

Coakerism— Past and Present.

(By "Historicus.")

ARTICLE I.

For more than a decade Newfoundland has been living under the menace of Coakerism. Like Communism in France, Socialism in England, and Bolshevism in Russia, the principles which it enunciates are more objectionable in their application to the masses than the worst forms of absolutism.

Communism never showed itself in so dreadful and hateful a guise as it did at Paris in the sunny spring of 1871—just fifty years ago. For many years before this, extreme anarchists had been flocking to Paris from all quarters of the globe. A Club or Society was formed called the "Jacobin Club," and extreme revolutionists soon gave it a distinctive character. Over twelve hundred branches were organized throughout France obeying the orders from headquarters in Paris. Its motto was "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," yet it carried democratic violence and intrigue to every corner of the country, so that no man

or woman could feel safe from its far-reaching aims.

Subjects dealing with matters of politics and religion were sent from headquarters, Paris, to the various branches throughout the country and were there discussed in secret and behind closed doors, with all the fire and flame of democratic ardour. Socialism and Bolshevism are connected in their theoretical basis with Communism. It means an equality of distribution of the physical means of life and enjoyment, that all should work according to their capacity, and receive according to their wants. It is perfectly clear that if all mankind were equal in ability, education and virtue these schemes might be carried out with advantage to the community; but looking at existing facts, they are wholly delusive and have repeatedly failed when brought to a practical test.

Communism in France as put forward by its leaders aimed at the absolute independence of the masses; their right to absolute self-government in all matters of finance, taxation, appointments to the civil service, education; and on what was called the National Guard, or the executive of the Communist Societies,

electing its own officers. During its regime all religious worship was swept away and a "Goddess of Reason" in the person of a woman of the vilest character, was enthroned at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. It proved itself the enemy of law, order and civilization. In the application of its theories it was anti-Christian, inasmuch as it opposed the Christian principle of "bear ye one another's burdens." Its revolutionary clubs and journalists set labor against capital. It ended on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 24th-27th, 1871, when the streets of Paris ran red with blood and among the killed were the Archbishop of Paris and many of his clergy.

Coakerism, like Communism, had its origin in benevolence and Justice theories, and is to be condemned, not for itself as a theory, but for its pernicious results on the body politic. The seeds sown by the Coaker propaganda in 1910-11 and '12 are now bearing fruit. The immutable law of God and the Universe, that men sow so shall they reap, cannot be uprooted. In the beginning of Coakerism its aim was to set the fishermen (who allowed themselves to become influenced by Coaker and



subscribed to his theories by joining his clubs) against the merchants and the established rulers of the day, no matter who the latter may be. In a lurid display of language the merchants were held up before the fishermen and their families as "grab-bags," "robbers of the fishermen," and "bloodsuckers." Confidence, which had been built up by years of trading between the merchant and fishermen to the mutual advantage of each, was destroyed. Authorities both in Church and State were described as "grafters," who should be hurled from place and power. Let those who to-day are allied with Coakerism and describe the truth of these statements turn up copies of the Fishermen's Advocate of 1910 to 1914 and read it for themselves.

At first the object of Coakerism was to see that the really poor man—the "underdog" as he was aptly called—got a show. The independent planter, the man with money and property was not at first a disciple of Coakerism.

News of Missing Schooner.

"General Horne" a Derelict in East Atlantic.

From Lloyd's Weekly News we take the following messages relevant to the missing schooner "General Horne" owned by Messrs. S. Harris Ltd., Grand Bank, and which with a crew of seven men left Catalina on Nov. 20th, 1920 for Change Islands to load codfish, since when she has not been heard of. The date of publication of these messages is April 8th.

"Valencia Wireless Station, April 1st.—S.S. Housatonic reports passed after part of sailing vessel about 150 feet long. Letters 'Sal Horne, St. John's' on stern. Position latitude 49.01 N.; longitude 17.35 W."

"London, April 7.—The derelict passed by the steamer Housatonic at 11 a.m. on April 1st in lat. 49.01 N.; long. 17.35 W., consisted of the remains of the poop and part of the main deck of a dismantled, waterlogged wooden sailing vessel, with the name 'Sal Horne, St. John's' on stern. The vessel's cargo appeared to be lumber. The derelict was about 150 feet long and was too unseaworthy to be towed."

Sachem Sailed.

The S.S. Sachem, Capt. Hayes, sailed for Boston, via Halifax at 8.30 a.m. to-day, taking a small outward freight and the following passengers:—

For Halifax:—Mrs. L. Outerbridge, J. L. Lewis, A. W. Himmelman, L. B. Cronk, Jas. B. Korman, H. J. Cowan, Miss M. Daniels, Master Geo. Frodr, Miss Ita Paour, S. G. Paour, F. A. and Mrs. DeYoung, T. Mills, G. Mills, Miss M. Mulcahey, W. McBride and S. Brown.

For Boston:—Mrs. Dr. McDonald and 5 children, Mrs. C. Stamp, Miss Annie Stamp, Miss Nellie Stamp, Wm. Stamp, Miss E. Fitzpatrick, Miss L. B. Barnes, Miss A. T. Flynn, Mrs. DeBahunty, Miss Cecilia St. John, Miss N. Targett, Miss A. Fitzpatrick and Mrs. S. Godden and child.

Honor for Lady Harris.

The following is an extract from the London Morning Post of Wednesday, March 9th:—"The King has sanctioned the following appointment to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, as Lady of Grace, Constance Maria, Lady Harris." This honor has been conferred in recognition of Lady Harris's work in connection with the Outport Nurses' scheme which has been so successfully inaugurated here. The Telegram extends its congratulations to Lady Harris upon being awarded this well merited honor.

S.S. Rosalind arrived at Halifax at 6 a.m. yesterday after a good run of 45 hours from this port. The ship left again for New York at 6 o'clock last evening.

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for indigestion afford pleasant and prompt relief from the distress of acid-dyspepsia.

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Another Disorderly Scene at House.

Hecklers Interrupt Both Government and Opposition -- Speaker Obligated to Leave Chair.

Another of the scenes for which this session of the Legislature is becoming noted, occurred in the House yesterday afternoon, when, as the result of constant interruptions by supporters of both parties, the Speaker was once more forced to adjourn the debate. Throughout the proceedings all the speakers were subjected to these interruptions, and it was impossible for them to make themselves heard. His Honor the Speaker repeatedly appealed for order to no avail and in the midst of Mr. Scammell's speech, His Honor was forced to leave the chair and adjourn the House until 8 p.m. Nothing of any great importance transpired during the session beyond the scene mentioned above. Two members of the Government spoke to the Amendment, Messrs. Samson and Scammell. The former read his speech from a manuscript on his desk. He seemed disposed to lecture the leader of the Opposition on his behaviour in the House and was subjected to a constant heckling from the gallery. He objected strongly to F.P.U. members being told they were without independence. He also gave Hon. Mr. Coaker a great boost and was greeted with mixed applause and ironical cheers as he resumed his seat.

Mr. Scammell next spoke to the Amendment. He complained of the fact that the legislature had during the present session, been shorn of every vestige of dignity. He stated that he was absolutely independent and dwelt on the power of the F.P.U., which, he said, had wrought a transformation in the homes of the Northern fishermen. He believed that existing conditions in Newfoundland were not attributable to the actions of the Government, but to the worldwide depression now raging. Mr. Scammell said that the \$500,000 allocation for Labrador fish was analogous to the subsidizing of coal mines by the British Government. Mr. Scammell was just about to conclude his speech when the outbursts of hooting and applause from the gallery culminated in such an uproar that it was impossible for him to continue, and the Speaker then had no course open to him but to adjourn until 8 p.m. When House resumed the crowd in the gallery and outside the Bar were still in their places, but by this time they had quieted down and all was calm when Mr. Scammell concluded his speech by saying that he could not support the Amendment.

Mr. Winsor then moved the adjournment of the House until to-day.

The Prime Minister tabled answers to questions on previous order papers, after which adjournment was taken. During the afternoon a petition of question were given by Sir J. C. Crosbie, Sir M. P. Cashin, Dr. Jones and Messrs. Moore, Bennett, and Sullivan. Sir Michael Cashin read the following resolution from the Burin Board of Trade:

To the Honourable House of Assembly in Legislative Session convened. Gentlemen:—

At a meeting of the Burin Board of Trade held at Burin on April 14th, 1921, the following resolutions were passed:—

THAT WHEREAS there is an Act on the Statute Book entitled "The Codfish Exportation Act" and WHEREAS the provisions of the Act have acted injuriously on the fish exporters of the South-West Coast, and the present deplorable conditions existing are due to the operation of the said Act,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Board of Trade request the repeal of the said Act, in all its provisions as pertaining to the Exportation and Standardization of codfish from this country, and

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of this Board that in November last the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated for the purchase of Labrador fish by the Government, and

that this sum was placed at the disposal of certain persons,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Board emphatically protests against the discrimination in trade against one section of the country in favour of the other, and this Board foresees the grave danger of outfitting fishermen for the coming season, in view of the fact that the same discrimination may be used again, and hereby wishes to register its protest against the use of public funds of the Colony for individual purposes, and

WHEREAS the present Government has taken advantage of the "War Measures Act" to keep in existence the Food Control Board, and has prohibited the importation of sugar into this Colony to the detriment of trade, and added to the cost of living,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Board requests the removal of the restrictions and the abolition of the Food Control Board, in the interests of the country in general; and

WHEREAS we are in possession of facts to show that salt was purchased last year in St. Pierre and elsewhere and taken to St. John's and sold at a loss to the country, and which loss is chargeable to the public funds of the Colony,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Board again protests against such action by the Government, and requests the collection of any amounts that may be owing to the Treasury by private individuals on account of salt purchases; and

WHEREAS it has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Board, through the captains of our foreign-going vessels that the Trade Commissioners (appointed by the Government, are, firstly, lacking in knowledge of the language of the people with whom they have to deal, and secondly, are lacking in business ability to handle business entrusted to them,

BE IT RESOLVED that we protest against the keeping in office of persons who are paid from the public funds of the Colony, and from whom we derive no benefit;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, the Legislative Council, the Leader of the Opposition, S. J. Foote, H.H.A., and J. T. Chessman, M.H.A., Burin Board of Trade, GEO. A. BARTLETT, President.

Burin, Nfld., April 15, 1921.

Mr. Bennett as per notice of motion on the order paper moved the following resolution:—

"That a Select Committee of this House be appointed with power to send for persons, papers and things, and to take evidence on oath to enquire into the proceedings of the Food Control Board, so called, and especially into the purchase of sugar, and contracts for sugar, whereby certain persons, firms, and companies were relieved of onerous obligations, and heavy losses, which they would have incurred, but which were imposed instead upon the taxpayers of the Colony."

Mr. Bennett said that he did not move this resolution from any partisan standpoint, but in the interest of the public. Owing to the way the sugar question had been handled he thought an enquiry was necessary so that this matter, which had agitated the public for some time, could be finally cleared up.

The Prime Minister seconded the motion and suggested a committee of three.

The Speaker appointed the committee as follows:—Mr. J. A. Bennett, Hon. Dr. Barnes, Hon. S. J. Foote.

Answers to questions were tabled by the various departmental heads.

The Prime Minister in reply to Mr. Bennett gave an explanation of the plan to aid the unemployment of the city and said the Bank would make the loan asked for by the City Council. It was at this time that the interruptions which culminated in the uproar previously mentioned, began.

Shipping Notes.

Schooner Gladys M. Hollett is loading codfish at Burin for Martinique from various shippers.

Schooner General Trenchard is loading codfish at Lamaline for Lisbon from Messrs. S. Harris Ltd.

S.S. Canadian Sapper leaves Montreal on May 6th for this port being the first Canadian Government boat on this route for the season.

AT THE BALSAM.—The following are guests at the Balsam Place:—Mr. E. Bages, Curling; Mr. H. Cashin, Grand Falls; Miss H. Smith, Scotland; Mr. G. Greenland, Coley's Point; Mr. H. Hearn, Colliers.

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THE SHOE MEN.

april 18, 21

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Mother's been a good pal
She sat up nights with us
When we were sick
She kissed our
Bumps and bruises well.

She washed and ironed
And cooked and scrubbed.
She helped us all
With our lessons
And taught us manners
And truth
And courage
And honesty
And faith.

So she can have
All the music
Of all the world
By the greatest artists
In the world
For all the rest
Of her life.

Mother likes music
But she has been
So busy taking

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Healthy Mother Merry Children Happy Home

TO maintain a happy home the housewife must keep in good health. Her duties are many and various, and it seems as if every other member of the family depended very much on her. "Where is my hat?" cries the boy. "What did you do with my coat?" asks the daughter. "I can't find any handkerchiefs," yells the husband. The housewife is usually the advisor and general manager of the family.

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Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered with irregular menstruation, was weak and run down, could not eat, and had headaches. The worst symptoms were coming down pains so bad I sometimes thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be smothering. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends and if these facts will help some poor woman use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. FRASER, 387 King St., Toronto.

Owen Sound, Ont.—"I suffered for ten years with female organic trouble, neuralgia and indigestion, and was weak and had such bad pains I could hardly walk or stand up at times. The last doctor I had told me he never expected me to be on my feet again or able to do a day's work. One day one of your little booklets was left at my door and my husband said I should try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God I did, for it relieved me, and I am now well and strong. I think there is no remedy like the Vegetable Compound for anyone who has my troubles, and have recommended it to my neighbors."—Mrs. HENRY A. MITCHELL, 1767 7th Ave. East, Owen Sound, Ont.

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for indigestion afford pleasant and prompt relief from the distress of acid-dyspepsia.

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Malnutrition

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