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OUR POINT OF VIEW

Prohibition Killed

THE Bill providing for a plebiscite on Prohibition was tabled last night and provides that 40 per cent. of the electorate must vote in favour of the measure or it won't be enforced. Such a provision means death to the proposals. The Morris Party received about 21,500 votes at the last election. They now require that 25,000 votes must be cast in favor of Prohibition, or it can't be enforced. If this is insisted upon there will be no Prohibition and the \$30,000 voted for taking a plebiscite will be money wasted. Prohibition is doomed to failure according to Morris' piece of bluff, thanks to such temperance reformers as Currie, LeFevre, Downey, Parsons, Moulton, Squires, and Goodison, who permitted the Anti-Prohibitionists to insert conditions that will surely kill the movement.

Unless the measure is carried by one-third of the electorate voting in its favor, it will be but another addition to the pieces of prime bluff accomplished by Premier Morris with the approval of his supporters in the House.

Amendments to Cold Storage Resolutions

THE following are the amendments proposed by Mr. Coaker in the House yesterday to the Cold Storage Resolutions, which Amendments were defeated by a strict Party vote.

Resolved—The Contract shall be subject to such terms and conditions as to the annual volume of work, the class and proportion of fish, including bait fishes, handled, the minimum space to be devoted to the storing of bait fishes, prices to be paid for fish, and the location of plants, as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine.

Resolved—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may order and cause to be maintained, an inspection and supervision of the sanitary, maintenance and operation of such plant, store-houses or warehouses and may regulate and control the temperatures to be maintained therein.

Resolved—The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he may consider necessary in order to secure the sufficient enforcement of this Act and agreement and he may, by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every violation of this Act, the agreement or regulations, and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of this publication in the Royal Gazette, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

Those who voted for the Amendments are:—

- Messrs. KENT,
- CLIFF,
- LLOYD,
- CLAPP,
- DWYER,
- HICKMAN,
- GRIMES,
- COAKER,
- HALEYARD,
- STONE,
- TARGETT,
- ABBOTT,
- WINSOR,

Mr. Morine being absent.

GREAT DISORDER AT THE HOUSE

The Speaker Compelled to Take the

Chair to Restore Order---Disorder

Caused by Cashin Attempting to Bully the House

---When House Arose at 6.30 p.m. Pandemonium

Prevailed---Chairman Parsons too Weak to Main-

tain Order or to Compel Respect for His Rulings

YESTERDAY afternoon's session of the House will long be remembered by those present.

At about 6 p.m. the disorder growing out of the conduct of Mr. Cashin, Minister of Finance, in repeatedly using unparliamentary and insulting language towards the Opposition Party, led to the unprecedented action of the Speaker in taking his chair and calling the House to order, which he did without much effort. Just as soon as he left the chair and Chairman Parsons resumed his duties as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cashin resumed his remarks and immediately reasserted the offensive words that had for half an hour caused such an uproar.

The result was points of order were raised by Messrs. Lloyd, Morine, Kent and Coaker, which the Chairman handled very weakly and ineffectively, and a scene such as never before witnessed in the House resulted.

In our opinion the Chairman was much to blame for the disorder, for he did not take the necessary steps to maintain his dignity and assert the rules of debate sufficiently strong to keep the unruly Minister in his proper place, hence disorder resulted as the Opposition had no intention of permitting the Minister to insult them with impunity.

The most insulting language was used. When Messrs. Lloyd, Morine and Coaker were referred to privately in language that Mr. Cashin is master of when he decides to bully and display his baseness, because they objected to insulting remarks and asked the Chairman to bring the offending Minister to order, they were most outrageously assailed and defended themselves by hurling truths across the floor that were as severe as the English language permitted.

In all our 25 years' parliamentary experience we never beheld such an uproar in the House, nor was ever a man in the House during that period administered such a thrashing as Mr. Cashin brought upon himself yesterday. He used every possible endeavour to bully in days of yore when he succeeded in his efforts, but if he has not learnt a lesson from his yesterday's thrashing, he must certainly possess a soul that is as hardened against good behaviour as steel itself.

Those who voted against were:—
Morris, Cashin, Bennett, Emerson, Crosbie, Moulton, Kennedy, Moore, Kennedy, Hr. Main; Devereaux, Woodford, Downey, LeFevre, Currie, Higgins and Walsh.

No member for Hr. Grace voted against it, as Mr. Piccott was not present, having walked out previously to the closing scenes of the debate. Mr. Parsons was in the Chair and Mr. Young was at Spaniard's Bay, he having departed with Mr. Jennings, who returned home on Saturday.

Those amendments were copied chiefly from a law passed by the Morris Government in 1910.

During the disorder the Premier sat at the Clerk's table—the usual position of the member or Minister in charge of a Bill in Committee, and he did nothing but look violently disgusted. He was powerless to bring the offending Minister to reason, although called upon to do so by several of the members of the House.

We hope such a scene will never again be repeated in the House.

The whole afternoon sitting was exciting. The day's business started with the reading of an amendment sent down by the Upper House which provided for the collection of wharfage on all goods by the local steamer agents, which Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Kent and Mr. Coaker strongly opposed, claiming that if this amendment was proper that the collection of wharfage in the past by steamer agents was illegal, and if so, the Government should if they had decided to make the trade pay those charges to bring in a Bill to that effect and not allow a matter of such private nature to creep into the Customs Act.

The fight put up against the amendment and action of the Upper House was so strong that the matter was permitted to lay over until to-day.

The next business was the New Reid Deal. When the Premier had explained the Company's attitude respecting an amendment proposed last week by Dr. Lloyd in reference to giving back by the Company to owners of water powers deprived of those powers by the action of the Company, an equal amount of power from the Company's power houses, as that which the original owners of water powers would have possessed if they had developed their power, and Dr. Lloyd had discovered that his amendment had been altered so effectively as to deprive the owner of the protection his amendment sought to afford, and that the Premier's amendment read as though this protection was really afforded, which effect was caused by the cute manner in which the Company's amendment presented by the Premier had been worded, than the Doctor's indignation knew no bounds and he expressed them in language that made every member supporting the Government realize what an unholy thing they were parties to.

Dr. Lloyd did a service to the country yesterday in exposing the inner design of this monstrous and infamous Deal, that should always be remembered by the public with gratitude.

He further objected to the Solicitor of the House—Mr. Furlong—being present in the House at the discussion of this Deal, and gave his reasons in no unmistakable words, which were warmly endorsed by the Opposition Party. He showed that the gown worn by the Solicitor as the custodian of the position he occupied was not being covered with glory by the action of the Solicitor in regard

to this Deal, as he was the Solicitor of the Company seeking those enormous concessions as well as a Director in the Company and his conduct in the premises so far as being the Official Solicitor of the House was concerned was not in conformity with the duties of the high office he held.

If Mr. Furlong possess an ounce of dignity, he will at once resign the position he holds in the House, as he was present and heard the scathing indictment of Dr. Lloyd and of the support given Dr. Lloyd's stand by Mr. Coaker, who plainly stated such conduct had been offensive on more than one occasion and mentioned the Solicitor's indiscreet and highly offensive conduct of last winter's session in the Cashin-Tobacco incident.

Mr. Coaker stated this conduct had now gone as far as the Opposition would permit and it must end, and called upon the Premier to uphold the dignity of the House and prevent any further offensive conduct towards the House on the part of the Official Solicitor.

Mr. Coaker and Dr. Lloyd nobly protested in defence of the rights and traditions of the House and the country will not soon forget its defenders in this respect.

Mr. Coaker's scathing denunciation of the Deal was not pleasing to the supporters of the Government, and when he told the Premier that an ordinary man did not require a pair of spectacles to see who would benefit by this Deal and that it was not for the benefit of the fishermen or workmen of the country, but rather the reverse, and was the most infamous attempt ever made in this Colony to steal the heritage of the people and would bring the curses of the people down upon the heads of every member who cast a vote for it, he sent a thunderbolt amongst them that they did not expect yesterday afternoon.

All those outspoken expressions of indignation, on the part of the Opposition was anything but acceptable to the Government and when the Cold Storage Contract came before the Committee, and Mr. Coaker proposed his amendments which provided for the storage of some Bait Fishes for the use of the fishermen, they were received by the Government with bitter opposition, although every member who spoke on the Government side of the House devoted his whole remarks to the Bait Supply and strongly endorsing Mr. Coaker's position.

Last week the same position was ably upheld by Mr. Cashin and the Minister of Fisheries and on Monday they again backed up the same contention and Mr. Piccott stated in the House that he hoped the Government would insert a proviso into the contract making it compulsory for the Company to store a supply of bait.

Mr. Piccott did not vote on this matter last night, he walked out before the vote was taken, and he

took no part in the debate.

Mr. Coaker's remarks in introducing those amendments were mild and statesmanlike and contained nothing offensive, yet Mr. Cashin at once replied and hurled every sort of insulting language across the floors of the House because the Opposition dared propose such amendments, which proposals he had himself supported in a previous speech upon the same contract delivered last week.

Mr. Coaker showed that the amendments could not injuriously affect the Bill and only provided the Government with power to use when the proper time arrived in order to see that the Company did store bait fishes to be sold to fishermen.

Mr. Coaker in reply to the Premier's speech said: The Premier's reply but convinced him of the soundness of the amendments. He had asked the Premier to point out how the amendments would injure the Bill, but not one word had been said by the Premier upon that point, while he had talked everything from herring to codfish and road boards to light-houses, yet not one word to back up the assertion that the amendment could injure the Bill.

Mr. Coaker's speech of half an hour in reply to the Premier was the best, strongest, most incisive and brilliant of any he has yet delivered in the House. He showed the Premier how a bait supply could be established, not by companies or merchants, but by the State. He asked the Minister of Finance to turn back the Executive Council files to 1909 or 1910 and look up a Memorial from the F.P.U. asking the Government to establish Bait Depots and offering to erect them free and maintain them free if the Government would supply the material for construction.

Mr. Coaker pointed out how the Premier intended to spend \$25,000 annually as a bonus to this Company for running 3 storage stations, which at their best would not require more than 10,000,000 lbs. of codfish each, which would be an equivalent to only 30,000 qtls. dry—which result could not make any difference in the price of fish, or help the fishermen to catch an extra cent's worth, while if the \$25,000 was expended in paying interest on a loan, it would enable the Government to raise \$600,000, even at present high rates.

This \$600,000 would construct 100 Bait Depots at \$4000 each, or 200 at \$2000 each, which would suffice if the F.P.U. plans were followed. \$200,000 would still remain of the \$600,000, which might be used in operating the depots. Those depots should be maintained by the fishermen free. A motor boat should be attached to each depot to fetch squid from distant places where they may be plentiful.

If 200 depots were operated throughout the Colony and each depot enabled the fishermen in the

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The Cost of the Placentia Motor Ferry for the Years 1911 to 1914 Inclusive Some Unaccountable Big Grabs By Heelers

Cost of Motor Ferry Service on Placentia Gut.—		James Kelly, Jersey Side, for ferry wharf at Jersey Side 25.00	
1909-10, To:—			
Patrick Croke, Placentia. Part cost of ferry boat.	\$201.30	Placentia Ferry Account, 1910-11	\$921.30
Royal Bank of Canada, part cost of ferry boat, per Patrick Croke.	400.00	Angel Engineer Co., St. John's.	\$745.05
1910-11, To:—			
John Hartigan, Placentia, for salary as engineer of ferry boat from April 13, 1910 to June 30, 1910.	65.00	One 14 h.p. Engine, f.o.b., labor and material, installing, fuel, tanks, board, train, fares, etc.	231.07
1911-12, To:—			
Lawrence Mooney, Placentia, for additional salary as motor ferryman for month ending 31st. December, 1911.	5.00	Woodwork, iron work, running gear, cable, anchors, tools, etc.	140.22
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman ending 31st. Jan'y., 1912.	5.00	Wages paid engineer to Sept. 16th., board and expenses	159.60
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending April 30, 1912.	5.00	Gasolene, kerosene, lubricating oils.	113.85
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Oct. 31, 1912.	5.00	Freight, express rate on goods, material and wages	108.55
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Sept. 30	5.00	Bishop, Sons & Co. gasolene and freight, thereon.	47.31
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Oct. 31, 1912.	5.00	Bartlett James, engineer, wages from Jan. 9 to May 16.	237.95
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending May 31.	5.00	Expenses to and from Placentia and materials.	11.23
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending June 30.	5.00	Colin Campbell, 4 casks gasolene.	58.98
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending July 31.	5.00	Clouston, John, materials & labor.	44.40
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31	5.00	Croke, James, iron work on boat.	2.20
1914-15, To:—			
Mrs. A. Power, Placentia, for compensation of ferry slip	25.00	Clouston, Wm. J. horn.	60
Frank F. Murphy, Placentia, for ferry wharf, Placentia Side.	25.00	Delaney Matthew, labor from Sept. 24th., to Nov. 29.	83.75
		Daily News, advertising tenders for service.	13.50
		Duffy, M. A., 36 hrs., Naptha, 1925 gals., 27c.	519.75
		Hartigan, John, engineer, 2 months 18 days.	65.00
		Hartigan, B. A., cost of inspection of motor boat.	161.85
		Hamil & Co., 959 gals. Naptha and cartage.	235.16
		Hiscock, Hy., stowing gasolene in store.	1.60
		Jobs Stores Ltd, rope.	9.96
		Keefe P. J. Carpenter, work on motor boat.	29.00
		Building oil store.	8.00
		Murphy, Jas., & Sons materials and gasolene.	58.93
		Mansfield Patk., steerman on boat 3 months.	97.50
		McLachlan, Inspector, expenses inspecting motor boat.	40.00
		McAllister, Martin, engineer wages for self and assistant, 3 months.	123.50
		Norman Garrett, 1 day's work	1.00
		O'Rielly, P.P., Stor Store, lumber and nails.	35.97
		Pipp, T. A., naptha and oil, spark plugs.	44.54

(Continued on page 5)

vicinity to catch an additional 1000 qtls. of fish, it would mean 200,000 qtls. which at \$7 per qtl. would mean additional earnings for the fishermen of \$1,400,000. This amount if expended, as it would surely be, on the purchase of dutiable goods would give the Government at least \$400,000 additional revenue, which was a far different matter from that of giving away \$25,000 annually to a Company to run three Cold Storage Houses.

Mr. Coaker's plans in this respect would confer greater benefit upon the Colony than was possible if the New Reid Deal proposals were a success and in operation, yet \$30,000,000 had been spent by the Premier in six years and not one cent had been expended in order to aid a man to catch more fish or to add one cent to the value of a quintal of fish.

Mr. Coaker told the Premier that if he had been a member of a Government that had expended \$30,000,000 in six years that every part of the country would possess Bait Depots or he would never show his face to the electorate again. All your expenditure has been to aid all sorts of people and enrich a clique of your friends, but never once have you expended a cent to aid the producers of the wealth of the Colony.

Mr. Coaker's reply to the Premier's retort that the agreement was signed, sealed and delivered and could not be altered, will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it last night. He denounced the Government for deluding the

country into a belief that they were the sovereign power, and to find that a half dozen men sitting as an Executive Council could bind the Legislature in such a way that even an amendment to a contract taking \$25,000 a year from the fishermen, providing that a supply of bait fishes be supplied could not be accepted because the job had been done outside by a half dozen Executive Councillors, most of whom had been dumped into the Upper Chamber in order to place them into the Executive in defiance of the wishes of the electorate.

Go back to your constituents, boys, said Mr. Coaker—addressing the F.P.U. members—and tell them that this House is but a delusion and a snare—a screaming farce—for the Premier says this House cannot alter one word of this contract made by him in his office, yet it was made subject to the ratification of this Legislature. Go, back and show the fishermen how they have been fooled and bluffed all those years, and ask them to give you power to abolish pretensions that if submitted to must end in making us all serfs. Yesterday's proceedings at the House will long be remembered and the fight for liberty and a square deal for all put up by the Opposition especially the part taken by Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker will live long in the annals of the proceedings of the House, and be appreciated by future generations when the bodies of both have crumpled to dust.