly possible, will not mark our judgement in dealing with the matter.

Hon. Sir William Coaker gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House all correspondence in connection with St. John's Gas Light Co., Ltd. matters covering the past 15 years.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bills sent up entitled, respectively, "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" and "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" without amendment.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, July 9th, at three of the clock.

The House the adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1930.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

MR. GREENE.—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the residents of Lance Cove in the District of Bell Island. I might say that this petition is signed by over one hun-

dred residents of that settlement. The petition prays that a road be constructed from that village connecting with the highroad system on the Island. The road would bring about a considerable saving in time for those residents who work in the mines and who now have to walk over four miles and a half to work. This necessitates leaving their homes at five o'clock in the morning in the winter in order to arrive to work at seven.

If the Highroads Commission could see its way clear to construct this road it would be of inestimable benefit to those people. I am heartily in favor of this petition and beg that it be referred to the Department to which it relates.

Hon. the Leader of the Opposition presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill Respecting the Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Ltd.

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of question.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of question.

On motion of the Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Agreement with Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Limited."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Agreement with Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Limited" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage,'" was introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage,'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage'."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. GREENE.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in speaking to this measure that it has been introduced by the Government at my suggestion in order to have a pilot system at the Port of Bell Island this year. Four months notice according to the Act would not allow us to start that this year, but by making that two months it would allow the Pilot Commission to

start this year, and begin to function next year.

I would like to point out to the House and to this Committee that during the past twelve months, for the period ending June 30th, 164 ore boats and 25 freight boats entered the Port of Bell Island, making 189 ships of foreign bottoms. These 189 ships were mostly of Danish, Norwegian and Swedish register, and they come into the Port of Bell Island for the loading and taking of freight, without paying any pilotage whatever. I see a source of revenue for the Government and also employment for three or four men. This has been overlooked so far in the past, but the Committee will agree that in an important place like Bell Island how necessary it is to have pilots to pilot boats in foggy weather, and to see this country gets a revenue from foreign bottoms paying ordinary light dues and nothing like the pilotage fees that they pay in every other port.

I wish to support the measure, and I hope to see it pass the House. There is no reason why the regular pilot fees cannot be collected from these boats, and, outside of the expenses of two or three pilots, it would be a source of revenue to the country.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be **engrossed**, being entitled as above, and that it be sent

to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—These Resolutions were submitted yesterday and they are self-explanatory. At the present time, if any constituency's representative desires electric lights for the towns he must pay for them out of his Road Grants. The idea of this arrangement is that if any town or territory wishes lights installed, they must tax themselves and provide their own lights. If these Resolutions are in any way contentious, I shall be glad to defer them until tomorrow.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, I think that there are some places in the Island whose electric light bills are paid by the Government, and now they must tax themselves and they will find it a hardship.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—I do not think that they are paid directly, but indirectly, as through the Road Grants.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—I think I noticed one place in the Auditor General's Report.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Yes; I believe that there is one place.

MR. EMERSON—I do not wish to delay the House, but I would like to have it read through and we may probably get it through today.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Yes, certainly; read it now.

MR. WINTER—Do the Commissioners pay their own salaries?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary; page 4, Section E, the last two lines.

MR. EMERSON.—What would happen if they did not collect enough to pay the contract?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—I fear the Company would put the lights out.

HON. MR. LEWIS.—Mr. Chairman, I want to draw your attention to Section 2. (Reads).

At the present time our district is lighted by electricity. I presume the people of the district are paying at the rate of \$50.00 a light and the moneys are taken from the district grant. Under this section now our people can be taxed without ever being asked as to whether or not they consent to the installing of that light. The point is this, that, taking our own district, I submit that our people should have the right to say whether or not they want the lights. At the present time the concensus of opinion is that they don't want them. Last year we were taxed to pay for these lights; we were never consulted before the lights were put in.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Mr. Chairman, I remember hearing something years ago about the case of Harbor Main. I think one of the members at that time was Mr. Woodford. Out of generosity he got a lot of lights put along the road; he never consulted the Government. The Government received a bill for some thousands of dollars for this lighting that they never ordered. In some cases there were no people within several hundreds of yards of those lights.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—Mr. Chairman, those lights were put in without any authority. No department is liable in any way. Last year the cost of that lighting was paid out of

the district grant, with the result that all our special grant was expended in this way. The lights are not any benefit to our district. Most of them are in Topsail; there is one in Harbor Main; one in Conception Harbor, and one in Avondale. We object to any further payment out of the district grants and we have notified the Minister to that effect. The lights are absolutely useless; the people don't want them. The people of the section the other side of Topsail are not going to pay for nine lights at the rate of \$50 a light.

I understand in other districts lights are put in at the rate of \$25 and \$35. We want to be very careful that our people are not going to be taxed without their own consent. It is likely that if this Bill be passed the lights will be cut out of Harbor Main District. They are absolutely useless; they are of no assistance to motorists.

MR. ARCHIBALD.—Mr. Chairman, the whole lighting system, as pointed out by the member for Harbor Main, is ridiculous. There are all kinds of prices for street lighting in Conception Bay. All you have got to do is to speak to the Company, frighten them, and the prices are cut. I say this for the information of the House. I do know cases where members came in and the Company cut the price of lights. I will go further than that. The reason why I took the matter up is that there are different prices for lights; 100 watt lamps are cheaper in Conception Bay than 50 watt lights in Harbor Grace.

It is about time the whole electric question was looked into. There are all kinds of prices charged to householders, as well as for streets. The thing is ridiculous. I don't want to delay the House. I want to put the facts before the Company and before the House. I am content to sit back and have a Utility Board make an en-

quiry into any Company selling electricity. They are charging 5 or 6 different rates. The companies have got the use of the streets for nothing; why should they not be forced to light the streets? They don't want to give anything at all only saucage and impudence.

We have no guarantee that we will see the adjustment made. I feel sure that I speak not only for myself but for all the members of this House, both on the Government side and the Opposition. I know that neither myself, the member for Placentia, nor any other member, desires to be unfair, but wants to see that everybody, the Company and the consumer, gets a square deal. There are no meters and the Company is charging different prices to different people. I contend that they should charge the same price to everybody and I think that if we had a Public Utility Commission they would see to it that the Company was made charge a fair price.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Surely the Company publishes the prices they are going to charge.

MR. ARCHIBALD.—There are three or four different rates and the Company does not publish them. I think this is a matter the whole House should look into.

HON. SIR WM. COAKER.—I would like to point out to the member for Harbor Main that if the people of the District do not want the lights they should not have to have them. When granting this Act I thought that section 6 gave the Government power to let these people be excluded if they wished to do without the lights.

HON. MR. LEWIS.—If Section 2 were deleted it would make the Bill all right.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—I move that the Committee rise, reports progress, and makes the necessary changes in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again presently.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend "The Revenue Act, 1925.'"

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—

Mr. Chairman, In connection with the tax on Gasolene I don't wish to criticise this tax. I think that the mode of getting the rebate is going to be very difficult. For example a merchant in St. John's buys a quantity of Gasolene ships it to a merchant on the Labrador who sells it to the fishermen who is not supposed to pay the tax but who must according to the Act make an affidavit before a Magistrate to the effect that the gasolene is being used for the purpose of fishing. I believe that this tax is in force in Nova Scotia, but think the collecting of it is done differently. I believe that there is going to be a great deal of trouble in our method of collecting and think we would be much better advised if we were to try the same method as adopted in Nova Scotia.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with Mr. Alderdice and realize that we will have great difficulty in collecting the rebate and feel sure that it will be impossible to collect it all. In Nova Scotia the Imperial Oil Company collect the rebate and charge

the Government a tax of I think 2¼ for doing it, but Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are two different countries. In the former there are cars all over the place while in Newfoundland most of the place to which gas will be shipped have no cars and we will know that all the gas going to these outports will be used for the fishery. We do not intend trying to get the individual fisherman to sign the affidavits as we realize that would be impossible, but will get the merchants to do so, e.g., if the Imperial Oil ship 100 casks of gasolene to Ashbourne in Twillingate to be sold by him to fishermen we will take his affidavit that all the gasolene sold by him was for the use of the fishery.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION.—Suppose the Royal Stores in St. John's were to ship 10 cases of gasolene to fishermen at Bonavista you would be satisfied with their affidavit.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act further to Amend 'The Revenue Act, 1925'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to the order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and

Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. QUINTON.—Mr... Chairman, some few days ago I referred to an individual in my district who is deserving of a pension, I would like to ask now if there is any reason why he should not be included.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS.—Mr. Chairman, I am taking the matter up with the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to-morrow and some provision will be made for him. I know the case myself and I will see that he is treated squarely.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a Message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Excellency Certain Sums of Money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending the 30th of June, 1930, and the 30th of June, 1931, and for

other purposes relating to the Public Service."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Bill entitled "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending the 30th of June, 1930, and the 30th of June, 1931, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. ABBOTT.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing a few thoughts on the motion now before the Chair, and at the outset I would like to refer to a few matters concerning the district I represent. Last Spring I presented a petition to the House, on behalf of my constituents, asking for an extension of the road leading from Stephenville Crossing to a place known as White's Farm. Apparently

the request of the petitioners was ignored by the Government, as nothing was done in the matter. Now White's Farm is operated on a very large scale and at the present time has seventeen people working on it with an average pay roll of fifty dollars a day.

Mr. White could handle a great many more laborers on this farm but for the impassable condition of the road leading to it, because the laborers at Stephenville and Stephenville Crossing are not prepared to go a mile and a quarter to and from work on the farm under such trying conditions. I may say, Sir, that the cost of putting this road in fairly good condition would be \$1200; besides it would be an aid to agriculture and would be of untold benefit to the people generally of this Section of the district. Now we come down to Stephenville, which is a very prosperous village populated by about 200 families who depend to a great extent upon the development of agriculture as their means of livelihood.

Some years ago there was a path made in the woods, and some of the small rivers in that section were bridged to allow the people with horses and trucks to get to a large tract of interval land where hay is secured for their cattle to enable them to carry on their agricultural work. Today these bridges are gone, the road is in a dilapidated condition and the people, in consequence, are up against it trying to get about their daily work.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I submit that this brings about a very bad state of affairs in this village, being as it is, largely dependent on agriculture as a means of support. Every year carloads of cattle come into this city from the area in question, and it is impossible for these people to continue cattle raising if they cannot get

back and forth to their farms with their agricultural implements to harvest their hay crop. A great deal has been said in this House about the encouragement of agriculture, but it is absolutely essential to any agricultural people to have means of communication to their lands. Every year this country imports thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of potatoes from abroad, and when one considers that all such produce could be grown on the West Coast, it is obvious that these people should receive every encouragement.

I submit, Sir, that money could not be better spent than in giving these people better means of access to their lands, and, if this is not done very shortly the situation is really and truly likely to be drastic for them. Now I would like to ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines if he has any such grant in his department that could be used for the purpose of improving roads which are an aid to agriculture.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & MINES.—We have no such grant.

MR. ABBOTT.—Well, I do not see where money could be spent to better advantage for the encouragement of agriculture than by building the two roads in question, which would cost only about \$1800 all told. In view of the increases in the Estimates of hundreds of thousands of dollars for extra salaries, new jobs, mail subsidies, "extra services for civil servants," etc., I cannot see for the life of me how the Government can refuse my request on behalf of my constituents, as the sum asked for is urgently needed by the hard-working and industrious people of this section of the country. The hay making season will be upon them very soon, and I can honestly and emphatically say that if the roads are not put in a fit condition within the next month or so, the

consequences to these people will be nothing short of disastrous.

With reference to roads further down in the district, I might say that they are also in a deplorable condition. We have, as I mentioned in this House last year, about 150 miles of so-called roads, and if it were not for a good deal of free labor given some years ago by the people on the Peninsula there would be no roads left to repair. The grant has been barely sufficient to keep the bridges and culverts in repair, and the roads are the principal means of communication and for the movements of agricultural products.

This brings me back to our main road from Port au Port to Stephenville Crossing, that I dealt with to a large extent in the House last year. This road was built 32 years ago as a railway connecting road and for which I understand some grant should have been allowed by the Government at the time to keep it in repair; but such a grant, if allocated, was never received, I am informed.

In 1928 this road was taken over by the Highroads Commission and in that year \$7,000 was spent on it, and, as I stated at the last session of the House, we did not receive \$3,000 in value. I understand that last year the Highroads Commission earmarked \$7,500 out of the loan for improving this road, and which amount was not spent. I understand the money is still to our credit in the Department and I am expecting a similar amount out of this year's loan, making a total of \$15,000.

Now, I would suggest to the Highroads Commission that they start work on this road immediately. We are not looking for dole. We have very little unemployment in our part of the country, but we do need roads. The unemployment question on this side of the country is appalling enough and unless the West Coast be given

the consideration it deserves and the residents there are given an opportunity of earning a livelihood, the unemployment situation is likely to become as bad there as it is in St. John's. It is high time the West Coast should be properly looked after, and when I say that I mean no particular reflection on any Government, for when one looks at the rest of the country it might be said that the West Coast has been consistently neglected since Responsible Government.

Mr. Chairman, it is no trouble to understand why the West Coast has been treated so badly as when coming down here on the train and passing through Conception Bay it takes one's time to count the various public wharves which have been built in that section by various Governments in the past for political purposes. In fact, almost every second man in some places has a small wharf built near his door. I am very much in favor of highroads for the West Coast, but still I would like, before too many highroads are built, to see the ordinary public utility roads put in some sort of decent condition.

Now, Sir, I do object to the opening of the House at this season of the year. I contend that the House should open in January or February and not later than the first of March, and I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments of practically every member of this House when I say that midsummer is the time when we should be home attending to our own business affairs and not here airing our eloquence. I also maintain that had the House opened last year during the Winter season the Highroads Commission would have saved \$150,000.

They lost that amount by not having their programme ready to cope with the unemployment situation, because the money they got to spend on

roads did not come into their possession until June month, as the Loan Bill did not pass the Legislature until then, with the result that crowds of men were dumped into the various districts over-night with no preparations made to receive them. In all probability the same thing will happen this year owing to the late opening of the House. Moreover, we hear of some new Fish Regulations going to be introduced here. I do not know what they contain, good or bad, but one thing I do contend and that is that an important Bill of this character should not come before the House at this late period. This is but another example why the House should open during the Winter season, so as to give ample time to honorable members to study the contents of a Bill of such importance.

I would like also to make a few remarks with reference to the education of our children who live in the outports. I might say that quite a few children who live on the West Coast go across to Canada to receive an ordinary education. Now the cost of sending a child across the country to St. John's amounts to \$35 or \$40 for a return ticket, that is, to any child who wants to travel in comfort, and the consequence is that a great many children go across the Gulf to Canada to be educated because they can get there for half the amount mentioned.

I think that any child coming from an outport into St. John's to be educated should be given free transportation as an inducement to the majority of the children who now go across the Gulf to come to St. John's, with the result that the revenue of the country would benefit, because the money spent on the education and upkeep generally of those children would be spent in the country. Besides, the railway is owned by the

people of this country, the trains move back and forth if a child never went to school, so that the granting of free transportation to scholars would cost the country nothing.

Just a word on the Lobster Regulations. In 1928 the lobster fishery opened, after being closed for a few years. That year everyone engaged in this industry did fairly well. In 1929 the Marine and Fisheries Department had legislation enacted whereby anyone who had not packed twenty-five cases of lobsters for that year would not be allowed a license to operate in 1930. Now in 1929 the catch amounted to only half that of the previous year, so the Marine and Fisheries Department reduced the restrictions to fifteen cases.

I think, Sir, that this restriction should be done away with altogether. The only result of it has been to cause two or three packers to carry on under the one license. I firmly believe that every attention should be given to see that lobsters are packed good and clean and with due regard to its being an article of food. That is as far as I can see they can get under the existing law. One thing I cannot see through, and that is that if a man, supposing he had packed lobsters for the past forty years, did not pack fifteen cases last year, he could not get a license this year; whereas any ordinary man who never had a license before, and whether he understood packing lobsters or not, could send in and get a license.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister in regard to the taking off the duty last year of such farming implements as mowing machines, rakers, gang ploughs, etc., but the one and only article that is principally used by our fishermen-farmers is the ordinary horse-drawn plough, upon which there is still a duty paid. I

think, Sir, that the ordinary plough should be put on the free list also, and I trust that this request will be acceded to by the Finance Minister.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & MINES—Mr. Chairman, I must admit that the Hon. member opposite has been most accurate in his statements. We both represent the only two essentially agricultural districts in the country, where farming is not looked upon as a side line but where the people are entirely dependent upon it for their means of support. In a fishing district roads do not matter so much. The sea serves as a sort of highway. In a farming country, however, roads are absolutely indispensable and are as necessary to a workman as a kit of tools. A farmer may produce good crops but if he can't market them he is severely handicapped and in the past the districts of St. George's and Port au Port have had that to contend with.

Another handicap is the remarkable richness of the soil around those two districts. The soil is so rich, that unlike other parts of the country, it is almost impossible to obtain good material for road building and the expense of hauling gravel over a distance makes the road grant hopelessly inadequate.

Many years ago a number of roads were built and not a cent has been expended on their upkeep ever since, and the efforts of the department are seriously handicapped by the condition. A small grant would do a great deal of good. I don't know if there is any need to detain the Committee, but I am quite convinced that the districts of Port au Port and St. George's urgently need their roads put in good condition, and would return to the country one hundred fold any money expended upon them. It would do a lot

to lighten the labor of the residents which now may be termed as heart breaking, and I earnestly hope that these few words of mine will have some effect.

MR. TOBIN.—Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few remarks on the Budget Speech and will be as brief as possible in doing so.

The year 1924-25 was the last time that we had a surplus to the credit of the Colony. At that time we had a surplus of roughly \$350,000.00 and then as the Finance Minister has stated, we have had deficit after deficit until this year we have a small surplus. It shows the public that we are on the turning point and that in years to come we should have far larger surpluses to show at the end of the fiscal years. If this Government and each succeeding Government practice economy and get and receive 100% value in the dollars, conditions throughout the country will be far better. We have got into the habit of dealing in thousands and millions of dollars and we go on making unnecessary expenditures.

I think that it is time to cry halt. The Finance Minister has already stated to the House that our national debt has reached the colossal amount of \$89,000,000.00, on which, he states, we pay over \$4,000,000.00 yearly interest; in other words, one-third of our revenue goes to pay interest charges on our national debt. The Minister was honest enough when he stated that it is time to cry halt in this borrowing. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that everyone will agree with that statement. If we have to continue to build highroads year after year, I am afraid that we will have to keep on borrowing in order to meet these heavy outlays. The Highroads programme this year entails an expenditure of \$800,000.00, or almost a million dollars.

There is one branch of the service that needs commendation and that is the efficient manner in which the Railway Commission has operated the steamship service. The steamship service shows a surplus of over \$120,000.00. This is, I am sure, due to efficient management and I extend my hearty congratulations to the Manager and his staff for the efficient manner in which that branch of the service has carried out their work. The Railway does not show a surplus but shows a deficit, but as the Minister stated, this will be decreased in years to come. The time will come when the Railway, like the steamship service, will make both ends meet. The Minister also stated in his Budget the other night that he is in favor of the Railway being placed under the management of a Minister of the Crown. That may or may not be the right thing to do, but my personal opinion is that it would be unsafe. If it was placed under a Minister of the Crown, it would not get the same benefits as it does from the staff at the present time.

The Minister also stated that he does not consider the civil service overpaid. Neither do I, but I agree that it is over-manned. So many applications are received for jobs and each Government has to find positions, that it is hard to cut down the civil service, so much so, that the Government of today has made 38 new appointments. I feel that the Minister is right when he said the other night that if anyone resigns from the civil service, that job should not be filled.

There is another matter on which I would like to make a short comment, and that is payments for special services. I think that this is entirely wrong. In some business houses the employees have to work from nine in the morning till nine in the night without being paid any extra money, ex-

cept perhaps if business has been good they may get a bonus at the end of the year. I feel that these special services should be done away with. Some years ago, I know, prices were high and living conditions were hard, but of recent years these things have changed somewhat and civil servants find it easier to get along and support their families, and I would say to the Minister, cut out special services.

The Finance Minister stated last year that this borrowing will have to go on until we balance our Budget and encourage new industries such as the Gander, which I hope will be soon placed before the House, if not at this session then at the next. Grand Falls and Corner Brook have done a lot to absorb the unemployment situation, and I feel that if the Gander went through we would have a further substantial reduction in unemployment and no one knows this better than the Finance Minister himself.

There is one Department in the Government which should have an increased grant and that is the Marine & Fisheries Department. The Marine & Fisheries Grant is \$572,000.00 as compared with \$850,000.00 for the Highroads. To my mind this is altogether wrong. Anything that we can do for the fisheries we should do. The way I look at it is that every man who goes fishing is a producer and the Highroads are only an expense on the country. It is too bad that young men of 20, 21 and 25 should be looking for passes for work on the Highroads, young men who should be at the fisheries. If the fisheries go, so will go Newfoundland. I feel that if the building of Highroads continues it will be extremely difficult to get men to go to the fisheries at all. I had no idea that there were so many young men looking for work on the Highroads. During the past week

several men were looking for work on the Highroads, and when I asked them why they were not at the fisheries they said that they were not able and as a result had to look for work on the roads. The Marine and Fisheries Department is the most important branch of the public service and I may say here on behalf of the people I have the honor to represent, that any recommendations I have made to the Marine and Fisheries Department have been carried out and I thank the present Minister for the kind way in which he has treated the different parts of my district.

In connection with roads, I wish to point out that every fisherman from the beach in Torbay, in order to get to the main road, has to bring his fish from the boat up to the stage on the main road. A lot of people have stages behind their dwellings. At the present time it is impossible to bring a horse to load fish. Last week, after that thunderstorm, I had occasion to visit that particular section of the district and bring a horse around some of the curves of that road. The gravel had washed away to such an extent that there was nothing left but bare rock; in other words, what is called a slab. In order to get fish from their boats up to their stages behind the houses they have had to come along a different way altogether. They have had to come along the highroad, which entails a considerable loss of time and is a lot more roundabout.

If the Minister of Public Works is in a position to do anything in connection with that he will certainly be doing a great service to the fishermen of that particular section. As I said before, we should do all in our power for the fishermen. It is the one thing on which this Newfoundland of ours has to depend. It is too bad that the vote could not be increased. I hope I have not delayed the House

in any way with those few remarks.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, one is reminded of a line which says "The wind is in the west and they are biting in Bauline," and with the Minister's consent I would suggest that the Committee rise.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, there was before the House at an early stage the resolutions which were submitted in connection with Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements. It is the amendment to Section 2 which, with the concurrence of Mr. Lewis, Sir William Coaker and the honourable gentlemen opposite I would like the House to consider.

The smaller the settlement the more active is local industry. I submitted a few moments ago a typewritten memorandum which had been prepared. That section may be changed, the whole difficulty may be gotten over by deleting Section 2 entirely. That will have the advantage of saving further printers' costs. I consequently move that Section 2 be deleted.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, if the Hon. the Prime Minister does not

mind my pointing out that we now give to the Bill a construction which deals only with towns and settlements which are now lighted by electricity. It only just occurred to me when the Clerk read it. Is it necessary to have a recital of that? There is danger there. The Act might be construed as applying to places that already had electricity. It says in the recital it is intended for dealing with places which are already lighted.

HON. PRIME MINISTER.—Speaking for the moment, nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see a minimum number of "Whereases." I see no reason why the "Whereases" cannot go. They mean nothing. Is there any possible objection to leaving out "whereas"?

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—No objection.

HON. PRIME MINISTER.—I move that both these "Whereases" be deleted.

HIS HONOR THE SPEAKER.—Strike out the word "so" in Section 3.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Resolutions with some amendment and recommended the introduction of a Bill to give effect to the same.

On motion this report was adopted and it was ordered that the Bill entitled "An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements" be introduced and read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, July 10th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs presented a petition from the Northern Products Co. Ltd., asking for legislation respecting the Marine Shell Industry at Labrador.

The petition was received and it was ordered that a Select Committee be appointed.

MR. PUDESTER—Mr. Speaker, I wish to present a petition from my district. This petition is from the lower part of Bay de Verde district, asking that the railway service instead of closing down in the Winter season be continued on from Northern Bay to the end of the district. I will ask the Clerk to read the petition before I say anything further in connection with it:

(Clerk reads petition.)

Mr. Speaker, the petition states that during the last few years the railway has not been operated below Northern Bay. That is not critically correct because it has happened during the last number of years. I understand that the Colonial Secretary who is the representative for the Railway Commission in this House speaks for it. What I have to say now I would ask the Colonial Secretary kindly to take note of, and at the first opportunity bring it before the Railway Commission. Northern Bay is about half way down the district of Bay de Verde, and as soon as the first fall of snow comes the train stops there, because at that place there is accommodation for the turning of the train, engine and cars, and for coming back to Carbonear the same night. It would be just as well for the train to go on down the lower part of the district of Bay de Verde, were it not for the fact that there is a heavy cut about three miles below the place, and that cut fills with snow as soon as ever there is a heavy drift with northerly wind.

I have been agitating for the past number of years to get that cut widened. With a very small amount of money spent on that cut in my opinion, it could be so widened that snow would not lodge there. When it does lodge there and the cut fills up it is undoubtedly an enormous

barrier to the railway engine and cars, and it cannot be very well cleared without a great expenditure of money. But the railway was put in that district in 1914 and 1915, and hurriedly put there, and that cut at Burnt Point was not made of sufficient width to enable the trainmen and the enginemen to get through there in the winter without much hardship, and great expenditure of money after every small drift to clear it. But my point is that with a small amount of money during the summer months that cut could be widened and made so that the snow would not lodge in it. If this was done it would not be such a barrier as to prevent an engine clearing it out under very small power. I would now ask the Honourable the Colonial Secretary to take the matter up with the Railway Commission, and to see if next winter we cannot operate the train below Northern Bay, down to the settlement of Bay de Verde. Because below that there are quite a few settlements, and the people of these settlements have not the same facilities of getting up and down the district as they would have if a train was going down there.

At the present time you can go down to Northern Bay from Carbonear by rail, and it is not fair to deprive the other end of the district, where there is a population of two thousand people, of the same facilities for three months of the year, when they can be given the benefit of these same facilities at a very little expenditure. The matter could be attended to during the summer months and when any ballasting is being done down there the cut could be widened to allow the train to continue further. Now I am not finding fault with the other districts for having the train operated during the whole year. In Ferryland district for instance, last

year, the train was operated during the entire year, and there was as much snow there as in the district of Bay de Verde.

I am not finding fault with the representative of Ferryland District on that account. What I do ask is that the same system be carried out in the district I represent as well as in the other districts of the country. The cut could be widened out and made so that the train could get through even if there was a small snow drift. Another solution would be to take the trains off altogether and stop all the branch lines, and in that way save expenditure.

I beg to refer the petition to the Department of the Colonial Secretary for presentation to the Railway Commission at their next meeting.

MR. MURPHY—Mr. Speaker, I wish to present a petition from Little Harbour in the district of Placentia West asking for telephone communication there. This petition has my hearty support, and I ask that it be given serious consideration. The petition is very largely signed, I think it contains the signature of almost every voter in that locality. These people have been put to great inconvenience owing to having to go quite a distance to transact their business regarding their fishing operations, and I feel that it will be of untold advantage to the energetic fishermen of that place. I ask that the petition be referred to the department of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries tabled the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1929.

Mr. Speaker appointed the Select Committee to consider the Northern Products petition, as follows: Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. the Solicitor General, Mr. Bindon, Mr. Puddester and Mr. Bennett.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, my remarks in connection with the Budget will be quite brief. And as usual in connection with all my remarks to the House they will be entirely non-contentious. I think the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs will remember that I mentioned last year that I had the first opportunity of referring to a Budget Speech and he had at the same time the first opportunity of introducing it. And consequently to that extent we stand on a parallel. From another point of view, however, we stand on different platforms because he is the creator of the Budget and I am only the humble critic. When I spoke on the Budget last year I looked at it from the point of view that the Minister of Finance was introducing his first Budget, and that he was giving us what appeared to be an absolute indication of his policy and desire to balance the Budget in the near future, and that expenditure in the country was going to be reduced to a minimum. And looking back upon what happened at that time I think it will be agreed that in his reply he had no criticism to make of what I had to say.

After all one must be judged not so much by one's promises and prophecies as by one's actions. And as this was the first Budget Speech that the Minister had introduced I thought it only fair to allow him at least one year in which to show whether he was going to carry out the prophecies that he had made and whether he had appreciated the

seriousness of the position he had assumed. At that time it will be remembered that various members of the Opposition in speaking of the Minister's Budget had followed what he himself had said, and possibly he was suffering from the exuberance of youth, and might be a little too eager owing to the fact that he was for the first time occupying this great position, and consequently we were hopeful that his prophecy would be carried out and that he would be able to insist upon economy. We further commented on the fact that he was going to take the bull by the horns. It will be remembered that his criticism of his predecessor was extremely stringent and he pointed out the extent of his predecessor's errors with regard to expenditure and revenue and treated him very harshly in his speech and followed this up with a statement of the financial situation of the country. We congratulated him on that from one point of view and that for the courage he displayed in giving the exact balance sheet of the country's finances. At that time I expressed a doubt at the wisdom of making such a bare and bold statement of conditions of the country because we were going into the markets of the world looking for a substantial loan.

I think that I and others more or less excused the present Finance Minister's predecessor for the hopeful expression of which he was guilty in the year previous and which turned out so wrong. However, even that mistake was put down to the fact that he was full of hope like the fisherman in early morning going out in his little boat full of the hope that in the evening his net would be full of fish. Above all we stressed the fact that the Finance Minister should be master in his own household and the one feature of all our addresses

to the House was the expression of the hope that the Finance Minister would control the expenditure of the Government and that there would not be any extravagance, in other words, when the House closed and the Finance Minister went forth, he would be master in his own household and see that great extravagances were cut down, and that when he brought in his Budget this year he would be able to show as a result of his efforts coupled with the assistance of his colleagues, a condition of affairs such as he looked for when he first came into office.

I would make it clear that our hopes were based on his efforts and by that I mean, not that the revenue would be greater by natural increases, and expenditure would be less by natural decreases, but that some real increase would be made in the revenue and that all major extravagances would be curtailed to a fine point. In all these respects, I regret to say that he has not come up to the expectations then existing. I do not mind admitting that the Budget is somewhat better than I expected and worse than I hoped and that the Minister has fallen short of the expectations and hopes expressed at that time by the members on this side of the House.

The first thing I would say is this, it is evident from the supplementary supply for this year that the Minister has not been master in his own household. The supplementary estimates were budgeted by him last year for \$275,000.00 and this year it appears that \$800,000.00 was spent and the reason for this are not apparent, except one, extravagance. Now, I think that last year, I mentioned the fact, no, I am quite wrong, it was my friend, Mr. Winter, that this is a record Government. It is continually making records, it begins with a re-

cord and will I have no doubt end with a record, and I regret to say that the Minister of Finance and Customs has also made two or three records. He has made a record in his Budget and quite an inoffensive one and I take no exception to it, in that it was the first Budget speech to be broadcast in Newfoundland, in other words, he sought the greatest number of people who could not reply to him. In the second there is a continual record with regard to late sessions and here I think every member will agree with me, that in dealing with the Budget or any public accounts, it is almost impossible to give them justice from the point of view of either the Government or the Opposition when the House of Assembly is sitting in July, and personally I think it is extremely disconcerting to try to go over accounts of eighteen months ago and I think that all the outport members will agree with me. The Finance Minister will agree that the placing of public accounts before the House entails considerable amount of work and it is practically impossible to deal with them with any sort of accuracy and especially those not connected with the Finance Department and to which we have not had access for over twelve months.

Last year there was some excuse for meeting late because the Government had just come into power late in the Fall and it was necessary to formulate plans and a policy and a late session last year was not considered unreasonable but that same excuse does not exist to-day. There is no justification whatever for sitting in the middle of the summer. However, I would like to refer to the fact that in 1895 the Whiteway Government changed the end of the fiscal year from the end of December to the end of June. This was done because the House would meet in January or

February and subsequently when the accounts were closed at the end of December they would not be ready to be taken up by the House.

The closing of accounts takes some considerable time, there are vouchers, returns from all the outports, etc., and it was impossible to have them ready when the House was meeting in January or February and consequently the closing date was moved back to the end of June preceding. There was an excuse then when the House met in January or February. It takes some time to make up books, to get in vouchers, to get various returns from the outports, with the result that it was impossible to have the accounts ready for the House when the accounts ended December 31st and the House met in January or February. Therefore, the date was moved back to June. And if the present Government intends to hold the sessions of the House in June and July then the date ought to be moved forward and let us have the accounts balanced as from December 31st. Then we can deal with them with a certain amount of accuracy.

At the present moments the accounts that are furnished to us are practically twelve months old; then we have to put questions to the Ministers, ask them to give us details of certain things, and only those of which we have some information, some suspicion or some rumour, instead of the House being fully informed as it should be as to what the exact facts are. I challenge anyone in the House to justify the position that the House should meet at this time of the year unless you are going to have the accounts balanced as at the end of the previous year. I shall be met in reply to this argument that it was done by the Alderdice Government, or the Monroe Govern-

ment or the Cashin Government or some other Government in years gone by. That is no answer. The question is; is it correct? The sins of previous Governments are no justification for the continuance of the sins of the present Government.

Possibly that is inaccurately put, from the point of view of the Minister of Finance because he does not think the present Government commits any sins. I mentioned on the first occasion of this session another reason why the House should not meet at this time of the year, and I find that only a day or two ago when my honourable friend from Port au Port, Mr. Abbott, was speaking he mentioned it from that point of view, and there are many members of the Government party who will agree with him; it does not effect me so much personally, but it does effect every outport member to be here in town at this time of the year when there is no reason put forward when the House should not meet in the winter and that is the proper time for it to meet. To some extent, Sir, those remarks about the meeting of the House are only incidental to the question of the Budget, because it really deals with the balancing of the accounts for the year. As I said a few moments ago the Honourable Minister was extremely harsh last year in dealing with the prophecies that had been made by Sir John Crosbie as Minister of Finance and Customs, in the previous years before the present Government came into power.

He made particular reference to the year immediately preceding his own assumption of office and in a large measure I agree with him. I agreed with him then. There might have been some excuse for the errors, but the position that the Minister finds himself in to-day is that he himself

has been a prophet and we have to examine his prophecies and compare his prophecies with the criticisms that he made of previous prophecies of other Ministers, and I think that he will find that the biblical statement is not incorrect that "A prophet is not without honour except in his own country." I do not know how far as a prophet the present Minister of Finance has honour in other countries.

I can assure you that as a prophet he is a complete failure in this country, and I intend to show in a few moments how lamentably he has failed in this respect. In the Budget Speech which he delivered here on the 13th May of last year he informed the House that he estimated that the revenue would be \$10,956,000. Well; he has got \$500,000 more than he estimated and to that extent he was in error half a million dollars. I congratulate him upon his conservatism. I might almost call it Toryism. In his estimate of Supplementary Supply for this year he estimated \$275,000 and he was out \$300,000. I don't congratulate him. It was not so much an error of judgment as being a member of the Executive and allowing additional amounts to be expended. As a prophet, therefore, he, in a total Budget involving, say, \$20,000,000, was out \$800,000. Not so bad an error, but it only shows that when you come to prophesy we must be very careful of your criticism of the previous prophets. I hold no brief for the Budgets which preceded that of the Honourable Minister last year. Many of them were wrong, distinctly wrong, but I think it is a mistake to come in the House and criticise the previous prophets unless you fell satisfied that your own prophecies are going to be correct and come back next year and show that they are even approximately correct, and in that re-

spect the Honourable Minister has been wrong.

Another record, I think I referred to the fact that this was a record Government, is that record to which the Honourable Minister referred that he was going to balance his Budget. Perhaps I am wrong; you did not prophesy that, but you stated it in your Budget this year. I think in last year's Budget you estimated a deficit of we won't call it a prophecy. Now; we will call it a boast that the Honourable Minister has balanced his Budget. Well, he has not; and if I could only answer him with as little evidence as he has given that he has balanced the Budget I should feel comfortable, but I am going to answer him with ten times as much evidence that he has not, and I feel sure that you will agree with me. The Minister himself has laid down the test. He told us last year and told us this year that the test in connection with public expenditure and public receipts is the same test that you apply to private business, and that is the test that I am going to apply to his Budget. Now, in the first place he told us last year that the country has been living at a high rate of expenditure and a comparatively low rate of earnings, and that this must stop, that we can never balance our Budget as long as we continue in that way, and the test that must be applied is the test of what a commercial enterprise would do under similar circumstances; what a private individual would do under similar circumstances. Now let us take it as happens so frequently in the great slump which occurred after the war and we found, or at least commercial men found that book debts were valueless, properties had gone down; that trade had depreciated, and all these things had happened, with the result that instead of making

large sums of money they found they were making deficits.

What did they do? Take the case of the individual who had been successful in business and making a large income and living up to the height of their income. They found as a result of conditions the income was somewhat depleted, the expenditure had been cut down. What would he do to balance his Budget? Because in corporation enterprises and private enterprises the same principles apply. The first thing to fix is what is your revenue? What is your income? Settle that; then settle what you are going to do to cut down expenditure, and unless you can by your revenue pay expenditure your Budget will not balance.

Is it any advantage to a man who finds that his expenditure has exceeded his revenue, as ours has for many years, is it any advantage to him to be able to say "I balanced my Budget because my grandfather died the other day and left me a legacy." That is not balancing the Budget; that is a bit of luck. You can only balance a personal Budget if your income and expenditure are equal. You cannot say "I have balanced my yearly Budget because I have been lucky enough to have somebody die and leave me a legacy." That is not balancing the Budget, that is what the Minister of Finance has done. Can you say that you have balanced your Budget, your personal Budget when you have had to borrow money on a mortgage on your house to pay your bills. That is what the Minister of Finance has done. Now, I am going to show him. On several occasions in the House here he has informed us that he was the man who compelled the Bell Island Companies to pay him, I think, somewhere in the vicinity of a couple of hundred thousand dollars. I would like to say right

now that I have not got the exact figures. (Here the Minister of Finance gives Mr. Emerson the figures as \$136,000). \$136,000; that was all; that was the only windfall from Bell Island. We will call it \$130,000, round figures. It means nothing to the Minister; \$20,000 here or there is nothing. However, that was something according to the Minister the Monroe Government was afraid to collect.

It apparently went back over a number of years. It apparently—I am speaking now out of the mouth of the Minister—should have been collected some years before and therefore he should not have it. It should have been collected years before; somebody failed. Now, the Minister is going to tell us—I can see him now making a note—that was by a Government of which I was a supporter; that is untrue. Even if it were true, it makes no difference. It is a legacy left him by his financial grandfather. Left for him to collect. Whether he collected it or not is another matter.

Then he started on another escapade and collected \$65,000.00 from Grand Falls on sales tax. This might be considered an another legacy, nothing more or less than a legacy left him, put in his lap by his financial grandfather. The next item was a stock dividend from the A.N.D. Company at Grand Falls (I don't know the exact figures) either 200 or 250 thousand dollars.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—That amount will be used in the current year.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, that will be postponed to help balance the Budget for next year so that the Minister is excused to that amount for the present year. The Minister has, however, \$250,000.00 more than anybody though he would get which he used for his Budget of this year.

The test laid down by the Minister was the one to be applied to private business concerns and I think that this is the test that should be applied to his Budget. He has done what no private individual would do, paid bills from legacies left them and then said he had balanced his Budget. A few days ago I pointed out that we should have all accounts dealt with on the same basis. The Highroads Commission receive license fees into their own office and are paying the office salaries from that money. I think that is a very bad principle. All monies received should go into the Exchequer and accounts should be paid from that Exchequer.

During the session the Minister found he had no money left and this was due to extravagance of the Minister of Public Works. I pointed out about accounts of Public Works Dept. that were tabled reports showing expenditure by the Highroads Commission. The Minister tabled reports dealing with expenditure of the Highroads over the previous twelve months during which time it was found necessary to take five or six hundred thousand dollars or some very large amount from loans left in the treasury to pay amounts of expenditures. The Minister of Finance could not give this amount unless the present loan asked for was six millions instead of five.

There was not government system in force through which either the Minister or Auditor General could tell what amounts of the Highroads money was to be charged to construction and what to maintenance. They will say that this is the same as was done in the past but this is no excuse. If in a private business it is found necessary to make repairs to roofs of houses the cost could be charged to revenue and not to capital. The same should apply to re-

pairs to the Highroads which should be charged to maintenance and not to construction. The Minister raised a mortgage mainly used for the construction of new and expensive roads and charged same to capital and again report should show you repaired roads out of income but it shows you repaired them by borrowing money on Budget. Can the Minister tell us just how much money was spent on Highroads? I can't, but know it is several hundreds of thousands more than allowed.

Sir, I opened my remarks by stating that my criticism of the Budget would be of an uncontentious nature and so far have carried out my undertaking. The Minister may not like some of the things said but he will be given an opportunity to reply. In speaking of the Budget the Minister deals with three periods, 1928, 1929, with which he was able to deal on account of sitting so late last year, 1929-1930 was even later and June, 1930-1931 will probably be dealt with by sitting even later next year. He has asked us to consider the situation in future years. It is not difficult to criticise the actions of the past but almost hopeless to prophesy the future. If going to Budget future prophecies (out of mouths or minds) and to try and see problems that will have to be faced and remedies applied the first thing that strikes me is the impossibility of prophesying for the future if the increased expenditure that has gone on during the past is to be continued during the future. The increases have been alarming for all practical purposes they have amounted to half a million, all or most of it being increases in salaries to public servants and deficits in contingencies.

We all know that the civil service is under paid but at the same time we must ask ourselves if it is not over manned. The Minister says so

himself and at the same time we find that during the year there was an increase of thirty-eight in the civil service so that we are more overmanned than ever before. There is no business man doing business today, if he has any sense, who will not pay his employees a living wage. There are two differences between an employee of the civil service and an employee in commercial life. The one is that he is one of a very large service and that always affects the rate of pay, and the second one is that he knows that if in his old age he falls by the wayside he is provided with a pension. With the result that you cannot expect that the civil service is going to pay as high a rate as is paid in commercial life.

Now I think if you examine the increases that have been given in recent years you will find that the rate of pay approaching very closely what is paid in similar circumstances in commercial life. That is responsible to a great extent to the munificent manner in which the Liberal Government have made those increases. It is positively staggering and one can be led to only one conclusion and that is that there is a deliberate effort to turn the civil service into a political Government machine. It is bribery rampant. I have heard nobody either in this House or elsewhere give a justification for the payment to the Deputy Colonial Secretary and to his various assistants of moneys for service which are supposed to have been rendered fifteen, ten or six years ago. Imagine \$3,150 paid to the Deputy Colonial Secretary for fifteen years service in connection with Immigration. Why? Why was he not paid before? Why was this claim not made before? Why do we suddenly find ourselves faced with that tremendous expenditure? Here we have suddenly put on the

table of the House a bill for \$3,150 to be paid and I am prepared to say that it never came before the Executive, and, if it did, the Executive members ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves. Every servant in that Department has received money for Immigration services; and then if you turn to the expenditure for the Prime Minister's Office you will observe that the clerks in the Colonial Secretary's Department have been paid out of his contingencies because he wanted them for some particular work, and then not only were the clerks of the Colonial Secretary's Department paid by him, but his own chauffeur was paid out of his contingencies. Now when we come to the Postal and Telegraphs Department we find there is hardly a single clerk who has not had an increase this year. As I said the other day, there is hardly a name against which you could say there was no increase made in the salary and the Minister's only explanation to the House for it was "they were all asking for it."

MR. SKANES.—They deserve it.

MR. EMERSON.—Who said so, the Minister did not say so.

MR. SKANES.—I am saying it and that's sufficient.

MR. EMERSON.—So that the Government is satisfied because Mr. Skanes says so, and, therefore, it must be true. There is just another subject I would like to refer to and that is that during the year the Government took authority to appoint certain Commissions. I referred to these Commissions when I spoke in the earlier part of the session. First of all there is the Economic Commission. That Commission has done nothing. I think myself that the reason for that is that they undertook to solve by Commission the problem that can only be solved in some other way. The Fisheries Com-

mission has made a report, and I will leave that Commission without comment in the hope that we will hear something from them in the nature of legislation before the House closes, as I do not want any comment of mine to interfere with something that might be done for the fisheries. The Public Health Commission has reported and that is also under the consideration of a special Committee; but going back to the Economic Commission, the one thing that is of vital importance to the country is the question of unemployment. With regard to the Gander proposition we have heard nothing and nothing has been done in that direction. There has been that conspicuous silence which always exists in connection with this Government when there is anything of serious moment to discuss and they are not prepared to discuss it.

Now I hope that something will be done in regard to the Gander, if not before the session closes, later, as it is always in the power of the Government to call the House together, and, if the negotiations which I understand are now pending are carried forward with vim and energy, it will be a big solution of first of all, our unemployment problem and secondly will increase our revenue, which are so necessary in the country's welfare. I am not prepared to comment upon what the conditions of such an enterprise should be from the Government's point of view, but I do think they ought to deal with the Gander proposition promptly and generously in the hope that the establishment of that enterprise will bring about what the Finance Minister has been vainly hoping for—the balancing of a Budget.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—
Mr. Chairman, I am not going to de-

tain the House at any great length, nor am I going to discuss the Budget Speech in any great detail; but I would like to refer to some of the high spots in connection with the financial affairs of the country. I am quite sure we are all prepared to give the Finance Minister credit for giving us a very interesting speech, as it was clear, even if illogical, and it was to my mind one that people could understand so far as Budget speeches are concerned; but I think, however, that while he was compiling his figures he wore mental glasses of a very rosy hue. True, he was very, very optimistic, but, after all, I forgive him for that, because even if it is a sin it is a sin on the virtuous side. If we are ever going to have anything done, the optimistic has to do it; the dreamer or the pessimist gets nowhere, as he sticks where he is and is no good in any community.

Now my idea of balancing a Budget may be old-fashioned, perhaps, but if the Finance Minister went to the various departments and took a bird's eye view of the situation as it appeared to him for the next twelve months; get these departments to cut down expenditure to the "irreducible minimum," to use his own words; estimate his probable revenue for the year; calculate what he proposes to expend, and if he expects does not equal his expenditure and he has to borrow money, then the total of the borrowings plus the revenue should balance the expenditure. If not, there is no balancing of a Budget. I think, Sir, that is putting it in simple language and I feel sure you will agree with me. The present Finance Minister has had considerable advantage in Governmental finance from early youth, being the son of a father who was one of the most successful Finance Minister's the country ever had—a man

who held that Portfolio with great credit to this country and to himself—and I am sure that, if he were in this world to-day, it would make him very proud to think his son had taken his place. In making calculations, however, in regard to figures I will say that the present Finance Minister is particularly agile in juggling with them and getting them to fit in where he wanted them, but, as I have previously intimated, I am one of the old-fashioned type and I have never been able to calculate beyond the rules and laws laid down by mathematics.

For instance, I have never been able to calculate and see how two and two make five, or if you take three from six that four will remain. But, perhaps, that is a gift to be able to do that, and if it is a gift it has not come to me. Now, Sir, in support of the old-fashioned ideas, and, as has been pointed out by the honourable member for Placentia East, we must depend upon the revenue of that particular year to justify that every account holds good in Governmental finance just as it does in Commercial finance. The Auditor General in his report states that certain balances remaining from previous loans have been taken. And that these balances bolster up this year's financial operations during the fiscal year ending June, 1930. I am not going to say anything about the fiscal year ending June, 1929, because that is ancient history now. The following were taken from old loans and balances. From the 1929 loan \$400,000 was taken and was applied to Railways Account, leaving \$130,000 to be expended on the same account for the current year. That is for the year ending June, 1931. From the 1928 loan part was taken to the amount of \$460,000, and of that \$141,000 was applied to railway expendi-

ture, and the balance of \$319,000 is left in the hands of the government to spend as they like in so far as the railway expenses are concerned. Then again another part of the loan that remained was taken \$201,674. Now that totals up to \$672,000 odd dollars, and I contend that it does not matter where the Honourable Minister uses that, whether it is for Capital Account or not. It is expended and depletes the Treasury by that amount. But he has relieved himself of the charge of having spent \$72,000 of that on Capital Account by conflating it in adding this amount to Current Expenditure. Unless the Minister has prophetic vision he could not have foreseen the destruction of Crabbes' Bridge, which happened six months after he made this provision. And if we deduct that \$72,000 we have \$600,000 being applied either to Capital or Current Account. In any case it is nothing more than camouflage, because revenue balances expenditure, and if you have to go out in any particular year and get a loan, then you must show a deficit for that year. Under the circumstances you cannot call 1929-1930 a balanced Budget. In spite of the fact that the revenue for 1930-1931 was two millions greater than for 1929-1930, the Minister comes into the House and asks authority to borrow money to cover expenditure during 1930-1931. "For Railway Deficit \$375,000." Of that you are taking from a past loan \$319,000. The general purposes of the railway is going to absorb another \$120,000, and then for the general purposes of the Colony you are taking on another million and the chances are that to a very great extent that million will be spent on Current Account. In other words for the year 1930-1931 you stand to produce a revenue of \$1,914,495 over 1927-1928, and in addition the Minister is borrowing an extra

\$1,495,000, and all in addition to the \$319,000 that I have just mentioned. Are we getting commensurate returns for this extra revenue. I do not think that we are. Obsolete steamers are being bought or chartered. Agricultural Commissioners are being paid for doing nothing. Useless officials is what this money is being spent on, whilst trade and industry are bearing the burden of the new taxes. In the last analysis the fishermen and the labourers unfortunately have to pay for it all.

The honourable gentleman and his balanced Budget reminds me of a certain surgeon who had a case, and a friend met him and asked him how he was getting on with the case. He said that the operation was most successful but that the patient died. Now I think that is the way that we are to-day. The Minister of Finance as a surgeon is most successful in balancing his Budget but the country is going back into the quagmire of debt. Now I would like to be as optimistic as the honourable gentleman himself, but I am afraid that he is going to be out in his calculations when he says that the estimated revenue of 1930-1931 would meet expectations. There are two reasons, perhaps three, why I do not think so. One reason is that even if we did have more than the average catch of cod-fish next year, we cannot expect a high price for it. It seems to me that the fishermen will not get the price they deserve. The merchants gave too much last year for it, and now I fear that the pendulum is going to swing back too far the other way and the fishermen will be the losers. All commodities, I do not care what you like to name, are going down in price, and are likely to stay down for some time. We collect duties on that basis and this is also going to react on our revenue. I am glad to

be able to think that the people will get the benefit of the low price, but the government will not benefit so far as the customs collections is concerned. Now the Honourable Minister of Finance made reference to the fact that he would like to see the creation of a department of Railways and Transportation. And I was just quoting his words from the Budget Speech:

(reads)

Now it is interesting to compare that with the opinion of the Prime Minister as indicated by him in his Manifesto of 1928. And Mr. Chairman, when I read this manifesto of the Prime Minister's I am reminded of the Chapter in Genesis referring to the Creation of the World, because Sir Richard is going to do an awful lot according to this Manifesto. Now it is quite evident that great minds do not always think alike. Now in this case I agree with the Prime Minister. Our experience of Highroads under the control of the Public Works Department amply justifies myself or any member of the House taking that position. We have had a fabulous cost of road building. For instance Trinity Bay spent over \$205,000. In Trinity they built thirty miles of road costing \$70,000. A most absurd road costing \$70,000. A most absurd price. If that \$205,000 was divided amongst every male voter in Trinity District it would give each man \$130. Now all the men were not working there, but it shows the extensive squandering going on in that district. A company was formed to unload and sell machinery and motor cars on the department. This company had no intention of operating until the Highroads was moved under the control of the Public Works Department. This company is reaping the profits, and the true state of affairs is not by any means what the balance sheet tabled

by the Head of that Department indicates, I recommend that to the investigation of an assessor of the Government. I say without fear of successful contradiction that it was a concocted balance sheet, for the purpose of deceiving the auditor. He can only audit the figures that he is given, but not those that he does not see. The other day the Honourable Minister of Public Works admitted the holelessness of the whole situation. He stated that they would have twenty men hired to do a piece of work, and that through the importunities of members of the House, they would have a hundred men forced on them, with the result that the extra men impeded the work of the twenty men there to do it, resulting in less work being done than when the twenty men were doing it alone. To my mind the Highroads Department is nothing more or less than a huge political machine. It is only a vehicle for the giving of orders or work to political supporters. The price is no object when buying and the quality of the work is the last thing that is considered. I honestly believe every word that I say. I have reason to know. You are taking men from the fisheries, men that will never return to it. They will not be able to return to it. Their gear, their flakes and their buildings will all have gone into disrepair and they will not have the money to rebuild them. An army of workers will be created, for which we will never be able to find any other employment, except a large undertaking in the nature of the Gander, or the continuation of this huge system of highroads building and repair. These people are absolutely dependent on the highroads work and any outport member can tell you that there are more labourers in his district to-day than ever before in the history of

his political experience. I think that will be bourn out by every member of this House who has an outport constituency. The Monroe Government during their tenure of office averaged one hundred thousand dollars on highroads. Last year we spent at least one and a quarter million dollars. Now in view of all this I would seriously ask the Minister if he is still of the opinion that he should turn the Railway Department into a political machine. Now another department that is deserving of consideration is the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Over half this amount was spent in steam subsidies and the Government has received no adequate return. The S. S. "Earl of Devon" in particular receives \$30,000 a year for a service which to say the least of it is of very doubtful benefit. It is a very doubtful satisfaction to the country to know that nearly half the proceeds is going into the pockets of Government members of this House. The most shameful case of all is that of the 'Arichot,' on the Burgeo service for which the country gets no return whatsoever. I have known of cases where passengers were at the place from which she sailed and yet waited over two or three days for the "Portia." In view of the foregoing, Mr. Chairman, I must congratulate the owners of the "Susu" for taking only twenty thousand dollars and calling it square. I am quite sure though, that if the Honourable the Minister of Finance were on this side of the House and had he no family or political influence, he would have classified the Susu as a dirty rotten tub.

The Finance Minister has said that the returns from the Board of Liquor Control have been considerable over three hundred thousand dollars this year as against two hundred thousand

for the preceding year. In spite of this we are informed on the authority of the Inspector General that there have been fewer arrests. As it is evident that more liquor is being drunk and there are fewer arrests, the only conclusion to be drawn is that the people of the country are carrying their liquor better.

The Finance Minister estimates that the profits for the coming year will be as great as last year, I hope that this will be the case, but I seriously doubt it. Next year the stock will be considerable depleted, and the profit for 1929-30 was an artificial one, made as it was at the expense of the country.

There is one matter I would like to mention as I don't think it has been previously referred to by me, and that is the South West Coast disaster. I like to feel that even if we do have our political differences at times, that when a crisis comes we are all one—with the one intention of doing the best we can for the country. I think the members for Burin, Mr. Lake and Mr. Winter showed the proper spirit in at once interesting themselves in their constituents, and I should like to say in this connection that as far as I know not the slightest advantage was taken by Mr. Lake of his position. There is one deserving of special mention and that is Magistrate Hollett. The amount of work he got through was prodigious. I remember his coming to see me about that time.

He had with him communications amounting to over five or six hundred sheets of foolscap in every kind of hieroglyphics and to reduce order out of chaos must have entailed a tremendous amount of labour. The constable of the place is also deserving of special mention for his efficient work. The funds entrusted to Magistrate Hollett were well expended in-

deed, and we find the fishermen of the vicinity put on their feet again and able to carry out their work this year. I feel it would be only just if we were to reconize his work in some public way—not monetary. I am sure he is not looking for that—but some public recognition of the services he has rendered. There is another matter about which I have talked more than once, and the Minister of Finance has taken so many different sides towards it that it is hard to know just what his position is. I refer to Local Industries.

The other day he forced this Wool and Silk Mills Bill through the House though it would mean a loss of \$40,000 a year to the Colony, and the day before that he wanted all local industries burned. I think that the people do not realize the value of our Local Industries and what an important party they play in the economic life of Newfoundland. If it was not for these, and for these people whom the Prime Minister is so good to designate as "Dirty Tory Merchants" it would be very difficult for the fisheries to be carried on at all. The Banks will not lend a dollar for the prosecution of the fishery until it is landed, but these people will advance money when the fish is still in the water. This is of inestimable benefit to the fishermen of this country, and I think it extremely small minded of the Prime Minister to hammer these people by every means in his power because they happen to be politically opposed to him. I don't care how adroit he may be as a politician, if he can't show a broader vision than this he will never reach the status of statesman.

Another thing I would like to refer to is the High Commissionarship in London. A few days ago in the House the Prime Minister stated that Sir Edgar Bowring has been ap-

proached with a view to his taking over that position, and from what I could gather that gentleman had stated he would consider the matter under certain conditions. One of these conditions was the removal from the present offices. Now there are many gentlemen in this House who have been in London and they will agree with me that the present office in London is in little better than an attic.

The other condition was that he should have complete control of his own staff. The Prime Minister could not agree, and no self-respecting man could take the position unless under the conditions laid down by Sir Edgar. It would have seemed to me much better, much more dignified, and it would look better in the eyes of the world if Sir John Bennette had been left in the position, at least until his successor had been appointed. Sir John had every quality which would have enabled him to fill the position to advantage. He had tact, he had considerable administrative ability, and he had a sound knowledge of the affairs of the country. I happened to be over in England at the time and everywhere I went I was questioned as to the cause of Sir John's removal.

I said it was nothing more or less than politics. I remember one prominent Under Secretary in particular saying to me "My wife would not have dismissed a domestic in the same manner that Sir John Bennett has been dismissed."

Another thing I would like to refer to is the Canadian Trade Agreement. We had hoped that some working agreement would be arrived at. The Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and the Deputy Minister of Customs had been in touch with the Canadian authorities and so far we have heard nothing about it. It is a

very desirable thing to be in touch with the Canadian Government, and I believe it possible to make an agreement whereby they should pay as much as our Department of Post towards subsidizing the Caribou.

Another thing is in connection with a matter about which the Honourable Member for Bonavista East knows more than any one else in this House. As a pure matter of grace we get the same preferential treatment as Canadian fish entering Jamaica. We obtained this in the first place in the hope that we would become a large customer of Jamaica, but the present position is that they are buying more from us and we are buying less from them. The point, however, is this. The agreement terminates in 1935, and unless we make some attempt at any rate in this direction, we are likely to be dropped when the agreement is renewed and one more market would be closed to our fish. I have taken a considerable interest in the matter, and any information I possess I would be glad to place at the disposal of the Minister of Finance and Customs.

Before I close, there is one other matter to which I would like to refer. A few months ago it was in England a party question and that is preference within the Empire and as the Prime Minister is going to England within a month or so, I think it would be a good thing to allow him to be the bearer of the news from this House that Imperial preference within the Empire has our heartiest sympathy and support. The introducers of this idea were unfortunate when it was started because it was introduced under the name of free trade within the Empire and that was not the issue at all. In Canada they would not listen at all. Owing to short sightedness and lack of thought this measure was not a

success, instead of free trade it should have been empire trade. We can participate in it without any loss of revenue, we can tell them that we can give consideration to Empire preference.

We can find the different articles that they can supply to us and we would not need to alter the tariff except to place an increase of 10 or 15 per cent on the same goods coming from without the Empire. It is our duty to try to help England solve her unemployment problem, they have not got the problem solved yet and are keeping the large number of unemployed alive to-day by means of the dole. England is carrying a heavy financial burden and we could thus show our appreciation of what she is doing in conjunction with every other Colony in the Empire. Our men went to the front and cemented our friendship in blood and we can now cement our commercial friendship by showing our willingness to help England in this her great time of financial trouble.

MR. QUINTON—Mr. Chairman, there are one or two remarks I would like to make in connection with Ways and Means, I want to offer some suggestive criticism which I hope will be of some advantage to the Minister of Finance. The task which the Finance Minister has upon his hands is one which which perhaps few people consider as they should. He is the custodian of the Treasury, of the earnings of the people and the administering of these funds, rather than the collecting of them is his job. It seems to me that the earnings of the country in terms of public money is simply the gathering together to perpetuate certain conditions. The people think that the public money is theirs and at election times demands are made without the least thought upon the

Treasury of the country. The political system of the country is so warped and changed that the people no longer think in terms of service. Either party has to devise ways and means to satisfy the clamouring of their supporters and therefore they cannot serve the country.

The Treasury was created to foster ways and means for putting the country in good financial condition. Democratic government in our circumstances is in my opinion useless, instead of repairing the financial leaks of our ship of state, we find that the leaks are only plugged and that is one reason why the Finance Minister has my sympathy. With every Government these leaks will enlarge and increase as the years go by. The products of the sins of his political associates will react upon the Finance Minister. I wonder if the whole population of Newfoundland could be gathered around us as we deliberate on things relative to the country's benefit, what would their answer be? I am afraid that in a very short time the House would be empty. What must we do? We must be as serious as the people want us to be. We are not solving our national problems, we are still drifting hopelessly. We have to create a solvent minded atmosphere and I feel that the Government should make the first step in this direction. Our great trouble is the appetite of the Government for spending public moneys, this might be justified in a way but the policy of spending is not directed into the proper channels. If we were following out the right policy things would yield a better return in the future. What we are doing to-day is spreading an ointment on the cancer growth that is so eating into the body politic until finally we will come to a realization of the fact that we cannot go on at all, when we will be

engulfed in the bottomless pit of financial desperation.

I would point out that there is no sense of trust in each other and until such a feeling is instilled, here in the House of Assembly and in the minds of the people, I don't believe that we can make any progress until then. There are concerns coming in here, I don't suppose they are coming in here because they think that we want them but they want us. They know our economic position better perhaps than we do ourselves and they take advantage of it to secure good bargains. If we are to give concessions to big concerns, we should not adopt a weak-kneed policy and suffer ourselves to be intimidated but we should stand on our dignity. Just because we are hungry are they going to drive us into financial desperation, we are not going to give up the things that our forefathers sacrificed themselves. Why should they be given away?

Now, Mr. Chairman, if we are to give concessions to concerns who come in to do big business in this country, I think we should not adopt that meek policy which tends to help to frighten us into a state of intimidation; rather should we stand upon our dignity and because we are hungry all the more should we be determined that we are not going to be driven into financial depression. We will not give up things that were bequeathed to us at tremendous sacrifice. It is not now that we are going to feel the pinch. It is when there won't be a tree to be got in this country except at a fabulous price, or perhaps they will have to be imported; when all the mineral will have gone out, will have passed into the control of other powers; that is what is helping to create unemployment; unfortunately we look at to-day

and forget to-morrow. There is just this side that I want to mention.

If we are so prompt to give concessions to outside concerns, why should we not consider the possibility of fostering some of the industries that are waning in this country because of circumstances beyond the control of the people who handle them. Perhaps, as I have said it is not much what we do to-day and its immediate effect, but what we do to-day and its effect upon the future of the country. There are several ways and means whereby our people may be helped to earn more money, and while I do not agree with the policy of giving concessions to anyone, whether they be industrialists or wage earners, it is a necessity sometimes to put under certain things which are weakening, particularly when these things form the basic foundation of our industrial success. Suppose we had a bonus upon agricultural boards together with standardized methods so that quantity and quality would be produced simultaneously one thing would be to make more dollars at this and that in its turn would help to swell our revenue and materially assist the Finance Minister.

Let us reduce railway fares on the carriage of certain goods that are sold in competition with the goods of other countries, the bonus that I suggested on eggs, on local meats, on farm produce, together with a sliding scale of duty that would help to keep foreign produce out; such would substitute in Conception Bay and on the West Coast what the blue berry industry has done in the State of Maine. When you get half a million dollars spent in a number of small districts, I say all these things help to make people achieve that condition that they want to achieve.

Passing to the fisheries, if during the changing years which we are experiencing in this country and its several branches we might institute some similar proposition in connection with certain fish that do not sell as readily as others. Take the question of the marketing of the smelt, turbot, caplin, halibut and many other fish products. Why cannot we have a sliding bonus for certain of these fishery products which can be handled in a chilled or frozen condition for a period of years, say five years, beginning with two cents a pound and reduce automatically each year, giving the industry time to gain its feet, time to find its way into the market and prove its sale to the consumer. By the time that has been done and let the people consider that five years is a suitable period, the bonus will be terminated automatically, and if it can be handled at all it will be successful in that period.

Take the question of sculpins; it was only the other day that I read about an American concern that owned a vessel. They carried a cargo of sculpins into one of the American ports, Boston, and got a marvellous price. Although the boat was only gone ten days, the crew made good money. It has been known to fetch \$9.00 per gallon. The point is to encourage fishermen to produce this. The quantity to be produced immediately and the outlay in experimental work means so much on the part of the firm engaged in it that it is not worth their while to begin; nevertheless, over a period of five or six years these smaller items among our various fish which swarm our coast could be turned to profitable account and serve a very useful purpose. We are giving away enough to outsiders. Why should we not consider fishermen, farmers, lumbermen.

There is another phase of the situation; in order that we might overcome the hardship of the new Tariff Bill which has now become law in the United States, is there some way in which we could subsidize American railroads so that a reduced freight rate on the goods that we produce and market in America could be carried into the interior of that country, and thus overcome the obstacle of the Tariff Bill.

Our people have not the means; our common people in this country have not the means to help themselves. They leave it to us to try and unravel the economic tangle which they have in this country; they leave it to the trade; they leave it to the representatives of the several districts, and I think we have all fell down on the job. We come in here and make more row about ten cents worth of beef to an institution than about bigger things. If the people of this country who furnish the means whereby this House, this Government and the whole administration fall down on the job, it is not very much good our standing upon it, and I am afraid the time is coming when we will be in serious economic difficulty. Non-productive employment makes beggars of the citizens, and that is what we are trying to do.

I am not very far out when I say that it began with branch railways. Primarily it was introduced to serve as a stepping stone to political success, and politicians we have got them today surely in the Highroads. I do not want to say that branch railways and highroads do not serve a good purpose, but I think we have many things in this country which we borrowed money to obtain that we could not afford, and these things have very largely sprung up because of unemployment, and that, as we all know, is one of the most damaging

features that a political party can face when looking for support. If this proposition had been fairly tackled in the early days with a firm hand and in a practical manner, we would not to-day find ourselves in the serious financial position which the Budget shows. Nor is it the actual spending on current account which reveals our true financial position; it is the dwindling of our margin of credit. The more money we borrow and spend with the least return, the more difficult it will be for us to extricate ourselves from a serious financial slump when it comes.

There is some reason in the argument which the Minister of Finance and Customs gives when he says that because taxation is reduced people spend more, provided of course that the result of these taxes when made was made to benefit the actual pockets of the consumers themselves. But does this really happen? The tax is reduced to-morrow on a certain commodity. Does the price of that commodity decline at once or does it decline at all? I do not believe it does. I think the average price of a suit of clothes to-day is as high as ever it was. Similarly the same applies to all productions. Now, I think the House introduced a measure called Public Utilities, and if there was ever a measure that could serve the interests of this country it was that measure. What is the use of the measure if we have not got teeth for it, and jaws to hold the teeth. Why not appoint that Public Utilities Commission and give them power to work and function. Is it not just as necessary for the protection of the great public interest to have inspectors to see that justice will be done in the price charged as to have inspectors to protect any other phase of the public existence. After all, Mr. Chairman, it is the solemn duty that

the public expects of the Government and it is a duty that in due course would rebound to the credit of the Government and if men were not so small minded as not to give credit where credit is due. Therefore why not the Government appoint this Public Utilities Commission to go into the prices charged to the consumer, go into the whole question in such a manner that the problem would be tackled in a creditable manner. Everyone agrees that the principle of reduced taxes helps to expand purchasing power.

Another point, Mr. Chairman, that I have mentioned before, and it won't do any harm to mention it again, is that we are permitting too much goods to come into this country on the free list. Take sugar for instance; there was a time, and it is not so very long ago when sugar in St. John's was \$2.50 per hundred pounds, and the duty was \$2.50 per hundred lbs.—100 per cent. The low price of sugar was due to over production, nevertheless the fact remains that the rate of duty was 100 per cent. Take dried fruits; the invoice price f.o.b. American sea port is only equal to the duty we charge upon it when it reaches our shores. Here is practically another hundred per cent. Fruit is an essential commodity; I would like to see the duty removed off fresh fruit and reduced considerably on dried fruit. I would very much like to see a Public Tariff Revision that will do justice to trade being unjustly dealt with at present and this will have to be done by business men drawn from all walks of life, the importer, the manufacturer and last but not least the householder and all who can contribute reason to a worthy cause.

There are certain expenditures as enumerated that cannot be tampered with, therefore reductions will have

to be made in other directions. The Old Age vote cannot be reduced and while on the matter of pensions I want to thank the government for the increase they have given in connection with the grant for the Patriotic Association. Military and naval expenditures cannot be reduced and the Education grant should really be increased, supposing the loan had to be increased to six million. Again paying railway and highroad deficits from loans cannot go on.

Have the railway people ever considered the operating of large steamers from this country to the United States and Canada and get some of the freights that come to this country. If it can be done along the coast why cannot it be done with outside countries. The Newfoundland Railway is being operated at a deficit and provision has to be made for that deficit in Budget Speech. I do not agree with the Minister when he suggests that we might decrease the civil service by pensioning the least efficient officials and giving part of their salaries to those retained. Why put a premium on the very thing that has cramped and overcrowded the civil service. If men are inefficient they have no right to be there. The captain of a ship or the manager of a business would not tolerate inefficiency in their employees and I see no reason whatever why it should be tolerated in the Civil Service. The Civil Service requires the best and most efficient men that can be found and I don't believe the Government do other than employ the best.

The problem of stabilizing the finances of Newfoundland cannot be done by wholly compromising methods. The Government does not hesitate to dismiss some who in their opinion are not desirable therefore why worry about those who are incapable. This is not a country of philanthropists

where everybody adopts the wait and see attitude; this is a young country where men of action, of keen thought are more necessary than in lands where the service of government is more highly developed. Are we at the maxim point of expansion in population? Can we expand in that industrial way which will make our citizens free men and our young men and women lovers of country to the extent of living here instead of roaming in other lands for a livelihood. We cannot remain in this state indefinitely; if other countries have found the means to expand surely we can do so also. We must increase our national boundary of commerce and help to bring the dollars of our people into our Island not forgetting to keep our own dollars at home as much as possible. That is what will help the Minister to balance his Budget successfully. This can be done by developing a fishery policy which will be extensive, protective and broad; developing a sane policy of public expenditure; stop playing politics with natural resources and last but not least let every member of this House be a producer—a man for the State rather than for party and for the cause of the country's welfare in general.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again.

Hon. the Prime Minister presented the report of the Select Committee on the Crown Lands Bill.

On motion this report was received and adopted, and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the House resolved itself into a Committee of the

Whole to consider the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power."

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, the Select Committee appointed to go into this matter have returned the Bill with several amendments. These changes for the most part are only technical and will be very helpful to the Department of Justice. There is one change I would like to point out and that is that paragraph 4 has been divided as suggested by my friend Mr. Emerson. I would move that these changes be incorporated in the Bill and the Bill as a whole be passed.

MR. EMERSON—Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that this is a complete change in the policy of the government but one that I think is in the right direction. The Bill makes many changes, some very great ones and there will probably be some objections to the carrying out of the Act which will be overcome by introducing amendments that will be found necessary from time to time. I think the committee has done excellent work.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it ordered that the said Bill be read a third time.

Whereupon on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council

with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bills sent up entitled, respectively, "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 20 George V., Chapter 36 entitled 'The Income Tax Act,'" "An Act to Provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies," "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services,'" "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps," "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 9 George V., Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18 George V., Chapter 18,'" "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Powers and Procedures of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace" without amendment.

MR. SKEANS—Mr. Speaker, I desire to speak on a question of privilege and to draw the attention of the House to the situation existing in my district to-day. Now it is not my intention to delay the House, but I would like to point out that there is a condition of affairs prevailing in St. Barbe district that tends to kill the business of saw mill owners, all on account of the interference of the railway management. There are forty-nine saw mills there and each had a certain amount of lumber ready to ship by the S. S. Sagona to Humbermouth; but in order to hamper the people Mr. Russell, the Manager of the railway, issued orders to Captain Gullage of the "Sagona" not to take more than five hundred feet of lumber from each shipper.

Now, if Mr. Russell is going to run my district, he can accept nomination next time. I want to be fair with my constituents and I am going to say right here and now that Mr. Russell is doing an injustice to my people. If any person in my district wants to ship lumber, whether it is two thousand or five thousand feet, why should it not be accepted, particularly in view of the fact that the "Sagona" is the only boat plying on that section of the coast and the only source by which lumber of any large quantity can be shipped. Now if Russell is going to be boss, let him be, but I for one will not stand for it without a show down. The people I represent in this House are not beggars. They do not want dole, and why? Because they are an honest and industrious crowd of men who earn their livelihood by sawing lumber. Still before I rose to my feet a moment ago I got a message saying that Captain Gullage of the "Sagona" would not receive more than five hundred feet of lumber from each of these shippers. Now, Sir, I am going to hold this House up until I get fair play, even if it is from Russell, this Railway Manager.

HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER— I am not quite satisfied that the honourable member for St. Barbe is in order at present. There is no Motion before the Chair, and, consequently, he has not the right to speak in this fashion just now. It is not a question for me as to whether you are entitled to speak or to allow you to speak, but if you are not entitled, under the Rules of the House, then you are out of order. z

MR. PUDDESTER—Mr. Speaker, I do not think the House is against the honourable member speaking. At least, no member has said so, and, if he has a grievance to air, I think he should be heard.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, might I suggest that the honourable member for St. Barbe move the adjournment of the House until to-morrow.

MR. SKEANS—Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do adjourn.

MR. PUDDESTER—Mr. Speaker, might I suggest to the honourable member for St. Barbe that the motion for an adjournment gives him permission to speak.

MR. SKEANS—Mr. Speaker, well, Sir, my grievance is this, the people of St. Barbe district are not treated fairly on account of this man Russell of the railway. As long as I am representing any district in this country I am going to be fair to my constituents, but when a man like Russell, who draws \$8,000 a year as railway manager, who knows nothing about the country and very little about his own business for that matter, is trying to get over my head I am not going to stand for it, and in taking this attitude I think I got this House with me. Now I cannot see why people of St. Barbe cannot ship lumber when and how they want to. As I said before, the "Sagona" is the only boat on the Humbermouth-Battle Hr. service and people shipping from say two to ten thousand feet of lumber cannot very well charter a vessel; besides even if an attempt was made to charter a boat Russell would come back and say "no," put her on schedule; but I can tell Russell something about schedule.

Now, Sir, I would not have stood here this afternoon pleading for justice for these people if I did not have good and sufficient reason to do so. These 49 saw mills are turning out from ten to twenty-five thousand feet of lumber yearly. The case is this, supposing a mill owner in Port Saunders gets an order from a firm in Humbermouth or Curling for two

thousand feet of lumber to be shipped by the "Sagona" at the first opportunity. Then we find that the lumber is ready to be shipped and Mr. Russell of the Railway gives order to the Captain that it must not be shipped. Now what is to be done? You cannot charter a schooner to take two thousand feet of lumber. All I can say is that I want the "Sagona" to take on board whatever lumber is on that section of the coast, and if she is not going to do it there is going to be "something doing" around here and I care not who knows it.

Now, Sir, I hope that something satisfactory will be done by the Railway Commission by to-morrow with regard to this important matter so that I will be able to wire my people to ship their lumber in the way they want to.

MR. BROWN—Mr. Speaker, in rising to second the motion for an adjournment I would like to say that I am quite in accord with the remarks of the Hon. member for St. Barbe in connection with the "Sagona" not taking lumber from this particular section or any section in his district where there is always from five to ten thousand feet of lumber offered to come up the coast. This lumber is to be brought direct to Humbermouth or Curling, her terminus. It is not like a case where the boat would have to call at an intermediate port to land this lumber. Consequently, there is no reason in the world why the "Sagona" does not take whatever lumber is offered for shipment. There is no other coastal boat in the country but takes it.

I remember being on board the "Prospero" in White Bay when she took five thousand feet of lumber on board in one night and landed it at various places all along the coast. Take the "Malakoff" in Bonavista Bay. She brings whatever lumber is offer-

ing like the "Prospero;" hence I say that Mr. Skeans' constituents should not be discriminated in this fashion by Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell might think, no doubt he does, that he is all powerful; but he must first realize that somebody is his boss, and it is the business of the Railway Commission to see that, if Mr. Russell does not know his place, it is up to them to put him in his proper place.

If I were a member of the Railway Commission, I would show Mr. Russell where he gets off. I have had trouble with Mr. Russell a few years back. In order to get matters adjusted I have had to fight him and if I did not fight him I suppose I would be up against him yet. You know, Sir, there is none of us who know it all, and we all can learn something; but I think Mr. Russell thinks he knows it all. He is paid a nice fat salary and it is for him to see that the "Sagona" takes all the freight that offers and lands it all along the coast. In the case referred to by Mr. Skeans his constituents were discriminated against, but if Mr. Russell told me the steamer operating in my district would not take more than 500 feet of lumber, I would not promise you what would happen. Mr. Russell is a public servant and is paid a huge salary at the expense of the taxpayers and producers of this country and he should be made not forget that.

I, therefore, have much pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in associating myself with the remarks of the hon. member for St. Barbe and I trust that the Railway Commission will take this matter up and see that St. Barbe district will get as fair a show as the other districts so far as the calls of coastal boats are concerned.

MR. PUDESTER—Mr. Speaker, following on the remarks of the honourable member for Twillingate, I

would point out that the remedy is to be found in this House through the gentleman who is the political head of the Railway Commission.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Speaker, do you not think we ought first get Mr. Russell's version of the question. There may be two sides to the matter.

Mr. Puddester gave notice of question.

Mr. Quinton gave notice of question.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, July 11th, 1930.

The House met at three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Strong presented a petition from the residents of Sop's Arm on the subject of pulpwood.

Lady Squires presented a petition from the residents of Lewisporte on the subject of a road.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition from the residents of Torbay Road, Portugal Cove Road and Major's Path, asking for money for repairs to an important section of the road in that area.

Hon. Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Chamberlains, District Harbor Main, on the subject of a road.

A deputation consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Newfoundland Medical Association, appeared at the Bar of the House and presented certain Resolutions passed unanimously by the said Newfoundland Medical Association.

DR. FREEBAIRN.—Mr. Speaker, the Newfoundland Medical Association, now in session, has passed un-animously a set of Resolutions re-

specting public Health legislation and the importance of these Resolutions, in the opinion of the Association, has suggested that they be formally presented to the House of Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER.—The deputation will retire and the Clerk will read the Resolutions.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER.—Mr. Speaker, I would be so happy if the delegation would take their seats inside the Bar.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Clerk will now read the Resolutions.

Resolutions

Unanimously adopted at the Seventh Annual Convention of the Newfoundland Medical Association, July 10th, 1930:

WHEREAS the Newfoundland Medical Association has at every Convention since its formation adopted Resolutions asserting the desirability of Public Health legislation on various matters, and

WHEREAS the Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Public Health and Charities has been communicated to the Association; be it therefore

. **RESOLVED** that the Newfoundland Medical Association, in its Annual General Meeting assembled, place on record its hearty approval of the suggestions made in the Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Public Health and Charities; its considered opinion that the enactment of these suggestions into law is the only way in which reforms so urgently necessary for the development of a scientific and efficient public health service can be effected; and its sense of the immediate necessity for the passage at the present session of the Legislature of an Act consolidating public health measures as outlined in the Interim Report;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these Resolutions be presented by the President and Officers of the Association at the Bar of the House of Assembly.

(Sgd) R. J. FREEBAIRN,
President.

JOHN GRIEVE,
Secretary.

Nfld. Medical Association.

Notice of Question.

MR. PUDDER.—To ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to make a statement showing the present position of the matter of the Cabot Strait subsidy regarding which negotiations were conducted between the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments in January last.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Mr. Speaker, in reply to the honorable member, I would ask that the matter remain in abeyance for the present. There is an election on at the present time in Canada and I think the honorable member will agree with me that it is best to hold it over for a little while.

MR. PUDDER.—Mr. Speaker, I take it that that finishes the matter as far as the Canadian Government is concerned until a new parliament meets?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—Yes.

MR. PUDDER.—To ask the Chief Commissioner of Highroads to table a detailed statement of cost of Road Machinery, Trucks and other such equipment purchased from or through local agents from January 1st, 1929, to May 31st, 1930, showing names of local agents and amounts paid to each.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, the question asked by Mr. Puddester was replied to some time ago.

MR. PUDDER.—Mr. Speaker, I wanted to know if the Highroads Commission has paid all their bills. Do you owe for any motor trucks? You have paid all your bills and the trucks cost \$27,000.00 and not \$60,000.00.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Certainly not.

MR. PUDDER.—It was rumored that they cost \$60,000.00 and I was anxious to get it cleared up.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. Speaker, I am aware that this is not the time for debate, but I resent the way that question was put and there are some infamous statements which I resent and which I am not going to take. Those responsible for their circulation should be building roads on Quidi Vidi Lake. If there are twenty men there, I know another twenty who should be companions, and the honorable member opposite knows to whom I refer.

Pursuant to order and on motion of the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Smith took the Chair of Committee.

MR. BYRNE.—Mr. Chairman, in discussing the budget, I feel that the position put up by the Minister is not as good as it would appear to be on the face of it. In last year's speech the Minister had paid considerable attention to a condemnation of the actions of his immediate predecessor because that gentleman had underestimated his revenue and expenditure, but I would point out that the present Minister in that speech was not altogether correct in his Estimates, being in the vicinity of \$600,000 out as shown in the speech last year in which the expenditures for the various departments were outlined.

The Finance Department had been estimated at \$4,720,000 and it really was \$4,697,000. The Colonial Secretary's Department had been estimated at \$132,000 and \$195,000 had been expended. The Justice Department estimate was \$380,000 and it proved to be \$386,185. The Marine and Fisheries Department vote was \$431,000 and the expenditure was \$485,000. The Agriculture and Mines Department was estimated at \$117,000 and the expenditure was \$180,524. Public Works \$975,000 and the expenditure \$1,033,299. Customs Department \$556,000 and the expenditure \$667,392. The expenditure in the Assessor's and Pensions Department was practically the same as estimated. The education estimate was \$987,000 and the expenditure \$999,535. The Charities estimate \$306,000 and the expenditure \$323,911. In the Public Health Department the estimates called for \$256,000 and the expenditure was \$313,960. The Post Office estimates called for \$1,274,000 whilst the expenditure was \$1,418,419. In all it was shown that the expenditure was under-estimated by some \$600,000. The Finance Minister in that speech last year had attempted to disclaim the responsibility for the year 1928-29, but he has to remember that his government was in power for more than seven months of that year and for that reason all the responsibility cannot be shirked.

Mr. Chairman, I assert that the Minister has not shown the large expenditures for which his government was responsible during these seven months. Anyone can make statements, but it is not always so easy to bear these out. The minister must share in the outrageous increase in expenditure. The legacies cannot be taken as revenue in the strict sense of the word. That the budget was balanced this year with these extra sums was simply a matter of shrewd bud-

geting and clever juggling with figures. What does the Minister mean when he states the accounts will be balanced? Does he mean that the revenue will be equal to the money expended, and if so, how can he make such claims when his government has had to utilize loans and balances that have been lying over for some time? A business man who cannot balance his accounts is heading for ruin, and so it is with a government. The Income Tax is a source of revenue that the previous Finance Minister, who was so much denounced by the present holder of the position, did not have. The present minister had stated the tax was taken off because it was hurting a few manufacturers and the banks, but surely the minister does not think that the money he received from this source last year was paid to him by these people. He must recognize that his revenue on this account was received from the consumer, who was charged extra sums in taxation.

That the Liquor Department showed increased revenues during the year was again due to the fact that the Minister has shown his cleverness and nothing more. The increased profits in this department is due to the fact that the minister did not order new stocks but had used stocks that had already been paid for. He told the House last year that he was not going to stand for unnecessary and wasteful expenditure, but his first year shows large increases in the civil service compared with those of 1928-29. Yet in spite of the large increases the minister announces he is flooded with applications for new appointments and increases of salaries. How can the minister justify these extra amounts? I do not claim to be an expert as far as figures are concerned, but looking at the budget from the point of view of an ordinary

layman, I can see that the balanced accounts were simply due to adroit uses of figures, and that the true state of affairs will show that all is not well.

Another increase is one for \$329,000, and then the honorable minister goes on to say that the irreducible minimum expenditure is roughly \$6,485,000. On the point I was just making one is forcibly reminded of the saying of a former predecessor in office of the honorable minister, "that we are carrying the trappings of an elephant on the back of a mouse." In spite of large increased expenditure, the honorable minister announces that his Departments and other Departments are flooded with applications for new appointments and increases in salaries. Those applications are only to be expected, but that is something which only requires a stiff back to contend with. That is a state of affairs which the minister told us very emphatically he was not going to put up with, and yet in spite of that the Government is asking for \$329,000 to pay for additional appointments and increases in salary. I ask where is the fairness in that? How can the Minister reconcile the stand he took last year with his present demand for \$329,000 for new appointments and increases in salary?

As I said in the beginning, my criticism was going to be brief, but in conclusion I should like to say that although the statement as submitted by the Minister looks good on the face of it, and right here I should like to say that perhaps I am not enough of a financier or even a mathematician to sift it properly, and even though my criticism should appear a bit amateurish, still I should like to say that all is not as well as it appears. Though the Minister has very cleverly and adroitly drawn up a statement which looks good to the ordinary layman,

still I repeat all is not well and the Minister ought retain the position which he formerly took. If we are going to carry on without huge expenditure and indiscriminate casting of money out of the Treasury purely for political expediency and political kudos then we are indeed in a bad way, and in spite of his own reassuring statements the Minister ought take measures to keep down expenditures as low as possible and give us an opportunity of really balancing our Budget, which he has not yet done.

I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, but there is one point I overlooked. In the Speech from the Throne it has been said that the expenditure for last year on able-bodied relief was less than the previous year, but the Auditor General's report showed that, as far as the city was concerned, the decrease was represented by work done on the Highroads. Now, sir, the point I would like to make is this, that as regards able-bodied poor relief the situation is not at all as we have been led to believe, and the Speech from the Throne has been absolutely misleading. I remember saying in the debate at the time that I could not understand how the statements made in it at the time were possible. There was no intimation given in it of the facts as they were. I make my present statement on the facts as I find them, and I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the position as regards poor relief is not such as we have been led to believe.

MR. PUDDISTER.—Mr. Chairman, my first word in connection with the Budget will be one of congratulation to you, sir, on your appointment to that position in the House. The position of Deputy Speakership is an exacting one and I can quite sympathise with the chairman, as I had held a similar position in a former parliament. You will find that the first

and second years would find little doing but the third and final years will be strenuous and I am quite sure that you will live up to the confidence reposed in you by your colleagues who placed you in the position.

In discussing the Budget I am at a decided disadvantage in that I did not have the privilege of hearing the Minister deliver it, and had only a very short time in which to read it, let alone study it. Had I known that the Minister was going to broadcast the speech, I would have turned on the radio on board the ship on the way out and it would have given me great pleasure to listen in as I was passing the shores of Newfoundland. The Minister has been responsible for creating an innovation in broadcasting his speech; it is something that has not yet been introduced in Canada.

Year after year, since 1855 when responsible government was granted, the expenditure of the Colony has shown an increase over the previous year, until now it has reached the colossal sum of \$11,313,000.00, a sum which in my opinion this country is unable to carry with its present earning power. It may be all right for Canada and England and other large countries to be carrying huge financial burdens, but Newfoundland is unable to bear the burden under present circumstances. In Canada the earning power of the people is greater and in addition to that Canada has been for some years reducing her funded debt and so relieving the interest charge. In that connection, it would be a good thing if our Finance Minister would begin to try and reduce our debt. We had years in the long ago when there were surpluses, but these were never applied to reduction of our debt. We should begin to provide a sinking fund to reduce

this great burden, otherwise it will sink the country.

The Budget Speech of this year was very concise and not nearly so verbose as was last year's, but what it lacked in verbosity it made up in optimism and a lecture to his own government to do the right thing. The Minister this year, has made the best case possible for his government and whilst I do not find fault with him for doing that, it was not wise to put things in the Budget which he did not believe. Last year the Minister had been altogether too pessimistic and showed a tendency to introduce party politics. This year he has taken a turn for the better, on which I congratulate him, but it is not altogether free from political bias even now.

The Finance Minister is the financial head of every department and if any department shows a balance on the debit side, or in other words over expends its votes the minister must be held responsible for it. In 1924 the then Finance Minister had, in an effort to prevent a large supplementary supply the following year, increased the votes in the various departments because it had been stated that in the previous year they had been short-voted. But it was found that all the money voted had been spent and it was still necessary to bring in supplementary supply in the following year. The proper way to vote money is to vote as little as possible and then the least will be spent because when the heads of the various departments and the permanent officials find a certain amount of money is voted they will see that it is spent and even then there will not be enough and supplementary supply will have to be voted. The Finance Minister should see that the various departments reduced the votes to the irreducible minimum which he speaks of

and vote the least amount possible. He should instruct the deputy heads of the departments that they must keep down expenditure to the lowest possible point. It may be all right for these people because they do not have to come here and be held responsible. There may be no question, as stated by Mr. Skanes, that the clerks in the different departments of the Civil Service are deserving of increases in their salaries, but people do not always get what they deserve and whilst it is well to consider these people, the people who have to pay the bills—the public—deserve first consideration. The Ministers of the Crown are not the servants of the officials of the various departments, but of the country, and when they are spending more and more money they must remember they are spending money that belongs to the people of the country.

It was regrettable that the estimates had to be increased this year by nearly half a million dollars. Last year the Minister had given the House to understand that we were not going to borrow any more money but we are still keeping on and next year will have to do the same thing, and the year after, until soon we will have reached the hundred million mark, after which, according to the present Minister, we shall be bankrupt. If we are to exist as a colony we must do one of two things, increase our population or stop increasing our debt.

It was in 1902 or 1903 that a finance minister said the country had "the trappings of an elephant on the back of a mouse," but our population has not increased since then and our people are not earning proportionately to expenses, as much as they did then, although we may think they are. It is a harder and harder year by year for

the people to live. Supplementary Supply or over-expenditure on last year's vote amounted to \$597,000 and if this goes on as it has been year by year and conditions in Newfoundland do not improve and we are not going to keep within our means, we are going to be up against it. The Minister will always have to ask for Supplementary Supply votes unless he takes the bull by the horns, so to speak, and tells the heads of the various departments that they must keep within their votes. But I would like to ask is everything provided for in supplementary supply that has been voted? Have all the bills of the country now been paid? I think not and there are numerous bills unpaid which if were paid would much more than wipe out the surplus. The expenditure is getting greater and greater every year and but for the income tax and business profits tax imposed last year the Minister would have been far short of balancing his budget. The Minister has been able to escape a deficit only by the application of this tax and by a bit of clever manoeuvring in the Liquor Department. A good percentage of the money that was derived from income payments to swell the revenue was paid by the consumers.

It may be thought all right by the Finance Minister to have re-imposed the Income Tax last year, but undoubtedly it had made living expenses higher. The people who came within the bounds of the tax naturally passed it over to the consumers, who have to pay every time. When the Income Tax was repealed only 1200 were paying it and I hope that more than that are now filling the obligations under the Act. In former years politics and pull entered into the collection of this tax and some delayed the payment for years, but I hope the present Minister would enforce the Act to the very

limit on the politicians themselves who had passed the law.

The Monroe government was severely criticised for increasing the number of civil pensions, but this is still going on. A law was passed in 1927 governing the matter, but this Act can be escaped by the House voting pensions in a bill. There is nothing more objectionable to the people of Newfoundland than this matter of a man holding a position in the civil service of the country for a short time and then because some government wants his position for a party follower or supporter, pensioning the holder and putting a new man in his place—paying two salaries for one job. In this connection I ask if all the pensions voted this year came under the Act passed in 1927 and are all the people pensioned entitled to what they have been voted? This is not a matter of individuals but one of principle. The pension list is a disgrace. Quite a number of members come into this House every parliament determined to do the right thing but they soon become disillusioned. Some on the other side are more disillusioned than last year and they will be thoroughly versed in political expediency by 1932. It is simply a matter of pulling the wool over the eyes of someone or scratching the backs of the ministers, but don't let the members think the chest is wide open to everyone. The common people of Newfoundland cannot put their hands in the chest and take out whatever they can get hold of but it is the favoured government supporters who take out all kinds of money in order to appease the importunists and the result is that the Minister of Finance has to shoulder bills at the end of the year he never knew were in existence, I deplore the voting of pensions to people who do

not deserve them and who have not complied with the conditions laid down in the act, although there are cases which necessitated this action as one I notice in the present Bill. The Minister did not expect last year when he asked so much for each department he would have to augment that now by another half million dollars; what a nice surplus he would be able to show now if all the departments had kept within their limits last year. The Finance Minister is responsible and he must either prove that the expenditures incurred were just or be convicted as derelict in his duty. The Minister must be given credit for what he did last year but he did not go far enough; he should have stopped the hungry maws from coming in and demanding more. I can remember the time when a present Minister of the Crown was in the Opposition and speaking from the very seat which I now occupy, had advocated the dissolving of the House to let the country put in power men who could do better. The House did dissolve, an election was held and that man is now a Minister. But what has that gentleman done now that he is in power; he has increased the vote of his department—the Posts and Telegraphs—by nearly a million dollars in two years.

HON. MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—I have done the best I could.

MR. PUDESTER—Perhaps you have. But you should practice on that side what you preached when you were over here. A few weeks ago I heard Mr. Stanley Baldwin making a speech in which he stated it was much harder to run an Opposition than it was to run a Government. That was so, he thought, because in a government, especially such a one as we

now have, you are always able to satisfy your supporters with sundry jobs. This government have got to think about the common people of the country whom they loved to court before the last election and must cut the garment according to the cloth; we must always think of the people who put money in the treasury for us to spend.

The increased expenditures of the coming year mean that the Minister of Finance must find a million dollars more than he did last year before he can balance his budget and where is he going to get it? He cannot get it from the Liquor Control Board this year. In the previous year the profits (exclusive of duties) from this department had been \$225,000 and last year they had been \$395,000 and yet the country was told in 1928 that liquor sales would decrease under the Squires Government and on this pledge some members of the present Government were elected. The Minister should endeavour to stop the quantities of liquor that are coming to the country from St. Pierre and in this way he could expect to get some increased revenue because it was just as well to tell the people that you cannot carry on the government unless you sell liquor.

The first year of the Monroe Government the Finance Minister had come in the House with his budget which showed a deficit and in the second year he had balanced his budget and showed a substantial surplus. Are we not going along in the same track now? Watch what will happen in the next two years. In the Monroe Government the members were called blood-suckers, leeches and other things by members now on the other side of the House, but the accounts presented this session have

shown there are a lot of leeches in the Squires following. It was only human nature for the representatives to look after their districts and the public of the constituencies are very exacting in these modern days; yet we must keep within our means. It is no use blaming the people; you are the culprits. Some day there must be an adjustment, otherwise we cannot carry on. Some day the public of this country will say to the present government, we have placed our confidence in the wrong crowd and you will be told to bundle and go.

The additional estimates which amount to \$47,000 includes a vote of \$5,000 for the unemployment commission but what has this body done? The only thing they have done to relieve unemployment was to send some men to the lumber woods which was a very good idea but it should not have cost the country \$5,000 as only a starter, as anybody could have evolved that idea. Members of the present Government had denounced predecessors for appointing Commissions, but they are carrying on in the same old way. The idea apparently is when you get in the Government to sink your principles, compromise if you can but hold on to the Government at all costs.

Regarding Public Health, I deprecate the idea of red tape being attached to admissions to the hospitals as far as poor people are concerned. I agree with doing everything possible to make people who can pay for the treatment they require, but there are poor cases which should not be treated as some have been during the past year. "A nation's health is a nation's wealth" and no money is spent better than that spent in improving public health. There is too much red tape about this hospital business; it is a case of cutting off your nose to spite

your face and people in the far away sections distant from both doctor and relieving officer are being allowed to suffer when they should be helped. This red tape business is resulting in people dying before they can get to the hospital. There are places in this country where people are unable to send messages to find out if there are vacancies in the hospital and they must come on to St. John's and take chances. If they do not take the chances they must die; if they do, they are penalized in every way before they get admission. There is a possibility of carrying this too far for the sake of a few dollars.

The Minister has declaimed responsibility for the deficit for the year 1928-29 but he must remember that his government was in power eight months of that year and it would have been far better for him to admit that for that period of that year, at least, they were in control and were responsible. It is no use blaming the man who was in office one month of that year for what occurred the other eleven. Credit has been taken for taking off the duty on different articles after coming in power in 1928, which reduction, if correct, just about equalled the shortage in revenue for the period under review. Figures could be made to say anything as witness the present budget and it suited the Minister to blame a man for a deficit of last year when he was in office one month, but where is the justice of such statements? It must be said to the credit of the Minister of Finance of 1928 that he was a brave man to come before the country on the eve of an election and say the country was faced with a large deficit. Will the present Minister be so brave? Expenditure on Current Account did not come out of capital account in 1928

and at any rate the present Minister cannot escape the expenditures for the year 1928-29 between the months of November and June.

Mr. Chairman left the Chair till 8 o'clock p.m.

The Chairman resumed the Chair at 8.15 o'clock p.m.

(Mr. Puddester Continued)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to remind the Minister that the Opposition are here to help him so far as he can keep within the bounds of his estimates. Other bills go to another House and can be amended or thrown out but Finance bills are dealt with exclusively in the Assembly. And the only hope the public has of a square deal is the vigilance of the Opposition in scrutinizing and criticising. The Finance Minister in his budget had given his opinion as to the proper method of conducting the civil service and he is in duty bound to stick to his opinions in this respect and to force them on the government. For that reason the Finance Minister must see to it that when a vacancy occurs in the civil service the position is not filled but that the work be done by other employees. Overtime must be cut out. If people are employed on Water St. and are called on to do extra work they must do it and neither get nor expect extra pay for it. Why could not this principle be applied to the civil service? At the railway it makes no difference how long you work you are paid the salary you agreed to work for and that was all and why should a different state of affairs exist in the other departments of the government. Perhaps the officials are underpaid, that may be, but the business of the heads of departments is to look after the interests of the country—pay overtime as the country can afford. It

would be all right if we were going ahead by leaps and bounds financially but the very reverse is the case. We must do something to cut down expenditure or else we must come to the end of our tether sooner or later. Our loans are being raised now at a heavy discount rate and high premiums and this will increase as we raise more loans. The fountain is not inexhaustible. I hope the Minister will enforce his views and keep vacancies unfilled and extra money grants down so that gradually, at least, the overmanned civil service will be reduced. I hope I will be able to stand up next year and give the Minister credit for having carried out his ideas in this respect. It is one thing to have pious ideas and I believe the present Minister does not want to leave the office in a worse condition than it was when he went into it but it is another to practice them and for that reason I hope he will not vote for anything in the executive council that is not in accordance with what had been estimated for in advance. The people who have the spending of the money are not the bosses of the country; in the well-established principle of responsible government the bosses are the elected representatives of the people. In this government the bosses are the executive councillors. The Minister, in his budget speech, says "he is told we want and we must have." It is the duty of the Minister to stop these people who say "we want and we must have" and if the Minister is unable to stop these people when they make their demands before the executive government it will be much better for him to vacate his office and give place to someone who will. Let us all turn over a new leaf and try and do something for the real benefit of the people of the country. You call on the

people, sir, in your budget, to stop asking for money—rather, sir, call on your colleagues in your party to stop asking for money—the people who have the pull and privilege and their hands on the chest, so to speak.

Referring to the Railway, I am afraid that we will have deficits in this department for some time to come. I worked at the railway for several years and can, with some little right, speak perhaps about that department. Bowring's had a contract for running coastal steamers in competition with the railway and were making money out of it, with a subsidy less than that enjoyed by the steamers at present and despite the competition of the railway. The railway to-day is in a good state of repair; the road bed is in perfect condition; much better than the road bed on the Canadian railways over which I have travelled in the past few days. It had cost quite a sum of money to put the railway in its present good state of repair and if it is to be kept in that condition we have to spend money to keep it so. We must have the railway and we must keep it in repair. I do not, however, agree with the Caribou making trips when there are no passengers to be carried; I consider the extra trip not called for. It is all very well to have an Overland Limited but is it necessary? There are many things in connection with the railway that are alright but can we afford them? Economy must be practised at the railway as well as everywhere else. I do not agree with turning the railway into a political department. There are too many Ministers now; ten Ministers with eight or nine departments; we are over-governed and are spending too much and the day must come when we must call a halt. We have as many Minis-

ters as there are in the United States. That makes it laughable. There is a way to do things in the railway but that is not by turning it into a political department. To do so would not be to meet with the same success in purchasing, as we have now. That department of the service is purchasing goods in as good a manner as possible. In connection with steamships—I ask if the Northern Labrador is to be served by the steamer Swile as last year and if so has she better accommodation than she had last year.

I do not want to see people from my district dissatisfied with this steamer as they were last year and if the same thing happens this year as happened last year I will have much more to say on the subject when the House again meets. The service is still being increased and how can the railway be expected to pay when more steamers are being put on. The Susu on Trinity Bay, the Earl of Devon, the Arichat, all absolutely unnecessary, all costing large sums of money with little returns. I am sure the Northern Labrador service did not pay last year and there was a service on the South West Coast which the people over there did not want and would not travel on only under compulsion. The country should not be saddled with an expenditure which is unnecessary and which is simply to carry out an election promise. Last year questions were asked in House and they were not answered; why? The numbers of the Opposition may be small, they may be considered insignificant, but it must be remembered that they are representatives of a section of the people of the country and when they ask questions they should get answers. All we ask is that the government should play fair and give a square deal to the mem-

bers of the Opposition and the people whom they represent.

Turning to the Agriculture and Mines Department, may I ask the Minister if there were any agricultural societies now. To the Minister, I say, “when you were an agricultural commissioner there were agricultural societies and you had lots to do and I give you credit for what you did.” As to the agricultural commissioners appointed last year, I express my sympathy with them in having to come down to accept jobs of that character. None of them know very much about agriculture and I deprecate the manner in which they got their positions. Here are splendid tradesmen in some instances pitchforked into something they know nothing about and I sympathize with them in the humiliation heaped upon them. I appreciate their desire to uphold the dignity of their positions as members of the House by earning good salaries, but when it comes down to forcing them to accept positions about which they know nothing then I draw the line.

The Auditor General's report contains a long list of payments made to officials of the civil service, from deputy ministers down. It contained a list of payments for pensions and other things all of which were illegal. Fishermen of the country must be prepared to live on \$50.00 a year and they must be seventy-five years of age before they can get even that but officials of the civil service can get large sums of money for doing little extra services that should be counted in their regular routine work. The list in the Auditor General's report is long too long to read now but I will undertake to have it published.

Last year the outport grants were depleted for street lights and I am glad to learn that this state had been

remedied this year but the people of several districts will be glad to know that the attitude of the government is that if they want lights they have to pay for them themselves. St. John's should have full power of incorporation so that we could keep clear of the continual nagging that St. John's is up against it. I can not see what is against giving the city a full charter of incorporation if it wants it the same as every other city in Canada has and next year, if I am in the House I will move a resolution asking the House to give these powers to the city. Give St. John's the power asked for; let the city keep up its own fire department. If I had my own way I would cancel the old loan which St. John's has been paying interest on for years and give the city the opportunity of borrowing money and having the streets paved the same as they are everywhere in Canada. The city is in a disgraceful condition, people are either covered with mud in wet weather or choked with dust when it is dry weather and the reason is that the city had no powers to enable it to raise money. I would say give the city a chance to become a decent city. The Mayor and Council have been stating for years past that the city has been kept back by the House of Assembly and I feel I am speaking for all out-port members when I say there could be no possible objection to giving the city full power and see what would be done. We have been told that taxes cannot be raised in the city but there are people here who are ashamed to pay the small taxes they are charged. I agree that as far as the poor people are concerned the taxes are high enough and perhaps too high in some cases but there are people here who can afford to pay very much higher taxes and they should be made pay

them. They are ready and willing to pay them for good improvements. We are not paying one tenth of the city taxes that are charged all over Canada and the United States and so I would say give the city of St. John's the incorporation charter and so enable her to put herself abreast of the times and not struggle longer 50 years behind the times.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I hope the Minister will endeavour to keep the departments within their votes, stop the continual grabbing of money and next year come back with a budget that will be hailed with pleasure by all.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE & CUSTOMS—Mr. Chairman, in closing the debate on the budget, I wish to thank the members of the Opposition for the fair way they have treated my speech and their criticism of it. I had expected them to say that the surplus was a fictitious one. In their speeches reference has been made to what I had said in the budget speech regarding the railway. That was simply my personal opinion and I believe I am right. In the railway today the steamers are showing a profit of \$150,000 but properly managed they should show a profit of \$300,000. Large sums are paid annually to the dock on account of the steamers which is simply so as to show a profit for the dock operations, but that should not be. I have no hesitation in saying that as far as the coming year is concerned it was a much easier matter to balance the accounts of the railway than it was for me to balance the budget. I say so because of the increased activities at Grand Falls, Buchans, Corner Brook and other places along the line. Under the present system of management the Railway is a law unto itself.

Men are hired and fired at will and are paid whatever is willed, a deaf ear being turned to their requests. There are no apprentices because, although it costs nothing, it is impossible to get a boy into the railway to serve his time. These were some of the reasons why, I contend, the railway was inefficiently managed and anyone who says different does not know what he is talking about. There is a railway Commission it is true, but this Commission like the Commissions under previous governments meets only once a week and then they are given slips of paper and that is all they know.

As far as the Liquor Control Board is concerned, I found that huge stocks were being carried and as far as I was able to do so, I attempted to control the board in this connection. The man at the head of that department is not all that he is cracked up to be; he does not know the meaning of decency, reason or justice and he has no more business ability than a child. He purchases his stocks and ties them up and then expects the department to show a profit. I give it as my own opinion that as far as this department is concerned that it should be wide open so that people could get what they like and in that way more revenue would be got out of the department. For the future it could not be hoped to get much revenue as costs have gone up and sales will go down; however, with a little common sense shown it should be possible to get a half million dollars out of this department. For the coming year I hope to be able to get a little more than usual but after this year I cannot say what will happen.

Concluding my speech, I wish to state that if I am to balance the budget in the future I cannot do it alone. Ministers of the Crown, members of

both sides of the House must help me out. I consider that the estimates voted in the present session are sufficient to carry out the public service for the coming year; I do not know a dollar that was owed for the year ending the 30th of June. As far as new positions in the government are concerned, I have every sympathy with people who are out of work, but to all I would like to make the announcement that there are no jobs now in the Customs House or anywhere else. Closing, I desire to make a last appeal to the members generally for support during the coming year so as the estimates can be lived up to.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the Committee have leave to sit again.

Pursuant to order and on motion of Hon. the Prime Minister, the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Act 15 George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited'" was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill entitled. "An Act Further to Amend the Act 15 George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited.'" "

Mr Speaker left the Chair.

Mr Smith took the Chair of Committee.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, I have already stated that owing to the continued illness of Mr. Coffin, the agent for the American interests, with whom communication can only be had by coded telegrams to his solicitor in Montreal, where Mr. Coffin is in hospital, negotiations are held up. It was in order to permit the negotiations to be continued that the amendment is now being brought in.

HON. LEADER OF OPPOSITION—Mr. Chairman, is the House to understand that only for this illness the Gander would have been considered this session?

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Chairman, that is exactly how I feel about the matter.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman from the Committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill without amendment.

On motion this report was received and adopted and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time.

Whereupon the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Act 15 George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company. Limited'" was read a third time and passed, and it was ordered that the said Bill be engrossed, being entitled as above, and that it be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting the concurrence of that body in its provisions.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bills sent up entitled "An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of

Small Towns and Settlements," "An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances," "An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage,'" "An Act Further to Amend the Revenue Act, 1925 and the amendments thereto," "An Act in Relation to an Agreement with Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Ltd.," "An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland" and "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending, respectively, the 30th day of June, 1930, and the 30th day of June, 1931, and for other Purposes relating to the Public Service" without amendment.

HON. THE PRIME MINISTER—Mr. Speaker, the Order paper is now complete and as there is no more business to come before the House I would move adjournment until three o'clock Monday afternoon when I shall invite His Excellency to be present to prorogue the Assembly.

It was moved and seconded that when the House rises it adjourn until Monday afternoon next, July 14th, at three of the clock.

The House then adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, July 14th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act Further to Amend the Act 15, George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of an

Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited,' " without amendment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Legislative Council acquainting the House of Assembly that it had passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act Respecting Crown Lands' Timber, Minerals and Water Power" with an amendment, as follows:

190. This Act shall come into force and effect upon a date to be fixed by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Council, which date shall not be earlier than the 30th day of November, 1930, in which it requests the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

On motion of Hon. the Prime Minister the said amendment was read a first time.

On motion the said amendment was read a second time and passed, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting that body that the said amendment had been agreed to without amendment.

At half past three of the clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar of the House with a message from His Excellency the Governor commanding the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber.

Mr. Speaker at the Bar of the Council Chamber addressed His Excellency as follows:

May It Please Your Excellency:

The House of Assembly have voted the Supply required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the House of Assembly I present the following Bills for Your Excellency's assent:

An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations."

An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy.

An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy.

An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927.

An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook.

An Act in relation to a Contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.

An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14, entitled "An Act respecting Railway and Shipping."

An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries."

An Act in relation to the amendment of the War Pensions Act, 1922.

An Act in relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes.

An Act in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 18, entitled "An Act relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

An Act in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 17, entitled "An Act relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18."

An Act further to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Customs."

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Powers of Procedure before Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps.

An Act to amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Postal and Telegraph Services."

An Act to provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies.

An Act respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland.

An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances.

An Act in Relating to the Amendment of the Act 20, George V., Chapter 36, entitled "The Income Tax Act, 1929."

An Act to amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage."

An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements.

An Act in relation to the Agreement with Great Lakes-Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Limited.

An Act respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power.

An Act Further to Amend the Act 15 George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited."

An Act Further to Amend the Revenue Act, 1925 and the Amendments thereto.

An Act for granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the 30th day of June, 1930, and the 30th day of June, 1931, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

His Excellency then read the following Address from the Throne:

Mr. President and Honorable Members of the Legislative Council

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly

I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance at this session of the Legislature. The various measures with which you have dealt have received earnest consideration at your hands, and I appreciate the zeal with which you have attended to your legislative duties.

His Majesty's government has invited my Prime Minister to attend the Imperial Conference which will be convened in London this autumn, and I am glad to say that he has accepted the invitation. At this important period of the Empire's development, such conferences are of great value, and I trust that we shall, in some measure, share in the beneficent results that may follow this conference.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the various departments of the public service, in the expenditure of which economy and efficiency will be observed.

It is gratifying to learn that a very large proportion of the amount, repayable under the Loan Act, 1905, will be re-invested under the provisions of the Loan Act of this session, and that fully one-half of the Five Million Dollars will be secured locally.

Mr. President and Honorable Members of the Legislative Council

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly

For a number of years attention has been given by the people of Canada and the United States to the proposal for a deep water-way connection be-

tween the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. The proposition of the Great Lakes Newfoundland Atlantic Company Limited is of more modest dimensions and plans to utilize the present water-way connection for the carrying of freight between the Great Lakes and a port in Mortier Bay in the district of Burin East, such latter port forming the distributing point to Europe in the east and to the Americas on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. The Act which you have passed in this connection will give the promoters of this project an opportunity to carry out the same in practical form.

The Commission appointed last year to take in hand the consolidation of the Statutes, has been busily engaged. We have seen the first fruits of the Commission's labors in the Bills submitted to you respecting the Summary

Jurisdiction of Magistrates and that regarding Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Powers. These Bills not only consolidate the present laws, but introduce certain very necessary amendments, particularly with reference to the public domain. Legislative action has now placed these matters upon the Statute Book.

In now giving you release from your legislative duties, I express the hope that abundant success may attend you in your respective walks of life.

After which the Honourable President of the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency said:

GENTLEMEN: It is His Excellency's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Wednesday, the 27th day of August, ensuing, then and there to be holden, and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

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Proceedings

OF THE

Legislative Council

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

Twenty-Seventh General Assembly

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND

1930

PROCEEDINGS

of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland

SESSION 1930.

WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1930.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature.

At five minutes to three of the clock, p.m. the Council met. Hon. Mr. Gibbs informed the Council that he received a Commission as President, which Commission the Clerk read.

At three of the clock, p.m. His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G., etc., having arrived at the Council Chamber, the Hon. the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Speaker and Members thereof "That it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they attend at the Bar of this House."

The Members of the House of Assembly approached the Bar. His Excellency then read the Speech from the Throne, after which the members of the Lower House returned to their Chamber, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

At four of the clock, p.m. the Council resumed proceedings, and after the

clerk had "for greater accuracy" read the Address of His Excellency.

HON. MR. COOK asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "Of the Administration of Oaths." The Bill was read a first time.

HON. MR. COOK then moved the following resolution:

RESOLVED that this House hereby records its sorrow at the death of the late Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath, K.B.E., President of the Legislative Council, whose decease leaves a void in the political and public life of the Colony.

The deceased gentleman evinced a marked ability and filled a large place in the journalistic world, gave unrestricted and valuable public service during the period of the Great War; and as President of the Legislative Council displayed impartiality and sound judgement in the duties of his office.

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the late Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath, with the sympathy of the Council in their bereavement.

HON. MR. COOK, in referring to the Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath said that words of his failed to express the sympathy and regret that the Council had in the passing of its late President. Sir Patrick was a native of this country, a man of exceptional ability and was not only well-known in his native land, but also in the United States, Canada and England.

He had a marked and varied career commencing in 1894 as editor of the Evening Herald. In 1909 he established the Evening Cronicle of which he was editor for many years. He was newspaper correspondent to the British Times and since 1894 had written extensively for a number of British and American periodicals. He had been chief Clerk of the House; and in 1913 was appointed to the Legislative Council and later became President.

He acted on several international commissions and was recognized as the greatest authority in the country on the Labrador Boundary. His publications "Ocean to Ocean" and "Guide Book" were works which brought the country to the fore-front as regards its resources and adaptabilities. It could be said of him, without fear of contradiction that he was the most prominent and best known man of our island home.

HON. MR. McNAMARA—Mr. President, I wish to second the resolution of sympathy proposed by the Hon. leader of the Government on the death of our late President and Member, Sir P. T. McGrath, and to add that the late Sir P. T., as he was familiarly called had the unique honor and distinction of being twice appointed to the Presidency of this Council.

He was first appointed in 1917—succeeding the late Hon. John Harris, and resigned in 1919. He was succeeded by the late Hon. J. D. Ryan, and on the death of this member was

re-appointed in 1925, and ruled over the deliberations of this Chamber with tact, diplomacy and impartiality until his passing last year.

He was connected with the House of Assembly and this Chamber in one capacity and another for upwards of 31 years, and being gifted with a prodigious memory, was easily our greatest authority on the Political and Governmental affairs of the country.

He visited Canada on two or three occasions in connection with Fishery disputes and other matters. He was Secretary of the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund, also the Newfoundland Regiment Finance Committee, and Newfoundland War Pension Board. He was Chairman of the High Cost of Living Board in 1917. He was also Chairman for Newfoundland in the dispute with Canada respecting the Labrador Boundary tried before the Privy Council in London in 1926.

He was Newfoundland Correspondent of the London Times for over 31 years, and was also a large contributor to British and American periodicals, and his articles written in a smooth scholarly manner commanded the attention of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. He was honored by his King in 1918, and created a K.B.E. He was also honored by the Royal Geographical Society of London, and elected a fellow of this distinguished body in 1927.

It now rests with us to recognize his worth, and as fellow Newfoundlanders to show our appreciation of his splendid services to the country, especially in connection with the Labrador Boundary dispute.

When the decision of the Privy Council was handed down in 1927—stating the dispute was settled in favor of Newfoundland, our late President was eulogised for his services in this case, and speaking on

the subject at the time, I hinted that some tangible mark of appreciation should be shown for his wonderful work in this matter, and suggested that Light House, Fog Alarm or Marconi Station be erected on the Coast of Labrador to perpetuate his memory.

I now repeat this suggestion, and recommend it to the Government through the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for serious consideration, and hope that an effort will be made without delay to have one of these works of utility erected in the early future.

It is unfortunately a well known fact that the Labrador is poorly charted, and more Light Houses, Fog Alarms, and Marconi Stations are sorely needed for the protection and safety of our fishermen, and I submit that it would be only common gratitude on our part to have one of these necessary works erected on this bleak and dangerous coast in honor and to the memory of a distinguished citizen and a great Newfoundlander.

HON. MR. AYRE said he wanted to avail of this opportunity to express his great sorrow at the death of the late President. Mr. Ayre thought that not only the Legislative Council, but the country at large, suffered a great loss from his passing.

Though suffering from ill-health, the great brain power and wisdom of the late Sir Patrick McGrath was always used for the good of Newfoundland. He thought the loyalty shown by Sir Patrick McGrath should be an example to the public men of Newfoundland, and hoped that they would show such spirit. He said that we must admire Sir Patrick for his unselfish service for his country's good.

His great work during the War, his years of labor and deep study which resulted in a victory for Newfoundland in the Labrador Boundary dis-

pute, put Newfoundland under a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Patrick McGrath.

Mr. Ayre thought that something should be done to perpetuate his memory. The Hon. gentleman suggested a memorial on the Labrador, but Mr. Ayre was of the opinion that one in Newfoundland would be more effective to keep Sir Patrick's memory alive. He hoped that something tangible would come from the suggestion.

HON. MR. RYAN—Mr. President, I wish to corroborate all that my friend Hon. Mr. McNamara has said about the late President, Sir P. T. McGrath. They are all well known facts that only by all the material, documents etc. collected by him at Ottawa, Washington and England was our case (the Labrador Boundary) won, he had all the material required for Sir John Simon and documents that could not be disputed by the Privy Council, to Sir Patrick is no doubt due the winning of our case.

Yes, I consider the Newfoundland Government should erect something tangible on the Labrador Coast to the memory of the late Sir Patrick McGrath. He was, we must admit, a great writer, a clever man and an authority on anything relating to Newfoundland. I know the Labrador Coast well as I have been up and down the Coast for over 40 years, and we should prize it highly now that we are the owners of same.

In conclusion I wish to offer by congratulations to our new President, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, and hope that he will live long to occupy his position as President of this Council. I also welcome Hon. James Strong to this Council.

HON. MR. JOB said he desired to associate himself with the speakers in this resolution. He referred to the fact that although a comparatively new

comer to this Chamber, Sir Patrick McGrath's sympathy and help in the Council was very evident to him.

He agreed that a memorial should be erected to Sir Patrick McGrath, but thought Newfoundland would be a better place than Labrador. He suggested a distance-finding station on Signal Hill, which could be in communication with Labrador, and thus establish the necessary link.

He also wished to join in the congratulations to the new President.

HON. THE PRESIDENT—I wish to associate myself with the other members in expressing my regret at the almost irreparable loss this Council has suffered in the passing of its President, Sir Patrick T. McGrath.

It was my privilege to be associated with Sir Patrick T. McGrath from boyhood. We both attended the same school. As a student he gave early promise of that ability which coupled with untiring industry enabled him to surmount the difficulties of life with signal success. Few there are, handicapped as he was with a fragile constitution, who set before themselves the attainment of such high ambitions and so fully realized the dreams of earlier days.

This Council and the country in general is poorer because of his decease. In controversy and in the discussion of the infinite number of matters which have been presented for discussion in this Chamber since his becoming a member, he brought to bear his keen intellect and his wonderful store of information. A man of many parts, his activities brought him into many channels of the country's activities with profit not only to his native land, but to the enrichment of his experience, which talents such as were his, seek to prove their true value. His success was not meteoric nor fortuitous, but the result of hard

fought victories, and unflagging industry.

During his journalistic career, his knowledge of local political conditions gave him pre-eminence over his rivals. Looking at his fragile physique and the infirmities from which he suffered and bore with cheerfulness throughout his life, one would never give him credit for that degree of courage, tenacity of purpose and resourcefulness which he undoubtedly possessed. To the world outside, Sir Patrick's name was as familiar as it was in his own country, because of the articles which successfully flowed from his facile pen on current topics and events.

Very few names of Newfoundlanders were better known in the literary world as was evidenced by the many tributes paid his memory by men eminent in the public and literary life of the world.

The closing years of his life saw him engaged in the work of research in different parts of the world which materially aided in enriching his country. I refer to the Labrador Boundary Dispute. This work in connection with the Colony's case must forever give him a high place in Newfoundland History. His life and career, all too short, has drawn to the inevitable close, but he leaves behind him the tribute of work well done.

The resolution being put was passed unanimously.

On motion to appoint a Select Committee to draft an Address in Reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech, Hon. Mr. Davey moved, and Hon. Mr. Steer seconded the motion.

HON. MR. DAVEY—Mr. President and Hon Members, I rise to move that a Select Committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the gracious speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open

this session of the Legislature. Before making any observations on the speech itself, I would extend hearty congratulations to the Hon. M. P. Gibbs, K. C., who has been elevated to the honourable position of President of the Legislative Council.

Under the Constitutional practice of Newfoundland, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland is the Administrator of the affairs of this Dominion in the absence of His Excellency the Governor. In the event of both His Excellency the Governor and His Lordship the Chief Justice being absent, the responsibility devolves upon the President of the Legislative Council. His position is consequently one of outstanding dignity, honor, and possible responsibility altogether apart from his position as President of this Chamber.

The Hon. M. P. Gibbs is one of the seniors of this Council and I feel quite sure that all our members agree with me in expressing hearty congratulations to him.

May I also before proceeding with my observations in connection with the Address, join with the mover and seconder of the Resolution of Condolence in connection with the passing of our late President, Sir P. T. McGrath, K.B.E. I heartily endorse the courteous references which have been made to him, and would reiterate the point that his outstanding achievement in research work in connection with the Newfoundland Labrador Boundary Dispute has placed his name high on the roll of famous and successful Newfoundlanders.

Not The Least Important

The Speech from the Throne is more lengthy and elaborate than usual and contain references to many matters not made in any previous Speech. In fact the document is so full and complete as to require little, if any, ex-

planation concerning the various matters which it comprises.

While the last item to be referred to in the speech is the visit of the Union of the Municipalities of Quebec, I feel that that paragraph should not be considered the least important. It indicates that Newfoundland while insular geographically is no longer isolated in fact. It shows interest on the part of important public men in the Province of Quebec in Newfoundland affairs. Functions of this character are exceedingly helpful in the development of good feeling and goodwill between the Dominion of Canada and this Dominion.

London Naval Conference

I note the reference to International matters in connection with Disarmament and the League of Nations. I feel that the leading Statesmen of our great Empire have acted very wisely in the manner in which they have dealt with the Disarmament problem as shown by the reports of Debates during recent months in connection with Naval Conference held in London.

The outstanding attitude of British Statesmen in support of the League of Nations is one which is worthy of special reference. Every important centre has its Magistrate; every important City has its Judicial Tribunal; every Country has its Supreme Court; and that steps should be taken towards getting together a body of men who in some manner at least constitute a World Court, is an advance towards international fair play and world peace well worthy of the support of all throughout the world who love peace with honor.

The South Coast Horror

We can still feel the shock of horror which followed the terrible tidal wave inundation on the Burin Peninsula. The earthquake which rocked

the entire Island proved a terrifying experience for most of us, but that feeling was overshadowed by the news which followed later of the dreadful suffering, distress, and destruction which prevailed in the area stricken by the tidal wave. The courage of our people in the face of disaster has never been more strikingly illustrated than in the stories of heroism, courage and endurance which were brought to light when the full details of the catastrophe reached here. It is indeed gratifying to know that those whose property and fishing gear were destroyed have been restored to a position in which they can again carry on their avocations, and that in so far as it has been humanly possible to do so all who suffered loss and deprivation have been adequately cared for and assisted. The Government, who with such commendable promptness dispatched a ship with medical men, nurses, and supplies, and the South Coast Disaster Fund Committee, and the Earthquake Relief Committee which were immediately organized to cope with the disaster, are deserving of the highest praise for their splendid work.

Country's Steady Growth

The steadily increasing volume of our trade forms a reliable index to the progress of the country's business. While the fishery last year was below the average catch, the higher price which the fishermen received for their product brought up the total result to a very satisfactory figure. The output from the mines and paper mills is steadily increasing and with the prospect of a new industry springing up in the Gander area it can safely be asserted that the future outlook from a labor standpoint is most satisfactory. For many years it has been the dream of those interested in the project to establish a paper mill in the

Gander basin. The matter is still under consideration but indications would seem to point to the fact that the establishment of such an enterprise may possibly be looked for in the near future.

Public Health Affairs

The paragraph in which reference is made to Public Health research and development is one which must appeal to everybody in this country. Newfoundland has an efficient General Hospital under the highly efficient executive management of Dr. Keegan and associate Doctors, and a Board of Governors. I feel that no matter how efficient such an institution may be, much can be done in the matter of the co-ordination of the activities of various institutions and various hospital activities to give a service still more efficient. The sick and the poor are ever with us. As civilization advances more and more consideration is given to the care of the sick and poor. The suggestions contained in this particular paragraph are well worthy of careful consideration. A Medical Committee was appointed by the Government some time ago consisting of Hon. Dr. Mosdell, Chairman of Public Health, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Macpherson, Mr. Cyril Cahill and others, and it is indicated that during the course of the session the first interim report of that Committee will be ready for submission to both branches of the Legislature.

Of Outstanding Importance

Educational development in Newfoundland as a result of the establishment of the Memorial College and Teachers Training School associated with it, has been of outstanding importance. This combined institution was begun under the previous Ministry of our present Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, and while at the beginning it was thought by many that

the Institution was too far in advance of Newfoundland's requirements, that it was too large, and that the undertaking itself would not justify the expenditure, yet in these brief years it has been found that immense advantages have come to the Colony because of this Institution. The College and Normal School are not only filled to overflowing but it is estimated that when the Institutions open this Autumn there will be over a hundred applications which the building in its present state cannot possibly accommodate.

I cannot express any opinion as to whether it will be possible for anything to be done in this direction during the present year, but I do feel that the time is ripe for an extension to the building and hope it may be undertaken at the earliest date possible so that the numerous applications who cannot now possibly receive accommodation will be provided for. While the chance of our boys getting a year or two of university work in this Memorial Institution is important, the thing that appeals to me as more important is the Normal School where teachers are taught their profession. Doctors and Lawyers are not allowed to practice without years of special training. The work of teachers in dealing with the child life of the community is just as important as the activities of lawyers and doctors, and if we want to get good results from the teaching organization throughout the country, they can be secured only by sending out trained teachers.

Fishery Development

I regard as of outstanding importance the announcement that the British Empire Marketing Board are co-operating with the Government in the scientific development of our fisheries. No one will deny that the present methods in connection with our fish-

ery are almost entirely out of date. We live in a new era, an era of quick transportation and the modern processing of food products. If we are to maintain our place in the world's markets we can only do so by applying up to date methods to the cure and marketing of our catch. It is extremely encouraging to have the co-operation of an English specialist in this connection. Coupled with the important work which will engage his attention, there is the prospect of the application of cold storage to our fisheries on a large scale as foreshadowed by that paragraph in His Excellency's speech which refers to the possibility of an agreement being entered into with American capitalists which will ultimately open the markets of the United States to our fish in a fresh state. This is a consumption devoutly to be wished, and I am certain it will receive hearty encouragement and support.

Our Chief Reliance

While it is of vital importance that every effort should be made to develop our fisheries by scientific methods, we must not forget that our chief reliance has always been placed, and will for many years to come to be placed, upon profitable disposal of our salt cured cod. The Government recognize this and have appointed a Commission for the economic investigation of methods of standardizing and marketing of our salt cured fish, as well as the handling and marketing of our fresh fish. They have shown wisdom and foresight which I am certain will be justified by the results.

Better Pay For Miners

It is pleasing to learn that a new agreement has been arrived at with the Company operating the Bell Island Mines and that any differences which existed between the Company and the Customs Authorities have

been satisfactorily adjusted. No one can over estimate the importance which attaches to the existence of a friendly feeling between capital and labor, and for this reason it is gratifying to note that a satisfactory arrangement has been reached between the operating company and their employees and that the men have secured a substantial increase in their wage.

In my opinion the gracious speech which His Excellency has just delivered to us is a public document of the utmost importance, foreshadowing important developments in the industrial and economic life of this country, and it affords me very great pleasure to have the honor of moving that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne.

HON. FRANK STEER—Mr. President, In supporting the motion "That a select committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the gracious speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature" and which has been so fully and ably presented to you by the Honourable proposer. I do not intend to take up your time unduly, and my few remarks will be confined to the outstanding features of the speech.

The catastrophe that occurred in the Burin Peninsula was universally deplored, and the donations that were received, both in money and kind, not only from our own people, but from friends of Newfoundland abroad, were tangible expressions of the sympathy that was felt for the sufferers. We cannot but be pleased to know that the aid so readily given has been the means of repairing the damage sustained, so that the people are in a position to pursue their callings as usual. The thanks of the whole com-

munity are due to the committee who so voluntarily and liberally gave of their time and means to accomplish this pleasing result.

Sound Financial Position

Causes for congratulation are to be found in the fact that not only was the economic situation last year satisfactory, and the returns of the fishermen for their labours good, but also that our exports had increased in value, and that the financial position generally had so improved, that the expenditure on able-bodied poor relief has been reduced, in two years, from \$260,000.00 per annum to \$90,000.00. It will be a happy day for Newfoundland when the necessity for this expenditure will have entirely disappeared.

That the Newfoundland Hotel has defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds comes as a surprise, I think, to none of us, yet while apparently a losing proposition in itself, the question arises as to whether or not the indirect benefits to the country do not more than outweigh any direct loss, and this question certainly demands the serious consideration of the Government.

Worthy of Consideration

Serious consideration too of our staple industry, the Fisheries, cannot be ignored by any government, and we are glad to note that steps are being taken to not only increase the catch and widen the markets for both salt and fresh fish in all its forms, but to encourage and improve the methods of handling same. We trust that the efforts in this direction will meet with the hearty co-operation of all parties interested in fish products and will be crowned with abundant success.

Mr. President, if we are to conclude from His Excellency's speech that the Gander Valley proposition is not to be presented for Legislation

this session, whilst this will be a cause of great regret, we must not overlook the fact that the government has the matter under grave consideration and that in a deal of such magnitude it is advisable to make haste slowly, and time is evidently needed to smoothe out and bring to an amicable agreement any points under dispute. Also, the government is wise not to make public the various stages of negotiations and causes of dispute, and consequent delay, until they have brought the whole deal to a successful issue. They have precedent for this in what has occurred in the British House of Commons under similar conditions.

And now, sir, in closing my few remarks, I take this opportunity of tendering you my hearty congratulations on your appointment to the high position of President of this Council, and feel sure that you will fill the position with dignity and honor and prove a worthy successor to your predecessor the late Hon. Sir P. T. McGrath.

I take great pleasure in seconding the motion.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cook the debate on the address in reply was adjourned. He then asked permission to lay on the table the annual report of the Registrar General.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday, June 10th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, June 10th, 1930.

The House met at three of the clock pursuant to adjournment.

(Debate on Speech from the Throne continued.)

HON. MR. McNAMARA—Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks on the gracious Speech of His Excellency the Governor, and before

doing so wish to congratulate you, sir, on your recent appointment to the Presidency of the Council.

Your long Parliamentary experience and well known ability gives assurance that you will rule over the deliberations of this Chamber with that well known impartiality which is traditional in this branch of our local legislature.

That you may be spared many years to enjoy your honor and distinction, I am sure is the sincere wish of your brother members of this Chamber.

It will be noticed that most of the speech before us is composed of padding made up of vague references to Empire questions all over the world, and although we are indirectly interested in these matters, they are not of primary concern in Newfoundland at this particular time.

We are told that the thoughts of the Government were with the representatives of the five nations assembled in London to consider the question of Naval disarmament, and I am frank to admit that it would be more fitting if the thoughts of the Government were with the thousands of people all over the country who were seeking that abundant employment so lavishly promised, and alas, so quickly forgotten when they were elected to power.

The appalling Earthquake disaster of the 18th November last had the sympathy of the whole community as well as the outside world, and the Government is to be commended for the prompt action in taking their share with the people of the Island generally, in coming to the assistance of their grief-stricken fellow countrymen, and with the help afforded it is pleasing to learn that the Fishery of this important centre can be conducted as usual the present season.

It is gratifying to learn that our principal industries, Fishing, Paper making and Mining showed satisfactory progress for the year, and is to be hoped that further progress will be made the present season.

That able-bodied relief is gradually diminishing will be hailed with delight by the country's well wishers and that it will be materially decreased again this year is the earnest wish of the country at large.

Thoughtful people see in this able-bodied relief the cause of all our political ills. Once the independence of the people is sapped by pauper relief there can be no hope for the selection of worthy candidates to rule our affairs, honestly, fearlessly and independently.

It is only a few years ago since the law debarred the recipient of able-bodied relief from exercising his right to vote, but to-day conditions are reversed and money is diffused generally, and the party that gives away the most money without returns, is the party that has the best chance of ruling the country.

It is not difficult to see the demoralization that must ensue from this course, and leaders in the community should make some effort to find a solution for this serious situation, if the country can be expected to make any progress.

It is disappointing to find that the Newfoundland Hotel Facilities, Ltd. are unable to pay the interest on their Bonds, and that the Government have been called on to meet this demand and inasmuch as they have the Hotel as security, the taxpayers will in this case be protected from any loss, and it is hoped that the increased tourist traffic which is promising will eventually put this venture on a paying basis.

We are informed that the Government intend raising a loan, and I am tempted to remark that a speech without reference to a loan would be like "Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark."

The new loan is for the sum of \$5,000,000.00, \$2,885,000.00 of this amount is to be used to retire debentures maturing on the 30th, of this month, and the balance \$2,115,000.00 is to be placed at the disposal of the Government for their own purposes.

Let us analyse this loan and see what it means to the country.

First it will mean inevitable additional taxation on account of increased interest charges. We will require to find one per cent interest on \$2,885,000.00 the difference paid on the loan now being retired and the new loan to be issued which will amount to \$28,885 per annum, and we will also be called upon to pay 5 per cent interest on the balance of the loan \$2,115,000.00 amounting to \$105,750.00 per year, or a total additional interest of \$134,600.00.

It therefore follows that on account of this new loan our Finance Minister will have to find yearly for the bond holders the large sum of \$134,600.00 which will be added to the alarming amount of interest the Colony is paying to-day, and I submit that this new addition to our interest charge can be only secured by adding more taxes to our already overburdened taxpayers, which is not a very pleasant picture to contemplate.

Now, Mr. President, I am going to predict that another loan will be necessary next year with its accompanying increase in taxation, unless the Government curbs the present unparalleled waste and expenditure of the public funds of the country and I

will state my reason for this prediction.

Anybody studying world events to-day will realize that the price of nearly all commodities is declining owing to over-production and lack of demand due to unemployment, and as our Tariff is mostly collected on an ad valorem basis, it follows that low priced goods will not yield the same Tariff as high priced goods, consequently there will be a falling off in Customs collections throughout the Colony.

The Governor next season will likely say in his Speech when opening the House that "My Ministers have in view a revision in the Tariff owing to changing World's conditions and we all know what a revision in the Tariff means, it means a revision upwards—the Tariff is never revised downwards.

I hope it is not the intention of the Government to construct further High Roads with this new loan money, and I feel we have enough to do at present to maintain Roads already in existence, and think it is time to pause and re-consider the serious effect of this continued Road building policy.

I claim this work should not be done in the height of the Fishing season as has been the practice the past few years unless we intend abandoning our Fishery business altogether.

It is a well known fact that more money can be made at the Fishery than at Road Work, and as an illustration I would point out that one little settlement in Trinity Bay last year lost \$14,000.00 for the summer by men being taken out of the Fishing boats for employment on the Roads at the beginning of the season.

There are two or three more vague and mysterious paragraphs in the Speech referring to development of

the Fisheries which sounds like music we heard before, and I am sure that it would be of little interest to anybody to make further reference to them at the moment.

It is disappointing that we have nothing definite in the Speech about the Gander Deal. We are told that the breath of industrial development was to be breathed into this region within 6 months of the fall of 1928, and now after the Government being 20 months in power, we are informed that this expected source of employment is still engaging the attention of your Ministers, and up to the present there is no sign of the widely heralded "Gang on the Gander."

I now avail of this opportunity to congratulate Lady Squires on being the first member of her sex to be elected as a representative to the Assembly, and hope her presence in the House will have a restraining influence on the extreme and abusive language that some very prominent members of the Government are tempted to use there from time to time.

HON. CAPT. KEAN—Mr. President, not being in the country when His Excellency delivered the Speech from the Throne, I did not have the pleasure of hearing it, neither did I have the pleasure of hearing the mover and seconder speak on the motion for a Committee to draft an Address in Reply. And this is the first time I have had the pleasure of congratulating you on the distinguished honor conferred upon you in the exalted position you now occupy as President of the Legislative Council of your country. Your long experience, with your legal ability, fully fits you for the position, and I join with your many friends in wishing that you may be long spared to enjoy the honor conferred upon you.

I also take this first opportunity to congratulate the Hon. James Strong on his appointment to this branch of the legislature. If there is any mistake made, it is that he was not appointed ten or twenty years ago. A man with his practical knowledge of the fisheries, with his knowledge of the business of the country in general, besides his good moral standing in the community, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the country. We trust he will yet be spared many years to impart to us that knowledge and wisdom on all questions which will come before this branch of the Legislature.

The appointment of the Hon. James Strong to this position has a very unique history. The first clause of His Excellency's Speech refers to the fact that it is the first time in the history of the Colony that the electors of a district has chosen a woman to represent them, and that lady, besides the wife of the Prime Minister, is the daughter of the Hon. James Strong. Coming from such stock, I have no doubt she will give a good account of herself, and leave an indelible impression of good on that branch of the legislature.

Of the earthquake shock I have nothing to add or take from what I have already said at the time it happened. I am, however, somewhat surprised to find no mention made by His Excellency concerning the disaster of the ten schooners driven to sea by the November and December gales, six of whom went to the bottom at considerable loss to the masters and crews. I only know of one man out of six that has replaced his schooner, and that was by a much older one than the one he lost. It may, however, be a blessing in disguise, for the trend of events the last twenty years points to the fact that the prosecution of the fisheries by schooners by our people, apart

from the Bank fisheries, will be a thing of the past.

Another missing link in the Speech from the Throne is the absence of any remark of the seal fishery. That is also true of our lobster or herring or salmon fishery, notwithstanding our salmon fishery has shown the greatest improvement for the last two years than ever before for the last fifty years. When I spoke to Capt. Clark of the S.S. Kyle the other day, if it was not early for going to the Labrador with crews, he replied that was because they wanted to be down in time for the salmon fishery. So you see the new method of putting up salmon in cold storage is playing a very important part in connection with that industry. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are distributed among our fishermen, which helps them in conjunction with the codfishery, by an industry which had almost become defunct put up in the old style of pickled salmon. Not only so, but the small amount put up the old way is also increasing in value.

We also hail with delight the increase in value of our pulp and paper exports to the amount of one million three hundred thousand dollars. Also the increase in value of our minerals. It is also good to see the expenditure for able bodied relief dropped in two years from \$260,000 to \$90,000. Let us hope in the near future we shall get it to the vanishing point. This goes to prove what I said in this House three years ago was true. At that time I was giving my support to the Buchans Mine Bill, and I am glad to see that that place has given such a good account of itself. Regarding that clause in the Speech from the Throne referring to a scheme directed to the scientific development of our fisheries, we can only exercise faith and trust it will result in benefit to the country.

But regarding the Commission for the standardization of cure and the best means of marketing and acquiring new markets for our fish, it is an old story under a new Commission, and I have no more faith in the new Commission than I had in the old one. That little book of Fish and Fish Markets puts the case very plainly in the following words:

"It is an axiom of economics proven thousands of times over that no Commission can conduct a business as well as men making a living out of it. During the War this was the universal experience. There is no necessity here to try to explain why this should be the case. Suffice it is to say that the problem has been many times analysed and that for both physiological and economical reasons failure follows government control of business."

The better cure of fish can only be improved upon by persuasion and not by force. You can no more force a man to be clean in his habits of living than you can force him to be honest. And notwithstanding the law from Mount Sinai "Thou shalt not steal" backed up by all Christian governments throughout the world men are still violating that law. The other part of that Commission is governed by the law of supply and demand, something which man cannot break. It can no more be avoided than the natural attraction of gravitation or the inevitability of death. Therefore the standardization or cure, or the methods of marketing cannot interfere with the law of supply and demand but quite the contrary. They themselves would undoubtedly be governed by it. Notwithstanding all these arguments some people are determined to put the cart before the horse and

drag the animal to the water with the intention of making him drink.

It has been my experience that all governments aim at passing laws that they think the majorities of the people want, and while it is a fact that the majority must rule, it is nevertheless a fact that the greatest good has come to us by the minority, and that good has been kept back in many cases by majorities. It is also a fact that almost every invention that have come to us has been opposed by the very people it was intended to benefit and people are as a rule slow to observe the changes that have taken place that it is no uncommon thing to hear that we are adopting the same methods to-day that our grandfathers used, whereas to me nothing is more interesting than to notice the changes.

The traps have been taking place of the codseine. The motor boats with no oars are taking the place of the codseine boats with oars thirty and forty feet long. Larger motor schooners are taking the place of our so called shollops that boasted of blaying oars 50 feet long.

The much despised trawls are taking the place of hand lines.

Formerly men could not go at the fishery without a caplin seine with a lance bunt for bait purposes and some people are advocating that old cry of government in the long ago, who promised bait in every port on Labrador. Whereas our people who go to Labrador in schooners never think of catching fish with bait apart from trawls and what fish is caught is got by the much despised trap and jigger.

What have been the action of governments in the past toward this method of catching fish. Let us go back to the eighties when the legislature was flooded with petitions to prohibit the use of codtraps one year and

just as many or more petitions were sent to repeal that law the next year. When the late Joseph Elliott of Change Islands perfected his motor boat, numerous petitions were sent to stop their use as it was shown it would frighten the fish off the ground; the same place three years after was known as 'the Home of motor boats.' Not five years ago no man could get a crew for the fishery without having a motor boat.

About twenty years ago I think, Bowring Brothers sent the S.S. Kite on Labrador in charge of the late James Gillette to catch cod-fish. Many of the people, mostly from Bonavista Bay, I think, approached the Prime Minister of that day showing the unfair competition if steamers were allowed to go, as they in steamers would have a monopoly of trap berths. Some of us pointed out that the competition between the "Kite" and some of the 9 and 10 knot schooners was no greater than the competition between the 9 knot schooner and the schooner that could only sail six knots. However, the argument against the steamer prevailed, and a law was enacted making it illegal for steamers to prosecute the Labrador fishery. And when I heard a steamer was fitted out from the west-coast commanded by a Wesleyville master, I enquired about the law on our Statute Book, I was told that that law was a dead letter, and was not consolidated among our laws and therefore was of no account. Many of the laws making it unlawful to use trawls in certain waters has been more observed in the breach than in their observance that even the advocates against trawls are using them to advantage.

So much for Governments and Government control. Now let us turn our thoughts to the business world and see

the marvelous improvements. The improvement of the business stores compared with the stores of 40 years ago, the benefits of the telephone, the typewriter, the adding machine, and a hundred and one things that have come to the homes of the people to minimise labor and make home more attractive. Not by force, not by governments, not by commission, not by majorities, but by the inventive mind of man, and the inventor must show to others that his invention is good to others before he can ever hope to make it a success. But I am inclined to think that the opinion of many of us towards commissions, is the main question of issue is how much is there in it for the commissioners. This is not a charitable view, I admit, but can you wonder at us taking that view in the light of past events. This is not intended as a carping criticism but the outcome of views which I entertain after over forty years of public life.

To sum up, Mr. President, the Speech from the Throne may not be all that can be desired, nevertheless, there are some bright spots in it and we are called upon to exercise faith for the future.

HON. MR. JOB desired to make some comment on the Speech from Throne, and particularly in regard to the section of the Speech dealing with the Memorial College. He thought we might congratulate ourselves on the excellent work performed by President Paton as head of the College. He well remembered when Mr. Paton came here for the first time, and his stating that he was in fear and trembling whether or not he could get enough students to fill part of a class room, and how pleased he was when he obtained enough to fill one small class room. It was now necessary to build

a new wing, and that was a wonderful tribute both to the work of Mr. Paton and to our people, and augurs very well for the future of the college.

With regard to the various commissions appointed to deal with the salt fish question, trade, etc., he had not much faith in them. He had a great deal of experience in the matter, and wished to associate himself with the remarks made by the two previous speakers. A Commission would not do much good. If a permanent commission were appointed for a period of five years or more it might do something, but in this case a commission was likely to do more harm than good. The great point about our codfishery was not conditions of cure or of markets, but the cost of production. Our Tariff is against the encouragement of new industries. There is a Tariff Commission appointed, but it does not act. If this Commission would let articles to be used in building up the export trade of the Colony in duty free, it would be a great thing. The question of the agreement between the Colony and the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company must be debated and discussed before we express an opinion. Iceland, our great fishery competitor, has built up her trade by means of trawlers. He referred to Dr. Taylor, the head of the research department of the Atlantic Fisheries, and the wonderful success Dr. Taylor had had in formulating methods of freezing fish, and thought the services of such a man would help our fisheries. The details of the scheme should be made public, as well as the concessions to be given, but he was given to understand that there were to be no concessions given except that of a lower Tariff.

Motion for Select Committee was unanimously carried, the Committee appointed consisted of: Hons. Mr.

Davey, Steer, Murphy, Sinnott and Strong.

Hon. the President informed the Council that he had received messages from the House of Assembly stating that they had passed the following Bills in which they requested the concurrence of the Council:

"An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook."

"An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy."

"An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations.'"

"An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927."

"An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy."

"An Act in Relation to a Contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd."

These Bills were then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

On motion the House adjourned until Monday, June 16th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

MONDAY, June 16th, 1930.

Council met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne passed. It was ordered that the Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a delegation of the Whole House.

Before taking up the orders of the day, the President spoke as follows:

Honourable Gentlemen: I wish to thank the speakers who have offered me congratulations upon the honour

which has recently been conferred on me. Would that I could fully appreciate in an adequate manner the true import of the office I assume that I may the better perform the duties its assumption entails. The history of the deliberations of this body is outstanding in the annals of our country, and men have filled the office whose names we venerate and whose memories we preserve. Its traditions demand respect, and to us these traditions look, asking that the escutcheon continue untarnished and its confidences remain unbetrayed. In setting that duty as my earnest desire in the exercise of the various functions I am called upon to perform, I am more trustful of its attainment because of the wishes which have been extended to me and of the good will you offer me.

The history of the origin and earlier development of this branch of the legislature tends to show that its purpose was to advise rather than to initiate. The development of conventions which regulate our unwritten constitution and the statutory enactments which limit our activities as a legislative body, further tend to lend force to this idea. The purpose of our existence is not in opposition, nor in appeals calculated to attract popular attention, but rather by the aid of our more mature experience to develop and render more perfect legislation presented for our consideration and approval. As a conservative element in the great system of balances for which the flexibility of our law and constitution is remarkable, we point in an impersonal manner to the dangers of extravagant irrationality, but in exercising that power, we should bear in mind the maxim of constitutional ethics that the policies advanced by the Lower House which represent the

advancement of that great objective, let us direct our efforts, remembering that men, great in intellect and magnanimity, set precedents to which we should aspire.

The time in which we live, the growing extensiveness of country's activities ask the deliberation of men of diversified pursuits such as this branch of the Legislature contains. A Parliament no longer legislates for the major concerns of simple routine. Man's relation with man becomes more and more complex and legislation must cover its complexities. A country no longer develops its natural gifts, having regard only to local interests. By invention, space has become shorter, and countries bound closer together and made more dependent.

This country is a buyer and seller, and people of other lands are those with whom we trade. To our conclusions then should we lend that breadth of vision which dispels localism and permits us to embrace the opportunities others offer and in return to them those which we have. Our means are limited; our revenue is comparatively small. We cannot, therefore, afford to establish and maintain bodies to specialize in the intricacies arising out of commercial and interstate relationships, and guide those formulating great industrial developments. To this branch, therefore, representatives of those possessed of the mature judgement which years of business experience has given, does the country look for constructive criticism and that purposeful aid which builds and does not destroy. Thus, having the vision to foresee, and the wish to attain, this branch being above party, can, by conservative efforts do much to shape the destinies of the country, and by aiding it during this turning point in its

economic life, prove itself equal to its traditions. To that do I consecrate the tenure of the office I assume, and in assuming, ask your good will.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the Second Reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook," spoke as follows:

The Humber constituency, of which Corner Brook is the Capital Town, is represented in the Legislature by the Prime Minister, Hon. Sir Richard Squires. It is the Prime Minister's idea that there should be developed in this territory a spirit of local self-government, local enterprise, and local responsibility, which he hopes will be a general example to the whole Island of Newfoundland from the standpoint of limited local self-government. The Prime Minister's views are that this policy is strictly in accordance with the principles of modern democratic thought. The first step in this direction was the incorporation of the West Corner Brook Water Company, Ltd. The Company is a limited liability Company registered at the Registry of Deeds in St. John's. Any member of this Chamber who will pay the sum of 25 cents may get full particulars of it. If he will pay a dollar or two he may obtain a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Company is a sort of three fold proposition. The people of Corner Brook put up \$10,000 for common stock at par. That is the actual money which the people who live in that neighborhood are putting into this Water and Sewerage System.

The International Power and Paper Company will subscribe \$10,000 also in common stock. The Prime Minister, as the representative for the constituency, has during the past year gath-

ered together out of funds here, there and elsewhere, has in reserve in spite of all sorts of pressure to spend the money, the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of putting through this Water and Sewerage undertaking. The local Directors representing the \$10,000 subscribed locally are S. D. Cook, Thomas Coombs, Peter Coleman.

The International Power and Paper Company's Directors representing the \$10,000 subscribed by that Company are A. R. Stansfield and K. O. Elderkin.

The Newfoundland Government's Directors representing its contribution, not out of general funds, but out of District Grants for the Humber Constituency, are F. C. Berteau, Esq., I. S. O., J.P., Comptroller and Auditor General, and Andrew Vatcher, Esq., J.P., Stipendiary Magistrate at Corner Brook.

I want to say that this proposition looks to me as if it were the first bit of public spirited business put through in this country for a great many years. We have several water companies throughout the Island but they are government guaranteed enterprises. So that this House may realise just what the government guarantee in connection with water companies amounts to. I have got one of the Auditor General's staff to give me a statement covering interest payments for a period covering five years.

That statement is as follows:

PLACENTIA WATER COMPANY

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Capital Stock | \$18,000.00 |
| Stock held by Nfld. Savings Bank, 770 shares at \$20.00 yearly rate of interest 4% (85%) | 15,400.00 |
| Stock held by Hon. D. A. Ryan, 130 shares at \$20.00 | 2,600.00 |
| | \$18,000.00 |

Payments made by Newfoundland Government to Placentia Water Co. for five years ending June 30th, 1929.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Interest | \$ 2,464.00 |
| Contribution in lieu of Coal Duties, \$500.00 per annum | 2,500.00 |
| | \$ 4,964.00 |

By enactment of the year 1893 this stock was guaranteed in perpetuity as to interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

CARBONEAR WATER COMPANY

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Capital Stock | \$40,000.00 |
| Stock held by Nfld. Savings Bank, 623 shares at \$20.00 (31%) | 12,460.00 |
| Stock held by sundry shareholders | 27,540.00 |
| | \$40,000.00 |

Yearly rate of interest 4 per cent

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Payments made by Newfoundland Government to Carbonear Water Co. for five years ending June 30th, 1929. | |
| Interest | \$ 800.00 |

By Legislative enactment of the year 1884 this stock was guaranteed in perpetuity as to interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

HARBOUR GRACE WATER CO.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Capital Stock | \$76,000.00 |
| Stock held by Nfld. Savings Bank, 1,005 shares at \$20.00 yearly rate of interest 4% | \$20,100.00 |
| Script held by Nfld. Govt. | \$13,700.00 |
| | 33,800.00 |
| Stock held by sundry shareholders | 42,600.00 |
| | \$76,400.00 |

This stock held by the Government was acquired in 1898 when, by Act, the interest on the Company's stock

was reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. Shares to the amount indicated were redeemed by the Government, the holders thereof refusing to accept the said charge.

Payments made by Newfoundland Government to Harbour Grace Water Company, for five years ending June 30th, 1929.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Interest on Saving Bank Stock | \$ 804.00 |
| Interest on Government held Stock | 548.00 |
| | \$ 1,352.00 |

For five years equals\$ 6,750.00

By Legislative enactment of the year 1883 this Stock was guaranteed in perpetuity as to interest at the rate of 5 per cent, subsequently reduced to 4 per cent per annum.

There is no guarantee being given in this connection at all. Whatever is being done is done outright. The people of Corner Brook will get their dividends or interest on their money in so far as the Company earns it. If the people of Corner Brook who are putting in their money get one or two or ten per cent, then the Newfoundland Government gets one or two or ten per cent as the case may be. If the people of Corner Brook who subscribe money do not get any dividend then the Newfoundland Government does not get any. There is no such thing as a guarantee of stock either as to principal or interest. During the thirty or forty years that I have been connected with business in Newfoundland, and during the years that I have been interested in politics in Newfoundland, with Companies and with guarantees, I want to say that this is the first case I have seen in which the whole idea of having the Companies coming back on the Government every year

or two to make up their dividends has been done away with, and we are getting down to sane business methods. It is only reasonable that the Government of Newfoundland should go in as share holders in a proposition of this sort because the amount of money they would have to spend on medical attendance in connection with possible outbreaks of typhoid, smallpox, etc., and the digging of drains, sewers, wells, and other public conveniences would be far in excess of the amount of the proposed subscription towards capital stock.

What appeals to me particularly about the proposition is that it is public spirited idea in which the people are taking part and this cannot be otherwise than helpful and beneficial generally.

The Bill thereupon passed Second Reading and was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the Second Reading of the Bill "An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy," and said:

For many years past the Newfoundland Government has had a contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd., for the operation of wireless stations at Fogo and on the Labrador. This was perfectly in order for the Newfoundland Government to do this year as has been done for several years in the past, namely, to renew or continue the contract for the further period of one year. It is thought, however, that the Executive Government should have the power of continuing this contract for two years if necessary, as it will probably take two years before any new or revised programme in connection therewith could be worked out. It can consequently be said that this Bill consists

of one section only which gives authority for an arrangement to be made between the Newfoundland Government and this Wireless Company for the operations of the stations at Fogo and our Newfoundland Labrador for a period not exceeding two years. This Bill has also received the unanimous endorsement of the House of Assembly.

The Bill passed Second Reading and was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the Second Reading of the Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations,'" spoke as follows:

This Bill has passed the House of Assembly practically in the same form as originally introduced. After the original Bill came before the House, and incidentally before the public, Mr. Carey, the representative of the Furness Withy Company called the attention of the Prime Minister to one or two points which he thought might bear harshly upon their Captains. The result was that the wording of the Bill was changed so as to meet the desire of the representatives of the Furness Withy Company. The Bill itself is one which has the approval of all sections and all classes of the community, and enables the Police Department to deal with foreign ships lying in the port of St. John's in exactly the same way they would normally and ordinarily deal with local ships. Under the original Bill the Master was held responsible entirely irrespective as to whether he was on the ship or not. Under this Bill the Master is only responsible when he is actually in charge. If the Master is ashore or asleep and the First Officer or Second

Officer or other person is left in charge of the ship he is the one responsible. This amendment suggested by Mr. Carey was entirely acceptable to the Department of Justice and the Assembly, and I am quite sure will be received with favor in this Chamber as well.

The Bill passed Second Reading and was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the Second Reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927," and said:

In moving the Second Reading of this Bill dealing with the Tourist Commission I would point out that at this was started a good many years ago by the Monroe Ministry. The idea was a good idea. The Commission was appointed for two years. When Sir Richard Squires came into Office in November, 1928 he found that the period of the Tourist Commission expired in the middle of the summer of 1929, a foolish time for a Tourist Commission to go out of office because that is the season of their greatest activity. At the last session of the Legislature the Prime Minister brought a Bill into the House which extended the term of the Commission to the end of December so as to give any Commission appointed by his predecessor in office an opportunity for carrying on for two and a half years instead of the two years for which they were originally appointed. The term of that Commission expired in December last. In January it was re-appointed. Every single member of the old Commission was put back on the job. There was a few vacancies and they were filled by the appointment of new men. When this Commission, new from the standpoint of appointment, but old in the

sense that it had already been on the job for two years, was appointed, the appointment was made on the basis of another year. In other words the old Commission was given a term of three and a half years. To straighten the matter out this Bill is necessary. This Bill authorises the Commission to hold office definitely and permanently until the end of December of this year. In the House of Assembly it was suggested that the Commission should not hold office for a definite period, but should be a Commission appointed at pleasure. The Prime Minister did not agree with the views that Mr. Alderdice expressed in that connection. Sir Richard thought that any Commission that had responsibility over a season, that was contracting for literature and advertising, and doing general business covering an entire Tourist season, should have a definite term of office and should not be liable to dismissal at any moment.

His views on that matter are that the Commission or body having responsibility of that type should know definitely that they cannot be changed as to personnel, or interfered with as to their work during the period of their maximum activity. If this were to be a Commission appointed at pleasure it would mean that to-morrow the whole personnel of the Commission could be changed. Under this Act the Commission cannot be changed until the end of December.

The Bill passed Second Reading and was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the Second Reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy," said:

This is a technical Bill recommended by the Minister of Posts and Tele-

graphs and having for its object the bringing of the Radio Telegraphic Legislation of Newfoundland in harmony with that of Canada and other parts of the world. The Minister feels, and I feel myself, and I think every member in this Chamber will agree, that with the extension of radio telegraphy all over the world, the harmonising of Newfoundland Legislation with legislation abroad is very desirable and in fact entirely essential. The Bill itself is a business-like one in which each section clearly and definitely sets forth the idea which is behind it. Section 4 is important. It provides that after the 1st of July of this year no steamer carrying more than fifty persons, including passengers and crews, and going on any voyage more than fifty nautical miles from one port or place to another port or place, shall be compelled to have certain wireless arrangements. The reason why every steamer is not so compelled is to make it possible for the Government or private Companies to use for coastwise service in Newfoundland steamers without wireless equipment. Thus, a steamer plying from port to port in Newfoundland where the ports of call, or refuge ports, are less than fifty miles from each other, are not required to have radio connection. Section 6 covers employees in connection with Radio Telegraphy. Section 7 provides a penalty for people who misuse radio telegraphic communication. This Bill received the unanimous concurrence of the House of Assembly with the exception of one section in which there was some misunderstanding as to method and that section was changed so that it now comes in in a finally approved form, having received the unanimous support of the Lower House.

HON. CAPT. KEAN gave the Bill his hearty and unqualified support as far as it went; but said it did not go far enough. He drew attention specially to clause 4 of the Bill and said that he would like to see all ships—the smaller vessels as well as the larger ones—equipped with radio telegraphy apparatus. In the case of smaller ones the matter of expense was a consideration, but the Bill dealt with the protection of life and property and that being so, the matter should not be viewed in the light of dollars and cents. If only the ships which carried crews of fifty men were to have this protection it would cut out all vessels which go to the fisheries. A number of ships (mostly brigs) lost since 1823 was then mentioned, with big toll of lives, showing the great need for protection to be extended to smaller ships whatever the means of propulsion. In 1823 the schooner "Active" was lost with 38 of her crew, in 1840 the brig "Catherine" sank with only two saved. The Hon. member gave a list of 13 disasters over a period of 50 years, with a total loss of 499 lives. whereas he pointed out that in 67 years of steamers only 319 men were lost, which includes the 17 who perished as a result of the boiler explosion on board S.S. Tigress. Thus, in 50 years, sailing vessels lost 180 more lives than did steamers in 67 years.

To bring the question down to one of dollars and cents, one only has to follow an illustration. Thus, just suppose a vessel carrying 30 men is lost. Each man's yearly earnings would be \$1,000.00 at the lowest, a total of \$30,000.00 lost, and giving each man an average of 20 years to live, would make a total loss to the country of \$600,000.00 productive earnings. The position of the Board of Trade in England towards vessels was commend-

able. They saw that they were put to sea fitted with all apparatus for saving of life. To obtain the real dollar and cent point of view, take the position of insurance companies who are trying to earn money. They place inspectors aboard ships to examine the compass, to look at the hull, to inspect the pumps and see they work properly. They go over the rigging and you may be sure when they pass a ship she is in good order. To illustrate the greater danger of a weaker ship the Captain spoke of the Newfoundland disaster. He said that while she was jammed in the ice, he was able to force his way through in the "Stephano." If the "Newfoundland" could have penetrated the jam no lives would have been lost. Action must be taken at once, next year if lives are lost there will be no difficulty in passing such a Bill, but that is the old story in Newfoundland, locking the door after the horse has gone. Too much expense would be bad but he had consulted with Mr. Collins, the local agent for the Canadian Marconi Co., and had found that while at present their cheapest outfit, with a carry distance of 200 miles would cost \$3,000 and to hire it for two months \$800. Mr. Collins, however, was in touch by wire with his principals, who replied that they were manufacturing a very much cheaper set, with a carry distance of 100 miles and they would advise him as to the cost of such machines in a day or two. Taking off the 15 per cent tariff duty on radio sets now in force, the price of a set would be within the reach of all owners of schooners. There is not the slightest doubt that something should be done in this matter. He asked the leader of the Government to raise the Committee and report progress, and that he should find the cheapest set and also the rate for

which the company will hire such sets. He would like to see a Bill that would make it necessary for all vessels whether steamer, sail or motor to carry a radio set in order to protect lives and property.

HON. MR. COOK promised to give the matter consideration.

The Bill passed Second Reading and was ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McNamara the Second Reading of Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to a Contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd." was deferred.

The Hon. the President informed the Council that he had received a message from the House of Assembly informing him that they had passed the following Bills in which they requested the concurrence of the Council:

"An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.'"

"An Act to Amend the Act 17, Geo. V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping.'"

These Bills were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday, June 17th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, June 17th, 1930.

Council met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill entitled "An Act relating to the Establishment of a

Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook." Hon. Mr. Sinnott in the Chair.

HON. MR. PRESIDENT took exception to paragraph 9, sub-section 2. The Bill as at present worded gave the company the power, should they care to use it, to tax churches. Churches should be exempt from taxation; they dealt with growth or development. The churches in the city were not subject to taxation, and in his opinion no private company should have it in their power to impose a tax on them in Corner Brook. It was creating a precedent. He asked, if there were no objection, to have the section stand over until later.

HON. MR. COOK did not agree with the Hon. the President, but would take the matter up with the government.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy." Hon. Mr. Davey in the chair. The Bill passed Committee stage without amendment, and was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations'." Hon. Mr. O'Dea in the Chair. The committee reported the Bill passed without amendment. The report was received, and it was ordered that the Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927." Hon. Mr. Ayre in the Chair. The Bill passed without amendment and was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy."

HON. CAPT. KEAN said that while he had spoken on the Bill at some length yesterday he now wished to inform the House that he had again been in communication with the local agent of the Canadian Marconi Company regarding the very best arrangement that could be made for the installation of wireless apparatus on schooners prosecuting the seal fishery. He then read a communication from the Canadian Marconi Company. He said that yesterday he had stated the purchase price of each apparatus to be in the vicinity of three thousand dollars. It was possible, however, to hire or rent this equipment on a five years' contract by paying the rent or hire which would be about \$450.00, the cost of installation which would be about \$100.00, and the cost of insurance. He then desired the Leader of the government to place the following amendment before the government for its consideration:

"That all ships of every kind whatever shall, while engaged in the seal fishery, be equipped with an efficient radio-telegraph apparatus capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least one hundred nautical miles."

He said it gave him great pleasure to move the amendment. Henry George said that we should do unto others as we would have them to do unto us—that we should respect the rights of others as scrupulously as we would have our rights respected—it not a mere counsel of perfection to individuals, but it is the law to which we must conform social institutions and national policy if we would secure the blessing and abundance of peace.

HON. MR. McNAMARA said that he thought it would be a very necessary amendment. All the member were

aware of the risks and hazards of the seal fishery. They also knew of Capt. Kean's long and varied experience and that there was no person better qualified to give information on the subject. It therefore gave him very great pleasure to second the amendment.

The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Bill relating to a contract between the government and the Bell Island Companies and said:

Mr. President, this Bill is intended to be an Act for the confirmation of a contract between the Newfoundland Government and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Ltd.

The first thing of importance in connection with this matter is the collection of the sum of \$136,000.00, being disputed arrears, claimed by the government, denied by the Companies, but finally adjusted. I feel that the government has to be congratulated upon having arrived upon a satisfactory solution of a difficulty which otherwise might have meant litigation between them and the Companies, and I am sure we all as business men regard law suits as objectionable. Nothing is more unpleasant than to have a situation existing between a government and companies doing business in this country which cannot be adjusted by friendly conference and negotiation, but which would go to the courts. I feel that both the government and the companies are to be felicitated upon having found a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which otherwise might have given considerable trouble. The matter of next importance from the standpoint of the country's welfare, is an arrangement which was made coincident with this contract for an increase of wage for the miners of

Bell Island. A matter of this sort is not spectacular like the receipt of \$100,000.00 or so; it is not a matter for which the government is likely to get thanks; but it is real business. It means that the miners on Bell Island will be receiving thousands more a year for their labor than they formerly received.

Every step in this direction is a commendable one and it is the business of this Chamber, even though we are regarded as employers of labor, to see to it that workmen get full value for their labor. No country was ever built up on small wages. Every country becomes prosperous as a result of the prosperity of the individual worker and I consequently feel that a move to secure higher wages for the workmen on Bell Island is an advance policy, a statesman-like programme, which will redound to the credit of the political party who engineered this contract, and to Sir Richard Squires who gave his time and effort to bring these arrangements to a satisfactory conclusion.

Turning to the agreement itself we find that it is for a period of twenty years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1930, and the Companies agree to pay export tax on iron ore shipped from the Bell Island deposits:—

(a) On the first one million tons of iron ore, or part thereof, exported by said Companies during any one year, ten cents per ton.

(b) On the iron ore exported by the Companies during one year in excess of one million tons, and not exceeding a further five hundred thousand tons, the sum of three cents per ton.

It is further agreed that if in any year during the period of the agreement the combined total of the iron exports of the companies from the said deposits should exceed one mil-

lion five hundred thousand tons no export tax shall be payable by the companies in respect to such excess.

I think this agreement is a very fair and reasonable one and will be of enormous benefit to Newfoundland. In considering a matter of this sort it is important to remember that it is not so much the tax which the treasury receives which is of vital interest to the country. The real point is that the mines be kept in operation as contemplated under this agreement, to full capacity, and thus provide employment for the residents of the Island, and the people belonging to nearby districts who earn their livelihood in connection with the operations of the companies' mines. That is why the lesser duty is to be imposed upon exports in excess of one million tons. When the exports are beyond that figure it means that additional men must be employed to mine the ore. At the present time the companies are working at practically full capacity and making arrangements whereby the present output will be considerably exceeded during the coming years. This is very encouraging indeed, and assures that ample employment will be afforded on Bell Island during the continuance of the agreement.

Just now Bell Island must be regarded as one of the most thriving and industrial centres in the country. That it will continue to be so is, I am sure, the ardent wish of every member of this Chamber.

In addition to the taxes to be imposed under the proposed legislation the companies agree to pay in the sum of four thousand dollars annually to the Department of Finance and Customs for highroad construction and maintenance on the Island, and a provision has also been inserted whereby an annual tax up to ten thousand dollars per year may be im-

posed by any local Board or Municipal authority having jurisdiction over the electoral district of Bell Island. I feel confident that this agreement will be regarded as an important step in stabilising relations between the companies, the government, and the hundreds of miners of Bell Island and adjacent districts who earn their livelihood in connection with mining operations at Wabana, and I take pleasure in asking that the Bill be now read a second time.

HON. MR. McNAMARA in discussing the Bill said:

Mr. President, the Bill before us is a very important one, and I wish to make a few remarks on it, but before proceeding would like to ask if it is a money measure or not.

The Hon. member was informed that it was certified as such.

Continuing, Hon Mr McNamara said:

Schedule 1 reads: The Companies agree to pay by way of export tax each year during the period of twenty years, commencing on the first day of January, 1930, and ending the 31st day of December, 1949, the following sums in respect of the combined total of their exports of iron ore from Bell Island deposits, that is to say—

(a) On the first million (1,000,000) tons of iron ore or part thereof exported by said companies during any one year ten cents per ton.

(b) On the iron ore exported by the companies during one year in excess of one million (1,000,000) tons and not exceeding a further five hundred thousand (500,000) tons, the sum of three cents per ton.

The government agrees that if any year during the period of twenty years, the combined total of the iron ore exports of the companies from the ore deposits shall exceed 1,500,000 tons no export tax shall be payable

by the companies in respect of such excess.

In other words, any exports in excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of ore will be exported without any tax whatever.

I submit that it is hardly fair to the country and think that a flat rate of ten cents per ton should be exacted on all the ore exported in view of the statement of the Finance Minister last week in the Assembly, that the companies make one dollar per ton profit on their exports of this article and 1-10 of this profit would be only a reasonable amount to claim as export tax.

Then, again, I feel to make a contract for 20 years is too long a period.

The world is moving so fast that tremendous advances are happening practically overnight and it is not good business that we should tie our hands for such a lengthy period as twenty years mentioned.

Ten years should be long enough for this contract, and a renewal could be made when all the changes taking place during that time could be taken into account.

It will be noticed that the Government are very generously freeing the companies from income and other taxes for this period of twenty years mentioned in the bill. The Government are also giving the companies duty free concessions on coal, explosives and equipment (exclusive of hand tools) as shall be used in the mining, transportation and shipping of ore, and the generation of power in connection therewith.

According to Section 5 the companies shall pay \$4,000.00 towards highroads extension on Bell Island. This is no gift as the companies will benefit themselves as much as the residents of Bell Island with improved road conditions.

Section 6 states the companies shall meet taxation not exceeding \$10,000.00, if this amount be imposed by local Board or Municipal authority, having jurisdiction over the electoral district of Bell Island.

I am sorry that there is no clause in the Bill making it imperative for the companies to have an ample supply of good water for the requirements of the Island, as it is well known that the water supply over there at present is very inadequate, and there should be also some provision for sewerage on the Island.

You can imagine the conditions on Bell Island today with a population of five or six thousand people without sewerage and an ample water supply.

The lack of these essentials of civilization is actually inviting sickness and it is providential that so far the place has not been wiped out by an epidemic.

Then again there is no provision made for the erection of a hospital which is so necessary at this hazardous calling of mining.

Accidents, unfortunately, are unavoidable at this industry, and the companies should be compelled to find hospital accommodation for their injured employees.

I now wish to refer to the wages men receive, and claim that there should be better pay given to both underground and surface laborers than is given at present.

The underground men receive thirty cents per hour, and I can assure you that they well earn this money—under the seas half way to Hr. Grace. The surface men only receive $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour less than the union wages paid here in St. John's for ordinary labor.

It may not be too late yet for the government to do something about a water supply, sewerage facilities, hospital accommodations and higher

wages, considering the large concessions we are giving the ore companies and I suggest that they take these matters into their serious consideration so as to help better the living conditions obtaining on Bell Island at present.

The Bill passed second reading and was ordered to be referred to Committee of the Whole on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the second reading of the Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries'," said:

Mr. President, the object of this bill is to place upon the Fisheries Board responsibility of the consideration of all Fishery Regulations before they can become law. In the past the Fisheries Board has not been an active body. Its meetings have not been very frequent. The actual work of the Board has been done in the main by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, personally, and by the Secretary of the Board, Mr. George E. Badcock. The proposal herein contained is that Fishery regulations should in future be submitted to the Fisheries Board before they are passed upon by His Excellency the Governor in Council, so that the Governor in Council would have before it the recommendations and considered suggestions of the Board before giving approval to the same. Scripture says that "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," and the idea is the basis of this Bill. The government feels that before any arrangements should be made in connection with Fishery rules and regulations the suggestions, from whatever sources they come, whether from the Minister or the Secretary, whether from the fishermen or the merchants whether from the trap-berth owners in any one particular place, whether from the man who

seines caplin or the man who catches lobsters, should not come direct to the government for action, but should first have the consideration of the Fisheries Board which is composed of men who know and are interested in fishery matters. The Board would then be able to get all the information necessary bearing upon the particular matter under consideration so that the wisest course would be adopted in the interests of the public generally. After the approval of the Board, of which the Minister in person is chairman, has been obtained the matter would then be referred to the Executive Government for consideration. In that way it is felt that all rules and regulations affecting the fisheries will have careful consideration and the benefit of expert knowledge and advice where necessary, which otherwise it might be difficult to secure. I beg leave to move the second reading of this Bill.

The Bill thereupon passed second reading, and it was ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14 entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping'," and said:

Mr. President, we all know that the ordinary man wants to get all he can from the government for any land the government takes from him in connection with the construction of roads, bridges, wharves and other public purposes. That is human nature. It has turned out, however, that the Railway has sometimes suffered very severely because of this. Arbitrations have been held on land which was not worth five dollars, and the cost of the arbitration has amounted to the value of a farm. Some years ago the late government dealt with this very matter in connection with the Highroads

Commission. Mr. Monroe's policy was that any person who lost his land because the Highroads Commission wanted it for public purposes, should be paid a fair price for it in accordance with the actual value of the land and not in accordance with the value in which the Highroads regarded it because of the necessity of cutting off some bad corner of a road so that motorists would not run into and kill each other. The Newfoundland Railway has had to pay large sums of money for pieces of land worth little or nothing and has had also to defray arbitration fees and expenses due to the fact that the Railway Act did not give the Newfoundland Railway the same powers as the Highroads Commission. The Highroads Act has been in operation for many years and has proved itself to be a wise measure in its application to this particular problem. The Highroads Commission, I am sure, have not been compelled to pay unreasonable prices on the one hand, and people when land has been taken have been satisfied that they got a square deal, on the other hand. The object of this Act is to make an amendment to the Railway and Shipping Act as it now exists so that the Railway may have the same rights and powers, or practically the same, as have already been given the Highroads Commission. It is only right and fitting that this should be done. It will save considerable time and money and the people who own the land will be satisfied that they are justly dealt with. I am not aware that any serious complaints have arisen because of the operation of the Highroads Act in its application to the taking of land, and we can reasonably anticipate that the same satisfactory result will accrue from this Bill which it gives me very much pleasure to move that it be read a second time.

The Bill passed Second Reading and was ordered to be sent to a Committee of the Whole on tomorrow.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, June 19th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, June 19th, 1930.

The Council met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

On the Order Paper of the Day being taken up the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook." Hon. Capt. Kean in the Chair.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill having passed without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the Committee on Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy" was deferred.

The Council went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act in Relation to a contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd." Hon. Mr. Steer in the Chair.

Committee rose and reported the Bill having passed without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,'" Hon. Mr. Sinnott in the Chair.

The Committee reported that it had passed the Bill without amendment. The report was received, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Council went into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V, Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping'."

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment. It was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy," "An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations'," and "An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act 1927," passed third reading, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the House of Assembly informing that body that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

The President informed the House that he had received a message from the Lower House that they had passed the following Bills in which they requested the concurrence of the Council:

"An Act Further to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs'."

"An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

"An Act in Relation to the War Pensions Act, 1922."

These Bills were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

The House then adjourned until Thursday, June 26th, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, June 26th, 1930.

Council met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

The following Bills were read a third time and it was ordered that a message be sent to the House of As-

sembly informing that body that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

"An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook."

"An Act in Relation to a Contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd."

"An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries'."

"An Act to Amend the Act 17 George V., Chapter 14, entitled 'An Act Respecting Railway and Shipping'."

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy." Hon. Sir M. G. Winter in the Chair.

HON. CAPT. KEAN explained that at the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy" he had moved an amendment, for he had seen the great need of having all vessels prosecuting the seal fishery equipped with wireless apparatus. He had been later informed that while the Government were in entire sympathy with the motion they considered it too drastic to enforce it this session. They, however, promised to give the matter serious consideration, and that perhaps before next season approached something might be done. It was not his desire to incur expense upon owners of motor boats or sealing crafts, but his wide experience of the preservation of life due to having wireless installed on ships had caused him to make the amendment. He then contrasted the wireless of today with that of twenty-one years ago, when only one message was put thru for the season. Today if a message were sent to St. John's and no answer received in an hour, something would

be considered seriously wrong. An illustration of the efficiency of the wireless was then given. On one occasion on board the *Beothic* last fall a message had been received by him to the effect that a vessel had been passed lying at sea anchor, apparently quite snug. A message was sent back to say he was sorry that the sender had not stood by and offered assistance. A courteous reply was sent in answer that, if he thought advisable, a return to the vessel would be made, but it would take six hours to do so. It occurred to Capt. Kean that the *Nova Scotia* was on her way, and he therefore sent off a message to the operator and in two minutes received a reply. Another ship also answered. The two ships went to the assistance of the reported vessel and in a half an hour a message came from the *Nova Scotia* saying that the lives of all on board the *Jean Blackwood* were saved, but a life boat had been lost. He wished to reiterate what had been said before—that if precautions were not taken until after life was lost it was locking the stable door after the horse was stolen. In concluding, he thanked the Government for the kindly manner in which they had treated his amendment and hoped in the near future that the same protection would be afforded men in the vessels going to the seal fishery as that given to men in larger ships. In view of his explanation, he withdrew his amendment.

Committee rose and reported the Bill having passed without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Customs,'" and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, this is merely an Act for the prevention of smuggling, and we have now inserted the same law as in Canada to deal with a difficulty which both Canada and ourselves have experienced. It arose in a case tried this year, where a Newfoundland vessel sailed from St. Pierre, hovered off the Newfoundland coast, but outside the three-mile-limit, was suspected of smuggling through boats, etc., and then went back to St. Pierre. The position was that she was on a voyage from a foreign port to a foreign port without coming within the three-mile-limit, and we could do nothing with her. It is proposed, therefore, to do much as has been done in Canada, etc., to extend our territorial jurisdiction as far as our own vessels are concerned to twelve miles from shore. We cannot, of course, do this as regards foreigners; therefore, in their case the territorial limit remains three miles. Section 2, as will be seen from sub-section (2), aims at covering the same point, in other words it is intended to render it impossible for any vessel to unload goods while within our territorial waters even if she is only passing through them. Territorial waters will be three miles in the case of foreign vessels, but twelve miles in the case of our own. This is to prevent ships from lying off and dealing with boats, so far as we can do so, by forcing such vessels as we can force, that is Newfoundland registered vessels, if they try to smuggle to boats, to lie more than twelve miles off-shore.

Sub-section 4 also covers the case of vessels throwing contraband goods overboard when they find they are discovered or chased.

Section 3 of this Act, as will be seen, covers the same point. We can now stop a Newfoundland registered vessel anywhere within twelve miles off shore, and she can be punished if any-

thing is thrown overboard while the Customs vessel is coming up with her. She can also be examined even if she does not put into port if she is found hovering off the coast.

Section 4, as will be seen, is along exactly the same lines.

Section 5 deals with a different subject. It wipes out the provision of three or four former Acts, and brings in an up-to-date revision of Section 56 of the Customs Act, Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes, which settles the domestic value of goods and the determination of discounts. There are two kinds of discounts to be considered—the ordinary trade discount which a manufacturer's agent or a commercial house gets off the price which a retail customer would have to pay, and in this respect all get the same; and then, on the other hand, the special discount which a person can get by paying cash. Both of these were allowed by the Customs under the old Act, and this was not fair, because it meant that the importer who was in the happy position of being able to pay full cash got, say $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ off, and then he only had to pay duty on $97\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the dollar, whereas the person who might be doing a perfectly sound business by paying on 60 or 90 day terms would have to pay duty on 100 cents in the dollar, and thus be paying more duty than his neighbor. This is not fair, and is now set right in the present Act by cutting out cash discounts as far as the Customs are concerned, so that the poor business man will have to pay the same rate of duty as his richer neighbor. The rest of the Section, i.e. sub-section (2), makes no change in the law, and simply represents the present Customs Act with the three amending Acts which are at present in force. It is very confusing to have to work by combining four Acts, and the simplest way of dealing with the matter was

to wipe out the original section and the three amending Acts and put the whole thing into a single section, which is being done here.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes," said:

Mr. President, I feel sure that it is a matter of regret to every Newfoundlander that it is necessary for a Loan Bill to be introduced this year. Our present public debt is eighty-five million dollars, which, with the addition of three million dollars called for in this Loan, makes a total of eighty-eight million dollars. Certainly it is to be remembered that this is the entire public debt of Newfoundland. It includes the debt of the Municipality of St. John's, and is represented by the railway, steamships, telegraph lines, roads and bridges and public buildings throughout the country. As compared with other countries, the per capita debt is small. If a man is living in a city in the Dominion of Canada, he would first have his Municipal debt, he would have the debt of his Province, and the Federal debt. Thus when we speak of the indebtedness of Newfoundland, we mean a total indebtedness, and in comparing the burden of debt upon the individual citizens of Newfoundland, we must, before making a comparison, add up the Federal and Provincial debts which bear upon individuals abroad because, as I have already said, our debt is a combined total of all debts, while theirs is divided up into at least three different rates. The real trouble in connection with the management of affairs in Newfoundland is that we have a quarter of a million

people scattered over a coastline of about two thousand miles, requiring Postal Service, Mail Service, Telegraph Service, Educational Service, etc. all of which are far and away more expensive than they would be if the people were not scattered. The only large producing and exporting centres in Newfoundland which may be considered as interior towns, are Grand Falls and Corner Brook. In these towns the population is gathered together similar to the population of the city of St. John's, and in proportion to the productive power the average cost for public service is comparatively small. It is in the long stretch of our coastline and the scattered nature of our population, that the problem lies of getting satisfactory public service on the one hand without an overburdening cost on the other. This is a situation which can be remedied only in so far as the policy of industrial development is pursued.

This Bill is to authorise a loan of five million dollars. Of this five million dollars, \$2,885,000 is to refund a loan of the year 1905 which loan is now maturing. Thus while the loan is for the total amount of five million dollars, the increase in the public debt of Newfoundland amounts to only three million dollars. This three million dollars is to be used in the public service of the Colony, in connection with railway, postal and telegraph services, roads and educational development.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

The Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment to the War Pensions Act, 1922" was read a second time, Hon. Mr. Cook explaining that this is the usual Bill passed year by year to keep in force the Act of 1922. The Bill was ordered to be sent to a

Committee of the Whole on to-morrow.

The Hon. the President informed the Council that he had received messages from the House of Assembly stating that they had passed the Bills entitled respectively:

"An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'."

"An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes,'" in which they requested the concurrence of the Council. On motion these Bills were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK.—Mr. President, it is my sad privilege this afternoon to move a resolution of sympathy to be sent to the relatives of the late Hon. Eli Dawe. Mr. Dawe was a prominent man both in the business as well as the political life of the Colony. He was born on November 15th, 1842, and entered public life as a member of the lower chamber of this House as the elected representative of Harbour Grace. He was re-elected in 1893 and 1897, and at every succeeding election up to 1908. He has held among others the following positions: Member of the Railway Commission, Financial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and was a member of the late Hon. Sir Robert Bonds' executive. He represented the government in connection with the settlement of the French Shore Question in 1905. The Hon. gentleman was appointed to this House in 1922, and brought to our Chamber a mind full of knowledge of our country and her needs.

I move the following Resolution:

RESOLVED: That this House desires to record its sense of loss sustained by it through the demise of the Hon. Eli Dawe, who for the past few years occupied a seat in this Council and was a valuable acquisition to the Chamber because of his wide knowledge of the country's claims.

RESOLVED FURTHER: That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to Mrs. Dawe with an expression of the sympathy of the Council with her and the family of their late brother member on the loss they have sustained.

HON. MR. McNAMARA wished to second the resolution of sympathy proposed by the Hon. the Leader of the Government on the passing of the Hon. Eli Dawe. All were aware of Captain Dawe's great experience and knowledge of the affairs of the country and how well he had used it for the benefit of the Colony both in the Lower and Upper House. He wished to second the resolution.

HON. CAPT. KEAN said that it gave him very great pleasure to support the resolution. He could not say that he had had the privilege of being connected with the Hon. Capt. Dawe in any political party, as they were always on different sides. Nevertheless they had always been good friends and would stop and speak whenever they met. No matter what side of politics one were on one always had the utmost respect for Capt. Dawe. He had now passed away and the Chamber was losing the benefit of his varied experience. Altho on times Capt. Dawe's views on the affairs of the Colony had differed with those of the speaker, usually their views dovetailed. Capt. Dawe had passed the allotted span of life. He had now gone down to the grave and completed a life crowded with services in con-

nection with the country. He had held important offices and was greatly respected both by members of his own party and also by those of the opposing party. It therefore gave the speaker great pleasure to heartily endorse what had already been said in connection with the resolution of sympathy by the previous speakers.

HON. THE PRESIDENT.—I wish to join with other members in expressing the regret this branch of the Legislature feels upon the death of the late Hon. Eli Dawe. The late honorable member lived well past the allotted span and his life is fruitful of the products of honest and continued industry. The honors of life which were awarded him were results gained not from influence, position or wealth, but from unstinted application of his undeniable natural ability. Public life in this country claimed his attention as far back as 1889 when he was elected to represent the district of Harbor Grace. He has served as Financial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and as an Executive member from 1903 to 1907, and in 1922 was appointed to this branch of the Legislature. In each and every branch he brought to bear those sterling characteristics for which his name is synonymous. A fisherman, a planter and a gentleman, he belonged to a type outstanding in the annals of the country and whose presence is passing. Their passing we regret, but we trust their wholehearted ideas and fine qualities have passed to the generation which is succeeding. They knew the industry of their country because they grew with it in age and experience. When, therefore, they spoke on matters pertaining to public welfare, they knew whereof they spoke and for whom, for life had made them accurate judges of men and affairs. Such was the late honorable member. To extol him I

need only praise his vanishing race, and trust we carry on his ideals.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The President informed honorable members that His Excellency the Governor would receive them at 4.30 p.m. for the presentation of the Address in Reply. The House then took recess for half an hour, and at the appointed time proceeded to Government House where the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor was presented to His Excellency. At 4.45 the House having returned, the Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address and return an answer thereto in the following words:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I thank you for your Address in Reply to the Speech with which your recent session was opened.

(Sgd.) J. MIDDLETON,
Governor.

Government House
June 26th, 1930.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, July 3rd.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1930.

The House met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

The Bill entitled "An Act respecting Radio Telegraphy" was, on motion of Hon. Mr. Cook, read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cook, the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series)

entitled 'Of the Customs.'" Hon. Mr. Davey in the Chair.

The Committee reported the Bill having passed without amendment. The report was received and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

On motion the House went into Committee on the Loan Bill. Hon. Mr. Sinnott in the Chair.

The Bill was reported having passed the committee without amendment. The report was on motion received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the War Pensions Act 1922." Hon. Mr. Steer in the Chair.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without an amendment. The report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18 George V. Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes,'" and said:

Mr. President, these Resolutions are entirely self-explanatory. They merely mean that out of a certain Labrador Survey vote there was left a total of \$195,000, and out of an appropriation for expenses of Labrador Boundary there was left a total of \$6,674.23. These amounts were appropriated for the policy of highroads extension throughout the Island. Thus instead of a portion of the highroads work of last year having to be done on new capital account, the cost was defrayed out of balances which were previously earmarked for Labrador Boundary Survey and a balance to the credit of the Labrador Boundary Expense Account. As the original Loan Bill in-

licated that these particular amounts were specially designated for the purpose of survey and expenses in connection with the Labrador dispute, it is necessary for this Bill to pass to legalize the transfer of the balances to the highroads development of the country.

The Bill was thereupon read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19 George V. Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'," spoke as follows:

Mr. President, under the Loan Act 1928, half a million dollars were appropriated towards the Buchans diversion, and also to re-railing work. This was in addition to the money taken from the Gander Railway appropriation. The Buchans diversion having been abandoned, and only \$40,000 out of this half million spent, the balance is now transferred to other purposes of the Newfoundland Railway. The principal of these are the re-construction of Crabbe's Bridge and the cost of twenty-five new box cars rendered necessary by the increase of traffic and the wearing out of old rolling stock. These with a couple of small items, account for \$141,000. This leaves a credit balance on this loan of \$319,000.

The Bill was read a second time and ordered to be sent to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The Hon. the President informed the Council that he had received a message from the House of Assembly acquainting him that they had passed the following Bills entitled, respectively:

"An Act in Relation to the Amendment of Act 20, George V., Chapter 36, entitled 'The Income Tax Act, 1929'."

"An Act to Provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies."

"An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services'."

"An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps."

"An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances Remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18.'" In which they requested the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

The Bills were, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Cook, severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK said it was again his sad duty to refer to the passing of a fellow-member of the House. Last week it was with deep regret that the news of the death of their late member, the Hon. Eli Dawe, had been received; and today the sympathy of the House went out to the family of the senior member—the late Hon. R. K. Bishop, whose death occurred in England a few days ago. Mr. Bishop was a gentleman well known in the social, religious and business life of the country. He had been associated in business with Mr. Moses Monroe, and shortly after had started the business of Bishop & Sons. He was the senior member of the Legislative Council and at one time leader of government. He was a man well known to the general community; his knowledge of the trade of the country and his universal courtesy in business and social affairs made him one not

to be forgotten. His passing was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The honorable member proposed the following resolution of sympathy:

RESOLVED, that the Legislative Council records its deep regret at the loss by death of the Hon. Robert K. Bishop, whose decease has deprived the Council of an honored member and the community of a worthy and esteemed citizen.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Mrs. Bishop, expressing the sympathy of the Council with her and the family of the deceased in their bereavement

HON. MR. McNAMARA in seconding the resolution, said it was also his sad privilege a week ago to refer to the death of the oldest member of the House—the late Hon. Capt. Dawe, and it was his sad privilege again today to speak of the passing of the senior member, the late Hon. R. K. Bishop, who had for many years occupied a prominent position in the social and business life of the country. He was a great church worker, an earnest citizen, a shareholder in many enterprises and a director of many as well. He was a clear thinker, a pleasing speaker, and one whose loss would be deeply regretted by the whole Chamber.

HON. THE PRESIDENT, on putting the Resolution, associated himself also with the honorable members in expressing his regret and sympathy upon the loss sustained by the passing of the Hon. R. K. Bishop. Mr. Bishop was the senior member of this branch of the Legislature, and his tenure of office had marked many changes and advances in the development of this country. The late Hon. Mr. Bishop was a man of such calibre as is enriched by the wealth to be gained from daily experience. To the many phrases through which this country

had passed since his active mind turned toward the broader conception of public affairs of this country, he had given unstinted thought, care and consideration. His opinion seasoned by experience, was always heard with that interest which springs from reasoning based on facts. This branch loses by his decease as it had from the many the Grim Reaper has removed from our midst within the past twelve months.

In the business, philanthropic and social world, the honorable gentleman was also a figure of note. His activities therein were too well known to need but passing reference. These acts spoke eloquently of the man, and there were many associated with him in those activities who would regret his passing.

The resolution on being put was carried unanimously.

HON. MR. McNAMARA, on motion for adjournment, called attention to the advertisement in the press relating to the closing of the Postal Telegraph offices at 6 p.m. He considered it would be a mistake to close these offices during the busiest time of the fishing season. The season was short and the catch not too promising, and anything that could be done to help the fishermen should be availed of. Messages relating to the movement of fish, and where bait was to be obtained, etc., as well as those requesting salt supplies, or cases of accident, were very important to fishermen during the summer months and if delay were caused in sending of them much loss of time and inconvenience resulted. All things taken into account, it was a hardship to the fishermen to have the offices closed at 6 p.m. It looked as if the price of fish would be low, and the only way to make the fishery a success was to increase the catch.

Everything possible should be done to give the fishermen a chance to improve the catch and to stimulate their efforts. The time was inopportune for the closing of the telegraph offices; they should, during this season, remain open until 8 p.m. He suggested that the matter be taken up and everything done that could be done in the interest of the fishermen.

HON. MR. COOK stated that he would take up the matter and do his best to meet the requirements of the honorable gentleman.

HON. MR. RYAN considered it a hardship to the business man as well as the fisherman to have the telegraph offices closed at 6 p.m. during the season. They should be kept open till 8 o'clock. During the winter months, from January 1st to May 1st, they might be closed at 1 p.m., when there was little business being done. But during the fishing season, when information about where the fish had struck in, or struck off, where bait was to be got, etc., the only means of passing on this information was by means of the telegraph offices, and they should be kept open till 8 p.m.

On motion the House then adjourned until Monday, July 7th, at 3. p.m.

MONDAY, July 7th, 1930.

The Council met at three of the clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment.

The Bills entitled respectively "An Act Further to Amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of the Customs.'" "An Act in Relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes," and "An Act in Relation to the War Pensions Act, 1922" were severally read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message in-

forming that body that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'." Hon. Mr. Job in the Chair.

The Committee rose, and reported the Bill having passed without an amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Act 19, George V., Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'." Hon. Capt. Kean in the Chair.

The Committee reported having passed the Bill without amendment. The report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Bill "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 20, Geo. V., Chapter 36, entitled 'The Income Tax Act, 1929,'" and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, after the Income Tax Act had passed both branches of the Legislature last year it was discovered that a section which occurred in the Canadian Act dealing with double taxation under certain circumstances had not been included within the scope of the Newfoundland legislation. A company pays a certain percentage, namely 8 per cent on its profits over and above a certain figure. In some cases, however, the company is merely a subsidiary of some other company, the profits of which company, or a large portion of profits, going to the credit of the Profit and Loss ac-

count of the parent company. As that would appear as a profit item it would go to increase the net profits of the parent company. The parent company would be called upon to pay 2 per cent of profits over a certain figure in the same way as the subsidiary company was called upon to do. The result would be that the parent company would in fact have paid a double tax of 16 per cent on that proportion of its profits which came to it from its subsidiary. This theory of double taxation was not contemplated by the Act, and as a matter of fact in the Canadian law there is a special section which I am informed is construed by the Canadian Ministry of Finance so as to exclude the idea of a double tax under such circumstances.

The object of this Act is to bring the Newfoundland law into harmony with what the government feels is fair play on the one hand and also in harmony with corresponding Canadian legislation on the other. The Bill then provides that discounts are rearranged in such a way as to give a further cash benefit to those who file their returns and pay their money promptly. This is also in harmony with good business common sense and I am informed with legislation elsewhere.

There is another portion of the Bill which refers to companies whose company year does not close contemporaneously with the calendar year. In other words there are many companies in Newfoundland who do not close their business as at 31st day of December each year. They may close it as at the last day of January. I believe there are some who close as at the end of September. The object of this section is to give consideration to the company year from the standpoint of the filing of accounts. In other words a company which closes its books on the last day of February

will have a period of four months in which to file returns after the date of the closing of its books. That has two advantages. It gives the company the full opportunity of audit which is a great help to the Assessors Department, and also gives the Department the advantage of having the handling of these various matters more fully distributed over the year. In other words, if everything came in as at the end of December, or four months thereafter, it would mean a very special rush during January, February, March, April, May and June, whereas if some of the large companies whose year terminates at various periods other than the 31st December, send in their returns and adjust their accounts within four months after the expiry of the year, it would in a measure distribute the business and responsibilities of the Assessors Department more evenly over the whole period. This Bill has had the unanimous concurrence of the House of Assembly.

The Bill was then read a second time, passed, and ordered to be sent to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the second reading of Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies" said:

Mr. President, the question has frequently arisen as to the power vested in the Public Health Department and the Department of Justice, or any other Department of the Government to authorise the transfer of a dead body from one cemetery to another. An examination of the common law of England and the statutory law of Newfoundland indicates that it is impossible that any such authority vests in any particular person or department.

In the past application has usually been made to the Department of Jus-

tice, acting in concurrence with the Board of Health. Where both were satisfied that removal was desirable and not contrary to Public Health, permission was given to transfer, the Department of Justice merely indicating that no prosecution would be taken in reference thereto. This practice is unsatisfactory. During recent weeks application has been made for certain transfers in connection with cemetery arrangements in a place remote from St. John's and for the purpose of putting the matter upon a regular and legal basis this Bill has been introduced. Perusal of the Bill will indicate that it is a matter that has to be handled conjointly by the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Health. If these two Departments are satisfied that it is in the interests of citizens of the town that such transfer should be made, and not prejudicial to public health, the necessary authority may issue.

The Bill was thereupon read a second time, passed, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The second reading of Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services'" was moved by Hon. Mr. Cook, who explained the Bill in the following words:

Mr. President, in moving the second reading of this Bill I would say that this particular Bill and another which is also up for second reading, entitled "An Act Relating to the payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps," are co-related and are the results of the efforts of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to modernise the Postal Telegraph Department in the matter of the use of stamping machines. At present certain machines are being used.

This Bill, from the standpoint of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, is intended to make it legal and regular for the Postal Service, and the co-related Bill regarding stamps is intended to make it legal from the standpoint of the Department of Finance and Customs, to use these machines. I am sure as business men we are all glad to find that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been taking steps for the installation of stamping machines, as distinct from the old-fashioned system of handling a bulk of correspondence by the use of paper, mucilage and water.

In the case of miscellaneous correspondence, stamps will be used as they are in the ordinary course used all over the world, but where the correspondence is very voluminous the matter will be handled in the ordinary course of stamping machines installed in the office of the business man who has the correspondence to handle. The stamp will be impressed by a machine on the letters, the number of impressions made being checked up by an automatic device. I wish to congratulate the Minister on this advanced step and I think that every member of this Chamber will be glad to support both these measures.

The Bill passed second reading and was ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps," explaining that this Bill was co-related to the Postal Telegraph Bill, and was similar to it.

The Bill was read a second time, passed, and ordered to be sent to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances Remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V, Chapter 18,'" Hon Mr. Cook said:

Mr. President, in 1927 an Act was passed in relation to a proposed Gander industry, which provided that the Colony should build a branch line from the main line to the Gander, and in the Loan Act of 1928, \$750,000 was raised, which it was estimated would be sufficient for the purpose.

In 1928 no immediate need appearing for the Gander Railway, the Monroe Administration, which had decided to build a diversion of the Newfoundland Railway by way of Buchans instead of over the Topsails, passed An Act, Chapter 17 of 1928, transferring this sum of three-quarters of a million to the purpose of the Buchans diversion. As the Council is aware, beginning was made with this diversion, and some of the money allocated to it was spent, including \$200,000 out of the above-mentioned sum. As the Council is also aware, it was decided by the present Administration on further investigation to abandon the Buchans diversion. This diversion would have somewhat increased the mileage, but it was started upon the argument that it would reduce the difficulties of snow-fighting in winter. The railway experts concerned were by no means positive on this, nor did they agree among themselves, consequently the snow-fighting advantage was doubtful, and in any event the arrangement would have involved the purchase of the railway belonging to Buchans Mines. It was therefore decided by the present administration to abandon the Buchans diversion, and to make some improvements in the line over the Topsails, in-

cluding the raising of the track in places.

This balance of \$460,000 is therefore no longer needed for the purpose to which it was appropriated by the amending Act of 1928, and it has been decided to re-appropriate it as shown in the present Bill, viz.: \$200,000 to the Terrenceville Road, and the rest to part of the new equipment which has to be provided for the Newfoundland Railway, including two new sleepers, a new diner, and a part of the cost of the new machine shops and equipment. The two new locomotives, which have been found very satisfactory, cost \$85,000, of which \$80,000 has been paid, and the balance of \$5,000 due is included in the present Bill.

The Bill was read a second time, passed, and ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

The Hon. the President informed the Council that he had received a message from the House of Assembly informing him that they had passed the Bill "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace" in which they requested the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

The Bill was on motion read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK tabled the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

HON. MR. RYAN asked if an answer regarding the closing of the Postal Telegraph offices had been received.

HON. MR. COOK replied that he had brought the question up, and would no doubt have a reply tomorrow; the delay was due to the illness of Hon. Mr. Halfyard, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

On motion the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 8th, at 3. p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8th, 1930.

Council met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cook the Bills entitled respectively "An Act in Relation to an Amendment of the Act 18, George V, Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes'" and "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 18, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes,'" were severally read a third time and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body that this House had passed the same without amendment.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 20, George V, Chapter 36, entitled 'The Income Tax Act, 1929'." Hon Mr. Milley in the Chair.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies." Hon. Capt. Kean in the Chair.

The Committee reported the Bill passed without amendment. The report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services'" was referred to a Committee of the Whole House, which Committee reported having passed it without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 20, George V, Chapter 36, entitled 'The Income Tax, 1929'." Hon Mr. Milley in the Chair.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without an amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on to-morrow.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill "An Act to Provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies." Hon. Capt. Kean in the Chair.

The Committee reported the Bill passed without amendment. The report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The Bill "An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Service'" was referred to a Committee of the Whole House, which Committee reported having passed it without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill "An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps." Mr Sinnott in the Chair.

The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment. The Bill was thereupon ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill "An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances Remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V, Chapter 18'." The Bill passed the Committee without amendment and was ordered to be read a third time on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Summary Jurisdiction Bill, explaining it as follows:

This is not a party measure but a Bill submitted by the Commission for the Consolidation of the Statutes. The Commission consists of Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., Hon. F. G. Bradley, K.C., B. E. S. Dunfield, Esq., K.C., C. J. Fox, Esq., K.C., Hon. P. J. Lewis, R. A. Parsons, Esq., and R. Gushue, Esq.

The Bill is a result of the efforts of that body, covering many months, and is unanimously reported by them as in their opinion a careful consolidation and compilation of existing law. I do not profess to have any intimate knowledge, and I trust no honorable member of this Chamber will at any time find it necessary for him to make himself acquainted therewith. Speaking entirely as a layman, I must frankly say that I know nothing about the Bill other than that I am prepared to accept the opinion of the gentleman who constitute the Commission. In my own private, commercial and personal affairs I would consider any legal matter upon which they were unanimous a pretty safe proposition. The thing that amazes me is that so many lawyers could become unanimous upon anything. I think the fact that that body are as one in the endorsement of this measure is a high tribute to the unanimity of the Bar. The Bill has some outstanding advantages. At the present time should a Magistrate want to find out what he has to do in a particular case he is practically at sea. In the olden days there was a book known as Prowse's Manual, which gave some guidance. That is now as obsolete as the suit of clothes one wore a quarter of a century ago. Should he turn up some English books he may have, he will find that they are up to date while our law is behind date, and yet he does not know where he stands. If he wishes to consult some particular Act of the Newfound-

land Legislature, he probably finds that he has not got the particular volume he requires. It may be a matter that has to be referred back to the Common Law of England and that he has no means of finding out, as the chances are he would not have the very books he would require.

With this Act in his hand, the Magistrate has before him a consolidation of the law which is to guide him. When I looked over this Bill I did not understand what the letters and figures at the bottom of a number of the sections represented. On enquiry from a lawyer I found out that where it is marked SJA S42 it means the 42nd section Summary Jurisdiction Act of England. Where it is IOA S20 it means Section 20 of the Indictable Offences Act of England. C.L.A. A. means Criminal Law Amendment Act, and C.J.A. means Criminal Justice Act. Thus the Bill is an attempt to get together English Law now in force in Newfoundland together with the Newfoundland Law in force here and combine them into the form of a pamphlet so that a Stipendiary Magistrate may have a path so clear before him that to quote the scriptural phrase "A wayfaring man may not err therein."

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on tomorrow.

HON. MR. COOK informed the House that in reference to the opening of the Postal Telegraph offices until 8 p.m. daily, the Hon. Mr. Halfyard had intimated to him his desire to meet with the wishes of the trade and he anticipated that arrangements would be made to keep the offices open at least until 7 p.m. He also wished to inform the House that the Marconi stations were open during the twenty-four hours of the day.

The Hon. the Leader of the Government gave notice of suspension of the Rules of the House in relation to all matters to come before it during the remainder of the session.

HON. MR. JOB asked if anything was being done in reference to the suggested memorial to Sir Patrick McGrath. He had been reminded of this by the reference to the Marconi stations, and in this connection he pointed out that the service through Fogo station was most unsatisfactory owing to the condition of the land lines. He thought that a Marconi station on Signal Hill would be of great service.

HON. MR. COOK stated that the matter was now under consideration. Regarding the land lines, the Government was well aware that they had been working very badly, and they had appropriated \$36,000 for altering the lines and putting in new lines. Considerable trouble was caused by the lines running through damp parts of the country. They were discarding the old lines and putting up new wires, which would overcome that difficulty. Within a very short time it was hoped that the Postal Telegraph service would be in a very efficient state.

On motion the Council adjourned until Thursday, July 10th, at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 10th, 1930.

House met at 3 p.m. pursuant to adjournment.

Pursuant to notice and on motion of the Hon. the Leader of the Government, the Rules of the House relating to all matters now before it, or to come before it, were suspended.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cook, the Bills entitled respectively:

"An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 20 Geore V, Chapter

36, entitled 'The Income Tax Act, 1929;'"

"An Act to Provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies,"

"An Act to Amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of the Postal and Telegraph Services,'"

"An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps."

"An Act in Relation to the Amendment of the Act 19, George V, Chapter 17, entitled 'An Act Relating to the Disposition of Balances Remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18,'" were severally read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body that this House had passed the same without amendment.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Summary Jurisdiction Bill.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill having passed without amendment. The report was received, and on motion the Bill was read a third time, passed and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body that the Council had passed the same without an amendment.

HON. THE PRESIDENT read a message from the House of Assembly acquainting the Council that the House had passed the following Bills in which they requested the concurrence of the Council:

"An Act Respecting the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements,"

"An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances,"

"An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (3rd Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage,'"

"An Act Further to Amend the Revenue Act, 1925,"

"An Act in Relation to an Agreement with the Great Lakes Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Ltd.,"

"An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for Defraying Certain Expenses of the Public Service,"

"An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland,"

"An Act in Relation to an Agreement between the Government and the Newfoundland Wool and Silk Mills, Ltd."

The Public Lighting Bill was read a first time.

HON. MR. MILLEY said he should not like the Bill to pass through its Committee stage until an opportunity was afforded the members to peruse it properly.

HON. MR. COOK replied that it was not his wish to rush the Bill through. The second reading need not take place until tomorrow.

HON. CAPT. KEAN enquired whether the lights on the different wharves could be included. Wherever coastal boats called, it would be desirable to have lights and some one in charge to see that they were ready when needed. Delay and inconvenience would thus be done away with. Even in a well-known town like Trinity there had been times when the lights had not been on the wharf until after the steamer had arrived and blown her whistle. There should be a light on every wharf where Government boats call, and somebody responsible for seeing that the light was lit when a boat was expected.

HON. MR. COOK said he would take the matter up with the Railway Commission.

The following Bills were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow:

"An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances."

"An Act to Amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled 'Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage.'"

"An Act Further to Amend the Revenue Act, 1925."

"An Act in Relation to an Agreement with the Great Lakes Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Ltd."

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service."

"An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland."

HON. MR. COOK moved that the Silk and Wool Mills Bill be read a first time.

HON. MR. McNAMARA asked whether the Bill were a private Bill and whether the fees had been paid, and on being informed that it was a private Bill and no fees had been paid, asked Hon. the President for a ruling on the matter. Hon. the President stated that the Bill could not be considered.

HON. MR. COOK informed the House that he had had an interview with the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Minister had consented to accede to the request of the Hon. gentlemen; the Postal Telegraph offices would resume the eight p.m. closing hour on or before the 20th instant.

On motion the House adjourned until Friday, July 11th, at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 11th, 1930.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met at 3 p.m.

In moving the second reading of the Public Lighting Bill, the Hon. Mr. Cook said:

Mr. President, in various sections of the country there are local electrical companies which, year by year, have provided street lighting. In some cases this street lighting was arranged for direct by the Government; in other instances arrangements were made by the representative of the constituency. Many years ago these bills were paid under the order of His Excellency the Governor in Council out of General Contingencies. More recently each District was made bear the responsibility of the lighting of its territory without any general call being made upon public grants, the cost of lighting being paid by the Department of Public Works out of the general road grants for the Districts involved. In view of the general Highroads policy and the fact that many roads which were formerly local roads are now designated highroads, placed under the Highroads Commission's supervision, and that the grants for same go direct to the Commission, instead of being spent through Road Boards under the Department of Public Works, a situation has arisen requiring special arrangements to be made for handling this electric lighting problem. The object of this Bill is to enable the people in the territories served by special street lighting to arrange for the payment of the same by a poll tax. An attempt has been made to develop a simple system of handling this matter under the jurisdiction of the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate. This is an advanced idea of local self government and local self taxation, which I feel sure we all agree is an advanced policy and will be generally helpful as the idea develops throughout the country. No attempt is to be made to force this system upon everybody at this moment. It is a matter for the

people themselves to help work out their own public problems. Some sections of the country will undoubtedly avail of the policy immediately. Others may delay, and for this year and some years to come the cost of lighting may be paid as at present out of district grants, but that is a matter for each section to work out in its own interests, without being forced to take any particular course; but in order that the people may be given an opportunity of developing a very mild species of local self-government and local taxation responsibilities through the provisions of this Act.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Mr. O'Dea in the Chair. The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without an amendment. After being read a third time it was ordered that a message be sent to the House of Assembly informing that body that this House had passed the same without amendment.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Retiring Allowances Bill and explained it as follows:

Mr. President, This is a financial matter for which the House of Assembly is responsible. My own view is that there are a multitude of people in the Civil Service employ who ought to be pensioned in connection with the general programme of lessening the staff and increasing efficiency. Speaking generally, it is not possible to get efficient men for the salaries which the Government pays. There may be some exceptions, such as those of the Government Engineer, the General Manager of the Railway, the Superintendents of the various Institutions, etc., but speaking generally, people who are worth while are not amongst the crowd who are daily

battering down the doors of Government Offices looking for Civil Service appointments. Even in the case of such a position as Manager of the Railway, there is no country in the world in which you would expect to get a General Manager for Railway and Coastal Service such as we have in Newfoundland for the salary of \$8,000.00 paid Mr. Russell. There are at the present time senior vacancies in public institutions. Take the position of Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane. That Institution employs a first class man and the salary for a year is not worth much more than a general practitioner could earn in a month. I would agree with the Government in adopting a policy of providing with pensions under Civil Service Act a number of officials in the Civil Service and thus doing away with the jobs in the great majority of cases. With this pruning down the Civil Service tree would likely thrive much better and bring forth better fruit.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Capt. Kean in the Chair. The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment. The Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the House of Assembly informing that body that this House had passed the same without amendment.

HON. MR. COOK, in moving the second reading of the Bill respecting Outport Pilots and Pilotage, stated:

Mr. President, under existing legislation when a pilotage port is being created, six months' notice has to be given in the Royal Gazette. Application has been made to make Bell Island a Pilotage Port and it is thought that a six months' notice in the Royal

Gazette is an unreasonably long time. The ordinary applications, notices in connection with public matters and such like are under very rare circumstances expected to be published more than a month in advance. In ordinary commerce a month's notice in relation to companies' business and the winding up of estates is the maximum required. On the face of it it is consequently ridiculous that a matter of such unimportance so far as the country generally is concerned, though of local importance in connection with the particular port affected, should require six months' notice. The only effect of this Bill is to reduce the length of the notice of Proclamation in the Gazette from six months to two months.

The Bill received the unanimous endorsement of the House of Assembly.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair. The Committee rose and reported having passed the Bill without amendment. The Bill was thereupon read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message to that body informing them that this House had passed the same without amendment.

In moving the Second Reading of the Act to Amend the Revenue Act, Hon. Mr. Cook gave the following explanation:

Mr. President, these two Bills are co-related. In the case of the tax on gasoline, everybody realises that it is going to be troublesome in working out. However, it is a fair tax. The tax is placed upon gasoline as it comes in in the first instance. Gasoline used for fishery purposes is entitled to a rebate. Gasoline used for motor car purposes has the tax kept on. This country is spending a large amount

of money in capital account and is also spending a large amount in interest, as well as making substantial payments from current revenue for the maintenance of roads which have been made because of the necessity of meeting motor traffic requirements. It is only fair, therefore, that motor truck, motor car and motor bicycle owners should pay a contribution to the roads, based upon three principal considerations, namely: mileage, weight and speed. The more miles travelled the more gasoline is used. The heavier the car the more gasoline it requires to drive it. The greater the speed the greater amount of gasoline is consumed. The more mileage that is made and the greater speed at which the vehicle travels the greater the wear and tear upon them. This tax is consequently adjusted to service. When a man pays a tax on a motor car for a year he pays that tax whether he runs 100 miles or 20,000 miles. When he pays a tax on gasoline, however, he pays in proportion to his use of the roads. There is another point regarding this gasoline tax to which I would like to refer, that is the fact that it is a straight 5 cents per gallon. It is not 5 cents plus sales tax. The Act makes that clear. The other changes in the Customs Tariff are comparatively unimportant and evidently meet with the general approval of the trade as a whole in St. John's as well as the outports, both producer and consumer, because the resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the House of Assembly. The gentlemen of that body are the people who have to justify their support of these particular changes, and as long as the members of the House of Assembly agree that these changes are not only acceptable, but greatly advantageous, I feel that it

is safe for us to give them the same support and despatch as they received in the House of Assembly.

The Bill was read a second time, passed, and sent to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Mr. Job in the Chair. The Bill passed Committee without amendment, was read a third time and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing them that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Great Lakes Newfoundland Atlantic Co., Ltd., speaking as follows:

Mr. President, I feel sure that Mr. H. C. Thompson, of England, is personally known to every member of this Council. His name was well known twenty years ago when he was identified with possible Newfoundland development under the regime of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond. Mr. Thompson is a gentleman of nearly 75 years of age who has given the past thirty years of his life to discussing problems of Imperial development, transportation by land and transportation by sea. In his declining years (though to see the live, active figure springing up the steps of the Colonial Building one would scarcely feel it correct to refer to 75 as declining years), he has interested himself in the project which forms the subject matter of this Bill. In the year 1927 the late Government, by Order in Council, undertook to support a programme creating a free port at Mortier Bay and giving certain grants of land and other concessions in consideration of which certain expenditures were to be made. If Mr. Thompson's vision in this regard is capable of fulfilment within the next ten or twenty years, it will be well worth all the concessions that are given and ten

times as many more. A former leading public man in Newfoundland referred to some of the programme suggested by Mr. Thompson in connection with trans-country railway, shortline route of steamers from Europe to Notre Dame Bay, and thence across to the South Coast by rail, and on to Canada and the United States by water, as a programme that was too good to be true. Unfortunately it was. We earnestly hope that this present programme of development, so exceedingly attractive, will not be so good that it cannot be true. While Mr. Thompson has, year after year, been carrying on his negotiations by Minute of Council—these being granted by all governments—this Bill brings the matter to a head. A comparison of the concessions granted in this Bill with the proposals of the late government of the year 1927, show that the concessions which the late government agreed to grant and undertook to support and provide legislation for, have been practically cut in two. This was not regarded as a party measure in the House of Assembly. It was a case in which the Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, took the position that while he considered the concessions which had been given by his predecessors in office as much greater than he would have been prepared to recommend, he felt that in view of the fact that Mr. Thompson had discussed the matter and in a measure interested some of the leading financiers of the world in his scheme, it was his plain duty to carry out in every manner which might be considered reasonable and fair, the undertaking of his predecessors in office. In introducing this matter, Sir Richard informed the House of Assembly that it was, in his opinion, not good public policy for a succeeding Ministry to reject any programme of a previous

Ministry wherein outside capitalists had undertaken commitments unless the programme was considered positively obnoxious. The continuity of commercial activities was, in Sir Richard Squires' opinion, very important, and under no circumstances should the investing public get the impression that a change of Ministry in Newfoundland necessarily involved the cancellation by the incoming Ministry of the Gander people another year previous Ministry, even though the incoming government might not feel unanimity of accord with the decisions of their predecessors. Sir Richard's attitude that an incoming bank manager would accept, carry on and work out to the best of his ability the commercial relationships for which his predecessor in office had contracted. This view is one which I feel sure every commercial man in the country will support. It was in this spirit that the measure was introduced into the Legislature by the Prime Minister and it is in this spirit that I now submit it to this Chamber for your consideration. As already explained, it was not handled as a party measure in the House of Assembly, and while nobody in that House, other than the Prime Minister, spoke to the Bill, the fact that it received absolutely unanimous concurrence in the House indicates that the attitude taken by the Prime Minister in this regard was, under the circumstances, the proper course.

The Bill passed second reading and was sent to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Mr. McNamara in the Chair. Committee reported having passed the Bill without amendment. The report was received, and the Bill read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body

that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

In moving the second reading of the Public Service Bill, Hon. Mr. Cook said:

Mr. President, I have been in the House a great many years and I do not know of anybody who had anything to say about the former Public Service Act other than the fact that they would all like to see expenditure reduced. Unfortunately we have a large coastline and a quarter of a million people scattered around it. This is a situation created in a great measure by the geography of the country. We have a coastline of about two thousand miles, a population of about two hundred and sixty thousand, while the total area of the country is forty-two thousand square miles, containing probably twenty-five hundred towns, villages and settlements. To give telegraph and telephone service, education and mail service, hospital assistance and medical attention, nursing and public health service, roads, bridges, ferries and light houses under such circumstances is an enormous problem, and if it were not for the fact that throughout the outports generally miscellaneous services such as postal and courier services, telephone services, and so on, are performed by the people themselves mainly for their own benefit and without large salaries (in some cases without any salaries at all) and the people in many cases giving their houses free for public purposes, it would be still more difficult to carry on. The educational estimates alone are over a million dollars and my only regret is that the revenue of the country does not justify us in doubling the amount. There are other votes which we would like to see increased if the financial condition of the coun-

try would warrant it. Unfortunately we are not in a financial position to reach upon many things that we would like to do. The Act as it stands has been approved of by the members of the House of Assembly and I have no doubt it will meet with your acceptance.

The Bill was read a second time, passed, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Mr. Milley in the Chair. The Committee passed the Bill without amendment, and it was read a third time and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

HON. MR. COOK, moving the second reading of the Bill respecting a Tax on goods imported into Newfoundland, stated that he had given an explanation of the Bill in his comments on the amendment of the Revenue Act.

HON. MR. JOB considered that the five per cent Sales Tax entailed unnecessary clerical work, and that this could be done away with if the tax were included in the ordinary Customs Tariff. While the House was not in the position of being able to alter the gasoline tax, yet he felt like expressing his views with regard to it. The tax was quite a fair one when gasoline was used for pleasure only, but it was a serious matter when used for industrial purposes in motor trucks or boats. It was an additional handicap to the blueberry industry, which the extra duty imposed by the American Legislature had very nearly crippled. It would only be able to struggle through this year by employing very strenuous efforts. In this connection it was a mistake to impose such a tax unless it could be remedied in other ways. The paper used for lining the boxes in which the

fruit was packed also had a duty of fifty-five per cent. In the development of new industries special concessions should be made as a general matter. His remarks did not apply to the encouragement of new industries only. As regards our cod-fishery, countries competing with us could sell for less than we, because expenses connected therewith were less; the matter of drums alone was a consideration. The seal-fishery was in a dangerous position, owing to a large decline in value. Last year's fishery was a good one, but a lot of money was lost as far as those interested in the capitalization of the seal fishery were concerned. He also thought that concessions granted for cod-liver oil drums should apply to those for other oils as well. It was very important that our export trade be given assistance in this way. Owing to lower handling costs, particularly in connection with cost of packages, the Nova Scotia fish exporters to Brazil were in a position to undersell us by 3s. to 4s. per drum in the Brazil market.

HON. MR. COOK stated that he would take these matters up with the Government.

The Bill was read a second time, passed, and sent to a Committee of the Whole House, Hon. Mr. Davey in the Chair. Committee rose and reported the Bill having passed without amendment. The report was received and the Bill read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that House that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Wool and Silk Mill Bill, speaking as follows:

Mr. President, this Bill is a modified form of a Bill passed by the House of Assembly last session, and

rejected by the Chamber. I then explained the nature of that Bill. I pointed out that the unemployment situation in the town of St. John's was exceedingly acute, and that every industry that could be developed in this city was helpful in relieving local conditions. We all realize that the tendency of Newfoundland is to develop externally, that every year large proportions of trade formerly handled through the port of St. John's are now conducted direct at the various large commercial centres around the coast and throughout the Island generally. Every effort in the development of local industry is one which every resident in St. John's and residents throughout the country generally will be glad to see. Last year's Bill was objectionable in as much as it contained certain provisions for Government guarantee. The House of Assembly felt that the action of this Chamber last year was based upon the feelings which some of the members of the Council had that the most aggressive scrutiny should be given the idea of any guarantee. The Government has had Water Companies, Woollen Mills, Docks, and such like, guaranteed sometimes as to interest, and sometimes as to both principal and interest, in some cases for a long period of years and in others for a brief period. In a great many cases these guaranteed companies have fallen back on the Government for assistance in the payment of dividends. The House of Assembly appreciates the fact that very careful scrutiny should be given every request for a guarantee. The House has consequently done this Council the courtesy of not sending up this Bill to us again at this session in the same form as it was last year. They have accepted the criticism which members

of this Chamber offered on the matter of Government guarantee and that is now stricken out of the Bill. I consequently feel that as the major objections which members here raised to this Bill last year have been voluntarily waived by the House of Assembly, that this Chamber will appreciate the courtesy of members expressed here last session, by sending up this Bill in modified form. I feel that everything possible that can be done to provide employment in St. John's should be encouraged. A factory of this sort, while it will not employ any large number of adult workers, will provide labor such as the Ropewalk, the Tobacco Factory, the Clothing Factories and other local industries supply, namely, work which affords an opportunity of a livelihood to a very large number of young men and women of the community, thus developing them into skilled and self-supporting citizens and incidentally bringing into the houses of St. John's a weekly pay cheque. I submit this Bill for the earnest consideration of those interested in the development of local industries and particularly all of us who realise the imperative necessity of creating additional opportunities for wage earners in St. John's.

HON. MR. MILLEY—Mr. President, in the first place, I wish to point out that the Bill has not already been passed by the Lower House. That House contains forty members and only 15 of that number voted for it.

Even as a Government measure it has not been passed, for out of a membership of the Government only 13 registered their votes in favor of the resolutions.

And further, may I point out that quite a number of the members of the Lower House were actually in this building when the vote was taken,

and they refused to appear in the House when the Speaker's bell summoned them.

These facts make it imperative that this House should refuse to pass the Bill that comes up to us under such conditions, and we should make it clear to the members of the House of Assembly that we think it beneath our dignity to consider legislation that the majority of that House had not thought it worth their while to take any notice of.

I think that I have already said enough to warrant the rejection of this Bill, but there are a few items that might be referred to. I have little or no objection to the admission of labor-giving machinery duty free, but I strongly object to most of the goods mentioned in sections b, c, d and e. Section f is put in for a purpose and its working out would be irksome, to say the least of it.

Most of the goods mentioned in sections b to e are imported into this country, and have been for years in connection with our regular business and heavy duties are levied on them. They are used for manufacturing purposes either by individuals or corporations; why then should this company, whose directors are unknown to us, and whose names are withheld, have the right to import practically the same goods for their manufacturing purposes duty free? To my mind it is an outrage and I shall move this Bill be read six months hence.

HON. MR. McNAMARA—Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks on this Wool and Silk Mill Bill now before us, and feel convinced that it is practically the same measure as we had here last year, with the exception that the Government guarantee on the

capital stock of the company has been eliminated.

This Bill calls for the free importation of all construction material and machinery, also for the free entry of raw wool, raw cotton tops, noils, wastes and shoddies of wool, cotton, rayon silk and artificial silk cotton or other fibrous material dyed or undyed, yarns, threads, facing flannellettes, etc., in a word the Wool and Silk Mill wants everything for their factory admitted on a duty free basis.

We all remember the history of this Bill. It was introduced here last session and defeated, and it looks now on the face of it, that this new measure is a bold attempt by last year's promoters to unload this building and plant on the new company, provided the Government is weak or generous enough to allow the outrageous protection of 60 per cent on this enterprise. Personally I am in favor of encouraging local industries as much as possible, and would go a long way to support them, but there is such a thing as paying too much for the establishment of new factories, and this is a case where the price is too high, and I feel that I cannot give this measure my support on account of the extravagant and unreasonable concessions asked for in the Bill.

To give you an apt illustration of the unfairness of this Bill, I would like to point out that at the moment there is a factory being erected in the West End, not more than 500 or 600 yards from the Woollen factory. This factory is being erected by a local company—The Purity Factories, Ltd.,—and they are paying duty on machinery and construction material as well as raw material, and are not looking for the large concessions that the Woollen Mills are seeking under their contract. If the local company is

compelled to pay duty, how can we consistently allow the Wool and Silk Mills free entry for their requirements?

It will be noticed that there is no clause in this Bill covering the operation of this Mill. It may possibly run a few months out of the year, and there is no evidence that it will be a labor-giving industry; on the contrary, it is claimed by competent authorities that a few girls with the aid of machinery would make enough hats and stockings in ten or twelve weeks to supply the Island for two years.

According to the Tariff, the clothing factories pay 38 per cent duty on their raw materials, while readymades pay 50 per cent duty; in other words, the local factories are protected to the extent of 12 per cent only, and in face of this fact we are asked to give the Wool and Silk Mills a protection of 60 per cent by allowing all their requirements in duty free.

I am persuaded that the whole proposition is too one-sided and ridiculous to merit serious consideration, and now wish to second the motion that the Bill be read again this day six months.

HON. MR. AYRE thought that while there were no provisions for giving employment in the Bill, there certainly were clauses providing for free entry of goods. The Bill would be unfair to a large number of people interested in local industries. It was not only the directors of these concerns, but the shareholders, who are people belonging to the country. The money received from these concerns was spent here while with outside concerns the money went out of the country. He therefore supported the amendment.

HON. D. A. RYAN—Mr. President, the Wool and Silk Mills Bill now before us I have read, and it is a similar Bill to that which we had in this Chamber a year ago, only that they are not asking for a Government guarantee which was in last year's Bill, namely 6 per cent on \$200,000, equal to \$12 000 per year. This is left out; otherwise the Bill is exactly the same. I am opposed to it on the grounds that no goods should come into the Colony without some duty being paid on it. Allowing so much goods to come in free of duty lessens the revenue, and helps increase taxation. In 1929 we imported goods, etc., to the amount of \$29,237,381.00 and from this amount there was free entry for goods to the amount of \$10,649,423.00—over one-third of the imports. It is still going on, and now we are asked to do more. Every person coming here from England, Canada or the United States wanting to start any sort of business, the first thing they do is to approach the Government for a guarantee or some concessions. We have done too much of this thing. This is certainly very unfair to our business people who are paying full taxes on their goods, and for them to look on and see such and such a company getting the same material in on the free list which they have paid from 40 to 60 per cent duty for, why such should not be tolerated, and I am opposed to it. There is nothing to hinder the Wool and Silk Mills Co. (if there is such a company) to start business at once and go ahead. No! They want concessions first.

I wish to register my protest against this Bill. I consider it very unjust and unfair to our business men who have to pay full duty on all their goods.

HON. J. J. MURPHY was anxious to see the Silk Woollen Mills start. There

was no blame to be laid to companies seeking concessions—the Government granting them should be blamed. All companies get concessions more or less. He did not favor the idea of outsiders getting concessions, but our own people did not appear inclined to start any new industries. He recalled that when the local bakeries started, the merchants refused to handle their product, preferring to import Hamburg bread. They wanted to handle everything that came into the country and everything that went out of it and make the rake off. The same condition applies somewhat at the present time. He regretted that the Newfoundland Knitting Mills, the products of which were good enough for anybody, were not getting the support they deserve. He was sorry to see politics mixed up with the Bill before the House.

HON. CAPT KEAN expressed himself as being strongly in favor of encouraging local industries, but because of the unfairness of this Bill to the business people of the city, he would support the amendment. Special attention was drawn to Clause (f). When it was taken into consideration that the remnants mentioned were to be used for the making of caps, etc., and these garments placed upon the market in competition with those already there, the unfairness was readily seen. Concessions should not be made to one person and not to others.

The amendment that the Bill be read this day six months being put to the House was carried. No division was taken.

The Hon. the President informed the members that he had received a message from the House of Assembly stating that they had passed the Bill "An Act respecting Crown Lands, Minerals and Water Powers" in which they re-

requested the concurrence of the Council. The Bill was thereupon read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until Saturday, July 12th, at 11 a.m.

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SATURDAY, July 12th, 1930.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met at 11 a.m.

HON. MR. COOK moved the second reading of the Crown Lands Bill, speaking as follows:

Mr. President, this Bill is a consolidation of existing Crown Lands Legislation with certain modifications, which, I am sure, every person will agree are in the interests of the development of the country and the increase of the country's revenue. A year ago the Prime Minister recommended the appointment of a Commission for the Consolidation of the Statutes, which Commission consists of Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., Hon. F. G. Bradley, K.C., B. E. S. Dunfield, Esq., K.C., C. J. Fox, Esq., K.C., Hon. P. J. Lewis, R. A. Parsons, Esq. and R. Gushue, Esq. To them has been referred a number of Acts for consolidation and remodelling, so that all local legislation in connection with these matters might be put under the one heading and brought up to date. This matter I have already explained to this Chamber in dealing with the Summary Jurisdiction Bill. This Crown Lands Bill was reported to the Government by the Committee on Consolidation and is the result of many months of labor. Ontario, Quebec and other legislation in this regard, was carefully studied by the Commission and this Bill represents their unanimous report. The House of Assembly referred it to a Select Committee consisting of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Sir Wm. Coaker,

Hon. P. J. Lewis, Hon. F. G. Bradley, K.C., J. A. Winter, Esq., L. E. Emerson, Esq., Hon. A. J. Walsh. The Select Committee made some minor amendments and reported the Bill with their amendments unanimously. The Prime Minister adopted the amendments suggested and the Bill passed through all stages without adverse criticism or debate in the House of Assembly. I feel that a Bill which has received such length and expert examination and such capable draftsmanship, and which is endorsed by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, is well worth the unanimous approval of this Chamber.

HON. MR. JOB thought that, with the far-reaching changes which this Bill brought in, it should have been well advertised. It no doubt received very careful consideration from the eminent lawyers who looked after it, but it received very little attention in the House itself. Even the members of the Select Committee admitted they had not had time to peruse the details of the Bill, but they very strongly advocated its passing in principle. He was strongly in favour of the principle of the Bill, but felt that the details of the Bill should be well known. He would propose an amendment when the Bill reached committee stage, the amendment having the object of giving the public an opportunity of protesting to the Government before it became law.

The Bill passed second reading and was submitted to a Committee of the Whole House. Hon. Mr. Job moved that the following section be added to the Bill:

"This Act shall come into force and effect from a date to be fixed by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

which date shall not be earlier than the 30th November, 1930."

Hon. Mr. McNamara seconded the motion.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill having passed with an amendment. The report was received, and the Bill ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly informing that body that the Council had passed the same with some amendment.

Hon. The President read a message from the House of Assembly informing the Council that they had passed a Bill "An Act Further to Amend the Act 15 George V, Chapter 2, entitled 'An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Co., Ltd.'"

The Bill was on motion read a first time, and Hon. Mr. Cook in moving the second reading, explained that this Bill was simply an extension of time giving the Gander people another year to try and finalize a contract. Their time expired on the 15th of September of this year, and the Government thought it right and proper that they should have ample time given them to enable them to bring the Gander contract to an end. They had applied for extension of time, and the Government agreed to give them another year in which to be able to continue their negotiations.

The Bill was thereupon read a second time, and sent to a Committee of the Whole House. Hon. Mr. Ayre in the Chair. The Bill passed the Committee without amendment, was read a third time and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly with a message informing that body that the Council had passed the same without amendment.

HON. MR. STEER laid on the table of the House copy of the report of the

Patriotic Fund for the year ended December 31st, 1929.

Hon. the President intimated that His Excellency the Governor would attend on Monday at 3.30 to assent to the several Bills passed during the session.

The House then adjourned until Monday, July 14th, at 2.45 p.m.

MONDAY, July 14th, 1930.

The Council met at 2.45 pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. the President read a message from the House of Assembly informing the Council that that body assented to the amendment of the Council in regard to the Crown Lands Bill.

The Council took recess until 3.30 when it resumed, and His Excellency the Governor having arrived, the Hon. the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the members of the House of Assembly to the Bar of the House, and they being there assembled, His Excellency was then pleased to assent to the following Bills entitled respectively:—

An Act to Amend Chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of Nuisances and Municipal Regulations."

An Act Respecting the Operation of Wireless Telegraphy.

An Act Respecting Radio Telegraphy.

An Act to Amend the Tourist Commission Act, 1927.

An Act Relating to the Establishment of a Water and Sewerage System at West Corner Brook.

An Act in relation to a Contract between the Government and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and

the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.

An Act to Amend the Act 17, George V., Chapter 14, entitled "An Act respecting Railway and Shipping."

An Act to Amend Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries."

An Act in relation to the amendment of the War Pensions Act, 1922.

An Act in relation to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes.

An Act in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 18, entitled "An Act relating to the Raising of a Loan on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes."

An Act in relation to the amendment of the Act 19, George V., Chapter 17, entitled "An Act relating to the Disposition of Balances remaining out of the Loan raised under the Act 18, George V., Chapter 18."

An Act further to amend Chapter 22 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Customs."

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to the Powers of Procedure before Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

An Act Relating to the Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps.

An Act to amend Chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of the Postal and Telegraph Services."

An Act to provide for the Exhumation or Removal of Dead Bodies.

An Act respecting a Tax on Goods imported into Newfoundland.

An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances.

An Act in Relating to the Amendment of the Act 20, George V., Chapter 36, entitled "The Income Tax Act, 1929."

An Act to amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series) entitled "Of Outport Pilots and Pilotage."

An Act Concerning the Public Lighting of Small Towns and Settlements.

An Act in relation to the Agreement with Great Lakes Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Limited.

An Act respecting Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Power.

An Act Further to Amend the Act 15 George V., (1924) Chapter 2, entitled "An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited."

An Act Further to Amend the Revenue Act, 1925 and the Amendments thereto.

An Act for granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the Financial Years ending respectively the 30th day of June, 1930, and the 30th day of June, 1931, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

His Excellency then read the following Address from the Throne:

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly

I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance at this session of the Legislature. The various measures with which you have dealt have received earnest consideration at your hands, and I appreciate the zeal with which you have attended to your legislative duties.

His Majesty's government has invited my Prime Minister to attend the Imperial Conference which will be convened in London this autumn, and I am glad to say that he has accepted the invitation. At this important period of the Empire's development, such conferences are of great value, and I trust that we shall, in some measure, share in the beneficent results that may follow this conference.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the various departments of the public service, in the expenditure of which economy and efficiency will be observed.

It is gratifying to learn that a very large proportion of the amount, repayable under the Loan Act, 1905, will be re-invested under the provisions of the Loan Act of this session, and that fully one-half of the Five Million Dollars will be secured locally.

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly

For a number of years attention has been given by the people of Canada and the United States to the proposal for a deep water-way connection between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. The proposition of the Great Lakes Newfoundland Atlantic Company Limited is of more modest

dimensions and plans to utilize the present water-way connection for the carrying of freight between the Great Lakes and a port in Mortier Bay in the district of Burin East, such latter port forming the distributing point to Europe in the east and to the Americas on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. The Act which you have passed in this connection will give the promoters of this project an opportunity to carry out the same in practical form.

The Commission appointed last year to take in hand the consolidation of the Statutes, has been busily engaged. We have seen the first fruits of the Commission's labors in the Bills submitted to you respecting the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates and that regarding Crown Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Powers. These Bills not only consolidate the present laws, but introduce certain very necessary amendments, particularly with reference to the public domain. Legislative action has now placed these matters upon the Statute Book.

In now giving you release from your legislative duties, I express the hope that abundant success may attend you in your respective walks of life.

Hon. M. P. Gibbs, President of the Legislative Council then stated that it was His Excellency's will and pleasure that this session of the Legislature stand prorogued until Wednesday, the 27th day of August next.

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