

Reply of Mr. Coaker, President of the F.P.U. to Sir Robert Bond's Letter.

ST. JOHN'S,
Jan. 12th, 1914.
To the Editor of the Telegram.

Dear Sir,—In his letter announcing his resignation, published in the Telegram, on Saturday, Sir Robert Bond assailed me personally, and to that assault I wish to make a reply.

Stated briefly, the reasons given for resignation are these: (1) Alleged disloyalty or lack of co-operation by me to or with Sir Robert, as leader of the Opposition; (2) that the Fishermen's Union aims to control the Government of the Colony; and (3) that he disapproves of my attitude towards the Newfoundland Savings Bank, as indicated by the Editorials of the Fisherman's Advocate.

No instance of lack of co-operation by me with Sir Robert is mentioned by him, and the omission is sufficient proof that none has occurred.

No evidence of the alleged disloyalty is mentioned by Sir Robert except a letter which I wrote in August last to Capt. Adolphus Yates, and a paragraph from my annual address to the F.P.U. published in December last. These do not prove acts of disloyalty, however strongly they may indicate that I contemplated conduct which Sir Robert might think disloyal to him when that conduct occurred. Apparently, then, Sir Robert has resigned because he fears disloyalty, not because he has experienced it.

In August last, defending myself from a charge of treason to the F.P.U. by uniting with Sir Robert, I wrote to Capt. Adolphus Yates that the union was "a matter of expediency," and that at the next General Election (that is to say, in 1917, probably) "the F.P.U. would lead its own party in a fight to secure the reins of power." In passing, I desire to point out that this letter was made public before Sir Robert entered upon his campaign in Twillingate District, or published his Manifesto, and that in spite of my declaration he accepted the support of the F.P.U., and the votes of its members in the district and was by their help placed in a position at the head of the poll which he would otherwise not have occupied.

In my annual address to the F.P.U. I said that "the General Elections of October indicated the necessity of establishing the Union over the whole Colony, and fighting at the next (general) Election as a Union Party." This amounted to nothing more than a declaration that results in October had proven the wisdom of my statement to Capt. Yates in August. It notified Sir Robert as well as others that results had confirmed a decision of which he had timely notice. I had promised him loyal co-operation in the election of 1913, and in carrying out his platform until 1917, or whenever the next General Election occurred, and he had ample notice by my letter to Yates that my promise meant no more. Nothing in my annual address indicated any intention to be disloyal to this promise; on the contrary, it indicated my intention to implement it. Did Sir Robert suppose, in August, 1913, when we united for the purpose of fighting the then pending elections, that I was making him a promise binding for a life time? My duty to the F.P.U. forbade such a promise, and I did not expressly nor impliedly make it.

I have never sought to disguise the fact that the F.P.U. seeks to "control" the Government of this Colony.

That is one of the fundamental principles on which it was founded, one of the great objects of its existence. Nobody in this Colony, unless indeed it be Sir Robert himself, has ever had any doubt of this. If he has recently discovered it, he is indeed more dense than I have ever supposed him to be. For what other end did the F.P.U. co-operate with him, except that by so doing, the defeat of a Government, the F.P.U. did not control, might be brought about, and one which it would control replace it. His conduct when Premier had not always been such as the F.P.U. approved, and he did not receive its support in 1913 because of implicit confidence in his wisdom, but because it was expedient under all the circumstances, as possibly leading to the formation of a Government whose conduct of affairs the "F.P.U." would "control," and whose leader would be one whose integrity of purpose the F.P.U. had confidence in.

Why should not the F.P.U. control the Government of the Colony? It cannot do so except by the aid of a majority of all the electors. The Tory party nominally controls the Government now. The Liberal party nominally did so from 1900 to 1909. Neither could have done so except by the consent of the majority. Is control by a party more defensible because it is called "Tory" or "Liberal" than if it be called "Union"? What is in a name? The fact is the important thing, and the fact is this—that not the Liberal Party, but Sir Robert

Bond, controlled the Government from 1900 to 1909, and Sir Edward Morris, not the Tory party, has controlled the Government from 1909 down to the present moment. The Union Party is the only one in the history of this Colony composed in reality of the electors at large, and controlled by delegates and officers chosen in a very real sense by the members themselves. Every fisherman or farmer or toiler in the Colony securing his living by the sweat of his brow can belong to it, and it will be as widespread as the Colony itself. Is not Sir Robert's real grievance this, that he sees no prospect whatever that he would ever again be permitted to be the unquestioned and unquestionable Dictator of the Colony?

If by charging the F.P.U. with seeking to "control" the Government of the Colony, Sir Robert wishes to create the impression that it aims to "be" the Government. I wish to declare that this is not the object of the F.P.U. By supporting Sir Robert as leader, and several of his personal candidates, the F.P.U. has indicated its recognition of the rights of other than its members to participate in the Government of the Colony. The declaration that a Union Party would be formed does not mean that members only of the F.P.U. can be members of that party. It is a recognition of the fact that as matters are in this Colony no other party can be formed with sufficient strength to crush the Government of special interests which now has power here. The Union party will recognize the rights of all persons, and rejoice in the participation of all good men. The F.P.U. will seek to "control" the Government for the good of all, and end a Government which governs for the good of the few "grab-balls." It recognizes as indispensible the fact that government for any class is not good government and seeks only good government in the general public interest.

I regret that my attitude towards the Newfoundland Savings Bank, and the Editorials in the Advocate, have not met the approval of Sir Robert. With him at Whitbourne, seldom coming here to consult, it has been impossible for me to discuss important matters with him. Time and tide wait for no man, and I have found it necessary to "act" and "speak" not to sleep and dream over public affairs. But I deny Sir Robert's right to place my conduct or the Advocate's Editorials about Savings Bank as a reason for his resignation. They ought to have been first discussed in the party. Sir Robert ought to have discussed the matter with me, and expressed his opinion to me and if I had been stubborn, and the difference of opinion had been important enough, he could then have taken such action as seemed necessary. He seems in reality to have been chagrined because the Advocate spoke "flippantly" of his theatrical conduct regarding deposits in the Bank. As his conduct was possibly intended as an expression of his disapproval of the Advocate's writings was he not wrong in not having remonstrated privately before making a public demonstration?

Concerning my attitude towards the Newfoundland Savings Bank itself, I have no apologies to make. As now run, it is of no profit or use to the Colony or its people. It has a partisan Board of Directors. I have no confidence in the banking ability of its managers. Its earnings are not more than its expenditures. It takes deposits from the people at 3 per cent, lends the same money, chiefly to the Bank of Montreal, at 3½ p.c. and the half cent advantage all goes in paying salaries and other expenses. The depositors would be as well off, perhaps better, if they put their money directly into the three chartered banks of the city. No harm can come to commercial interests or to the Colony by stating these facts. No harm was caused by the recent withdrawal of deposits. All the talk to the contrary is merely theatrical nonsense.

In conclusion, I desire to express my regret that Sir Robert has resigned at this time and in this manner. His experience and ability were needed in the approaching session of the Assembly. The constituency which elected him with such signal honour, was entitled to his services. The colleagues who had sacrificed much to support him were justified in looking to him for leadership. The members of the Opposition, with few exceptions, are without parliamentary experience, or intimate knowledge of the details of public business, and if public affairs have been mismanaged in the manner alleged by Sir Robert in his manifesto, the Colony needed his best work, and he is no more justified in resigning now than he was in absenting himself during the 1913 session of the Assembly. Battles are won by those who remain in the front ranks, not by absence and resignation.

To the F.P.U. the conduct of Sir

Robert is particularly ungrateful and ungracious. It gave him as leader its support throughout the Colony in October, and its members in Twillingate gave him personally their votes at the recent Election, securing him the largest majority he ever had. They spent their Council funds which consist of their five cent monthly dues and also the Funds of the F.P.U. to aid him in ousting a Party that he declared in his manifesto was a grave peril to the Colony. The Advocate spent hundreds of dollars for printing and papers in order to aid Sir Robert's friends throughout the Colony. Now he deserts them, and not that alone, but attacks them. Not satisfied with denouncing me he seeks to alarm the Colony against the F.P.U. He has assumed against the Union, the position of an enemy, and surely this is not necessary or excusable under the circumstances. Would it not have been enough if he had resigned from his party, without publicly washing his hands of the Union? Could he not have retired more gracefully, and not have embarrassed the Opposition by his denunciations? However, the harm which he could do has been done, and the Opposition, and the F.P.U., will continue to do their good work, undeterred by false friends or open enemies.

Sincerely yours
W. F. COAKER.
Pres. F. P. U.

Lecture at Seamen's Institute.

A crowded audience attended the lecture given in the Grenfell Hall of the Seamen's Institute last night, by Mr. W. H. Jones, who took for his subject "Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun." The discourse was an instructive and impressive one, dealing with the conditions of the Far East and was illustrated with forty-four pictures. Exceedingly interesting were the views of Yokohama, showing the difference between the natives of Japan and those of the United European districts. Another striking feature was Kobe before and after the visit of a typhoon. Quaint costumes of ancient warriors were also thrown on the screen. Pictures of the gigantic idols of Buddha and the marvellous architectural structures were also vividly portrayed.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly,
G. G. DUSTAN,
Chartered Accountant.
Halifax, N.S., Sept. 21, 1905.

The New Pantomime, "Blue Beard."

A great feast of fun! All who see Blue Beard will have a delightful time, for it will be a great show all right. There is a fine selection of new and beautiful costumes; one of the numbers The Quaker Girl will be a very novel number with twelve girls in correct Quaker costume, led by our Bonnie Rossley. Then the statue number will be something never before witnessed in St. John's. Living statues in beautiful costume. This is an entrancing sight. Miss Louise Arkandy will sing The Valley of Laughter; the tiny tots in special novelties, while some of the songs are: I'm an actress, The Great Pasha, Iow is your little Maltese Cat, The Rag-time Wedding, On the Old Front Porch, Oh, it's lovely Weather, I will wear a Red Vest, The Blue Beard, La De Da, La De Doo, and others. Jack Rossley appears as Sister Annie while the fifty-five voices will sing some beautiful choruses.

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To the F.P.U. the conduct of Sir

What's Indigestion Who Cares? Listen?

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heart-burn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery. Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

Edinburgh.

By GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "At Good Old Siwash." Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is situated in a cold north wind, on the south side of the Firth of Forth. It has about 350,000 people, and has managed to get itself more talked about in literature than almost any other city of this size.

Edinburgh's origin is lost in the Scotch mists of antiquity. It consists of two cities. They are from six to seven miles apart, the tenements in the old town, and a number of prehistoric cab horses. The tenements of Edinburgh are the earliest known are called, falls down, but few other nine stories high, built of brick and propped up with timbers, broom handles, and chair legs. Now and then, one of these "lands," as they are called, falls down, but few other improvements in them have been made for a generation.

Edinburgh is so strongly impregnated with history that there are few old buildings in which some person of eminence did not die with his boots on, during some persecution or other. Presbyterianism was invented in Edinburgh by John Knox, and for many years was more unhealthy than cholera for those who caught it. Mary Queen of Scots was a popular resident of Edinburgh. Robert Burns belonged to several Edinburgh choral clubs. Climbing the 700 foot rock to attack Edinburgh castle was a favorite pastime six hundred years ago but now the great local diversion is selling clan tartans to American visitors with Scotch ancestors.

Edinburgh is literary and aesthetic, and looks with scorn upon Glasgow, which is twice as big but has a comparatively few rickety buildings, and no history to speak of, few kings having been beheaded there.

Healthy and Unhealthy Lighting.

Gas, it may be said, vitiates the atmosphere. True. But it also helps to purify it. Its purifying power is greater than its vitiating power. Electricity does not vitiate, nor does it purify. Hear what three eminent men have said:—

Much evidence has lately been adduced to show that gas is more useful than the electric light in promoting efficient ventilation of air. It is for this amongst other reasons, that gas is being frequently substituted for the electric light. The latest example is, perhaps, the Society of Medical Officers of Health, which has recently installed gas on its premises, after experience with the electric light.—Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry.

He would merely add that no member who had experience of their meeting room under the old conditions could deny the improvement that had taken place since gas had been substituted for the electric light and the new system of heating and ventilation had been installed.—Dr. Reginald Duffield, before the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

I have in my mind's eye, at the moment, a hall which, in the old days was lighted by gas, and in which a large audience could, with comfort sit through an hour's lecture, or with pleasure through a three hours' dinner, but which with the march of civilization, had its illumination changed from gas to electricity, the latter being employed with all the latest refinements to effect the lighting under the best conditions, with the result that any large gathering within its walls leads to a state little short of asphyxiation.—Vivian B. Lewis, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—Nov. 8.

SNOW STORM UP WEST. — A heavy snow storm raged along the line west of Clarendville all day yesterday, as well as on Saturday night. The Reid Company had plows on all their trains, and there was no serious interruption to the service.



SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBERS

For Men, Women and Children.

The man with the axe that hacks the prices has been busy in our Rubber Department. Over 1200 pairs of High Grade Rubbers have had their prices cut to the quick. Rubbers of unquestionable merit, in the latest styles, in sizes to fit every kind of feet. Here and now is your opportunity to save money on your Rubber needs.

Men's Plain Rubbers.

85 pairs Low Cut Rubbers in all sizes, heavy soles. Values 95c. pair. Special Sale Price,

80c.

Men's Storm Rubbers.

486 pairs Storm Rubbers, in sizes from 6 to 10, wide toes. Reg. value \$1.00. Special Sale Price,

85c.

Misses' Rubbers.

Misses' Rubbers, 70 pairs, in all sizes, plain. Reg. 55c. pair. Sale Price,

45c.

Ladies' Plain Rubbers.

577 pairs Low Cut Rubbers, medium heels, neat shaped toes. Values to 75c. pair. Special Sale Price,

50c.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers

139 pairs Ladies' Storm Rubbers, in all sizes, medium heels. Values to 80c. pair. Special Sale Price,

55c.

Children's Rubbers.

(All Sizes). Children's Rubbers, plain styles only. Reg. 45c. pair. Sale Price,

38c.

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Also two good comedies:
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