

## The Hickman Cargoes and Coaker Allegations.

MR. MORINE'S TRENCHANT REPLY.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir—Up from the North—Port Union, to wit—has come another editorial blast, from Boss Coaker, (would he be the "uncrowned King," according to his own confession). The Advocate's lead, on Saturday was written or inspired by him. It is as his very own statement that I propose to answer it. I personally am one of the subjects written about by him, but my reply upon his remarks in this connection shall not be many, for they are not deserving of much attention. He says: "I drafted a misleading guarantee given by Hickman, to the Codfish Exportation Board; (3) and charges me with aiming to destroy the Regulations (a) because I hated A. E. Hickman; (b) because I hoped to drive the Colony into Confederation through the destruction created by defeating his great scheme (2) for making it prosperous."  
The "Pratt" referred to is the very capable Secretary-Treasurer of A. E. Hickman Co. Ltd. and, of course, I had nothing whatever to do with his "timely" visit to Italy last year; but not, in fact, know he was going, as the letters from the A. E. Hickman Co., quoted by Mr. Coaker, relating to the cargoes of the "Florence" and "Roy Bruce," I saw truthfully say that "I never saw them" until I read them in the paper. I am now replying to. As for my 1919 defeat, it may not be believed, but it is true, nevertheless, that it has caused me one thought of annoyance against Mr. Coaker. It was the failure of war, not the first defeat, I suffered, and I went down with too many fine colleagues to feel at all ashamed. There are defeats more honorable than victories, and Mr. Coaker knows better than anyone else that there were incidents in the campaign which he had more reason to feel than I had for not winning. I admit that there have been many occasions since 1919, when I would have been pleased to be in my old seat, but I am consoled frequently by the assurances of many colleagues that they value me. I sometimes think that even Mr. Coaker I could make it lively and entertaining, if I sat in opposition, were he and I once sat together.

### WHAT I NEEDED!

The charge that I schemed to make the Colony destitute, to promote Confederation, is so foolish, and the malicious motive for making it so obvious, that nobody should be deceived by it. Apparently, there are people capable of accepting as true any absurd statement Mr. Coaker or his agents may tell, and so perforce I make reply. And firstly, what value would a statement of mine have? Mr. Coaker, who went to Canada in 1916, and in the winter of 1919 offered not to oppose my election as an Independent, and he thus favored me because he thought I was a Confederate? When, in 1919, he asked me to take charge of the Labrador Boundary case against the Colony against Canada, did he not make my good faith to the Colony?

When, in 1916, he discussed Confederation in Ottawa, and was negotiating about the matter with Sir W. D. Reid, was it me, or Mr. Collishaw, he conferred with, and if, as the truth is, he and I never once discussed the subject during the almost four years I was Counsel for the F.P.U., how does he explain my silence if I were an ardent agent of Confederation? The truth is, Mr. Coaker is as much a Confederate as I am, but less to be trusted, and he only makes these insinuations about me because he thinks that amongst his followers there are some ignorant enough and foolish enough to believe any lie he tells or insinuates.

### THE HICKMAN CARGOES.

And now, as to Mr. A. E. Hickman's conduct in the shipment of two cargoes of fish to Italy, in 1920, without the consent of the Codfish Exportation Board, and the sale thereof for a price lower than the Regulations fixed. The A. E. Hickman Company, owner of the cargoes, and they were ready for market in October, but the Regulations had killed the sale of our fish in Italy, and these cargoes were unsaleable elsewhere. The Board (Mr. Coaker, that is) would not permit the cargoes being cleared, unless a pledge were given, and Mr. Hickman promised that if the vessels were allowed to clear for Malaga (for orders), "our Spanish agents, Hawes & Co., would be instructed not to send the vessels beyond Spain without the consent of the Board." They were allowed to clear, went to Malaga, and from thence to Italy, where the cargoes were sold below Regulation rates. It has not been shown that Hawes & Co. were not instructed as promised, and, hence, no proof has been offered that the promise as made was broken, but Mr. Coaker will argue that the spirit of the promise was that the cargoes should not be sent to Italy without the consent of the Board, and that this was violated. No legal right existed to require such a promise. The Board had no legal existence; it was an imposition, a fraud, and its members were conscious of their usurpation of power. The fact that Chairman Coaker was a member of the Government, and as such could and would illegally influence the Customs department not to grant clearances, was undue pressure, which the so-called Board exercised to extort promises from exporters. One who wanted his fish shipped had to promise the Board something it had no right to require—had to appease Coaker, that is—apply to the Supreme Court for a Mandamus, a long and expensive process. The A. E. Hickman Co., elected to pursue the former course, and Shipman & Co. the latter. And right here let me say, as proof that I did not advise the giving of the Hickman promise, that it was I who got a Mandamus for Shipman & Co., and was well paid for it, while, of course, the Hickman promise, profited me nothing. Legal procedure is much the more satisfactory way for me.

### ILLEGAL ASSUMPTION OF POWER.

Mr. Coaker illegally assumed and exercised power. Mr. Hickman, to preserve his property, may have violated the spirit of a promise made to evade that illegal authority. A mere point of ethics arises—did the end justify the means? And Mr. Coaker's nice sense of honour is wounded, he would have the public believe, because Mr. Hickman was so false to his word! The man who takes an official salary for work here, yet sulks at Port Union, attending to Company work, has indeed

a nice sense of honour. So, too, has the man who sold his Company's fish—for the "President Coaker's" cargo—to the Colony—and so, too, has the man who manipulated the salt transaction, and a host of similar affairs too fresh in the public mind to need recalling. Mr. Coaker challenges comparison with Mr. Hickman by the very nature of his attacks. Both men are 100% Newfoundlanders, native born and home trained. Both have obtained prominence, one as a Politician, the other as a Merchant, and both have been successful, so far. Mr. Coaker maintains advertising agencies, to blow his horn right lustily, but Mr. Hickman, pursuing the quiet tenor of his way, to-day occupies a position in public confidence to which Mr. Coaker can no longer aspire. Hickman is at the head of a business of his own, made by his own almost unaided effort, which in variety and extent is unequalled here, and he is widely regarded as in the very front rank of our capable, industrious, enterprising merchants, while Coaker is regarded by all sound economists as a menace to the commercial stability of the Colony, a communistic agitator, destined soon to pass into the discard of exploded experiments. Mr. Coaker supported Mr. Hickman's first candidature for Bay de Verde, sat with him in opposition and in the Lloyd Government, once very urgently pressed Mr. Hickman to join with him in F.P.U. Projects, and now assails him merely because he cannot make use of him.

### REGULATIONS WERE ABANDONED.

But now to the more serious subject of Coaker's latest effusion—the effect of Hickman's sending cargoes into Italy. Coaker says (1) it led directly to the repeal of the Regulations, and (2) the repeal broke the price of fish abroad. Rules which had no legal existence cannot properly be said to be repealed; the Regulations were never law, only an imposition; consequently they were abandoned, not repealed. Their abandonment did not cause the slump in prices, because the slump went before, and the conditions of the market were so bad that even the most abashed Coaker man amongst the exporters had to admit the damage done by the Regulations, and consent to throwing them overboard, to salvage the wreck, if possible.

Italy's average consumption of our fish was about 200,000 qts. per year before the war, or say one half her total consumption. Last year, Italy consumed 600,000 qts., of which this Colony should have supplied 300,000 qts. But the Regulations stopped our sale there, absolutely, and not a quintal went there from this Colony till the Hickman Co. sold 20,000 qts. in spite of the Regulations. Coaker says that Italy then refused to buy more, but the truth is, she got her supply afterwards from France. The fish kept out of Italy by the Regulations glutted other markets, and unending harm resulted.

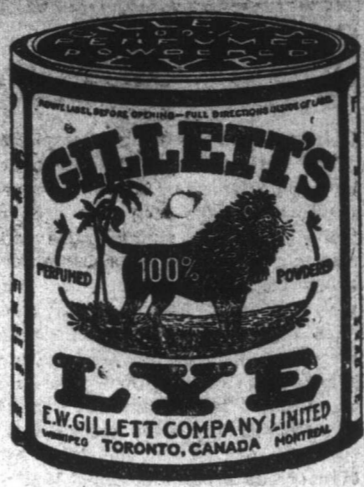
### ONE CARGO SOLD TWICE.

Coaker says that fish could have been sold in Greece for 75%—"had the Regulations been enforced." But the truth is, that one cargo was sold twice—to the Greek Government—and the sale prevented from fulfillment by the enforcing of the Regulations, for the price was below the fixed rate, and, eventually, the owners lost nearly \$90,000 on the one cargo. The massing of cargoes at Malaga unsold, which was permitted by the Codfish Exportation Board, advertised to every buying country in the Mediterranean that they had only to await the inevitable day when "sell or throw overboard" would be the watchword.

Coaker says that "in Portugal the price fell from 75% to 25%." But in January, 1921, he arranged to sell to Araujo for 40% while the Regulations were still in force. The price was reduced, doubtless, by the glut of fish in the cargoes lying unsold in the River Douro. One remark made by Coaker gives his whole case away. He says then "in Spain the price fell from 75% to 25%." Now, Spain was an open market "in Spain the price fell from 75% were never applied to Spain; no price was fixed for Spain. Therefore, if the price fell there two-thirds, the fall was due to other causes than the breach of the Regulations or their abandonment. The real cause was the glut of fish in or near Spain which might have been sold in Italy but for the Regulations. "In Brazil," says Coaker, "the price fell from 100% per drum to 50%." And later, he adds, "in Brazil, where the Regulations worked so well, the old system came back." They did work well—for Halifax, which took our market in Brazil. We did not sell a cargo there for 100%. Offers of 95% were made, and perforce refused, and Halifax supplied the want. Coaker agreed to sell a cargo at 100%, sent bad fish there, and his Trading Co. is now being sued here for 30% per qt., for damages, in addition to 10% per qt. forfeited.

### STRANGLING TRADE.

I have before me the proof of an instance in which a certain merchant was offered \$11.50 per qt. at Halifax, but was forbidden by Coaker to sell for less than \$12.00. Later, this fish (valued \$20,000) was shipped to Portugal, kept waiting there for an outright sale, and the proceeds received by the owner amounted to \$1,800, or less than one tenth the value. The loss of over \$18,000 in this one case is directly due to Coaker. The sad experience of Penny, of Ramea, in re this same cargo, is already widely known.



### WHY THE ABANDONMENT?

But, finally, if the Regulations enforced meant prosperity, and abandoned meant destitution; if Coaker were convinced of their value, and of the hardship which would follow their abandonment; if he knew they were opposed for political reasons only—and all these things he now professes—why did he abandon them? He had the power to maintain them. He had the power to restore them. At least, he has this power unless he has been deposed by his colleagues in the Government. If he has been deposed, it is because they disagree with him, and none are now so poor as to do him reverence. He is not only an "uncrowned King," but the deposed Boss, as much without a throne as Carl of Hungary. And the men who have deposed him, and placed Sir Richard Squires in his place, are the Union men elected under his banner in the 1915 election. Report says that he will be deposed by them also as President of the Union at the approaching Convention, unless, indeed, he deposes them instead.

Yours truly,

ALFRED B. MORINE.  
Nov. 8th, 1921.

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So easy to drop Cigarette, Cigar, or Chewing habit

No-To-Bac has helped thousands to break the cigarette, cigar or chewing habit. Never you have a longing for a smoke or chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead. All desire stops. Shortly the habit is completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's so easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't release you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question.

### Notre Dame Council K. of C. Installation.

Mr. Cyril J. Cahill, State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, accompanied by his warden, Mr. T. F. Armstrong, returned from a visit to Grand Falls by yesterday's express, where they had gone to install the newly-elected officers of Notre Dame Council, No. 2953, Knights of Columbus. The officers were installed as follows: Chaplain—Rev. W. P. Finn, P.P.; Grand Knight—A. G. Duggan; Deputy Grand Knight—Jas. Murphy; Chancellor—P. J. Griffin; Recorder—Ignatius Shapleton; Fin. Secy.—Daniel J. Clancy; Treasurer—John MacKenzie; Lecturer—Patrick A. Edwards; Advocate—Archibald Bennett; Warden—Daniel Bird; Trustees—Gregory Kelly, James Edwards, Wm. J. Goss; Inside Guard—J. L. Kelly; Outside Guard—Frank Gunn and John Burke.

Grand Falls has suffered somewhat as a result of the strike during the past summer, but things are now beginning to get back to normal once more and the general opinion is that after another few months Grand Falls will once more resume its old position as a thriving and prosperous industrial town. The new Catholic Church is rapidly nearing completion and in its beautiful and stately appearance as well as its solid and massive construction is a credit to the energetic and zealous Pastor, Rev. Father Finn, and to the Catholic people of Grand Falls. Built of concrete, the Church is 140 feet long and 52 feet wide, the height of the side walls is 23 feet and of the front wall 50 feet. It is electric lighted and steam heated. When completed the building will have cost in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars and will in all probability be superior to anything else of its kind outside of St. John's—Com.

### Personal.

Judge Johnson was a passenger from Halifax by the Rosalind yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Mott, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Nova Scotia, returned by the Rosalind. Miss Mary Clancy is leaving by s.s. Rosalind Wednesday for New York on a visit to her sister Mrs. E. W. Canning.

Minnard's Liniment For Garget in Cows

### An Expensive Gift.

The steamer Lobelia, Capt. Cyrus Taylor, arrived here on Monday from Labrador, with passengers for this and neighboring places. The Lobelia is a large ship, the man-of-war that was presented to the Government as a gift from the British authorities. Whatever may be said of the ship for general purposes, nothing can be said against her as a passenger carrier to and from Labrador, if the second deck was freed from its fittings and the whole space fixed up for accommodation. There were over five hundred passengers on her and still there was room and comfort as far as comfort can be given. Her speed was slow due to the use of only one boiler, but it was fully as good as that of many of the boats that have been engaged in the service. It may be said that she is too large to be used successfully on the coast, her draught preventing her from entering the harbors. The passengers must land in boats all along the coast, and the extra distance that has to be gone over owing to the Lobelia anchoring further off than other steamers, is not a vital matter when other conditions are taken into account—Hr. Grace Standard.

GRAND CARNIVAL, Prince's Rink. Numbered Reserved Seats 30c. each, on sale to-day at the Royal Stationery Store. General admission and Masqueraders tickets 20c. each, on sale at Hutton's Music Store. Buy them to-day or to-morrow and save delay at the door to-morrow (Wednesday) night.—nov5,21

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUDBURY HOSPITAL. The following scale of fees payable by outside patients for treatment in the various Departments of Sudbury Hospital will be effective on and after November 1st, 1921:

### MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Including treatment with sinusoidal, galvanic and high frequency currents, per treatment . . . \$1.00

### HYDRO THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT.

Including Scott's Douche, whirlpool, sedative and electric bath with massage, etc., per treatment . \$1.00

Electric Cabinet (Turkish) Bath . . . . . \$2.50

### X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Radiographs. Plates under 10 x 12 . . . . . \$2.00

All larger sizes . . . 5.00

X-Ray Treatments . . . 2.00

### SCREEN EXAMINATIONS.

With Bismuth Meal \$5.00 and upwards.

This does not include prints. All cases to be dealt with through their own doctors to whom reports will be sent. Above scale of fees applies to civilian cases only.

W. B. JENNINGS, Minister Public Works, Department Public Works, St. John's, Newfoundland, 24th October, 1921.

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Flour and Rolled Oats. Lowest market prices. BAIRD & CO., Millers Agents, Water Street East.

### STATUTORY NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Augustus Taylor, late of St. John's, Accountant, deceased.

All persons claiming to be creditors of, or who have any claim or demand upon or affecting the estate of Augustus Taylor, late of St. John's, Accountant, deceased, are required to send particulars of their claims in writing, duly attested, to Wood & Kelly, Temple Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Solicitors for the Administrator of the said Estate on or before the 30th day of November, A.D. 1921; after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

St. John's, October 25th, A.D. 1921.

WOOD & KELLY, Solicitors for Administrator, Address: Temple Building, Duckworth St. St. John's, Nfld. oct25,nov1,21,5

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## A. E. HICKMAN CO., Ltd.

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## How fine cooks make cream soups to-day



After eating a rich cream soup somewhere, do you sigh and say to yourself "if I could only afford to use real cream, I could serve soup like that, too!"

The chances are that the soup you would like to duplicate was not made with cream at all. For many fine cooks have learned a culinary secret that makes of cream soups a banquet dish at every day cost.

The secret is—make them with Libby's Evaporated Milk. For twenty years Libby has worked to give a finer and richer milk to consumers. Their plans were far-reaching. First they sought out the finest pasture lands in America. There they encouraged the breeding of splendid milk herds and the use of all the appliances and practices of scientific dairying. And there they established their milk condenseries so equipped as to assure absolute purity and cleanliness.

At those condenseries the whole milk from the fine herds, with the cream left in, is canned for you. Half the moisture is taken from it by evaporation. Nothing is added to it. So you have in this milk just the rich, pure product of the finest cows, but with twice the food value, twice the butter fat, of ordinary milk.

This milk makes cream soups so smooth, so rich, so mellow that they taste like the soups made by extravagant cooks. Used in coffee, this milk gives a creamy richness at half the cost of cream.

Try it in your favorite recipe where cream or milk is called for. Your grocer has it or can get it for you.

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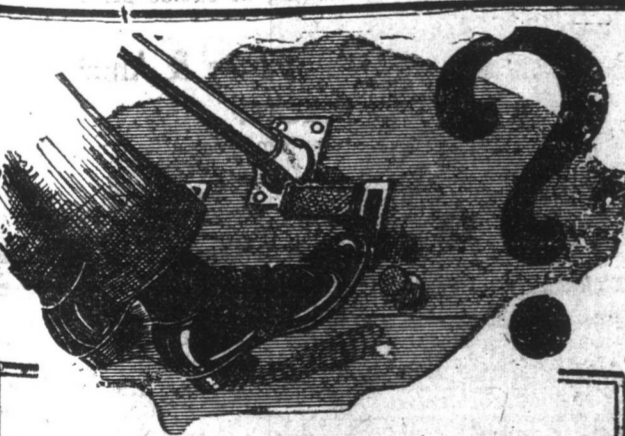
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Are you stepping on the brake or the accelerator?

The food you eat does make a difference.

Heavy, starchy foods often do slow down body and mind—often steal the energy that belongs to the day's work. Grape-Nuts is a go-ahead food. It contains the perfected nourishment of Nature's best grains. It includes all those elements needed to nourish body and brain. It is easy to digest. It gives energy without taking energy.

How about your breakfast or lunch—does it give, or take?

Grape-Nuts is sweet, crisp, delightful to the taste, and is an ideal source of power for a busy and difficult day.

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