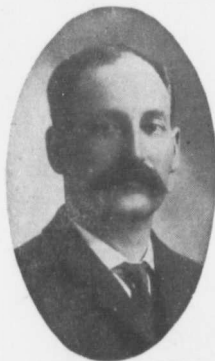


placed Union Candidates as follows: One in Twillingate, one in Fogo, three in Bonavista, two in Trinity, one in Bay de Verde and one in Port de Grave. We returned eight out of nine. Our influence was paramount in returning in addition one in St. Barbe, 2 in Twillingate, one in Trinity and one in Bay de Verde. The result of the 1913 election gave Sir E. P. Morris 21 seats, Sir R. Bond 15 seats. Sir R. Bond resigned his seat just before the Legislature met in 1914 and gave as a reason that he could not be a party to allowing the fishermen's interests to control Parliament, as he regarded the F. P. U. as one big corporation. The truth is he was disgusted to find Union influence returning 13 out of his 15 seats and he was jealous of the influence of the President of the F. P. U. He retired without considering party, country or friends who stood by him, and the Liberal-Union Party came into being with Mr. James Kent—now Judge Kent—as its Leader. Mr. Kent accepted a seat on the Supreme Court Bench from Sir E. P. Morris in 1916 and Dr. W. F. Lloyd was selected Leader to succeed Mr. Kent.

In 1917 a National Government was formed embracing

The Country prospered under the National Government. Fish was sold in 1918 at \$15.70 for Labrador soft and \$16.00 for shore, and the fishermen became prosperous and independent. When the price of fish is high the country must become prosperous, consequently all classes of the community reaped the benefits which flowed from \$15.00 fish.

A Conscription Act was passed in the spring of 1918 and although much opposition greeted its enactment it turned out to be the most glorious action of the National Government, and when the war closed the following November every lover of Liberty wore a smile of recognition of the part Newfoundland played in aiding the Mother Country in her greatest hour of need. Newfoundland gave 1200 of her noblest sons to uphold the flag of Freedom and Liberty. Not one conscript trod the soil of France, as the war was ended before they reached France. 1000 volunteers enlisted as soon as the Government announced its intention to pass a Conscription Act and while most of those volunteers reached France and even Germany, very few of them were called upon to make the Supreme Sacrifice.



HON. W. W. HALFYARD,  
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.  
Member for Trinity.



SOL. SAMSON, ESQ.,  
Member for Twillingate.



W. B. JENNINGS, ESQ.,  
Minister of Public Works.  
Member for Twillingate.

ing all the Liberal-Union Party and the followers of Sir E. P. Morris. Halfyard and myself—F. P. U. members—accepted seats in the Executive Council of the National Government and the portfolios of Colonial Secretary and Marine and Fisheries were given to F. P. U. members.

I declined to take office as head of the Department of Fisheries and recommended J. G. Stone for the position. In January 1918 Sir E. P. Morris resigned the position of Prime Minister, which resignation necessitated the formation of a new Administration, and Dr. Lloyd became Prime Minister of the National Government. Messrs. Gibbs, Bennett and Squires withdrew from the Executive and Dr. Lloyd decided to make the Executive nine instead of twelve. Sir E. P. Morris had, when arranging the National Government, increased the Executive Council from nine to twelve.

In 1916 the F. P. U. Convention resolved to raise fifty recruits to go forward in the place of President Coaker, who stated he considered it his duty to do his bit to help the Empire, although 46 years of age. The F. P. U. Convention considered the President could aid the Empire and Country best by remaining at home offered to raise 50 young men to take the President's place at the front. Seventy-eight enlisted as Coaker Recruits, and did service in the trenches in France. Twelve of those brave heroes made the Supreme Sacrifice and their bones lie with the millions who rest in the soil of France. The names of the 78 recruits will be found on another page of this book. The twelve who did not return, whose graves are scattered over Northern France and Belgium, will forever be remembered by the members of the F. P. U. Their names are: