

## More Unbecoming Scenes at House.

Parliament Drifting Into Degradation--Bolshevism Rampant Last Night--Honorable Members Exchange Doubtful Compliments.

Beginning with light skirmishing yesterday afternoon, the proceedings in the House of Assembly rapidly resolved themselves into a general engagement, into which honorable members precipitated themselves without any regard for the decency which was looked upon as being part and parcel of Parliamentary procedure. Yesterday's exhibition was opened by the Honourable member for Twillingate, during the discussion on a Bill authorizing a contract for a Telephone Service, but the real performance was staged when the Bill to amend the Statute Law of the Colony went into Committee. Those who were present are fully cognizant of the attitude adopted by the member for Twillingate, which was that of a rampant Bolshevik, and an idea of his dictatorial qualities, had he been the leader of the Government, was gathered from his blocking tactics as exhibited yesterday.

An attempt to outrage and degrade the dignity of Parliament was made by packing the galleries, after tea, with a strong body of Coaker sympathizers, who were invited to be present for no other purpose but that of applauding the worthy President, obstructing the proceedings, and interrupting the speakers on the Government side. The Honourable member for Twillingate, however, was not in attendance, preferring to remain away, and the Opposition was represented only by Messrs. Halfyard and Grimes. Considerable uproar was made by their sympathizers in the galleries, but it eventually "pettered out," and the remainder of the session was quiet.

Such scenes as have been enacted in the House during the present week have been repudiated and condemned by all right thinking people. The debates of the celebrated "Lime Kiln Club" were not in the same class at all, and short of doing each other bodily violence, honorable members blackguarded and abused each other to their hearts' content, but to the utter disgust and contempt of the respectable auditors. It is to be hoped that there will not be any recurrence of such disgraceful and ungentlemanly exhibitions, all of which may be charged to the member for Twillingate.

### PROCEEDINGS.

The House resumed its sitting at the usual hour. The Minister of Justice introduced a bill having relation to Industrial and Provident Societies, similar to the Act in force in England, which enables Companies, stores, etc., to register under this new provision after the manner of other companies under the Companies' Act. The bill was read a first time, and will be explained fully at its second reading to-day.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary introduced a bill to amend the War Pensions Act, 1917. This bill increases the pensions paid soldiers and brings them up to the level of the Canadians. The Hon. Minister of Justice moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions authorizing the Government to enter into a contract for a new telephone service. The Government is asking powers similar to those asked for with respect to the Postal Contract, whereby they can enter into a contract with the Atlantic Telephone Company or some other company, after further enquiry out of session. The resolutions limit the conditions under which the contract is to be made.

Mr. Coaker registered his protest against the Government being granted such powers. The House would meet again next January, and that was ample time to pass the contract. This was not a properly constituted

House and he asked that all further discussion drop. Mr. Morine urged the necessity of an improvement of the Telephone Service in St. John's, as it was in a deplorable condition. It was also intended by this Company to put a long distance telephone service to every district in Conception Bay and the sooner the Company could start the better. Beside, there was no subsidy to be paid, no lands to be granted, just a franchise for thirty years, the Government reserving the right to take it over after fifteen years and run it as a Government concern. Our only danger was the likelihood of the city and Conception Bay getting a new telephone service which it badly needed.

His Honor the Speaker supported the resolution with very great pleasure. At least a thousand people in the city to-day wanted telephones and could not get them. The thing had been talked of for years and this was the first practical thing that had been done. The conditions existing in connection with the system in St. John's to-day was anything but satisfactory. The Anglo-American Telephone Co. was doing its very best to cater to the public, but the system was overloaded and could not possibly give satisfaction without a large increase in its plant. It would prove a great boon to the city and he would support it.

Mr. Halfyard then read a flowery speech on political expediency, which Mr. Morine said must have been left over from his previous Opposition days, and which contained language not his own. He supported Mr. Coaker's complaint of a non-constituted House, complained that the House was passing over to the Executive powers that were peculiarly and particularly its own, and argued that while the previous Government had done things under the War Measures Act which were contrary to that principle, the war was now over and the Act should be set aside at once. He criticized the new Government, which he claimed was the result of bargaining.

Hon. Mr. Morine severely took Mr. Halfyard to task and plainly showed up why he and his associates entered the National Government. He said he bartered away the rights of the people when the corrupt bargain was made, and when they got in they used the War Measures Act in the hardest possible way, even going to the extent of trying to throttle the press. They used the autocratic powers conferred on them by the War Measures Act in a most brutal manner—and the man guilty of that should not be the one to talk as he did.

Mr. Grimes then took occasion to defend his joining the National Government. He asked if the Municipal Council had been consulted in the matter of the new Telephone Service. Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that the Council had given its entire approval to the Government negotiating the contract. He warmly defended the measure and stated that it was a movement to take the city out of an intolerable position, as it was now trying to do business with a worn-out system. There was no danger, and there should be no objection to giving the Government power to negotiate the contract.

The Prime Minister stated that the matter had come before the late Government, was considered by them, and the present legislation was only what they would have introduced had they remained in power. The Solicitor was instructed to prepare the bill by the late Government, and Mr. Halfyard was then Colonial Secretary. The people of St. John's were hungry for telephones. Instead of about a

## IT'S SIMPLY MARVELLOUS

the way Zam-Buk relieves the burning and irritation of eczema," writes Miss A. Gallant, of St. Nicholas, P.E.I. "For a year I suffered with this disease, and tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing helped me until I used Zam-Buk. The continued use of this herbal balm has completely cured me. "Although it is now two years since this cure was effected, there has been no return of the disease." Zam-Buk is equally good for ringworm, scalp sores, pimples, boils, itching rash, "barber's rash," ulcers, old sores, abscesses, bad legs, blood-poisoning, piles, cuts, burns, scalds and bruises. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

**Zam-Buk**

thousand as in the city at present, there should be 3,000. The President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., when visiting here a year or two ago said he was ashamed of the service.

On the bill being sent to second reading, a division was challenged, and the bill was read on a vote of 11 to 4. It subsequently went through all the stages.

The House then went into Committee on the Statute Law Amendment Act. The first section provides that a person taking the position of Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court must be a barrister of ten years' standing, or a King's Counsel.

Section 2 reads as follows: "2.—Section forty-nine of the Election Act, 1913, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words 'the length of the period of residence within the Colony shall be a period of two years next preceding such election,' and substituting therefor the words 'and residence within the Colony for two years or more at some one consecutive period, and an actual domicile therein at the time of nomination.'"

Section 5 allows the Newfoundland Products Corporation an extension of time in which to start operations on the West Coast, under their contract of 1915. These were the contentious clauses, and Mr. Coaker uttered loud protests against provision being made to enable Sir Wm. Lloyd to accept a bribe, as he termed it, from the Government. He condemned Sir William for not taking his seat as leader of the Opposition, and went all over again the events which led up to, and have occurred since the formation of the present Government. He threatened the Legislative Council as to what was going to happen if they passed the bill, and foamed about what would be thought of the Government should he assent to the bill if it were passed. The people would handle both the Upper Chamber and the Governor if it was attempted to pass this bill against their protests. He raged about the way in which Sir Michael Cashin formed his Ministry, and said that if the Union-Liberal members had stood firm to him, even after Sir William Lloyd had been found faithful, Sir Michael would not have been able to form a Ministry, nor would the Government have to call on Mr. Coaker, to form a Government, and he in turn would have advised the calling of Sir Robert Bond, who would have been the Premier of the Colony. This statement was so amusing that it brought down the House.

Mr. Morine began his reply by ridiculing Mr. Coaker's threats; it was the old game again. A leopard could not change its spots. He then explained to the House the present law forbidding a person from being a candidate who had not resided in Newfoundland for a period of two years immediately preceding the election, and stated that it was an old and absurd law enacted in 1872, and it was about time it was changed. If, said Mr. Morine, Sir Edgar Bowring came back here to-morrow, or Lord Morris, they would not be eligible to seek election on account of this absurd law. The British House of Commons and the Canadian House of Commons had no such provision. A man could reside in any part of the British Empire and be elected to either of these bodies. Any man the people wanted should be eligible for re-election; the votes of the people cast in his favor should be his supreme qualification. He had been a resident of this Colony 36 years, 25 of which he was a member for Bonavista Bay, and now because he was away for a few months and returned he was not eligible as a candidate. Could anything be more absurd. He then dealt with Mr. Coaker's objection and said it was nothing more nor less than a desire on the part of that gentleman to keep him out of Bonavista Bay, because he was too cowardly to meet him on the platform there. Two or three weeks ago, Mr. Coaker was very willing to break the law and let him be returned for Bonavista unopposed, but now because he had joined a new Government and was Minister of Justice, the law had to be adhered to the letter. Could anything be more inconsistent. Well, he wished to say to Mr. Coaker that he was going to Bonavista, and all he wanted was a fair field and fair play. He wanted no favors from him. He was going

to make the Bonavista Bay electors free once more, by releasing them from the bonds of slavery that had been welded around them by the autocratic President of the F.P.U. Mr. Coaker then told Mr. Morine that the matter of his seeking election in Bonavista Bay could have been arranged by Mr. Morine simply asking Mr. Coaker to favorably consider the proposition, and he would have consented without altering the Act. Mr. Morine resented this, and looking across the floor he said: "Ask you, you contemptible coward. Ask you, you autocrat, you dictator. It would have been all right if I had asked you. Well, I am going to Bonavista Bay without asking you, and the people there will know all about W. F. Coaker when I am through with you."

Mr. Morine stopped here, as the House was rising for recess, and Mr. Coaker took occasion to say that when he was agreeable for Mr. Morine to go to Bonavista a few weeks ago he had not known of this qualification. Mr. Morine told him it was nothing to his credit to say so. Continuing after tea, Mr. Morine recapitulated some of his arguments, particularly those having reference to the change in the Election Law. He pointed out that even the soldiers who had gone abroad to fight for their country would have been debarred from becoming members of the House if they so desired, if the House had not made special provision for them a few weeks ago. Mr. Coaker claimed that when he arranged some weeks ago for Mr. Morine to go to Bonavista as an independent candidate he didn't know of the law, but that was untrue, because he was reminded of it at a party meeting when the question of amending the Election Act was up for discussion. But why did he object to the clause now? Because he (Mr. Morine) had become Minister of Justice and could look after the welfare of his constituents? It was because of his fear of his presence in the district against him, and coward that he was he wanted to keep him out. Mr. Morine pointed out the anomaly of the law in relation to his own case, by showing that while he could come back to the country and take his place in the House and become Minister of Justice, he was not allowed to go back for re-election in November next. He referred to the absence of Messrs. Winsor and Abbott, and suggested they had remained away rather than participate in such a silly debate. He deprecated the cowardly and contemptible attack on Sir William Lloyd, a gentleman who if he was thought able enough to be made Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, was surely good enough to be made Registrar of the Supreme Court. No one with any sense of honor would be guilty of such a despicable attack. Only a day or two ago the same gentleman was declaring Sir Wm. Lloyd to be the soul of honor, and the one whom people wanted.

It was a dirty party that found its own leader. But such changes were characteristic of the leader of the Opposition. He was ready to praise or blame in the same breath—it all depended whether his interests were served or not. For years he had carried on a campaign of calumny and abuse of the Prime Minister, Sir Michael Cashin, Mr. Crosbie and others; but when through a despicable bargain he was able to get into the so-called National Government there was money no longer, and he had such great faith in them that he went away to Catalina and left the Government of the Colony in their hands. He was only a foul-mouthed defamer, as variable as the winds. He told us this afternoon, said Mr. Morine, that he was ready to send for Sir Robert Bond. But only a few months ago he was denouncing that gentleman as a traitor to the Union. Why, Sir Robert Bond wouldn't touch him or his party with a forty-foot pole. Everybody knew this, and Sir Robert Bond would read the suggestion with astonishment. Mr. Morine here repeated the story of the offer of the permanency to Sir William Lloyd, which had only been offered him after he had intimated his intention of retiring from public life, and which had been 'accepted in a mainly way in the House.

Turning to the clause relating to the Products Corporation, Mr. Morine pointed out that Mr. Coaker was absolutely ignorant of what he was talking about. Two years, not five, were allowed for that concern to begin its survey, and the time expired in April last. If the corporation, which had been interfered with in its operations by the war, is to be allowed to go on with its work, the renewing clause must be passed. The attack had been made on this section of the bill, however, for the sole purpose of trying to connect the Reids in some way with

the Government. This was part of Coaker's campaign—it would be Reid, Reid, all the time now. But how that gentleman had changed. When he entered public life there were two things he said he wouldn't do, go to any functions at Government House or accept passes from Reids. He has broken both, and in the latter case, not only accepted passes from the Reid Co., but travelled in Reids' private car with Reids' cook to cook his meals for him.

Mr. Grimes: He paid for it. Mr. Morine: Then if he did, it was either out of the money of the shareholders of the Trading Company, or the fees of the Union. This was the man who wanted to be no better than the fishermen—this man who travelled in state in a private car while the "under-dogs" were packed like cattle in a second-class car.

A voice from the gallery: We're going to give him an aeroplane. Mr. Morine: He'll need an aeroplane to fly away before I'm done with him. Like Hawker and Grieve, he'll be glad to drop in the Atlantic. Continuing Mr. Morine said that this sporting of Mr. Coaker's was paid for out of the fishermen's money. It may be out of profits made by the Trading Co., profits which were made out of twenty-five per cent. of the fishermen to pay the twenty-five per cent. who were shareholders. These profits could only be made by selling goods high and fish low as last year, when some of the fishermen were paid two dollars less for their fish by Coaker than was paid here in St. John's.

Mr. Grimes rose to a point of order, claiming that this was revealing private affairs of a private concern, and had nothing to do with the question before the chair.

Mr. Morine retorted that they had been dragged in through Mr. Coaker's attack, and beside every license was given during debate in Committee.

The Chairman did not uphold Mr. Grimes' contention, and he appealed, whereupon the decision of the Chair was sustained. Some little disturbance occurred in the gallery at this point, and the Speaker took the Chair and pointed out that while the House would be glad to accord every opportunity to the public to listen to the debates, order had to be maintained.

Mr. Morine again resumed and emphasized what he had previously said, that instead of being an institution to keep up the price of fish, Coaker Company was a great factor in keeping it down. It had to make profits for its shareholders, profits, he repeated, which were wrong from the fishermen, and to do so, it had to buy in the lowest possible market and sell in the highest. He pointed out that he had always been a friend of the fishermen, that he had done more for the sealers than any one else, that he had fought for the people of Bonavista Bay when they had no friends, and they had appreciated it by always returning him as their trusted member. He had been a strong supporter and friend of the Union, and was a friend of the Union to-day. As an institution it was all right, it was only its leaders that were wrong.

Mr. Grimes replied briefly, pointing out what the F.P.U. had done for the fishermen. He also referred back to the Reid deal, Mr. Morine's dismissal by Sir Herbert Murray, to the Modus Vivendi, the break with Sir James Winter, and other matters, in an attempt to blacken Mr. Morine. He also attacked Sir William Lloyd.

To all of his assertions Mr. Morine replied, proving that "this little gadfly" as he termed him, was a densely ignorant of what he had been talking. Mr. Morine rehearsed his connection with the Reid deal and his dismissal by Sir Herbert Murray. This was always thrown up against him by his defamers, he said, but they never had the manliness to add that he was subsequently reinstated by the Governor who was sent out to replace Sir Herbert Murray. His connection with the Modus Vivendi was also referred to, and he showed that the members for Port de Grave were badly mixed in his knowledge of these happenings. He answered all the charges against him by pointing out that he had been the accepted friend and counsellor of Coaker and the member for Port de Grave. Leaning over the table, Mr. Morine pertinently asked Mr. Grimes if he would have consulted him were he a scoundrel?

The Bill then passed the Committee without division and was read a third time.

The House then went into Committee on resolutions relating to the St. George's Coal Fields, which provided that protection be granted either by the imposition of a dollar a ton or by bounty. Mr. Morine, who said the bill was one of the leavings of the late Government, said he did not favor the former.

Mr. Bennett said he had not heard of the measure before, and while he believed every encouragement should be given to the Company, he was not agreeable to anything that would increase the cost of coal to the consumers. The resolutions were held over for further discussion this afternoon. The House then adjourned.

Every Saturday evening after 7 o'clock, Choice Ends of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork will be sold at cost. ELLIS & CO., LTD., 203 Water Street.—Nov.29.

to make the Bonavista Bay electors free once more, by releasing them from the bonds of slavery that had been welded around them by the autocratic President of the F.P.U. Mr. Coaker then told Mr. Morine that the matter of his seeking election in Bonavista Bay could have been arranged by Mr. Morine simply asking Mr. Coaker to favorably consider the proposition, and he would have consented without altering the Act. Mr. Morine resented this, and looking across the floor he said: "Ask you, you contemptible coward. Ask you, you autocrat, you dictator. It would have been all right if I had asked you. Well, I am going to Bonavista Bay without asking you, and the people there will know all about W. F. Coaker when I am through with you."

Mr. Morine stopped here, as the House was rising for recess, and Mr. Coaker took occasion to say that when he was agreeable for Mr. Morine to go to Bonavista a few weeks ago he had not known of this qualification. Mr. Morine told him it was nothing to his credit to say so.

Continuing after tea, Mr. Morine recapitulated some of his arguments, particularly those having reference to the change in the Election Law. He pointed out that even the soldiers who had gone abroad to fight for their country would have been debarred from becoming members of the House if they so desired, if the House had not made special provision for them a few weeks ago.

Mr. Coaker claimed that when he arranged some weeks ago for Mr. Morine to go to Bonavista as an independent candidate he didn't know of the law, but that was untrue, because he was reminded of it at a party meeting when the question of amending the Election Act was up for discussion. But why did he object to the clause now? Because he (Mr. Morine) had become Minister of Justice and could look after the welfare of his constituents? It was because of his fear of his presence in the district against him, and coward that he was he wanted to keep him out. Mr. Morine pointed out the anomaly of the law in relation to his own case, by showing that while he could come back to the country and take his place in the House and become Minister of Justice, he was not allowed to go back for re-election in November next. He referred to the absence of Messrs. Winsor and Abbott, and suggested they had remained away rather than participate in such a silly debate. He deprecated the cowardly and contemptible attack on Sir William Lloyd, a gentleman who if he was thought able enough to be made Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, was surely good enough to be made Registrar of the Supreme Court. No one with any sense of honor would be guilty of such a despicable attack. Only a day or two ago the same gentleman was declaring Sir Wm. Lloyd to be the soul of honor, and the one whom people wanted.

It was a dirty party that found its own leader. But such changes were characteristic of the leader of the Opposition. He was ready to praise or blame in the same breath—it all depended whether his interests were served or not. For years he had carried on a campaign of calumny and abuse of the Prime Minister, Sir Michael Cashin, Mr. Crosbie and others; but when through a despicable bargain he was able to get into the so-called National Government there was money no longer, and he had such great faith in them that he went away to Catalina and left the Government of the Colony in their hands. He was only a foul-mouthed defamer, as variable as the winds. He told us this afternoon, said Mr. Morine, that he was ready to send for Sir Robert Bond. But only a few months ago he was denouncing that gentleman as a traitor to the Union. Why, Sir Robert Bond wouldn't touch him or his party with a forty-foot pole. Everybody knew this, and Sir Robert Bond would read the suggestion with astonishment. Mr. Morine here repeated the story of the offer of the permanency to Sir William Lloyd, which had only been offered him after he had intimated his intention of retiring from public life, and which had been 'accepted in a mainly way in the House.

Turning to the clause relating to the Products Corporation, Mr. Morine pointed out that Mr. Coaker was absolutely ignorant of what he was talking about. Two years, not five, were allowed for that concern to begin its survey, and the time expired in April last. If the corporation, which had been interfered with in its operations by the war, is to be allowed to go on with its work, the renewing clause must be passed. The attack had been made on this section of the bill, however, for the sole purpose of trying to connect the Reids in some way with

the Government. This was part of Coaker's campaign—it would be Reid, Reid, all the time now. But how that gentleman had changed. When he entered public life there were two things he said he wouldn't do, go to any functions at Government House or accept passes from Reids. He has broken both, and in the latter case, not only accepted passes from the Reid Co., but travelled in Reids' private car with Reids' cook to cook his meals for him.

Mr. Grimes: He paid for it. Mr. Morine: Then if he did, it was either out of the money of the shareholders of the Trading Company, or the fees of the Union. This was the man who wanted to be no better than the fishermen—this man who travelled in state in a private car while the "under-dogs" were packed like cattle in a second-class car.

A voice from the gallery: We're going to give him an aeroplane. Mr. Morine: He'll need an aeroplane to fly away before I'm done with him. Like Hawker and Grieve, he'll be glad to drop in the Atlantic. Continuing Mr. Morine said that this sporting of Mr. Coaker's was paid for out of the fishermen's money. It may be out of profits made by the Trading Co., profits which were made out of twenty-five per cent. of the fishermen to pay the twenty-five per cent. who were shareholders. These profits could only be made by selling goods high and fish low as last year, when some of the fishermen were paid two dollars less for their fish by Coaker than was paid here in St. John's.

Mr. Grimes rose to a point of order, claiming that this was revealing private affairs of a private concern, and had nothing to do with the question before the chair.

Mr. Morine retorted that they had been dragged in through Mr. Coaker's attack, and beside every license was given during debate in Committee.

The Chairman did not uphold Mr. Grimes' contention, and he appealed, whereupon the decision of the Chair was sustained. Some little disturbance occurred in the gallery at this point, and the Speaker took the Chair and pointed out that while the House would be glad to accord every opportunity to the public to listen to the debates, order had to be maintained.

Mr. Morine again resumed and emphasized what he had previously said, that instead of being an institution to keep up the price of fish, Coaker Company was a great factor in keeping it down. It had to make profits for its shareholders, profits, he repeated, which were wrong from the fishermen, and to do so, it had to buy in the lowest possible market and sell in the highest. He pointed out that he had always been a friend of the fishermen, that he had done more for the sealers than any one else, that he had fought for the people of Bonavista Bay when they had no friends, and they had appreciated it by always returning him as their trusted member. He had been a strong supporter and friend of the Union, and was a friend of the Union to-day. As an institution it was all right, it was only its leaders that were wrong.

Mr. Grimes replied briefly, pointing out what the F.P.U. had done for the fishermen. He also referred back to the Reid deal, Mr. Morine's dismissal by Sir Herbert Murray, to the Modus Vivendi, the break with Sir James Winter, and other matters, in an attempt to blacken Mr. Morine. He also attacked Sir William Lloyd.

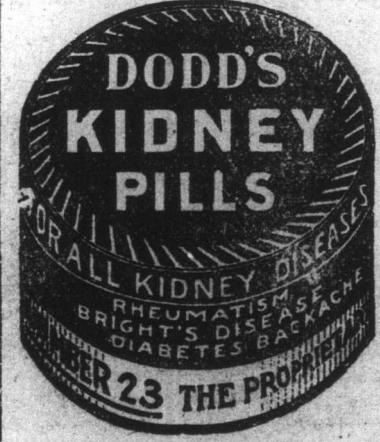
To all of his assertions Mr. Morine replied, proving that "this little gadfly" as he termed him, was a densely ignorant of what he had been talking. Mr. Morine rehearsed his connection with the Reid deal and his dismissal by Sir Herbert Murray. This was always thrown up against him by his defamers, he said, but they never had the manliness to add that he was subsequently reinstated by the Governor who was sent out to replace Sir Herbert Murray. His connection with the Modus Vivendi was also referred to, and he showed that the members for Port de Grave were badly mixed in his knowledge of these happenings. He answered all the charges against him by pointing out that he had been the accepted friend and counsellor of Coaker and the member for Port de Grave. Leaning over the table, Mr. Morine pertinently asked Mr. Grimes if he would have consulted him were he a scoundrel?

The Bill then passed the Committee without division and was read a third time.

The House then went into Committee on resolutions relating to the St. George's Coal Fields, which provided that protection be granted either by the imposition of a dollar a ton or by bounty. Mr. Morine, who said the bill was one of the leavings of the late Government, said he did not favor the former.

Mr. Bennett said he had not heard of the measure before, and while he believed every encouragement should be given to the Company, he was not agreeable to anything that would increase the cost of coal to the consumers. The resolutions were held over for further discussion this afternoon. The House then adjourned.

Every Saturday evening after 7 o'clock, Choice Ends of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork will be sold at cost. ELLIS & CO., LTD., 203 Water Street.—Nov.29.



the Government. This was part of Coaker's campaign—it would be Reid, Reid, all the time now. But how that gentleman had changed. When he entered public life there were two things he said he wouldn't do, go to any functions at Government House or accept passes from Reids. He has broken both, and in the latter case, not only accepted passes from the Reid Co., but travelled in Reids' private car with Reids' cook to cook his meals for him.

Mr. Grimes: He paid for it. Mr. Morine: Then if he did, it was either out of the money of the shareholders of the Trading Company, or the fees of the Union. This was the man who wanted to be no better than the fishermen—this man who travelled in state in a private car while the "under-dogs" were packed like cattle in a second-class car.

A voice from the gallery: We're going to give him an aeroplane.

Mr. Morine: He'll need an aeroplane to fly away before I'm done with him. Like Hawker and Grieve, he'll be glad to drop in the Atlantic.

Continuing Mr. Morine said that this sporting of Mr. Coaker's was paid for out of the fishermen's money. It may be out of profits made by the Trading Co., profits which were made out of twenty-five per cent. of the fishermen to pay the twenty-five per cent. who were shareholders. These profits could only be made by selling goods high and fish low as last year, when some of the fishermen were paid two dollars less for their fish by Coaker than was paid here in St. John's.

Mr. Grimes rose to a point of order, claiming that this was revealing private affairs of a private concern, and had nothing to do with the question before the chair.

Mr. Morine retorted that they had been dragged in through Mr. Coaker's attack, and beside every license was given during debate in Committee.

The Chairman did not uphold Mr. Grimes' contention, and he appealed, whereupon the decision of the Chair was sustained. Some little disturbance occurred in the gallery at this point, and the Speaker took the Chair and pointed out that while the House would be glad to accord every opportunity to the public to listen to the debates, order had to be maintained.

Mr. Morine again resumed and emphasized what he had previously said, that instead of being an institution to keep up the price of fish, Coaker Company was a great factor in keeping it down. It had to make profits for its shareholders, profits, he repeated, which were wrong from the fishermen, and to do so, it had to buy in the lowest possible market and sell in the highest. He pointed out that he had always been a friend of the fishermen, that he had done more for the sealers than any one else, that he had fought for the people of Bonavista Bay when they had no friends, and they had appreciated it by always returning him as their trusted member. He had been a strong supporter and friend of the Union, and was a friend of the Union to-day. As an institution it was all right, it was only its leaders that were wrong.

Mr. Grimes replied briefly, pointing out what the F.P.U. had done for the fishermen. He also referred back to the Reid deal, Mr. Morine's dismissal by Sir Herbert Murray, to the Modus Vivendi, the break with Sir James Winter, and other matters, in an attempt to blacken Mr. Morine. He also attacked Sir William Lloyd.

To all of his assertions Mr. Morine replied, proving that "this little gadfly" as he termed him, was a densely ignorant of what he had been talking. Mr. Morine rehearsed his connection with the Reid deal and his dismissal by Sir Herbert Murray. This was always thrown up against him by his defamers, he said, but they never had the manliness to add that he was subsequently reinstated by the Governor who was sent out to replace Sir Herbert Murray. His connection with the Modus Vivendi was also referred to, and he showed that the members for Port de Grave were badly mixed in his knowledge of these happenings. He answered all the charges against him by pointing out that he had been the accepted friend and counsellor of Coaker and the member for Port de Grave. Leaning over the table, Mr. Morine pertinently asked Mr. Grimes if he would have consulted him were he a scoundrel?

The Bill then passed the Committee without division and was read a third time.

The House then went into Committee on resolutions relating to the St. George's Coal Fields, which provided that protection be granted either by the imposition of a dollar a ton or by bounty. Mr. Morine, who said the bill was one of the leavings of the late Government, said he did not favor the former.

Mr. Bennett said he had not heard of the measure before, and while he believed every encouragement should be given to the Company, he was not agreeable to anything that would increase the cost of coal to the consumers. The resolutions were held over for further discussion this afternoon. The House then adjourned.

Every Saturday evening after 7 o'clock, Choice Ends of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork will be sold at cost. ELLIS & CO., LTD., 203 Water Street.—Nov.29.

to make the Bonavista Bay electors free once more, by releasing them from the bonds of slavery that had been welded around them by the autocratic President of the F.P.U. Mr. Coaker then told Mr. Morine that the matter of his seeking election in Bonavista Bay could have been arranged by Mr. Morine simply asking Mr. Coaker to favorably consider the proposition, and he would have consented without altering the Act. Mr. Morine resented this, and looking across the floor he said: "Ask you, you contemptible coward. Ask you, you autocrat, you dictator. It would have been all right if I had asked you. Well, I am going to Bonavista Bay without asking you, and the people there will know all about W. F. Coaker when I am through with you."

Mr. Morine stopped here, as the House was rising for recess, and Mr. Coaker took occasion to say that when he was agreeable for Mr. Morine to go to Bonavista a few weeks ago he had not known of this qualification. Mr. Morine told him it was nothing to his credit to say so.

Continuing after tea, Mr. Morine recapitulated some of his arguments, particularly those having reference to the change in the Election Law. He pointed out that even the soldiers who had gone abroad to fight for their country would have been debarred from becoming members of the House if they so desired, if the House had not made special provision for them a few weeks ago.

Mr. Coaker claimed that when he arranged some weeks ago for Mr. Morine to go to Bonavista as an independent candidate he didn't know of the law, but that was untrue, because he was reminded of it at a party meeting when the question of amending the Election Act was up for discussion. But why did he object to the clause now? Because he (Mr. Morine) had become Minister of Justice and could look after the welfare of his constituents? It was because of his fear of his presence in the district against him, and coward that he was he wanted to keep him out. Mr. Morine pointed out the anomaly of the law in relation to his own case, by showing that while he could come back to the country and take his place in the House and become Minister of Justice, he was not allowed to go back for re-election in November next. He referred to the absence of Messrs. Winsor and Abbott, and suggested they had remained away rather than participate in such a silly debate. He deprecated the cowardly and contemptible attack on Sir William Lloyd, a gentleman who if he was thought able enough to be made Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, was surely good enough to be made Registrar of the Supreme Court. No one with any sense of honor would be guilty of such a despicable attack. Only a day or two ago the same gentleman was declaring Sir Wm. Lloyd to be the soul of honor, and the one whom people wanted.

It was a dirty party that found its own leader. But such changes were characteristic of the leader of the Opposition. He was ready to praise or blame in the same breath—it all depended whether his interests were served or not. For years he had carried on a campaign of calumny and abuse of the Prime Minister, Sir Michael Cashin, Mr. Crosbie and others; but when through a despicable bargain he was able to get into the so-called National Government there was money no longer, and he had such great faith in them that he went away to Catalina and left the Government of the Colony in their hands. He was only a foul-mouthed defamer, as variable as the winds. He told us this afternoon, said Mr. Morine, that he was ready to send for Sir Robert Bond. But only a few months ago he was denouncing that gentleman as a traitor to the Union. Why, Sir Robert Bond wouldn't touch him or his party with a forty-foot pole. Everybody knew this, and Sir Robert Bond would read the suggestion with astonishment. Mr. Morine here repeated the story of the offer of the permanency to Sir William Lloyd, which had only been offered him after he had intimated his intention of retiring from public life, and which had been 'accepted in a mainly way in the House.

Turning to the clause relating to the Products Corporation, Mr. Morine pointed out that Mr. Coaker was absolutely ignorant of what he was talking about. Two years, not five, were allowed for that concern to begin its survey, and the time expired in April last. If the corporation, which had been interfered with in its operations by the war, is to be allowed to go on with its work, the renewing clause must be passed. The attack had been made on this section of the bill, however, for the sole purpose of trying to connect the Reids in some way with

**EXCESSIVE ACIDITY**  
is at the bottom of most digestive ills.  
**KI-MOIDS**  
for indigestion afford pleasant and prompt relief from the distress of acid-dyspepsia.  
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE  
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

## Knights of Columbus State Council.

A convention of the State Council of Newfoundland Knights of Columbus was held at Bell Island on Empire day, the 24th inst., and was attended by delegates from Dalton, Terra Nova and Conception Councils. The State Deputy, Chas. O'N. Conroy, Esq., K.C., presided.

The following officers to hold office from the 1st, July next, were elected: State Deputy—Charles J. Ellis, Esq. (in place of Chas. O'N. Conroy, Esq., K.C. retired).