

THE HISTORY

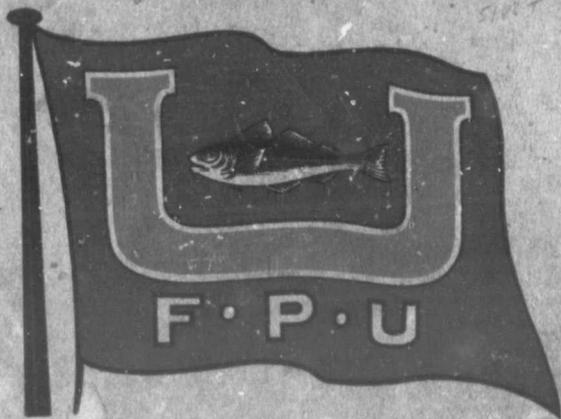
OF

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN'S UNION









THE HISTORY
of the
**FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE
UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND**

Compiled and Edited by
HON. W. F. COAKER, M. H. A.

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.
PUBLISHERS
St. John's, Newfoundland.





THE HISTORY OF

THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY

W. H. RAY

NEW YORK

1854

THE HISTORY
OF THE
FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE
UNION
OF NEWFOUNDLAND

CONTAINING THE RECORDS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL
SINCE THE UNION'S INCEPTION, AND OTHER MATTER OF
INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THIS GREAT ORGANIZATION

Compiled and Edited by the Hon. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.



UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

1920



183379

HD6528

F65

C6

fol

COAKER, W. F.

THE
the
open
Mr. A.
bers o
Counc
The te
livered
To the
cil
Unio
My FR
Acco
Chairm
the Un
dent fe
submit
First, t
the Co
held at
last. T
two pub
mit my
the fish
fish exp
asked a
ideas to
defend
those tw
behind
now tw
ring Ne
Cove. J
the for
tions for
large co
Over th
forwarde
which w
mand fo
3000 iss
time and
after the
cessary t
Fron
obligat
one woul
was the
intimated
obligator
ent as fu
ever by 1

✓

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD IN THE S.U.F.
HALL AT CHANGE ISLANDS, OCTOBER 29TH,
NOVEMBER 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD, 1909 .

CHANGE ISLANDS, October 29th, 1909.

THE First Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland opened here at 7.30 p.m. The President pro-tem presided. Mr. A. J. Hoff, appointed Acting Secretary. Several members of the Supreme Council and Delegates from Local Councils present, as well as a large number of visitors. The test being made the President delivered the following address:—

To the Members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

MY FRIENDS :—

According to the Constitution, being Chairman of the first Local Council of the Union, the official duties of President fell to my lot, I beg therefore to submit the President's annual report. First, the Union was established and the Constitution adopted at a meeting held at Herring Neck, November 3rd last. This meeting was preceded by two public meetings held by me to submit my idea of treatment accorded to the fishermen of the Colony by traders, fish exporters, and Government, and I asked any present who entertained my ideas to remain and form a Union to defend the rights of fishermen. At those two meetings about 50 remained behind to enlist. Herring Neck has now two Local Councils, one at Herring Neck proper and one at Green's Cove. As soon as the public learnt of the formation of this Union, applications for copies of the Constitution became general, and a large correspondence was entailed in answering enquiries. Over three hundred Constitutions were applied for and forwarded. I had one thousand Constitutions printed which were cleared out during the winter. The demand for Constitutions is great and I had arranged for a 3000 issue, but the tenderers failed to fill the order at that time and I subsequently decided to leave the issue until after the Supreme Council Session, when it would be necessary to revise the Constitution.

From the first we encountered trouble because of the obligation. When we adopted it we had no idea that any one would think we were a secret organization, but such was the case, as His Grace Archbishop Howley publicly intimated. We withdrew in consequence, the clause in the obligation objected to, but it appeared this was not sufficient as further objection was made to taking any oath whatever by members of the Roman Catholic Church, and as

we desired the co-operation of North and South, of Protestant and Catholic, in this mighty fight for Country and Fishermen, I took the matter up with His Lordship Bishop McNeil of St. George's and concluded a "declaration of membership" which was approved by Bishop McNeil and which now takes the place of the sworn obligation. The Roman Catholic people can now join with the knowledge

that former objections have been removed, no objection can now be made to a secret or oath-bound obligation. We must now trust to class feeling and interest, to consolidate and unite our ranks, and I firmly believe the fishermen of this Colony will eventually unite under this Union, as a whole, and great benefits flow from our efforts. From the first I was fully conscious of the mighty work I was undertaking. For many years I had given it consideration, but never imagined that I would be the unworthy instrument of bringing such an organization into being. I had always hoped that some one, who cared for the down trodden fishermen, who possessed unusual ability would come forward and be our Leader. But the awful treatment meted out by the prices paid, and the dishonest cull last Fall, induced me to act without further delay and bring the Union into existence.

Three years previous I had studied a constitution which I had been revising from time to time and as no other man attempted to move, something inspired me to go ahead, for I considered it better to dare mighty things and win mighty triumph, even though checkered by failure, than to rank longer with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much, or suffer much because they live such lives, that know neither victory or defeat, "Nothing venture nothing have," was the motto that guided me, and to-day, not yet one year from the starting day, we proudly proclaim to all the world that our humble efforts have resulted in the formation of 50 Local Councils with a membership of many thousands. Every member the coming year must be a worker, for we have put our hands to that plough and there must be no looking back. We want all to be interested workers, for our field is a large one and must be covered by end of 1912. By that time we must have 400 branches with 30,000 members, if not more. I have held public meetings at several places and established many Councils. I am thankful for so much progress. It is far greater than I had hoped for when I started. The past has no regrets for me. We must



HON. W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
President of the F.P.U.

THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

face the coming year with courage and determination. We must at this session deal with many matters, the foremost being the revision of the Constitution in order to have a new issue printed as soon as we possibly can, we must adopt a Union flag, button and guernsey. The flag, button and guernsey, to my mind should be a sea blue ground with a white cod fish, surrounded with a red U. The fish and U to be placed on the breast of the guernsey. Guernseys and button to be worn at Union processions and gatherings. The flag to be in length one and a half its width, the exact size you will determine.

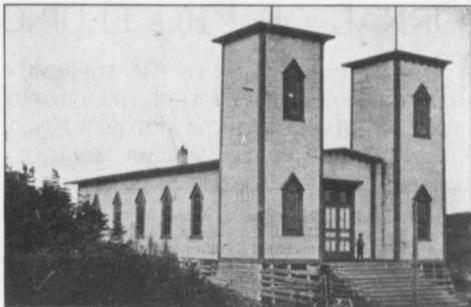
I also opened negotiations with *The Twil-lingate Sun, Plaindealer* and other papers, regarding the publishing of a Union Paper, and will submit to you a proposition that I consider will benefit the Union and aid its progress. I would recommend the appointment of a Standing Committee at each session to be called the "Committee on Finance," the duty of which will be to allocate expenditure. In this connection it would be well to make provision the coming year for organization work. Some one should be engaged in this respect for at least three months of the ensuing year, taking in as many places on the Southern and Western parts of the country as possible. This expenditure is of the utmost importance, we cannot dispense with it. I therefore recommend an assessment for the Supreme Council of ten cents per member, payable by January 1st, which would be sufficient to cover the organizing expenses. The initiation fee should also receive your attention and provision made to raise the fee. We will also have to consider whether it is not advisable to open an office at St. John's during next Oct. and Nov., to serve as Headquarters. By next Fall the business will require constant attention, and a permanent official. Your attention will also be given to such pressing legislative enactments as a standard cull for fish, new system of cullers, the lobster fishery, prices of produce abroad, Labrador steamers, trade agents,

bonus for teachers regarding latest grant thereof, and a night school system; incorporation of the Union, old age pensions, reduction of duties, increase of educational grant for destitute places, cold storage, steam trawlers on the Banks. All those matters are of urgent public necessity and should be accomplished without much delay. I suggest that you appoint a delegation to wait upon the Executive Council to lay those pressing matters before the Government, we must keep ever-lasting at it until our efforts are crowned with success.

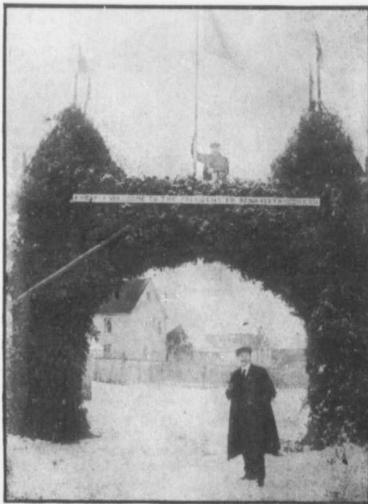
Since our formation a Board of Trade has come into existence. That body will, if it performs its duty faithfully regarding the regulating of fish exports, confer some benefits upon the Colony. It must now be carefully watched by us. We must see that it don't use its powers to take the fishermen's dollar. It was originally intended to place sworn cullers,

and power to set up a standard cull for fish, with this Board, but the protest of this Union to the Government apparently resulted in having those powers withheld from the Board in the act of incorporation. To place sworn cullers under the Board of Trade and to empower it to make rules setting up a standard of cull for codfish would in my opinion be a public calamity, and should be opposed by all our power and influence. We endeavoured to move the Government towards obtaining the prices of produce, but to date they have not intimated their decision. The correspondence upon this and other matters will be tabled for your information.

From present indications the fishermen are to receive scant attention at the hands of the new Government, and I fear if we wish to have the wishes of the fishermen of the Colony respected, it will be necessary to elect eight or ten Union members for the House of Assembly, for it is useless to expect fair play, for the fishermen or workingmen, while the Assembly is controlled by the machine at St. John's. No change is possible until politicians are brought to book in the Assembly by a few sturdy,



THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE F.P.U.
The L.O.A. Hall, Herring Neck.



ARCH AT BONAVISTA, 1912 CONVENTION.

prac
The
men
hav
ings,
app
out
the
sum
nuall
econ
Govt
the
s
of ge
gene
pecte
we
sessic
in sto
our
able
are
Govt
three
We
for th
gest
Culiqu
his ov
in th
every
adopt
the C
of Aut
The
ly by
fixed
would
Union
sugges
at 50
go to tl
the of
penses
Local
establi
Benefit
assistar
to met
purcha
contrib
at one
able.
Board
be an
Suprem
six men
Council
should
A
annual
provide
subscri
Board
greatest
Union
may ob
prices,
certain
direct

rant therefor, and a
 of the Union, old age
 of educational grant
 r destitute places,
 ld storage, steam
 wlers on the Banks.
 l those matters are
 urgent public ne-
 sity and should be
 mplished without
 ch delay. I suggest
 t you appoint a
 egation to wait up-
 the Executive
 ncil to lay those
 ssing matters be-
 the Government,
 must keep ever-
 ng at it until our
 rts are crowned
 success.
 nce our formation
 ard of Trade has
 into existence.
 body will, if it
 rms its duty
 fully regarding
 ne benefits upon
 ched by us. We
 e the fishermen's
 e sworn cullers,
 o set up a stand-
 fish, with this
 e protest of this
 e Government
 resulted in hav-
 owers withheld
 rd in the act of
 To place
 s under the
 de and to em-
 nake rules set-
 fard of cull for
 in my opinion
 calamity, and
 sed by all our
 fluence. We
 to move the
 wards obtain-
 f produce, but
 ave not inti-
 cision. The
 upon this
 ters will be
 information.
 r indications
 re to receive
 at the hands
 rnement, and
 to have the
 ishermen of
 cted, it will
 elect eight
 members for
 sembly, for
 expect fair
 rmen or
 led by the
 rti politici-
 few sturdy,

practical members of the Fishermen's Protective Union. The spectacle witnessed last Spring of a new Government granting pensions to purse proud officials who should have provided for the evening of life from their life earnings, or by contributions to a Pension Fund, and also the appointment of friends to splendid public positions, without any attempt to economize will not soon be forgotten by the fishermen. I feel justified in saying that to-day the sum of from 50 to 70 thousand dollars could be saved annually by the adoption of business principles and strict economy in the public services. The leaders of the new Government are able men and want of ability to discern the signs of the times, and the evils of the present system of governing, will not be acceptable as excuses at the next general election. Much is expected from the new rulers, we will see what good the next session of the Legislature has in store for the country, and at our next session we will be able to realize what benefits are to flow from the Morris Government during the next three years.

We should adopt a motto for the Union. I beg to suggest the following: "*Suum Cuique*"—Let each man have his own. This is what we are in this fight for, to secure for every man his rights. If we adopt a motto, it should head the Constitution, Instruments of Authority, and letterheads.

The amount payable annually by each member should be fixed so that every candidate would know exactly what the Union is to cost him. I would suggest fixing the assessment at 50 cents a year, one half to go to the Supreme Council and the other half to defray expenses of the District and Local Councils. I also advise establishing next year a Sick Benefit Fund. From this fund assistance should also be given to members who require to purchase artificial limbs. The contributions should be fixed at one dollar and left optional. A Sick Benefit Fund's Board of Trustees should also be annually elected by the Supreme Council, to consist of six members: The President and Secretary of the Supreme Council, with four others from the ranks. This Board should receive the contributions and pay all claims.

A Loan Fund should be established at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council. It should provide for a payment of a certain amount by each subscribing to the Fund, and should also be entrusted to a Board of Trustees. It will not be possible to confer the greatest commercial benefits upon all members until a Union Store is established at St. John's where members may obtain provisions and heavy articles at the lowest prices. This store would not prevent the importance of certain articles such as flour, salt, molasses, in vessel loads, direct to the different districts. Wonderful savings are

possible by buying and selling in bulk, and a store at headquarters will enable the smaller branches to derive the benefits as well as the larger, and will supply what cannot be imported in large quantities by the districts. I find this Fall the want of such a store, as we cannot confer the benefits we might, because wholesale houses won't sell direct to the consumer, which we could do from our store. Wonderful possibilities are open to combination by our Union in such matters, and hundreds of thousands of dollars can be saved to members by utilizing those advantages.

If a sufficient number of members order salt through the Union, the coming winter, we will import some next spring for the strongest Union sections and try to collect sufficient fish for return cargoes. I have had some corre-

spondence with a Fishermen's Association in Scotland, which will show us what those fishermen are doing regarding the advancement of their affairs.

We must also take a hand in the sale of lobsters canned by members of our Union. We are selling this article to local buyers every year at their own prices, and being combined, what is offered, is far below what ought to be paid. I feel sure we can secure \$20 a case by combining and if necessary exporting our own catch. The price paid the past season—\$12—is ridiculously low. The price of codfish advanced to 55 and \$6 per qtl. during the season—our minimum mark—and every effort must be made to maintain those figures. I regret to report such a small catch of fish this year. The catch throughout will be about 20 qtls. per man against 40 qtls. per man last year. This will leave this season's voyage about 800,000 qtls. of fish short of last season and it will be no surprise to us to find that the price of fish abroad has advanced to a very high figure in consequence. Surely my friends the hand of God may be seen in regard to the output of fish this season. Last year, particularly in the Fall,



AN OPEN AIR DINNER AT CHANGE ISLANDS. PRESIDENT COAKER THE PRINCIPAL GUEST.

fish was a despised article of food, and the manner in which our fishermen were treated by fish exporters will not soon be forgotten. The lessons taught by 1908 will be remembered in order to secure ourselves against similar conditions and treatment in the future. The Government must be held responsible for a large measure of what happened in 1908, we must exert every ounce of energy we possess to compel the present Government to find new markets for codfish. The present good conditions are causing considerable indifference to these matters by our rulers, but if they don't do all possible respecting this matter of opening new markets it will not be the fault of this Union.

I notice a considerable feeling is astir in favour of utilizing gasolene boats to develop the fisheries. We must not countenance the introduction of motor boats into the

actual catching of fish, unless after great consideration, for such a use of them might tend to help the few and starve the many, but we believe there is room for the use of motors in connection with the fisheries such as in bait boats, for supplying caplin, squid, and herring for bait, or to bait depots, also in trap skiffs tending cod traps, and in propelling boats, craft and schooners, and the future will witness great advances along these lines. I fancy of our members are considering the purchase of an engine, they can secure them at wholesale prices from the Union, which are 100 per cent. lower than prices demanded locally. I will be glad to give any member so inclined, all the information I can upon this matter if application is made for the same.

I selected Change Islands for the first meeting of the Supreme Councils, because it was most central to the Northern branches who compose such a large proportion of our Union at the present time. Another reason is the poor catch of fish which necessitated economy in our expenditure. Had the Council been convened at St. John's, a large portion of the delegates would (if they attended) been forced to meet heavy expenses, which are saved or dispensed with, by meeting at Change Islands; other expenses would also have been incurred which we were not in a position to meet without casting additional burdens upon our branches. Next year however we will be in a different position, and it would be well for us to meet at St. John's and take advantage of the presence of our fishermen there transacting their Fall's business to hold meeting in the British Hall to advance the interests of our Union, and to explain our principles and aims to those who had not the privilege of learning them before.

The Government were are pleased to find have recently caused the Board of Trade to appoint a Trade Agent for Southern America. This is a step in the direction proposed by us to the Government last March; many more Trade Agents should be appointed to the different countries

where the sale of fish is possible as well as also to those now purchasing our fish, and I trust that by next October most of those appointments will be made, which I feel sure will greatly benefit our native land. I am not sure that the right man has been appointed for South America, I would prefer seeing the position filled

by a qualified Newfoundland, and I hope the Government will not sanction the appointment of foreigners, when natives can be found to fill the position.

The Board of Trade, or rather the Merchants' Union of Newfoundland, have had the presumption to appoint an Inspector of Cullers for St. John's who is responsible to the Merchants' Union and paid by the fishermen who require his services. This must be resolutely opposed. This Union must not for one moment consent to placing an Inspector of Cullers under the Board of Trade to settle fish culling

disputes between the seller and the buyer. The Fishermen's Protective Union will oppose the Merchants' Union Culling Inspector with all its strength, and we look to Sir Edward Morris to fulfil his promise made at the Sealers' Meeting last Spring to give the country a standard cull for fish, and a system of cullers that would not cost the country one cent. If that promise means what has been launched at St. John's recently by the Merchants' Union, I must condemn it and call upon you to take such steps as you consider necessary to protect the rights of the Fishermen regarding this matter. If the Merchants' Union, comprised of about 300, consisted that 40,000 Fishermen will calmly submit to their methods of buying, culling and exporting codfish, they will find a big mistake is being made, unless I form a wrong opinion of the Fishermen's ideas on those matters.

I have recently found that the one paper favourable to our Union has been "dragooned," and we have consequently been shut out from all public notice. I want you as well as the whole Colony to know, that the united influence of St. John's has been thrown against the Fishermen's Union. It seems that our Union is not wanted at St. John's by those



PRES. COAKER ADDRESSING F.P.U. MEN IN HALL AT TILTING



VIEW OF BONAVIDA LOOKING S. FROM WALKHAM'S BRIDGE.

wl
fis
to
wi
de
Ur
co:
thi
to
wil
of

ing
ma
mo
hos
me
har
me

done
beh
ough
his
every
labou
be o
fair p
ers ir
callin
benef
Fishe
ors, I
sons,
ners,
can f
why s
all th
from

also to those
next October
I feel sure
I am not
pointed for
position fill-
qualified New-
der, and I
Government
sanction the
ent of for-
when natives
und to fill the

ard of Trade,
r the Mer-
nion of New-
f, have had
mption to ap-
Inspector of
or St. John's
esponsible to
hants' Union
by the fisher-
require his
This must be
opposed.
on must not
noment con-
cating an In-
Cullers un-
ard of Trade
fish culling
The Fisher-
men's Union
e look to Sir
the Sealers'
ard cull for
ost the coun-
ent. If that
means what
launched at
recently by
ants' Union,
demn it and
you to take
as you con-
sary to pro-
ights of the
regarding

er. If the
Union,
of about
fer that 40-
ermen will
ubmit to
ods of buy-
g and ex-
d fish, they
big mistake
ade, unless
open opin-
Fishermen's
se matters.
avourable to
consequent-
y as well
fluence of
en's Union.
n's by those

who live, and move, and have their being, through the cod-
fish. If St. John's wants to fight our Union, we are ready
to defend ourselves, but let the blame not rest upon us. We
will pick no quarrels unjustly, but when provoked we must
defend ourselves. In order to do this we must possess a
Union paper issued weekly, and sold at a small cost. A
committee should be immediately appointed to consider
this matter, and before we close this convention our plans
to publish a weekly paper should be completed. Then we
will be in a position to meet those who would scorn a Union
of the Toilers of the Sea in Newfoundland.

I am ready to do my part in the future as I have dur-
ing the year past, and I call upon you, and every Union
man, to do your part and assist me in carrying on this
movement to uplift Our Country, and her badly treated
host of 40,000 Fishermen. If you do not want this move-
ment to progress, say so at once, and save me a future of
hard labour and worry, and I will live my life of conten-
ment attending to the daily routine of farm life. I have

combination, for our aim is to benefit the Country, as well
as the Fishermen, while the Unions at St. John's exist, to
secure advantages for themselves, at the expense of the
fish catchers in the outports. Theirs is for self, which of
course is their right, ours is a noble endeavour to secure
prices for produce, that if obtained, will keep our country
prosperous, and young fishermen from emigrating, to pur-
chase the heavy necessities of life, in a bulk, and thus se-
cure co-operative advantages, and permit the Fishermen's
income to go further to provide for those who have labored
to build up our country, when labouring days have passed,
to secure for all, clean government, and just equitable
laws. Should we be ashamed of such an effort? Should
we care for any opposition no matter whence the source?
Should we hesitate because some cowardly fisherman hold
back, and lick the feet of their blood-suckers? Should we
disband because of the greatness of our task? Should we
weaken our efforts because those in high places treat us
with contempt? Should we not rather be filled with pride,



F.P.U. COUNCIL AT JAMESTOWN, B.B.

done my best for the Union since it was established, it now
behooves the Fishermen to do their best, and together we
ought to be able in a few years to secure, for every man
his own. I believe with the great Earl of Beaconsfield, that
everything is possible to those who will labour, if we do not
labour to secure a Square Deal, the square deal will never
be our portion. If Fishermen expect that they can obtain
fair play without combining, they are the only body of toil-
ers in the civilized world who expect so. Every trade and
calling now has its Union, and if all secure advantages and
benefits, through such combination, why should not the
Fishermen of Newfoundland, through their Union. If Sail-
ors, Labourers, Carpenters, Tinsmiths, Blacksmiths, Ma-
sons, Cabmen, Carters, Coopers, Firemen, Printers, Skin-
ners, Fish Buyers, Clerks and Book Keepers at St. John's
can form Unions, and derive great benefits through them,
why should not the Fishermen, (who must foot the bills for
all the Unions in St. John's) derive protection and benefit
from a Fishermen's Protective Union. We are not a selfish

and pleasure, to find that in spite of all obstacles, we have
succeeded in achieving so much, in such a short space of
time, and that before me, are now gathered, many true,
loyal, earnest, diligent representatives of our branches,
who are determined to continue the work so well begun,
and to hand it on to a coming class of young fishermen,
who will secure for "every man his own," or bid farewell
to the shores of their Native Land?

We must not forget that although this season's catch
of fish is small, yet the prices are now below \$5 for No. 1
small and Labrador only \$3.50 per qt.; should we not well
consider this fact, and rejoice, that our catch is not large.
Had it been even one and a half million qtls. the price
would not have exceeded \$3 per qt. for No. 1 small and \$2
for Labrador, in which case, ten thousand of our primest
men would have emigrated, and that, combined with the
lack of confidence in the future, which those remaining
must have experienced, would have been sufficient to cause
serious alarm regarding the future of Newfoundland. There

is greater need of combined action on the part of Fishermen and Rulers-to-day than there was last Fall. The Fishermen should leave no stone unturned in their endeavour to stimulate our Rulers in seeking new outlets for our codfish. Our Rulers should place new outlets for codfish foremost in their plans and policy, for failure to find new outlets will certainly lead to very serious conditions. Let us therefore avail of every opportunity to lay this vital matter before the fishermen who are not Unionists and endeavour to induce them to help us in our mission to find new outlets for codfish by making our Union so strong that the Government will not be able to ignore or delay our appeals regarding this issue.

We are but one year established, but much that appeared experimental at the start has turned out to be safe, some alterations have been made caused by the experiences of the year, and other changes will be made that experience has shown to be necessary. We therefore highly value the experiences of the year past and must do our ut-

this opportunity of extending to you a warm welcome to this settlement.

This convention marks a very important epoch in the affairs of the Fishermen of Newfoundland, which we feel sure will eventually prove to be of great benefit to the Fishing and Labouring classes of this Colony.

This branch of the Union consisting of over 200 members will endeavour to promote the welfare of the Union to the utmost of our power. We believe this movement is destined to revolutionize fishing, political, and commercial interests of the country, in a manner that will ensure for the toiler a more equal voice in the Government of the Country, as well as securing a square deal for those engaged fishing. We are especially pleased to welcome Mr. Coaker, the promoter of this movement who established this branch of the Union last February, and sincerely wish that every success will follow his endeavours to fully organize the Union throughout this Colony. We desire to record our appreciation of the work



A SMALL F.P.U. COUNCIL PARADING AT GOOSE BAY.

most to apply its lessons to promote the welfare of the future.

I give you all a hearty welcome to our first Annual Session of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, and I trust our deliberations may conduce to the welfare and advancement of our Union and Native Isle.

W. F. COAKER, President.

A Committee to consider the President's Address was appointed consisting of W. Lucas, A. J. Hoff and Walter Burke. Another Committee to consider the advisability of establishing a Union Paper consisting of Dormon Fennemore, J. A. Parsons, George Mercer, P. Andre, A. J. Hoff, W. Lucas and W. Burke was appointed.

The following Address of Welcome was read by the Local Chairman, Mr. Hoff, and replied to by the President: *To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.*

ESTEEMED PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:—

We, the members of Change Islands Local Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, take

already performed by President Coaker, and pledge ourselves to stand by him in every possible way, in this fight, to obtain for the people, an organization that will secure for every man his own.

On behalf of Change Island Local Council.

A. J. HOFF, Chairman.

WALTER WAITON, Secretary.

Change Islands, October 29th, 1909.

October 30th, 1909.
The Committee to consider the advisability of establishing a Union Paper submitted the following report:

Fishermen's Hall, Change Islands.

MR. PRESIDENT:—
Your Committee appointed to consider the establishment of a Union Paper, beg to report that they have carefully considered the matter referred to them and recommended the following:

(1) That it is advisable to establish a Union Paper without delay.

succe
able
per, a
cess.

A
Hoff,
Parson
morial
lines s
address
ive C
deput
cess w
The
lowing
To the
Sup.
We,
draft s
submit
To His
C
at the
Govern

n welcome to
epoch in the
which we feel
it to the Fish-

ver 200 mem-
the Union to
movement is
d commercial
ll ensure for
ment of the
or those en-
to welcome
who estab-
bruary, and
ow his en-
nt this Col-
of the work

- (2) That a circular be issued by the President to the Local Council inviting subscriptions.
- (3) That the subscriptions should not exceed 50 cents.
- (4) That the President be empowered to arrange for

cull of codfish. The Fishermen's Protective Union have given this matter much consideration and we beg to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government anent this matter.

Qualities there should be four and damp. No. 1 large and small. No. 2, large and small. No. 3, No. 4 and damp.

No. 1 large should be dry, sound, smooth, well salted fish, over 17 inches down to 18 inches, same scale of measurement as for large.

No. 1 small same qualifications as in No. 1 large, from under 17 inches down to 18 inches, same scale of measurement as for large.

No. 2 large should be dry, sound, rough looking, over-salted fish of same length as No. 1 large.

No. 2 small of same qualifications as No. 2 large, from 8 inches to 17 inches, same scale in measurement as No. 1 large.

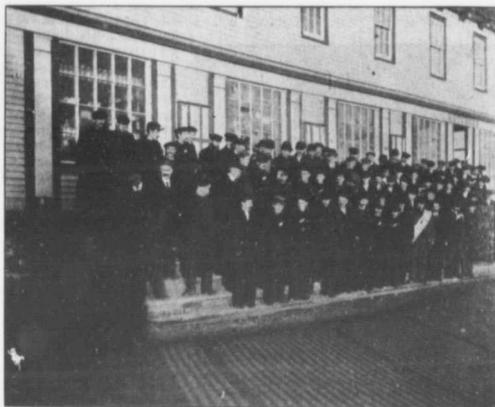
No. 3 should be all small under 8 inches and all broken or sun-cracked fish of all lengths.

No. 4 to consist of slimy fish.

The damp fish of all sizes and qualities to go together, at 40c. per qtl. below the price of No. 1 small. No. 2 large to be 50c. per qtl. less than No. 1 large. No. 1 small to be \$1 per qtl. less than No. 1 large. No. 2 small to be

fifty cents per qtl. less than No. 1 small. No. 3 to be one dollar and fifty cents per qtl. less than No. 1 small. No. 4 to be fifty cents per qtl. less than No. 3.

Labrador fish to be culled in three qualities: No. 1,



DELEGATES AT GREENSPOND CONVENTION.

the publication and management of the paper, which, if possible should be issued by the beginning of 1910.

In conclusion, we sincerely wish this venture every success and trust every Union member able to read will subscribe for the paper, and do his utmost to make it a success.

Respectfully submitted,
DORMAN FENNEMORE
GEORGE MERCER
PETER ANDRE
JAMES A. PARSONS
WM. LUCUS
ALFRED J. HOFF
WALTER BURKE.

A Committee consisting of A. J. Hoff, W. Lucus, W. Burke and Jas. A. Parsons was appointed to draft a memorial to the Government upon the lines suggested by the President in his address, to be laid before the Executive Council of the Government by a deputation from the Council. A recess was taken until 2.30 p.m.

The Committee submitted the following report:—

To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U.:

We, your Committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Government, submit the following:—

To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL:—

The Leader of the Government intimated last March at the Sealers' Meeting, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a law providing for a standard



ELLISTON BAND, 1912 CONVENTION.

No. 2, No. 3. When sold as green Labrador. No. 1 should consist of all sound fish over 17 inches. No. 2 of all sound fish from less than 17 inches down. No. 3 of broken fish and slimy fish.

idge our-
his fight,
ll secure

ecretary.

h, 1909.
f estab-
ort:
ids,
h, 1909,
stablish-
re care-
recom-

Paper

THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

Labrador prices to be:—No. 1 green, one dollar and fifty cents below No. 1 large dry. No. 2 fifty cents less than No. 1. No. 3 \$2 below No. 1.

The quintal to be fixed at 100 lbs. instead of 112 lbs.

Cullers for St. John's. All cullers to be sworn and paid by the Government, and responsible to an Inspector

the Inspector and responsible to him alone.

The Inspector shall have power to dismiss any Culler for breach of duty and cancel his license for five years.

All disputes between buyer and seller to be decided by the Inspector. No party to interfere with a culler but the



A CATALINA ARCH IN HONOR OF PRES. COAKER.

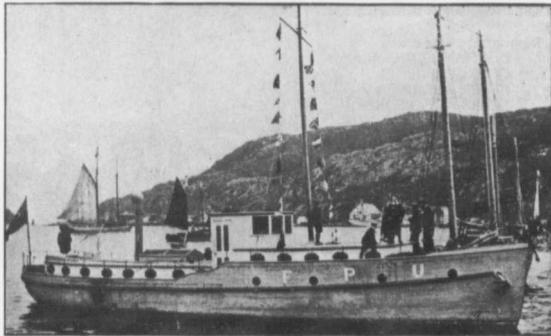
of Cullers, who will examine and licence every Culler under him. No other person to interfere with a Culler under certain fines or punishment. All disputes to be decided by the Inspector. The Inspector to remove all Cullers for breach of duty when proven by him upon three occasions and to cancel the Culler's license for five years. Inspector shall provide Cullers for the purpose of preventing the mixing of fish in the stores, and culling damp fish that has been dried, and certifying qualities of fish in packages put up in the store, and also of cargoes in bulk. The Inspector shall brand all packages that are so certified by his agent and certify all cargoes in bulk when sent abroad. Severe penalties should be laid down for mixing fish after it comes from the cullers on the wharf, with another quality. The Government to recover payment from each firm of the amount paid out by it to cullers employed at their respective premises. The Inspector of Cullers to be appointed by and responsible to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and should be an Outport Planter. He should be liable to dismissal for a single breach of duty. He should examine and grant certificates to Outport Inspectors of Cullers.

Cullers for Outports: All Cullers should be sworn and pass an examination under the Outport Inspector, and hold a license from the Inspector before culling any fish. They should be paid by the person or firm employing them to cull, but when culling fish, should be entirely subject to

the Inspector. The Inspector to be recommended by the Fishermen's Union and appointed by the Department of Fisheries, and subject to dismissal for breach of duty, after enquiry conducted by the Fishery Department before a Magistrate or Commissioner. The Inspector should be paid by the Government, and the amount so paid collected from each fish buyer at each port in proportion to the fish handled for the season. For small places where little fish is sold by the fishermen, those culling shall be examined and approved by the nearest Inspector to such a place, and all complaints between buyer and seller, or culler and fishermen shall be decided by such Inspector

nearest to such a place.

The Outport Inspectors shall also take steps to prevent mixing of fish in stores, after being culled on the wharf, and of certifying all cargoes exported, in bulk and branding all packages. The Outport Inspectors shall be examined by, and granted certificates by the Inspector of St. John's, and unless holding such certificate, shall not be



THE NEW F.P.U. YACHT.

appointed by the Department.

Outport Inspectors shall also be the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the ports they serve.

Fishermen's Timber Reserves. These reserves are being rapidly depleted of timber and a serious condition of affairs will soon face the fishermen unless steps are taken to secure what timber still remains upon those reserves.

Small
outside
shoal
grow
boats
fishin
condi
torea
Lot
There
spect
contr
ing c
shall
dinate
chasin
dinate
tion i
licens
shall
by th
and g
quality
shall s
ed low
with l
bought
is mix
with N
The
cases e
can vo
Severe
lobster
and his
the lice
pay the
the sai

WAIT

case. Th
for the se
from Jun
Infor
ement
urge the

Small mills should not be permitted to cut green timber outside of three miles along the shore. Hand-logging should be immediately prohibited as this evil is rapidly growing. If timber for the construction of schooners, boats, &c., cannot be had, and material for the upkeep of fishing rooms cannot be obtained from our local forests, a condition of affairs now hard to realize will face the Colony.

Lobster Inspection and Cull.
There shall be a Lobster Inspector for St. John's to have control of the testing and grading of canned lobsters. He shall provide sufficient subordinates to supply firms purchasing lobster. These subordinates shall pass an examination of qualification and be licensed by the Inspector. They shall test all cans purchased by the firms allotted to each, and grade the quality of the lobster. They shall see that no lobster graded lower than No. 1 is mixed with No. 1, or that lobster bought at less than No. 1 price is mixed or shipped abroad with No. 1.

The Inspector shall brand all cases exported when his agent can vouch for their contents.

Severe punishment should be provided for any firm mixing lobster after passing the test of the culler. The Inspector and his agents to be dismissed for first breach of duty, and the license cancelled for the future. The Government shall pay the salaries of Inspector and his agents, and receive the said payments by placing an export tax of 10c. per

the catches of codfish from the public reports. Such information is not desirable and may be injurious to the fishermen's financial interests.

Trade Agents. We respectfully recommend the Government to lose no further time in dispatching a half-dozen Trade Agents to seek new markets and to stimulate the



A PICNIC AT THE WADHAM'S ISLAND IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT COAKER.

sales in the old markets. The country must find new markets for at least half a million quintals of fish or confidence in the fisheries will be sadly lacking, and the young men leaving the Colony to find homes abroad. While conditions are such as to permit at any time a repetition of the Black Fall of 1908, the young men will not have sufficient confidence in the fishery, to continue it, after enough has been made to carry them to Canada or the United States. Make a return to 1908 conditions impossible by finding markets for one third of our present catch. If this is accomplished, there need be no apprehension of seeing another 1908. We therefore beg the Government to lose no further time in arranging for the dispatch of at least six Trade Agents. We would suggest sending business men who have spent their years in connection with fish trade.

Outport Hospitals. We strongly urge the Government to make a start in connection with their promises in this respect and are of opinion that Twillingate, Fogo and Bonavista should be considered the coming session, as great

suffering and often loss of lives are caused, owing to the want of those most beneficial institutions.

Prices of Fishery Produce Abroad. We have already laid a request for this concession before the Government, but the Government is not willing to grant the fishermen this important concession, or some intimation of its desire



WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT COAKER AT JOE BATT'S ARM.

case. The cullers shall only be engaged by the Inspector for the season requiring the testing and grading of lobsters from June to October.

Information Bureau. The move instituted by the Government in this respect is commendable, but we strongly urge the Government to withdraw information regarding

dismiss any
ense for five

to be decided
uller but the
Inspector to
ed by the
ion and ap-
Department
d subject to
ach of duty,
nducted by
rment be-
te or Com-
Inspector
y the Gov-
amount so
m each fish
ort in pro-
sh handled
For small
tle fish is
men, those
examined
the nearest
a place,
is between
or culler
all be de-
Inspector

ps to pre-
ed on the
bulk and
s shall be
spector of
all not be

ctor of
ves are
ition of
e taken
serves.

would have reached us. We again ask with all our strength for this concession. It will cost the Colony but a small sum, and the cost will be cheerfully borne by the fishermen. We desire to have this information published weekly, and if arrangements are made to furnish this information, we will conclude that the Government intends to do its duty regarding the requirements of the fishermen.

The farmers of Canada, America or Europe can see every day a report in the papers of the prices farm produce

five hours each day. If the payment for such services were inadequate, then any lively teacher should have been enabled to supplement his income by opening a Night School three hours for five nights each week for six months of the year, and this \$20,000 vote allocated to pay a decent bonus to such teachers. One school in each settlement would be sufficient, and all the teachers in a settlement who wished to receive the Government bonus should instruct in the one school. The higher or oldest teachers taking charge, and

the school purely undenominational. An extra bonus should be paid teachers who give instructions in Navigation. The school should open 1st November and close 1st May. There is a general demand now-a-days for night schools, all over the country. Young men who left school with very little education and more who never had the privilege of attending a school, now realize that the want of education means, and would never forget a Government who placed night schools at their disposal. This \$20,000 grant should not be expended for day teacher bonuses, but should at the next session of the Legislature be withdrawn and given for night teachers' bonus, and if necessary increased to \$25,000. The grant for small places is still much too small. We would rejoice to find the Government increase this vote by another \$10,000. It is the small places that should be attended to now, for if the larger places lack education it is the fault of the people and not the grants. The smaller places must not be permitted to remain in ignorance while their fellow fishermen at the larger settlements are provided with a fair education. The one black mark in education will be removed just as soon as the grant for smaller places is increased sufficient to place a teacher twelve months at places containing 20 schoolable children. Some system should be adopted by the Legislature to permit the co-operation of all denominations in the smaller places, or at least where a permanent school cannot be

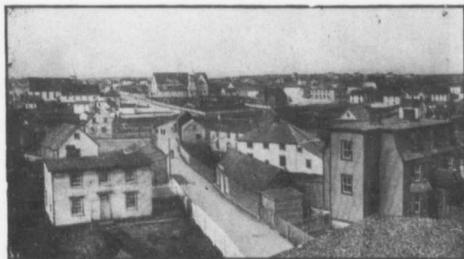


JOE BATT'S ARM WELCOMING PRESIDENT COAKER, 1913.

is fetching at the different cities and distributing centres. They even know what prices will range in three months. They know the cost of transportation and other expenses, and can satisfy themselves every day as to whether they are receiving fair returns for their output, compared to prices current at wholesale centres. If the farmers are so considered in countries where they form a minority, surely the fishermen of this country who compose four-fifths of the population should be equally well considered by the powers that be, and prices of fishery produce at the various markets, published for their information.

Labrador Steamers. We were somewhat surprised to find that a measure to prohibit steamers from engaging in the Labrador fisheries was not enacted at the last session of the Legislature. We feel sure the Government will not permit another session to close until such a measure has passed both branches of the Legislature. We would suggest that the measure be founded on the idea and proposals made in the Assembly by the late lamented Captain Charles Dawe: unless this is done it will not meet the wishes of the fishermen engaged in the fisheries along that coast. We also wish to have electric motors prohibited from engaging in the fishery on the Labrador and Newfoundland coast.

Outport Night Schools. The Union is of the opinion that a mistake was made when the Government at the last session of the Legislature passed an additional grant of Twenty Thousand Dollars as a bonus for teachers, under existing circumstances, we do not oppose the increase in the grant for education. We appreciate the increased vote but we object to having Twenty Thousand Dollars added to the bonus paid teachers for daily services, as we are of the opinion that the bonus previously paid, and the salaries many of them received well compensated them for the time they gave to teaching. They work but 210 days out of 365, and then for only about



VIEW OF BONAVISTA—LOOKING N. FROM WALKHAM'S HILL.

maintained unless by uniting the grants. The fees should also be abolished. While fees are collected many a child will suffer for want of education. We strongly urge the Government to give us free schools, and with free schools we pray that compulsory attendance will be coupled. Schools should be open everywhere where 20 children reside. They should be free from the payment of any fee, and children over seven years should be forced by law to attend school until they pass the 5th Standard or reach the age of 14 years.

this
intr
sho
sho
rem
tim
eve
ple
that
the
pre
fish

title
taril
on
Whe
out
Unic
fore

very
prov
pres
shou
duce
tain
an a
rives
intro
adop
is pa
gest
the a
woul
men
about
carry
shoul

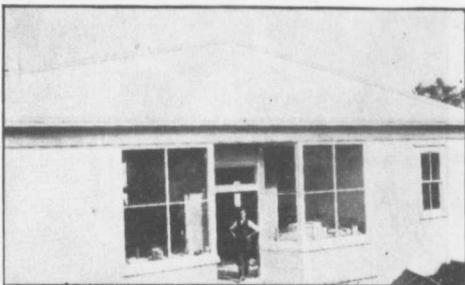
per to
of on
should
be rais
tax on
woul
purpos
of 20c.
be but

Compulsory attendance will be supported and aided by this Union with all its strength. No safer steps could be introduced for the fishermen's welfare. The attendance should cover at least 6 months out of 12. All children should attend school from 1st November till 1st May, the remaining months should be optional with parents. The time is ripe for the introduction of this system. Almost every civilized country has adopted it, if it benefits the people of those countries, it will also benefit ours. We pray that compulsory education be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, and we predict a ready welcome of the system by the fishermen.

Reduction of Duties upon Certain Articles. We consider a readjustment of the tariff should be made, and the duty reduced on some articles and advanced on others. When the Government is prepared to carry out this portion of its promises, we trust this Union will be requested to lay its views before the Minister of Finance.

Old Age Pensions. This matter is also very important. Large pensions have been provided for several civil servants during the present year and we consider this system should be discontinued, and a scheme introduced to enable civil servants to pay a certain yearly sum into a fund that will provide an annual payment when retiring time arrives. We know the Government is pledged to introduce an Old Age Pension, but this Union also has adopted it as a plank in its platform, and until the pension is paid, will continue to agitate the matter. We would suggest the payment of \$2.00 a week to men who have reached the age of 70 years, and who are unprovided for. There would be about 2200 applicants, amongst these scores of men now receiving the pauper's dole which amounts to about \$30,000, \$190,000 there would have to be raised to carry out the suggestion of \$2.00 each, weekly. A tax should be placed on ores exported in a raw state, say 10c.

carry out a duty that we all admit should be fulfilled. The worn out fisherman should be provided for, and in the opinion of this Union, it can be done without casting anything like a burden upon any. This Union will oppose placing a tax upon the people for this purpose, other than that of 20c. on flour. We trust that when we assemble next annual session, this Union will be able to pass on its congratulations to the Government for performing its duty to the worn out fisherman, and later on, to the worn out women as well.



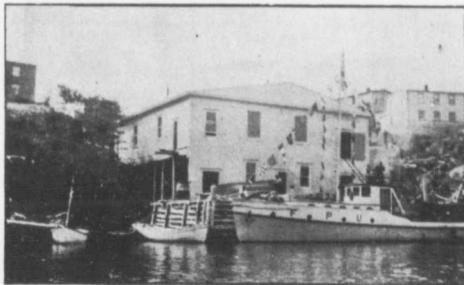
FRONT OF F.P.U. SHOP, HERRING NECK.

Cold Storage. We will welcome the plans of the Government regarding cold storage, if they include a system of storing bait for fishermen at certain depots erected and maintained by the Government, and supplies of bait cared for and delivered to the fishermen who supplied it, without charge. The public officials in the outposts should be placed in charge of those depots, at the same salaries as they now receive. There is an official in almost every settlement that could be appointed keeper of the depot in his locality without further charge to the country. We would

welcome a system which would export fresh fish and salmon to Canada, the United States and England. The codfish taken on the West Coast in winter should all be exported in cold storage, this would not entail much expense or time to establish, and we trust that a start will be made in this direction the coming winter. The Fishery Department should take up this matter with energy and vigor and show what can be done in the way of exporting fresh codfish to Canada and America. The Board of Trade should not be expected to undertake these improvements of itself. It will take quite a time to place the Board on its legs. It will be many months before practical results will flow from the Board's endeavours. It will have sufficient work in the immediate future in directing the export of dry fish which at present is the most pressing issue before the country, that the Board is expected to attend to. Every effort there-

fore should be made by the Fishery Department to see that some suitable arrangement is made to export the fresh cod from the West Coast the coming winter.

Steam Trawlers. The great havoc caused this season by the great fleet of French trawlers on the Banks have brought this matter to the forefront, and unless measures are adopted without delay, this great evil will eventually ruin our codfishery in this Colony. We trust the Government has taken steps to ascertain how Canada, America,



F.P.U. PREMISES AT HERRING NECK.

per ton on iron ore, and 40c. on copper, and an export tax of one dollar per thousand on lumber. These sources should afford \$100,000 and the balance of \$80,000 could be raised by a tax of 20c. on flour per barrel, or an export tax on paper. Flour is used by all, and the tax of 20c. would be general, and devoted to one of the most beneficial purposes ever served by the imposition of a tax. As the tax of 20c. a barrel on flour would not be a heavy one, it would be but a small contribution from each fisherman in order to



'S HILL.

es should
y a child
urge the
e schools
coupled.
ldren re-
any fee,
y law to
each the

France and Britain view this menace, and that the Government will do all possible to further an international conference of those nations, in order to prohibit the use of steam trawlers off our coasts and on the Grand Banks.

Incorporation. As this Union now numbers thousands of members and propose to obtain heavy fishery supplies,



NEWMAN'S COVE UNIONISTS TAKE A TRIP ON THE "F.P.U."

such as salt, twine, canvas, &c., and provisions at the cheapest market, we have decided to seek incorporation from the Legislature, and we respectfully solicit the friendly aid and support of the Government, to accomplish this object. There is no reason why this Union will not confer many benefits upon its members, and being so large and influential, upon the whole Colony. To make it as beneficial as possible we therefore seek to have our organization incorporated by Act of Parliament, and rely upon the hearty co-operation of both political parties in the Legislature to aid our endeavours to promote the interests of Fishermen and Country.

Rinding Fir Trees. We respectfully contend that rinding trees to provide covering for fish piles or other uses should be prohibited. Many countries have established a system of re-foresting while Newfoundland deliberately kills a million of fir trees annually in order to provide rinds. Rinds could easily and cheaply be replaced by canvas coverings, which would be far more suitable for the purpose of protecting fish piles than rinds. We request that the duty be taken off canvas, so as to aid the fishermen in this respect. Every tree rinded becomes valueless and useless, and as the prime young fir tree is generally the victim, every rind means the waste of 100 feet of prime lumber,

valued at least one dollar and fifty cents each when the tree matures. A rind is worth not more than 20 cents, consequently the timber wealth of the Colony should not be wasted in such a manner. The one million trees annually means a waste of one and a half million dollars worth of timber. In time past when the forests were untouched by

fires or the loggers' axe, the waste was not so noted, but now a day, when the forests are well nigh depleted this waste in rinding means the future weal or woe of our timber supply for fishing purposes. We therefore recommend the Government to pass an Act at the next session of the Legislature, prohibiting the rinding of trees throughout the Colony.

Brazilian Trade Commissioners. This Union from information published in the daily papers has learnt that a Trade Commissioner is about to be appointed for Brazil and other parts of South America. We avail of this opportunity to thank the Government for taking the initial step with respect to the matter of dispatching Trade Agents, and we feel sure the fishermen of this Colony will greatly appreciate the action of the Government in this respect and that several other Agents will be dispatched without delay.

The fall in the price of fish and the abominable weekly invented cull of the present fall has again depressed our



WOMEN AND MEN OF FOGO WELCOMING PRES. COAKER.

fishermen, and caused hundreds of our young fishermen to emigrate, and every effort should be made by the Government to secure new markets for fish, and to establish a standard cull on the lines recommended herein by this Union. Young fishermen will not remain in the Colony unless the price of fish can be maintained at as much as \$6.00

for
Labri
emig

Chang
Pr
decla
ness.

To the
the
tive
land.

Your
ance h
matter
submit

In p
annual
conditio
Council
your au
that th
audited
accounts
for the
pleased
have fo
correct.
result of

We fir
all sour
disburset
ance on
standing
by Local
due to Lc

We
members
The
that have
proposed

for large No. 1, and \$5.00 for small No. 1, and \$4.00 for Labrador. Any reduction in those prices will mean the emigration of our young fishermen as they grow up.

Respectfully submitted,

W. LUCAS,
A. J. HOFF,

W. BURKE,
J. A. PARSONS.



SQUAD OF VISITORS TO MEET PRES. COAKER AT NEWMAN'S COVE.

Change Islands, Oct. 30th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the President at 7.30 p.m. declared the Council opened for the transaction of business. The Committee on Finance submitted their report.

By the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland:

Your Committee on Finance have considered the matter referred to them and submitted the following:—

In presenting the first annual audit of the financial condition of this Supreme Council for the past year, your auditors beg to state that they have carefully audited the books and all accounts of the President for the past year and are pleased to say that they have found the accounts correct. Following is the result of their audit:—

We find the receipts from all sources to be \$93.40, disbursements, \$79.91; balance on hand, \$13.49; outstanding bills, \$25.00; due by Local Councils, \$39.20; due to Local Councils, \$8.00.

We endorse the decision of the Council to assess members ten cents for organizing purposes.

The amount due Local Councils are for Constitutions that have been ordered and not supplied on account of the proposed changes to be made in it.

We recommend the purchase of a mimeograph for the President's office and also the allocation of ten cents assessment to defray the expenses of the President's office during the coming year.

We suggest that a small commission be placed upon goods handled by the Union Store at St. John's to defray the running expenses of the store.

We also recommend the printing of 3,000 Constitutions at the Councils expense, the arrangements to be made by the President.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM LUCAS,
WALTER BURKE,
JESSE CHAULK.

The next item in order of business being election of officers for 1919, the following were elected:

President, W. F. Coaker.
Vice-Pres., A. J. Hoff.
Secy., Dorm. Fennemore.
Treas., Edwin Kearley.

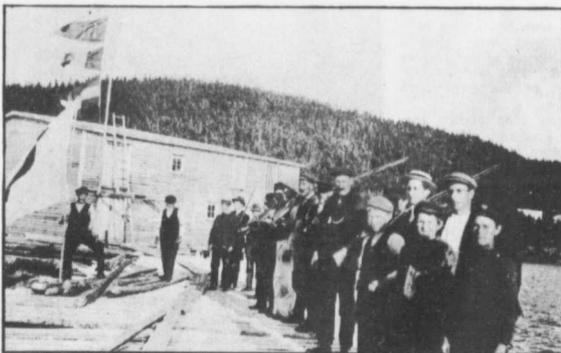
The President then installed the Council emphasizing his appreciation of their action.

Proposed by A. J. Hoff, seconded by W. Lucas, and resolved,—That this First

Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland closed.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL:

W. F. Coaker, President.
A. J. Hoff, Vice-President, Change Islands.
Dorman Fennemore, Secretary, Barr'd Islands.



EXPLOITS UNIONISTS AWAITING PRES. COAKER'S ARRIVAL AT F.P.U. PREMISES.

Edwin Kearley, Treasurer, Herring Neck.
Sick Benefit Trustee Board—W. F. Coaker, D. Fennemore, John Banks, Walter Burke, J. A. Parsons, and Geo. Mercer.
A. J. HOFF, Acting Secretary.
W. F. COAKER, President.

h when the tree
20 cents, conse-
should not be
trees annually
dollars worth of
e untouched by
oggers' axe, the
t so noted, but
hen the forests
depleted this
ling means the
or woe of our
y for fishing
e therefore re-
Government
ct at the next
e Legislature,
e rinding of
out the Col-

rade Commis-
Union from
published in
rs has learnt
Commissioner
appointed for
her parts of
l. We avail
nity to thank
it for taking
with respect
f dispatching
of this Col-
Government
will be dis-

nable week-
pressed our

ermen to
Govern-
tablish a
by this
olony un-
as \$6.00

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT CATALINA,
DECEMBER 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH, 1910.

CATALINA, December 12th, 1910.

THE President, W. F. Coaker, called the meeting to order at 9.30 a.m.; thirty-three Delegates present, members tested and credentials found in order. Friend Dug. White, Chairman of Catalina Local Council, read an Address of Welcome, as follows:—

To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

ESTEEMED PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

With great pleasure and deep sincerity we, the members of Catalina Local Council, welcome you to our Harbor on the occasion of the Second Annual Convention of the F.P.U. We highly appreciate the President's action in convening the Convention at Catalina, as never in the history of this town has a work been performed that delighted the masses of our citizens as the work and achievement of the Fishermen's Union.

Only nine months ago, Mr. President, you were a stranger to us, but to-day, we rejoice to say, almost every fisherman here is your friend and, without doubt, you are theirs. The success that has followed the establishment of the Union in Trinity Bay is remarkable, and we believe the day is very near when every fisherman in Trinity District will be a Union member.

We rejoice to find that the President has accomplished so much since the Union office at St. John's was opened, and we shall be glad to learn that in future a Union office will always be available for the use of members.

We pledge ourselves, esteemed President, to back up your efforts and the efforts of the Supreme Council to secure for every member of this Union their own.

We are aware of the difficulties you encounter, but they only make us the more determined to stand by you and take an active part in the fight you are engaged in to uplift country and the sons of toil.

We congratulate you upon the success that has attended the publication of THE FISHERMEN'S ADVOCATE, and highly admire its tone and independence; and we are ever ready to shoulder our part as sons of Britain, sending to the House of Assembly our own men to carry on there the work you have so nobly begun. Catalina, Mr. President,

will do its duty when the battle of the ballots is to be fought.

We realize already that the F.P.U. is the predominating power in this Colony and we look to the future with greater confidence than we ever experienced in the past, feeling sure that the day has dawned in which the down-trodden and despised fisherman will be respected and will be enabled to take a direct and active part in the public affairs of the country.

We again assert our thanks to the President for convening this Convention at Catalina, and we welcome you one and all to our Harbor, and we are delighted to know that you all found Catalina friends true members in spirit and deed; and when we separate we will all have happy memories of the Second Annual Convention of the F.P.U., which was held at Catalina.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Catalina Local Council of the F.P.U.

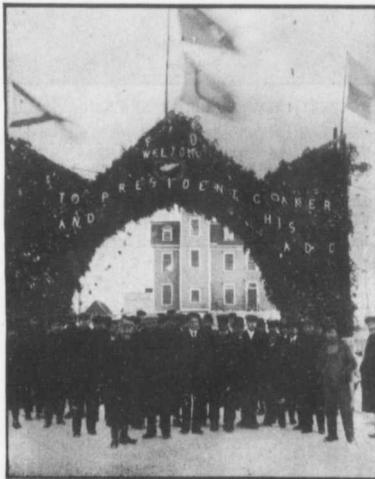
DOUG. WHITE, Chairman.
JOS. SWEET, Deputy Chairman.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Treasurer.
JOSEPH PERRY, Secretary.

The President replied in an appropriate manner, the address occupying half an hour.

The following Committee were appointed on Finance:—C. Brenten, John Loder, Ronald Stone, Ab. Stratton, Walter Brown.

Committee on President's Address:—Thos. Dwyer, Theo. King, John Loder, Wm. Tulk, C. Brenten.

Committee on Union Stores:—E. Kearley, Wm. Tulk, John Loder, Walter Taylor, Hubert Blackmore.



BONAVISTA ARCH, 1912 CONVENTION.

Kear
Cour
Walt
mem
ered.
arriv
Conv
p.m.
dress
ors,
My
Secor
which
Unio
pleas
fair
made
Sin
branc
Coun
lished
gate
Distri
fore
tion
Trinit
posse
Local
establ
places
Lad
Irelan
bor,
Rextor
Catalin
Heart
trict.
Bon
Cove,
King's
Indian
Jamest
ventur
Island,
Brenda
Newtov
Bonavi
Old
Verde
Stani
Currant
Loon
Vic
Ma
total of
La
District
Cove,
Recentl
establis
Pinchar
to spend
trict.

Committee on ADVOCATE:—D. White, J. Loder, E. Kearley, C. Brenten, Ab. Stratton.

Committee to draft Memorial to the Governor-in-Council:—E. Kearley, R. Stone, D. White, John Loder, Walter Brown.

The President intimated that in order to give the local members an opportunity to hear his annual address delivered, and for the convenience of some delegates not yet arrived, he would defer his address until 7.30 p.m.

Pursuant to adjournment, the President declared the Convention opened for the transaction of business at 7.30 p.m.

The President then delivered the following address in the presence of about 300 delegates and visitors, which occupied one hour and a half in delivery:—

MY FRIENDS:—

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this, the Second Annual Convention of your Council.

The past season's fishery has been a very small one, which has considerably retarded the development of the Union, but, although retarded, it gives me considerable pleasure to announce that fair progress has been made.

Since we last met many branches and two District Councils have been established. Fogo and Twillingate Districts now possess District Councils; and before we close this Convention I trust Bonavista and Trinity Districts will also possess District Councils. Local Councils have been established at the following places during the past year:

Lady Cove, Broad Cove, Ireland's Eye, British Harbor, New Adventure, Port Rexton, English Harbor, Catalina, Elliston, Little Heart's Ease, in Trinity District.

Bonavista, Newman's Cove, Amherst Cove, Keels, King's Cove, Red Cliffe, Indian Arm, Southern Arm, Jamestown, Salvage, Adventure, Brighton, Flat Island, Shalloway Cove, St. Brendan's, Greenspond, Newtown, Wesleyville, in Bonavista District.

Old Perlican, in Bay-Verde District.

Stanleyville, St. Anthony, Currant Isld., Green Is. Cove, Conche, in St. Barbe District.

Loon Bay and Comfort Cove, in Twillingate District.

Victoria Cove and Doting Cove, in Fogo District.

Making a total of 36 new Local Councils and a grand total of 66 working to date.

Last winter I visited parts of Trinity and Bonavista Districts and established a chain of branches from Broad Cove, Trinity Bay, to Goose Bay, in Bonavista District. Recently I visited the north side of Bonavista District and established some new branches, and visited Valleyfield and Pinchard's Island branches. Next winter I will endeavor to spend a month establishing branches in Twillingate District.

I warmly thank Vice-President Hoff for his services in establishing St. Anthony Branch; friend Walter Watton, of Change Islands, for establishing Victoria Cove Branch; friends John Loder, Geo. Gulliford and Theo. Hart, Snook's Harbor and Lady Cove, for their services in starting a Branch at Little Heart's Ease, and friend H. Hobbs and his officers, who gave our Branch at Red Cliffe a start on its journey.

The accounts and books will be submitted to the Finance Committee. They show receipts and expenditure for 1909 to be \$105.68, and to date, 1910, receipts to be \$374.86 and expenditure \$545.53. The assessments received for the past year were not sufficient to cover all expenses. I recommend you to fix this year's assessment at the full sum allowed by the Constitution—twenty-five cents per member. The Union has been working two years and the Supreme Council's expenses have only cost members ten cents. All are no doubt well satisfied with the results which have been achieved by the expenditure of such a small assessment.

Last Convention I was authorised to arrange for the

publication of a Union paper. That paper was started early in the year, and I have edited and managed it without compensation. It has been recently enlarged, and is doing noble work. Some vigorous steps are yet required to place the paper on a solid footing, and plans on such lines will be submitted to you during this Convention.

I was also authorized to secure a Union Button, Flag and Guernsey, and to have the Constitution printed. The button, flag, guernsey and constitution are now obtainable.

I was also authorized to open a Union office at St. John's. This also has been done, having spent seven weeks there myself this fall. The office at St. John's has conferred very considerable benefits upon members and upon the fishermen of the Colony by causing the price of codfish and oil to advance, and cutting down the price of provisions where branches are working. Hundreds of members secured prices for fish through the

Union at St. John's considerably above prices obtainable by non-members.

The price of cod oil advanced from \$77.00 to \$110.00 through the exertions of the Union. Hundreds also bought provisions through the Union at prices that were below the wholesale prices for large lots. Prices for provisions at places possessing Branches were considerably reduced owing to our arrangement to supply our members at wholesale prices. Labrador fish would not have exceeded \$3.70 per quintal but for the Union's activity at St. John's. The Union office at St. John's must be permanently established the coming year, no matter how great the cost. Nothing is required more urgently than an agent continually at St.



BONAVISTA ARCH, 1912 CONVENTION.

NCIL OF
A,

ss that has at:
ADVOCATE, and
nd we are ever
tain, sending to
ry on there the
Mr. President,
duty when the
ballots is to be

already that
the predomina-
in this Colony
to the future
confidence then
rienced in the
sure that the
ned in which
den and de-
en will be re-
ill be enabled
ct and active
blic affairs of

assert our
President for s
Convention and
we wel-
and all to our
e are delight-
that you all
friends true
rit and deed;
separate we
happy mem-
cond Annual
the F.P.U.,
at Catalina,
submitted on
italina Local
F.P.U.

man.
r.
r.
f.

manner, the
on Finance:
b. Stratton,

os. Dwyer,
l.

Wm. Tulk,

John's. I, therefore, strongly urge you to take the necessary steps to keep the office at St. John's in continual operation.

You also empowered me, at our last Convention, to take steps to have the Union incorporated. This has given me considerable trouble and correspondence, and I am pleased to inform you that on the 17th November last the whole Union was incorporated under the Trades' Union Act passed by the Legislature last year. The Constitution is now fully binding upon every member and the Union enabled to carry on its work under protection of the laws of the Colony. Every member is responsible to the laws for breaches of trust or fraudulent behaviour. The F.P.U. was the first Union registered under the new Act. The whole body of business men are bitterly antagonistic to the Union. This is sure proof of the beneficial possibilities open to members by our Association, your interests and theirs clash considerably, and their opposition should be proof to all that they fear something. I am of the opinion that the very best position possible for your advantage is to have those who thrive at the cost of your toil to fear you through your organization. I want you to be a solid body, determined to make your efforts to improve your

expelling them from your ranks. Any toiler who considers that five cents a month is too much to pay to keep a Fishermen's Union going is to be pitched. The Union has already shown that benefits can be derived, and I am confident that if we go into this movement with energy and determination, very considerable must be conferred upon our country.

I visited the Treaty Shore since our last Convention and conversed with friends at the different places as far as Conche. I was unable to address a meeting at Conche owing to the return of the steamer before the time fixed for our meeting. I intend to visit the Treaty Shore again as soon as I can possibly do so. I found the people very anxious to have public meetings in order to have our aims explained. Conche has established a branch since my visit. I will endeavor to visit Loon Bay, Comfort Cove, Exploits, Leading Tickle, Fortune Hr., Twillingate, Alexander Bay, South Side Trinity District, and North Side of Twillingate District during the coming year. I have held meetings at Moreton's Hr., Tizzard's Hr., Herring Neck, Loon Bay, Change Islands, Fogo, Joe Batt's Arm, and Tilting, in addition to those mentioned above since our last Convention. So much for the past year. I now crave your



GENERAL VIEW OF TILTING VISITED BY PRESIDENT COAKER.

condition in life a success. It is cowardly to permit your President and officers to be the target of abuse, slander, and social boycott, for your benefit, and to face commercial and political combines against the Union single-handed. You should stand at the back of your officers in a solid line, and hold up their hands in such a manner as to cause all our enemies to realize what they are up against. Great efforts are being made by our enemies to discourage me in this work. I intend to fight to a finish, if you will back me as a solid body. If you do not place your full confidence in me and my work, and back me with a united support, all my labor will be in vain. Every man who lives out of your toil invariably slanders and abuses me, which is very natural. Some whom I am sincerely laboring to benefit, listen to their music and often dance to their tunes. I want you to elect to your Presidency your best man and one in whom you can place the fullest confidence; and, having done that, support him as a unit in his work against all your enemies. A half hearted member, or an indifferent one, does more harm to the Union than a half-dozen evil intended non-members. If you have such a member, or members, in your Councils, you should lose no time in

closest attention regarding our plans for the future. I strongly recommend placing THE ADVOCATE upon a solid footing. It should be even more enlarged, it should be printed by an outfit owned by the Union members. If I am to remain its editor, I will make no charge for my connection with the paper at any time until at least 10 per cent. is payable yearly to the shareholders. I strongly recommend the establishment of cash stores to accommodate the business of members at settlements were branches contain at least two hundred members. This matter should be fully considered before the Convention closes. I believe in the proposal and consider it to be one of the strongest planks in the Union's platform of "Benefits" to members. I strongly advise you to make arrangements in view of purchasing wholesale from the factories such articles as butter, tobacco, boots, oil-clothes, in order to secure the discounts to go into Union funds. This is absolutely necessary. To do so will permit members to secure wholesale prices instead of retail, and at the same time build up the funds of the Union. Unless a strong effort is made to do so this year you will find a difficulty next year in filling offices in the Supreme Council. No member is

asked
func
larg
outp
mee
circ
fall

Gov
Capt
Pren
discu
secti
in th
placi
of st
the
quest
eral
clusic
their
only
ve pr

selves
therefo
this Co
ment o
Th
mediate
ity to it
Tw
Preside
past ye
and, in
VOCATE,
can app
Duties v
The Pr
As
fishme
ishment
down in
the grea
ests of

er who considers to keep a Fishermen has already im confident that and determina- upon our coun-

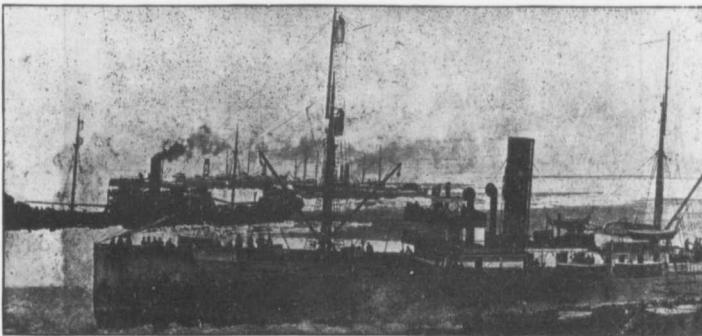
Last Convention nt places as far ating at Conche e time fixed aty Shore again the people very) have our aims anch since my Comfort Cove, illingate, Alex- North Side of r. I have held Herring Neck, Arm, and Tilt- since our last now crave your

asked to contribute one cent from his pocket towards funds. These discounts, if received, will come out of the large retail firms' pockets who trade at St. John's and the outports. I fully considered the proposal to hold a mass meeting at St. John's this fall, but I decided under existing circumstances it would be better to postpone it until the fall of 1911.

Last Convention a Memorial was sent by you to the Governor-in-Council through a delegation consisting of Captain A. Elliot, Captain Wm. Diamond and myself. The Premier received the Delegation very courteously and we discussed the Memorial for over two hours. Many of the sections were approved by the Premier. The only sections in the Memorial that has been complied with to date is the placing of a tax on the Bell Island ore, and the prohibition of steam on the Labrador. I interviewed the Leader of the Government on several occasions regarding the requests made in that Memorial and I have written him several letters anent its requests. I have arrived at the conclusion that if the fishermen of this country want to have their wishes respected and their interests protected, the only possible course to adopt is to place all the members we possibly can in the House of Assembly and do for our-

having a new system of culling fish established. We must insist upon the enforcement of the Act regarding the three mile limit in its relations to green timber areas in certain sections of the Colony. We must insist upon a system of inspection and cull for canned lobsters, and restrictions to protect the lobster from extermination.

We must insist upon having agents sent abroad to open new markets for codfish, and to stimulate the sales in the old markets. We must insist upon the establishment of small hospitals in the districts not in daily touch with St. John's. We must insist upon securing weekly prices of fishery products in the farious foreign markets for publication in the papers. We must insist upon the establishment by the Government of regular night schools in all the outports. We must insist upon having school fees abolished in the elementary schools, and a law passed to compel the attendance of children at school at least six months out of twelve. We must insist upon a re-adjustment of the Tariff in order to grade taxation and reduce axes upon certain articles used only by the fishermen. We must insist upon securing a pension of two dollars a week for every toiler unprovided for over seventy years of age. We must insist upon the establishment of bait depots



STEEL SEALING FLEET OFF FOGO, 1914.

selves what the existing political parties will not do. I therefore sincerely recommend you to take steps before this Convention closes to formulate plans for the establishment of a Union Party to take the field in 1913.

The Sick Benefit Fund will come into operation immediately, and I trust members will avail of the opportunity to insure against sickness under this admirable plan.

Two thousand letters in connection with my duties as President have been received and answered during the past year. This has entailed considerable employment and, in conjunction with my duties as Editor of THE ADVOCATE, has taken up all my spare moments. Very few can appreciate what work is involved in performing those duties which will be greatly augmented the coming year. The President's position is no sinecure.

As far as the general conditions of the country and fishermen are concerned, we must insist upon the establishment of a standard cull for fish upon the lines laid down in our memorial to the Government. This is one of the greatest evils existing as far as the commercial interests of the Colony are concerned. We must insist upon

along our shores to supply bait when bait is not procurable. We must insist upon prohibiting the rinding of trees. We must strive to secure one dollar a day and food for men working in the lumber woods.

All those matters require our constant attention, and we must keep at them until our wishes are complied with. These matters have been totally ignored by the Government although most of them were brought to their notice last year. We will build the Platform of the Union Party in 1913 out of those planks.

I offer my thanks to Sir E. P. Morris for placing an export tax upon Bell Island ore in compliance with the request of this Council made last November, and I trust our request to tax copper and lumber will be complied with the coming year and utilized to pay pensions to worn-out toilers.

We want members of the House of Assembly paid \$500 a year as salary and cut off from all connection with hoodie, and graft and special jobs, and we must see that the Heads of Departments perform their sessional duties without special salaries or allowances.

e future. I upon a solid it should be mbers. If I for my com- least 10 per I strong re- commodate anches com- atter should ses. I be- one of the Benefits" to igements in es such ar- order to se- his is abso- s to secure same time ng effort is / next year member is

We must agitate for the establishment of Elected Road Boards and Elected School Boards.

We must insist upon the establishment of a telephone system throughout the Colony from end to end, connecting every settlement. A telephone system taking in the whole Colony could be operated as cheaply as the present telegraph system which only connects the larger towns.

Too much attention is being paid by our rulers to matters in connection with speculations and interior development and too little attention given to reforms and requirements of the outports, and the fisheries.

I am sorry to find such little attention given to matters pertaining to the fisheries by the Government, and I am obliged to say here, that so far the Government has done very little to carry out the requests of this Union. I have no hope of much being done to comply with Union wishes as regards any Government under present conditions. We must therefore use our powers, as Electors, to elect a dozen Union Members to the House of Assembly when the next general election takes place. No other course is open to us in the face of the treatment that has been accorded our requests.



F.P.U. PREMISES AT NEWTOWN.

I regret to find that the West Coast winter fishery has received so little attention at the hands of the Government. Every fish of the 50,000 qtls. taken on that coast in winter should be sold fresh at good prices in Canada and the United States. This would allow the fishermen there to reap good returns from their winter toils and make the salt fish bulk 50,000 quintals less, thus assisting prices in Europe and Brazil.

I am dissatisfied with the progress the Government is making in connection with these matters, and also in the matter of providing Bait Depots; and, unless immediate attention is given and practical results flow from such attention, this Union will take steps to arouse our rulers to a sense of their obligations to the fishermen.

I ask you all to place the general good of the toilers and the uplifting of the country before all private, political or personal feelings, and to work together to compel respectful recognition of our demands.

"We will have to fight tremendous odds, but no matter what obstacles we meet, we must remain firm and unbending as Unionists, looking forward with courage and hope

to the day when our leaders will secure upon the floors of the House of Assembly fair play and equal treatment for those who have maintained and made this Colony what it is. If the fishermen will stand together, the coming ten years will be the most interesting in the history of our country. What already has been achieved is sufficient to demonstrate what will yet be accomplished, if we stand united."

We cannot do the best possible, we must all try to do the best we can. We will not always succeed in obtaining all we want, but that should not prevent us from trying to do so, for if there is no enthusiasm amongst us, the chances are we will achieve but little. We should be determined never to recognize defeat, but to keep at it everlastingly, until we secure what we desire. "God helps only those who help themselves." and poor, half hearted, indifferent work will never bring success. So far as my work and object go as head of your Union, I have a right to expect, and even to challenge, the support of every toiler in the Colony. We must work for the general good of all toilers, and for our country as a whole. I would not give a farthing for a man who wishes to benefit himself.

We of this generation may not have to face the tasks such as our forefathers faced, but we have our tasks, and we to us if we fail to face them. We are bound to hand down benefits to our children, otherwise our affairs would be at a standstill, yet there can be no standstill, for things must either go forward or go backward. Our fathers were true to their responsibilities, and we enjoy what they handed down. We, in our generation, must keep the wheel of progress in motion, or we must become a decaying country. If we are to succeed in our work, we must obey the laws that govern success, which are to dare, to do, and to endure. It is not given to us all to succeed in what we take in hand, but it is given to us all to strive manfully and sincerely to deserve success. Small minds and timid councils will never bring success. We need in a strong measure the iron qualities that stand for true manhood, if our Union is to endure and become a power in the land. You must also take a pride in the work if you desire to conquer. It is easier to sit in ones house and decide what is best to be done than to take the field and try to accomplish it. Talk is one thing. Achieve-

ment
the e
all p
crow
haps
be p
vanc
mine
is unl
to be
energ
therel
that a
securi
other
lect, s
among
I
men,
witho
terest
benefit
and al

help on
two yea
in view
establis
recomm
bring th

I se
ed to c
Trinity s
ings her
lina, but
Colony.

I al
has writt
and Boas
consider
a new s
sidered l
ment, an
responde
also succ

on the floors of
al treatment for
Colony what it
the coming ten
history of our
is sufficient to
ed, if we stand

must all try to
ceed in obtain-
nt us from try-
amongst us, the
should be de-
ceep at it ever-
God helps only
If hearted, in-
So far as my
I have a right
t of every toil-
neral good of
I would not
nefit himself.

ment is another. It is useless for the toiler to enumerate the evils and disadvantages he has to contend with. If we all perform our duty as Unionists faithfully, success must crown our efforts to secure for every man his own. Perhaps we will have to take zigzag advances, that we should be prepared for, but whether zigzag or straight, all advances must lead to the right goal, if we are fully determined. All should do their part, all can do something. It is unfair to expect a few to do all. We should help a man to help himself but it would be unwise to expend our energies in helping men who will not help themselves. If, therefore, the body of fishermen wish to partake of benefits that are procurable through the Union, and to assist us in securing for all their own, they should come on and enroll, otherwise they will eventually pay heavily for their neglect, as well as being the objects of considerable contempt amongst their fellow toilers.

I would like to see the proposed Institute for Fishermen, which is being promoted by Dr. Grenfell, established without delay, as I feel convinced it will be in the best interests of the Fishermen who visit St. John's, as well as a benefit to the Sealers in Spring. The object is a noble one, and although I see no way in which we can do much to

ference between the Premier, the Minister of Justice and myself, held on November 14th, which occupied three hours, its committal to our request, to publish weekly the price of fishery produce abroad. I believe the demands of this Union will in future be carefully considered by our rulers, as they are realizing the Union's power.

Last spring I interviewed the Prime Minister regarding Union matters, and asked for the appointment of a Union Representative upon the new Fishery Board. The Prime Minister consented to have one appointed, and requested me to name our man. I informed Sir Edward Morris by letter that the Union's wish was that I should represent the Union upon that Board. I have not heard a word of the appointment since. It is said the Executive Council was divided upon the matter, and the appointment was dropped. I want you to say at this Convention whether your wish is that I should be a member of that Board, and also whether we should not now claim two members; and if you decide in the affirmative, we will issue petitions to that effect to our Branches, and demand respect of our wishes, and await the decision of the Executive Council. I want you to show all we have to do business with that you stand at my back, and that what we ask for, in reason,



F.P.U. PREMISES AT GREENSPOND

tasks such
s, and woe
hand down
ould be at
tings must
were true
y handed
el of prog-
g country.
the laws
nd to en-
t we take
y and sin-
councils
measure
ur Union
e land.
if you
in ones
take the
Achieve-

help on the work, owing to the failure of the fishery for two years, yet as a body we can approach the Government in view of securing a grant from the Colony towards the establishment of this much needed Institute. I therefore recommend you to take what action you deem proper, to bring this matter officially to the notice of the Government.

I selected Catalina for our Convention because I wished to consolidate the work accomplished by my visit to Trinity and Bonavista Districts last Spring. May our meetings here prove one to be remembered, not only by Catalina, but by the whole body of Fishermen throughout the Colony.

I also am pleased to inform you that the Government has written me intimating that a Conference of Fishermen and Board of Trade will be held at St. John's next fall to consider the establishment of a standard cull for fish, and a new system of culling fish. This matter has been considered by us and our wishes are known to the Government, and it is only after several interviews and much correspondence that this decision has been arrived at. We also succeeded in securing from the Government at a con-

we intend to see accomplished.

The splendidly attended and enthusiastic meetings held by me during my recent tour on the North Side of Bonavista Bay has greatly encouraged me, as I was aware that many of those settlements were not in sympathy with our movement until my visit. The public addresses made by me scattered the clouds of doubt and caused the clear light of the noonday sun to shine forth in all its brightness. We can feel proud of our aims and achievements when we find such a rush for enrollment as was experienced at Greenspond and St. Brendan's, where 80 and 75 came forward to enroll.

May our deliberations conduce to cementing our ranks even more into one solid whole, and to the material benefit of our country and her ill-used sons of toil.

I am pleased to inform you that the Banner Local Council of the F.P.U. is Bonavista Branch, with a membership of 350.

W. F. COAKER,

President.

The Convention adjourned at 12 p.m.

Orange Hall, Catalina, Dec. 13th, 1910.

Pursuant to adjournment the President declared the Convention open for the transaction of business at 9.30 a.m. A Committee to draft a reply to the President's Address submitted the following report:

Orange Hall, Catalina, Dec. 13th, 1910.

Mr. President:—Your Committee appointed to draft a report upon the opening of the Second Annual Convention of the F.P.U. beg to submit the following as their report:

Sec. 1.—We are pleased to find the F.P.U. has made such rapid progress during the past year, and from present indications are convinced that the year upon which we have now entered will show even greater progress. We are glad to know your recent tour of the North Side of Bonavista Bay resulted so successfully, and that, that important section of the country has so warmly embraced the movement to uplift the fishermen and our country.

Sec. 2.—We are pleased to find the financial affairs of the Union have been transferred by you to the Financial Committee for examination, and consider this step to be in the truest interest of the Union and especially of yourself Mr. President. We beg to recommend that the assess-

guernsey.

Sec. 5.—We also note that the constitutions ordered by the last Convention have been printed, and trust every member will secure a copy of the same without delay.

Sec. 6.—We warmly appreciate your action in opening a Union office at St. John's the past Fall; we feel convinced from our knowledge of what has been paid for fish, oil and provisions during the last ten weeks, that the whole country as well as Unionists in particular have received large benefits, by your efforts to secure the highest prices for fish and oil, and the lowest for provisions. We strongly urge this Convention to keep the office at St. John's permanently operated, and recommend that you be empowered to make all arrangements necessary to operate, and manage an office at St. John's permanently, from the opening of next spring.

Sec. 7.—Your Committee wish to thank you for the valuable and able services you have so faithfully rendered to the Union since its inception, and which you have performed without any compensation. We wish to record our appreciation of your action in placing your ability, talents and time at the disposal of the fishermen of our country,



THE FIRST F.P.U. STEAMER—S'S' CAN'T LOSE.

ment for the year 1910 be fixed at 25c. per member as suggested by you in your address.

Sec. 3.—We notice with great pleasure that you have been enabled to carry out the wishes of the Supreme Council as regards establishing a Union paper, and as a special committee has been appointed to consider the proposal to establish a Union Printing Company, we will not enter largely into the consideration of this subject, except to say we appreciate the tone and spirit of THE ADVOCATE'S utterances, and are glad to record our highest appreciation of the services you have rendered the whole Union and country as the Editor of our plucky and popular little paper. We strongly recommend every Unionist to subscribe for THE ADVOCATE, and to use their best endeavors to secure every possible subscriber for the paper.

4.—We are pleased to find you have secured a Union button, flag and guernsey, for the use of the Union, during the past year. We trust every member will possess a Union button and guernsey by the end of 1911. And every member who can purchase a flag, as well as every branch of the Union secure a Union flag. We are pleased to record our appreciation of the color and design of the button, flag and

without payment or profit in any way to yourself financially.

Sec. 8.—We note with pleasure that the Union has been incorporated since November 17th last. This is a matter of much congratulation and we desire to record our warmest appreciation of your service in bringing this matter to a most successful termination.

Sec. 9.—We endorse your remarks anent the opening of Union Stores by branches possessing 200 members, and trust you will be authorized by the report of the Committee on Union Stores to enter into arrangements to have this matter arranged satisfactorily and a start made this year.

Sec. 10.—We strongly recommend that every Union member, who possibly can do so, shall be expected to purchase their tobacco, butter and oil clothes through the Union after the first day of May next, so as to provide a fund of \$300,000 for the Union from discounts that can be received from the purchase in bulk of those articles.

Sec. 11.—We are pleased to know that you propose holding a public meeting at St. John's next fall to explain to the fishermen visiting the capital the objects and aims of the Union.

plac
Uni
gest
Uni
mak

scri
thos

of f
We
Bell
Con
fish
info
the
requ
rang
and

Conv
gatio

shoul
does,
tain
of the
take u
most t
been t

S
and re
one, a
spond
ent of
To eac
a supp
obtain
fishm

St
Age P
to hav
lature,
for 70
Se

Sec. 12.—We are of the opinion that this Union should place all the candidates possible in districts where the Union is established at the next general election. We suggest that you write the different District Councils of the Union and ask them to take steps to place their men, and make arrangements for the fight in 1913.

Sec. 13.—We trust every member possible will subscribe to the Sick Benefit Fund, which is now available to those who wish to secure benefits when ill.

Sec. 14.—We endorse your remarks as regards the cull of fish, and system of fish culling, and lobster inspection. We are pleased to know the Government placed a tax upon Bell Island ore, in compliance with the request of the last Convention; and we are also pleased to know prices of fishery produce abroad are to be published weekly for the information of the public. We also note with pleasure that the Government has decided to comply with the Union's request to hold a Conference next fall at St. John's to arrange details of a Bill to provide for a standard cull of fish, and a new system of culling fish.

Sec. 15.—We trust the memorial passed at our last Convention, and presented to the Government by a delegation from that Convention will receive the attention it

payment of \$500 sessional pay to members of the House of Assembly, and consider every member should be debarred from receiving any other payments direct or indirect from the Government, except the Heads of Departments.

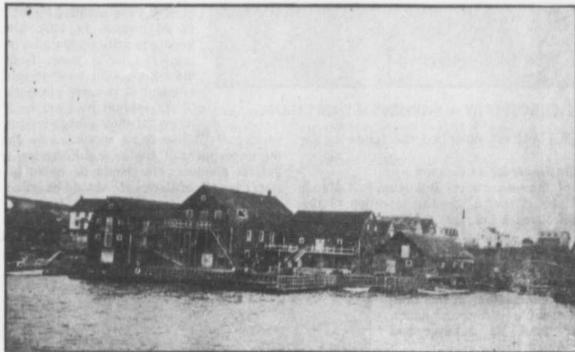
Sec. 19.—We endorse your remarks regarding the public sale of all Timber Lands, and the need of telephons, and trust all possible will be done by the President to bring about these changes as speedily as possible.

Sec. 20.—We recommend that action be taken to have all Road Boards elected by the people, and all School Boards elected at a public meeting of all denominations as you suggest.

Sec. 21.—We consider every effort should be made by the Fishery Department to arrange for the exportation of all fish caught on the West Coast in winter, in a fresh condition.

Sec. 22.—We recommend that the Government be asked to grant the sum of \$25,000 towards the Institute for Fishermen at St. John's, now being erected for Dr. Greuffell's mission.

Sec. 23.—We recommend that the Government be asked to appoint you as member of the Fishery Board, and that another member of the Union be added to that Board to



F.P.U. PREMISES AT GREENSPOND.

should as coming from this Union, representing as it now does, one third of the whole Colony. The requests it contained that are not yet granted, we again endorse. We are of the opinion that the President should be empowered to take up all those matters at his convenience and do his utmost to get the Government to grant the requests that have been made in that memorial.

Sec. 16.—We endorse your remarks about Bait Depots, and recommend that all branches do their utmost to secure one, and tender to erect them when the Government responds to the call, doing the labor free, but asking sufficient of the Government to purchase the necessary material. To each Depot a motor boat should be attached to provide a supply of bait from places where such supplies can be obtained. No more beneficial move could be made in the fisherman's interest than this one to establish Bait Depots.

Sec. 17.—We endorse your remarks as regards Old Age Pensions, and recommend that every effort be made to have this law passed the coming session of the Legislature, and that nothing less than \$2 per week be accepted, for 70 years of age and over.

Sec. 18.—We endorse your remarks as regards the

represent Union interests, upon your recommendation.

Sec. 24.—We congratulate Bonavista Local Council upon its attainment to the position of Banner Council of the Union, and trust the example of Bonavista will be held up by every branch in the Colony. Bonavista Branch numbers now about 500 members.

Sec. 25.—In conclusion Mr. President, we desire to record our thanks for the benefits conferred upon our members by the Union the year past, and for the success which has attended your efforts to uplift our country and her fishermen toilers. We are also pleased to find so many delegates sent from the various branches in the Colony—an increase of 300 per cent. upon last year—which is an indication of the great interest taken in our work, and also of the great importance our Union has attained. We trust our deliberations at this Convention will conduce to the uplifting of our people and country, the progress of our glorious Union, and a step or two towards securing for EVERY MAN HIS OWN.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS E. DOWER, JOHN LODER, WILLIAM TULK,
THEO. KING, CHARLES BRENTON.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the year 1910, in connection with the Supreme Council, which showed: Total receipts 1909, \$105.68; expenditure, \$105.68; receipts 1910, \$402.26; expenditure, \$568.24.

Pursuant to adjournment the President declared the Convention open for the transaction of business at 2.30 p.m.

The Committee appointed to draft a Memorial to the Governor-in-Council based upon the proposals made by

Labrador fish to be culled in three qualities, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, when sold as Green Labrador. No. 1 should consist of sound fish over 17 inches. No. 2 of all sound fish from less than 17 inches down. No. 3 of broken fish and slimy fish. Labrador prices to be No. 1 Green, one dollar and fifty below No. 1 Large dry. No. 2 two dollars below No. 1. The quintal to be fixed at 100 lbs. instead of 112 lbs.

CULLERS FOR ST. JOHN'S:—All Cullers to be sworn, and paid by the Government, and responsible to an Inspector of Cullers, who will examine and license every Culler under him. No other person to interfere with a Culler, under certain fines or punishment. All disputes to be decided by the Inspector. The Inspector to remove all Cullers for breach of duty when proven by him upon three occasions, and to cancel the Culler's license for five years. The Inspector shall provide Cullers for the purpose of preventing the mixing of fish in the stores, and culling damp fish that has been dried, and certifying qualities of fish in packages put up in the store, and also of cargoes in bulk. The Inspector shall brand all packages that are certified by his Agent, and certify all cargoes in bulk when sent abroad. Severe penalties should be laid down for mixing fish after it comes from the Cullers on the wharf, with another quality. The Government to recover payment from each firm of the amount paid out by it to Cullers employed at their respective premises. The Inspector of Cullers to be appointed by and responsible to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and should be an outport planter. He should be liable to dismissal for a single breach of duty. He should examine and grant certificates to outport Inspectors of Cullers.

FOR OUTPORTS:—All Cullers should be sworn and pass an examination, under the Outport Inspector and hold a license from the Inspector, before culling any fish. They



AN ARCH ERECTED BY UNIONISTS AT CATALINA.

the President in his Address submitted the following report:

His Excellency the Governor in Council:

The Leader of the Government intimated last March at the Sealers' Meeting, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a law providing for a standard cull of codfish.

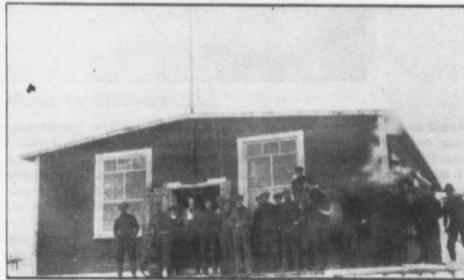
The Fishermen's Protective Union have given this matter much consideration, and we beg to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government on this matter. Qualities there should be four and damp. No. 1 Large and Small, No. 2 Large and Small, No. 3, No. 4 and Damp.

No. 1 Large should be dry, sound, smooth, well salted fish over 17 inches in length, measured from nape to 3rd last bone joint in the tail.

No. 1 Small same qualifications as No. 1 Large, from under 17 inches down to 8 inches, same scale of measurement as for large.

No. 2 Large should be dry, sound, rough looking, over salted fish of same length as No. 1 Large. No. 2 Small of same qualifications as No. 2 Large, from 8 inch lengths to 17 inch, same scale in measuring as No. 1 Large.

No. 3 should be all small, under 8 inches No. 4 to consist of Slimy fish. The damp fish of all sizes and qualities to go together, at forty cents per quintal below the price of No. 1 Small. No. 2 Large to be fifty cents per quintal less than No. 1 Large. No. 1 Small to be one dollar per quintal less than No. 1 Large. No. 2 Small to be 50 cents per quintal less than No. 1 Small. No. 3 to be one dollar and fifty per quintal less than No. 1 Small. No. 4 to be 50 cents per quintal less than No. 3.



CAT HARBOR UNION STORE.

should be paid by the person or firm employing them to cull, but when culling fish, should be entirely subject to the Inspector and responsible to him alone. The Inspector shall have power to dismiss any Culler for breach of duty, and cancel his license for five years. All disputes between the buyer and seller to be decided by the Inspector. No party to interfere with the Culler but the Inspector. The Inspector to be recommended by the Fishermen's Union and appointed by the Department of Fisheries, and subject

to
the
sic
anc
eac
For
the
est
buy
by
The
pre
ing
car
pac
ami
spec
cert
part
Insp
port

rese
and
face
secu
reser
to c
aloni
medi
ly gr
boats
fishi
cond
ony.

lobst
ing a
flicen
Thos

tion at
cans p
grade
lobster
that to
shipp
cases
tents.
mixing

qualities, No. 1, No. 1 should consist of all sound fish of broken fish and Green, one dollar two dollars below \$5. instead of 112

ers to be sworn, and responsible who will examine under him. No Culler, under All disputes to

The Inspector of duty when occasions, and to five years. The for the purpose of fish in the that has been of fish in packages also of cargoes brand all packages sent abroad. down for mix the Cullers on ty. The Government each firm to Cullers emises. The Inspector should be an dismissal for a grant certi-

be sworn and actor and hold ny fish. They

to dismissal for breach of duty, after enquiry conducted by the Fishery Department before a Magistrate or Commissioner. The Inspector should be paid by the Government and the amount so paid collected from each fish buyer at each port, in proportion to the fish handled for the season. For small places where little fish is sold by the fishermen, those culling shall be examined and approved by the nearest Inspector to such a place, and all complaints between buyer and seller or culler and fishermen shall be decided by such Inspector nearest to such a place. The outport Inspector shall also take steps to prevent mixing of fish in the stores after being culled on the wharf, and of certifying all cargoes exported in bulk, and branding all packages. The outport Inspector shall be examined, and granted certificates by the Inspector of St. John's, and unless holding such certificate, shall not be appointed by the Department. Outport Inspectors shall also be Inspector of Weights and Measures for the port they serve.

FISHERMEN'S TIMBER RESERVES:—Those reserves are being rapidly depleted of timber, and a serious condition of affairs will soon face the fishermen unless steps are taken to secure what timber still remains upon those reserves. Small mills should not be permitted to cut green timber outside of three miles along the shore. Hand logging should be immediately prohibited, as this evil is rapidly growing. If timber for the construction of schooners, boats, etc., cannot be had, and material for the upkeep of fishing rooms cannot be obtained from our local forests, a condition of affairs, now hard to realize will face the Colony.

LOBSTER INSPECTION AND CULL:—There shall be a lobster Inspector for St. John's to have control of the testing and grading of canned lobsters. He shall provide sufficient subordinates to supply firms purchasing lobster. Those subordinates shall pass an examination of qualifica-

inspector and his agents to be dismissed for first breach of duty and the license cancelled for the future. The Government shall pay the salaries of inspector and his agents, and recover the said payments by placing an export tax of 10 cents per case. The Cullers shall only be engaged by the inspector for the season requiring the testing and grading of lobsters from about June till October.

INFORMATION BUREAU:—The move instituted by the Government in this respect is commendable but we strong-



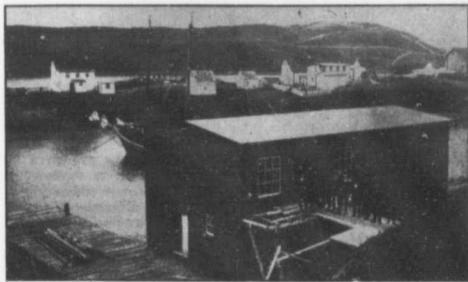
A VIEW OF NEW BONAVENTURE.

ly urge the Government to withdraw information regarding the catches of codfish from the public reports, such information is not desirable and may be injurious to the Fishermen's financial interests.

TRADE AGENTS:—We respectfully recommend the Government to waste no further time in despatching a half dozen trade agents to seek new markets and to stimulate the sales in the old markets. The country must find new markets for at least half a million quintals of fish, or confidence in the fisheries will be sadly lacking and the young men leaving the Colony to find homes abroad. While conditions are such as to permit at any time a repetition of the black fall of 1908, the young men will not have sufficient confidence in the fishery to continue at it, after enough has been made to carry them to Canada or the United States. Make a return to 1908 conditions impossible by finding markets for one third of our present catch, if this is accomplished there need be no apprehension of seeing another 1908. We therefore beg the Government to lose no further time in arranging for at least six Trade Agents. We would suggest sending business men who have spent their years in connection with the Fish Trade.

OUTPORT HOSPITALS:—We strongly urge the Government to make a start in connection with their promise in this respect and are of the opinion that Twillingate, Fogo, and Bonavista should be considered the coming session, as great suffering and often loss of lives are caused owing to want of those most beneficial institutions.

PRICES OF FISHERY PRODUCE ABROAD:—We have already laid a request for this concession before the Government but it appears the Government are not willing to grant the fishermen this important concession, or some intimation of their desire would have reached us. We again ask with all our strength for this concession. It will cost the Colony but a small sum, and the cost will be cheerfully



UNION STORE AT CHAMPNEYS.

tion and be licensed by this inspector: They shall test all cans purchased by the firm or firms allotted to each, and grade the quality of this lobster. They shall see that no lobster graded lower than No. 1 is mixed with No. 1, or that lobster bought at less than No. 1 price is mixed or shipped abroad with No. 1. The Inspector shall brand all cases exported when his agent can vouch for their contents. Severe punishment should be provided for any firm mixing lobsters after passing the test of the culler. The

ng them to subject to the Inspector of duty, es between actor. No en's Union and subject

borne by the fishermen. We desire to have this information published weekly, and if arrangements are made to furnish this information we will conclude that the Government intends to do its duty regarding the requirements of the fishermen. Farmers of Canada or America, or Europe can see every day a report in the papers the prices farm produce is fetching at the different cities and distributing centers. They even know what prices will range in three months. They know the cost of transportation and other expenses and can satisfy themselves every day as to whether they are receiving fair returns for their output compared to prices current at wholesale centers, if the farmers are so considered in countries where they form a minority, surely the fishermen of this country who compose four fifths of the population should be equally well considered by the powers that be, and prices of Fishery at the various markets published for their information.

LABRADOR STEAMERS:—We were somewhat surprised to find that a measure to prohibit steamers from engaging in the Labrador fisheries was not enacted at the last session

work but 210 days out of 365 and then for only about 5 hours each day, if the payments for such services were inadequate, then any lively teacher should have been enabled to supplement his income by opening a night school three hours for five nights each week for six months of the year, and this \$20,000 vote allocated to pay a decent bonus to such teachers. One school in each settlement would be sufficient and all the teachers in a settlement who wished to receive the Government bonus should instruct in the one school. The higher or oldest teacher taking charge and the school purely undenominational. An extra bonus should be paid teachers who give instruction in navigation. The schools should open 1st November and close 1st May. There is a general demand now-a-day for night schools all over the country, young men who left school with very little education, and more who never had the privilege of attending a school now realize what the want of education means, and would never forget a Government who placed night schools at their disposal. This \$20,000 grant should not be expended for day teacher bonuses but should at next



A VIEW OF BAY-DE-VERDE.

of the Legislature, we feel sure that the Government will not permit another session to close until such a measure has passed both branches of the Legislature. We would suggest that the measure be founded on the ideas and proposals made in the Assembly by the late lamented Captain Charles Dawe, unless this is done it will not meet the wishes of the fishermen engaged in the fisheries along that coast. We also wish to have motors prohibited from engaging in the fishery on the Labrador and Newfoundland Coast.

OUTPORT NIGHT SCHOOLS:—This Union is of the opinion that a mistake was made when the Government at the last session of the legislature passed an additional grant of \$20,000 as a bonus for teachers. Under existing circumstances, we do not oppose the increase in this grant for education, we appreciate the increased vote, but we object to having \$20,000 added to the bonus paid to teachers for daily services as we are of the opinion that the bonus previously paid and the salaries many of them received, well compensated them for the time they gave to teaching. They

session of the Legislature be withdrawn and given for night teachers' bonus, and if necessary increased to \$25,000. The Grant for small places is still much too small. We would rejoice to find the Government increase this vote by another \$10,000. It is the smaller places that should be attended to now, it is the fault of the people and not the grants. The smaller places must not be permitted to remain in ignorance, while their fellow fishermen at the larger settlements are provided with a fair education. The one black mark in education will be removed just as soon as the grant for smaller places is increased sufficient to place a teacher twelve months at places containing 20 schoolable children. Some system should be adopted by the Legislature to permit the co-operation of all denominations in the smaller places, or at least where a permanent school cannot be maintained unless by uniting the grants. The fees should also be abolished. While fees are collected many a child will suffer for want of education. We strongly urge the Government to give us free schools, and with free schools we pray that compulsory attendance will

be co
reside
and c
tend :
age o
ed an
steps
The a
12. A
till is
with p
system
benefit
ours.
at the
ready

R:
consid
the du
When

tion of t
to lay it
Old
pensions
ing the p
discontin
vants to
vide an
know the
Pension,
its platfo
agitate t
a week t
who are
plicants,
pauper d
more wo
of \$2 ea
ported in

n for only about 5
h services were in-
have been enabled
night school three
months of the year,
a decent bonus to
flement would be
ment who wished
instruct in the one
ng charge and the
tra bonus should
navigation. The
l close 1st May.
night schools all
ool with very lit-
e privilege of at-
ant of education
ment who placed
00 grant should
ut should at next

be coupled. Schools should be open wherever 20 children reside. They should be free from the payment of any fee, and children over 7 years should be forced by law to attend school until they pass the 5th Standard, or reach the age of 14 years. Compulsory attendance will be supported and aided by this Union with all its strength. No safer steps could be introduced for the Fishermen's welfare. The attendance should cover at least 6 months out of the 12. All children should attend school from 1st November till 1st May, the remaining months should be optional with parents. The time is ripe for the introduction of this system, almost every civilized country has adopted it, if it benefits the people of those countries it will also benefit ours. We pray that compulsory education be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, and we predict a ready welcome of the system by the fishermen.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES UPON CERTAIN ARTICLES.—We consider a re-adjustment of the tariff should be made and the duty reduced on some articles and advanced on others. When the Government are prepared to carry out this por-

40 cents on copper, and an export tax of one dollar per thousand on lumber. These sources should afford \$100,000, and the balance of \$90,000 could be raised by a tax of 10 or 20 cents a barrel on flour, or an export tax on paper. Flour is used by all, and the tax of 20 cents would be general, and devoted to one of the most beneficial purposes ever served by the imposition of a tax. As the tax of 20 cents a barrel on flour would not be a heavy one, it would be but a small contribution from each fisherman in order to carry out a duty that we all admit should be. The worn-out fishermen should be provided for, and in the opinion of this Union it can be done, without casting anything like a burden upon any. This Union will oppose placing a tax upon the people for this purpose other than that of 20 cents on flour. We trust that when we assemble next Annual Session, this Union will be able to pass on its congratulations to the Government for performing its duty to the worn-out fishermen, and later on to the worn-out women as well.

COLD STORAGE.—We will welcome the plans of the



BONAVISTA CONVENTION, 1912.

tion of their promises, we trust this Union will be requested to lay its views before the Minister of Finance.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—This matter is also urgent. Large pensions have been provided for several civil servants during the present year, and we consider this system should be discontinued, and a scheme introduced to enable civil servants to pay a certain yearly sum into a Fund that will provide an annual payment when retiring time arrives. We know the Government are pledged to introduce an Old Age Pension, but this Union also has adopted it as a plank in its platform, and until the pension is paid, will continue to agitate the matter. We would suggest the payment of \$2 a week to men who have reached the age of 70 years, and who are unprovided for. There should be about 2200 applicants, amongst those scores of men now receiving the paper dole which amounts to about \$30,000, \$190,000 more would have to be raised to carry out the suggestion of \$2 each, weekly. A tax should be placed on ores exported in a raw state, say 10 cents per ton on iron ore, and

Government regarding Cold Storage, and if they include a system of storing bait for fishermen at certain depots erected and maintained by the Government, and supplies of bait cared for and delivered to the fishermen who supplied it, without charge. The public officials in the outports should be placed in charge of those depots at the same salaries as they now receive. There is an official at almost every settlement that could be appointed keeper of the depot in his vicinity without further charge to the country. We would welcome a system which would export fresh fish and salmon to Canada, the United States and England. The cod-fish taken on the West Coast in winter should all be exported in Cold Storage. This would not entail much expense or time to establish, and we trust that a start will be made in this direction the coming winter. The Fishery Department should take up this matter with energy and vigor, and show what can be done in the way of exporting fresh cod-fish to Canada and America. The Board of

d given for
ncreased to
ll much too
ent increase
places that
people and
e permitted
men at the
ation. The
ust as soon
ufficient to
aining 20
adopted by
denomina-
permanent
he grants.
re collection.
We
ools, and
fance will

Trade should not be expected to undertake those improvements of itself. It will take quite a time to place the Board on its legs. It will be many months before practical results will flow from the Board's endeavours. It will have sufficient work in the immediate future in directing the export of our dry fish, which at present is the most pressing issue before the country, that the Board is expected to attend to. Every effort should therefore be made by the Fishery Department to see that some suitable arrangement is made to export the fresh cod from the West Coast the coming winter.

STEAM TRAWLERS:—The great havoc caused this season by the great fleet of French Trawlers on the Banks, have brought this matter to the fore-front, and unless measures are adopted without delay, this great evil will eventually ruin our cod-fishery in this Colony. We trust the Government has taken steps to ascertain how Canada, America, France and Britain view this menace, and that the Government will do all possible to further an International Conference of those nations in order to prohibit the use of Steam Trawlers off our coasts and on the Grand Banks.

CORPORATION:—As this Union now number thousands

trees rinded annually means a waste of one and a half million dollars worth of timber. In times past when the forests were untouched by fires or the loggers, the waste was not so noted but now a day when the forests are well nigh depleted this waste in rinding means the future woe or woe of our timber supply for fishery purposes. We therefore recommend the Government to pass an act at the next session of the Legislature prohibiting the rinding of trees throughout the Colony.

BRAZILIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER:—This Union from information published in the daily papers have learnt that a Trade Commissioner is about to be appointed for Brazil and other parts of South America. We avail of this opportunity to thank the Government for taking the initial step in respect to the matter of despatching Trade Agents, and we feel sure the fishermen of this Colony will greatly appreciate the action of the Government in this respect and that several other agents will be despatched without delay. The fall in the price of fish and the abominable weekly invented cull of the present Fall has again depressed our Fishermen and caused hundreds of young Fishermen to emigrate and every effort should be made by the Government to secure new markets for fish and to



A VIEW OF HUDSON BAY.

of members and propose to obtain heavy fishery supplies such as salt, twine, canvas, etc., and provisions at the cheapest market, we have decided to seek incorporation from the Legislature, and we respectfully solicit the friendly aid and support of the Government to accomplish this object.

RINDING FIR TREES:—We respectfully contend that rinding trees to provide covering for fish piles or other uses, should be prohibited. Many countries have established a system of re-forestation, while Newfoundland deliberately kill a million young fir trees annually in order to provide rinds. Rinds could easily and cheaply be replaced by canvas coverings which would be far more suitable for the purposes of protecting fish piles than rinds. We request that the duty be taken off canvas so as to aid the fishermen in this respect. Every tree rinded becomes valueless and useless, and as the prime young fir tree is generally the victim, every rind means the waste of 100 feet of prime lumber valued at least one dollar and fifty cents each when the tree matures, a rind is worth not more than two cents each, consequently the timber wealth of the Colony should not be wasted in such a manner. The one million

establish a standard cull on the lines recommended herein by this Union. Young Fishermen will not remain in the Colony unless the price of fish can be maintained at as much as \$6 for large No. 1, \$5 for small No. 1, and \$4 for Labrador. Any reduction in those prices will mean the emigration of our young fishermen as they grow up.

Submitted on behalf of the Fishermen's Protective Union.
W. F. COAKER, President.

The Committee appointed to consider the matter of Cash Stores submitted the following report:

ORANGE HALL, Catalina, December 13th, 1910.
To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland.

We, your Committee appointed to consider the advisability of providing Union Cash Stores, beg to submit the following as our report:—

We recommend that the President be empowered to arrange for the establishment of Union Cash Stores at settlements possessing branches with sufficient members to assure the success of such stores, and that this Council will be responsible for the president's action in all matters re-

Cash
empc
runn
bindi
sugg
pica
tion v

1
as tin
the e
Coak
succe
T
are:—
Dowe
Neck;

Preside
of offic
Th
ing the
by elect
organiz
The
dressed
confiden
themsel
year.
The
as its re

To the F
the F.

one and a half miles past when the loggers, the waste of the forests are well as the future well any purposes. We to pass an act at prohibiting the rinding

This Union from rs have learnt that ppointed for Brazil e avail of this op- taking the initial ing Trade Agents, Colony will greatly nt in this respect espatched without d the abominable all has again de- hundreds of young hould be made by s for fish and to

Cash Union Stores. We recommend that the President be empowered to draw up rules and regulations regarding the running and management of those stores which will be binding upon every branch establishing such stores. We suggest that, where possible, that preference be given applicants of the Union for permanent positions in connection with those stores.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN LODER,
HUBERT BLACKWOOD,
WILLIAM TULK,
EDWIN KEARLEY,
D. WHITE.

The other Committees not being ready to report, and as time was very precious, it was decided to proceed with the election of officers for 1911. The President, W. F. Coaker, was elected by acclamation for the third year in succession.

The officers of the Supreme Council elected for 1911 are:—President, W. F. Coaker; Vice-President, Thos. E. Dower, of Conche; Secretary, Edwin Kearley, of Herring Neck; Treasurer, Wallace Abbott, of Bonavista. The

Your Committee on Finance, having considered the matters referred to them, beg to submit the following as their report:—

We have audited the books for the year 1909 and this year up to date and are pleased to state that we have found all the accounts correct.

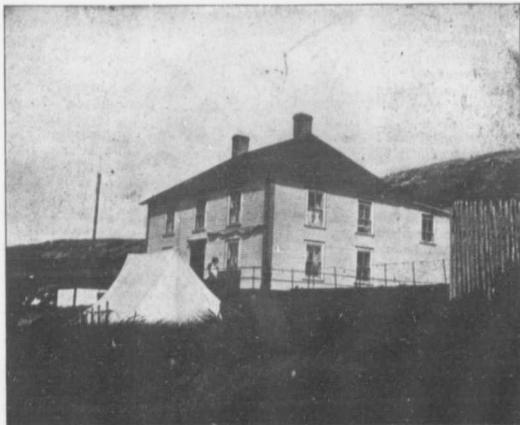
We recommend that all the expenses of the President in the performance of his duties for the coming year be paid by the Treasurer when the bills are presented to him.

We also recommend that the Union office at St. John's be operated permanently from next May, and managed by the President.

We would be thankful if the President could find it possible to operate and manage the office at St. John's continually, and we recommend that the President be compensated for the services in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER BROWN,
JOHN LODER,
RON. STONE,
ABRAHAM STRATTON.



DEEP SEA MISSION HOSPITAL, BATTLE HARBOR.

President installed the officers, and administered the oath of office.

The President then addressed the Convention, thanking the delegates for the confidence again reposed in him by electing him as President of such a large and powerful organization for the third time.

The Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer each addressed the Convention expressing their thanks for the confidence shown in them by the delegates and pledging themselves to do their duty to the very utmost the coming year.

The Committee upon Finance submitted the following as its report:—

ORANGE HALL, Catalina,
December 14th, 1910.

To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland.

Addresses were made by John Guppy, Port Rexton; C. Gardner, British Harbor; G. Bugden, English Harbor; J. Quinton, Red Cliffe; W. Moss, Salvage; P. Terry, Newman's Cove; Robt. Yetman, Jamestown; Harold Bartlett, Amherst Cove; Geo. Gulliford, Lady Cove; Ron. Stone, Broad Cove; Hub. Blackmore, Pinchard's Island; William Tulk and others.

Proposed by D. White, seconded by W. Abbott, and resolved: that this Second Annual Convention of the F.P.U. do now close.

The President declared the Convention closed at 6 p.m., December 14th, 1910.

This notable gathering then arose and sang the National Anthem.

W. F. COAKER, President.
EDWIN KEARLEY, Secretary.

mended herein remain in the intained at as .1. and \$4 for will mean the grow up. 1's Protective 'resident.

he matter of

or 13th, 1910. te Council of

ider the ad- g to submit

mpowered to :ores at set- members to Council will matters re-

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT GREENSPOND,
NOVEMBER 27TH, 29TH, 30TH AND 31ST, 1911.

GREENSPOND, November 27th, 1911.

AT 7.30 p.m. the Third Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland was declared open for the transaction of business by the President, W. F. Coaker, about 80 delegates present, also about 300 members of the Local Council and visiting members.

The Chairman of the Local Council, friend E. J. Wornell, then read an Address of Welcome from Greenspond Local Council, which was replied to by friends Jennings, Targett, and the President.

The President delivered a slashing speech of over an hour's duration, as follows:—

To the Members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

FRIENDS:—

I am pleased to have the privilege of delivering my third annual address to this Council. Last year Catalina was honoured with our Convention, the year before Change Islands, and to-day we meet at the renowned town of Greenspond. During the past year I have visited the South Side of Trinity Bay, the North Side of Conception Bay, and the greater portion of Twillingate District. I held public meetings and established Local Councils at the following settlements:

Twillingate, Exploits, Fortune Hr., New Bay, Point Leamington, Borwood, Laurenceton, Hodge's Cove, Long Beach, New Harbour, Green's Harbour, Cavendish, Heart's Delight, Sibley's Cove, Scilly Cove, Hant's Harbour, New Melbourne, New Chelsea, Grate's Cove, Bay-de-Verde, Lower Island Cove, Caplin Cove, Burnt Point, Northern Bay, Ochre Pit Cove, Broad Cove, C.B., and Freshwater. I also held public meetings at the following settlements where branches has been established, viz.: Northern Bight, St. Jones, Little Heart's Ease, Old Perlican. In addition I have visited the following Local Councils: Joe Batt's Arm, Seldom-Come-Bay, Fogo, Change Islands, (on several occasions), Herring Neck, Moreton's Harbour, Boyd's Cove, Cat Harbour, and Catalina. I have also attended the District Meetings of Fogo and Twillingate, the former at Seldom, the latter at Herring Neck, while only a few days ago I had the pleasure of attending the Trinity District Council which was convened at Catalina.

The Twillingate District Chairman, friend Jennings, is worthy of especial notice for the good work he has performed in Green Bay. He established Local Councils at Campbellton, Scissor's Cove, Little Burnt Bay, Nipper's

Harbour and Shoe Cove, and visited Farmer's Arm, Twillingate and Comfort Cove Councils, since he became Chairman of Twillingate District Council. I sincerely thank him for the great interest he has taken in the work. I also thank the Chairman of King's Cove Council for establishing Broad Cove, B.B., Council, also friend Jacob



PRESIDENT COAKER
AT THE AGE OF 30.

Quinton, the Chairman of Red Cliffe Council, for establishing Musgravetown and Brooklyn branches; also friend Jonah Stringer, Chairman of Little Heart's Ease Council, for establishing the branches at St. Jones and Northern Bight, while friend John Loder, the esteemed Chairman of the Trinity District Council, is deserving of our thanks for establishing Councils at Little Heart's Hease, Burgoyne's Cove and Clarenville, and friend James Jones of Little Bay Islands, who very kindly undertook to establish Councils at Long Isld. and Pillee's Isld. Safe Hr. also established a Council, for which we thank friend Wm. Davis. My thanks are also due friends Gullford and Hart who assisted friend Loder. Friend Little undertook to visit the new branches on the South Side of Trinity Bay, and I am pleased to learn his visit was highly appreciated by our friends of the section visited. Friend Bugden also established a branch at Salmon Cove, T.B. During the past year Bonne

Bay has taken a large interest in our work, and friend Norman of Bonne Bay Council has established branches at Rocky Hr. and Parsons' Pond, for which our warmest thanks are hereby tendered. Channel, Clarke's Beach, Fox. Hr., Job's Cove, C.B., Rattling Brook, N.D.B., and Little Bay also received authority to operate Local Councils, while Pacquet, Gambo, Alexander Bay, Port Blandford, Coley's Pt., Port-de-Grave, Torbay, Petty Hr., Hr. Grace and Northern Arm, N.D.B., have invited me to visit their settlements and establish branches. Friend Yates of New Bay did the needful for Leading Ticksles, and friend Moss did like duty for Squid Tickle, B.B. As soon as I can find it convenient I propose to visit those places. I hope to take in all the District of Port-de-Grave during the winter. 124 branches are now in operation, an increase of 60 since last Convention. 1911 will therefore be remembered as a red letter day in our annals.

NUMBER OF COUNCILS.—The following District and Local Councils now compose our organization. District Councils:—Fogo, Trinity, Bonavista and Twillingate; Bay-de-Verde and Port-de-Grave will also have District Councils early next year. Local Councils: Bonavista Bay—Newtown, Brookfield, Valleyfield, Jamestown, Southern

Bay
ma
Hr.
Hr.
Coi
Cla
Cov
Ads
Bay
son
Ant
gra
Tilt
Gar
gra
to s
Cou
Day
num

Twil
Dist
St. I
1500

Ur
past
Unio
tion
Cove
Harb
a sm
store
durin

Th
to be
contl
every
woul
pany
whole
the F
pany
ated
Colon
comm
be fir
yond
ness
cusset
quired
to fac

T
lishing
stock
bers
press
propet
the gc
contin
circula
the su
not fa
affairs
of Thi
Conve
duties
able, s
terest
Fi
organiz

COUNCIL OF
POND,

mer's Arm, Twil-
since he became
ncil. I sincerely
aken in the work.
Cove Council for
also friend Jacob
t of Red Cliffe
g Musgravetown
also friend Jonah
ittle Heart's Ease
the branches at
ight, while friend
ed Chairman of
ncil, is deserving
ing Councils at
Burgoyne's Cove
nd James Jones
very kindly un-
ils at Long Isld.
also established
e thank friend
are also due
rt who assisted
le undertook to
le South Side
leased to learn
eciated by our
d. Friend Bug-
nch at Salmon
ist year Bonne
nd friend Nord-
branches at
our warmest
larke's Beach,
t, N.D.B., and
e Local Coun-
t, Port Bland-
etty Hr., Hr.
ed me to visit
riend Yates of
es, and friend
soon as I can
es. I hope to
ing the winter.
se of 60 since
embered as a

District and
ion. District
lingate; Bay-
istrict Coun-
avista Bay—
n, Southern

Bay, Long Beach, Northern Bight, Sibley's Cove, Hickman's Hr., New Perican, New Hr., Cavendish, Green's Hr., New Chelsea, New Melbourne, Heart's Delight, Fox Hr., Scilly Cove, Hant's Hr., Grate's Cove, Lower Island Cove, Burgoyne Cove. Conception Bay:—Freshwater, Clarke's Beach, W. Bay, Job's Cove, Bay-de-Verde, Caplin Cove, Burnt Pt., N. Bay, Ochre Pit Cove, United Branch, Adam's Cove. Dis. of St. Barbe:—Green Isld. Cove, Brig Bay, Current Island, Port Saunders, Flower's Cove, Parson's Pond. Bonne Bay:—Rocky Hr., Stanleyville. St. Anthony, Conche, Fleur de Lys, Coachman's Cove, Musgrave Hr., Doting Cove, Cat Hr., Fogo, Joe Batt's Arm, Tilting, Seldom-Come-By, Indian Islands, Victoria Cove, Gander Bay, Carmanville, Ladle Cove, Botwood, Musgravetown, Salmonier, Channel. It is impossible for me to say just how many members are enrolled, I trust every Council will promptly send in returns after New Year's Day, when we will be in a position to announce the exact number enrolled.

NUMBERS.—I estimate our membership as follows:—Twillingate District, 2800; Fogo District, 1500; Bonavista District, 3000; Trinity District, 3000; St. Barbe District, 700; Bay-de-Verde, 1500. Total, 12,500.

UNION CASH STORES.—During the past year we have started four regular Union Cash Stores, they are in operation at Botwood, Change Islands, King's Cove and Doting Cove. At Moreton's Harbour we have also started a store on a smaller scale than the others. These stores have done a business of \$30,000 during the last two months.

THE NEW DREADNOUGHT.—In order to be in a position to supply those stores continually and to establish others at every qualified harbour, I found it would be necessary to establish a company within our ranks, to supply the whole Union system. A company called the Fishermen's Union Trading Company has consequently been incorporated under the Companies' Acts of this Colony, with a capital of \$100,000. The commercial part of our plans will now be firmly founded, and places us beyond chance and the whim of any business interests on Water St. This matter will be fully discussed during this Convention, when all information required will be forthcoming. Your duty is to do all possible to facilitate the subscribing of stock in this company.

THE UNION PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—The Union Publishing Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, and almost all the stock we offer has been subscribed, for only Union members are permitted to own shares in this company. The press and outfit now used to print THE ADVOCATE is the property of the Company. I feel sure you all appreciate the good work being performed by THE ADVOCATE. Its continual enlargement and the astounding growth of its circulation must create within you the fullest confidence in the success of the work of our Union. I trust the day is not far distant when we will be able to publish two issues of THE ADVOCATE weekly. A statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted to the shareholders during this Convention. I hope to be able to remain editor, but as my duties as President of this Union are now very considerable, some help will be essential if past progress and interest are to be maintained.

FINANCES.—To demonstrate the growth of our organization will review the financial returns. In 1908—

our first year—the receipts were \$93.40, while the expenses exceeded the income by \$12.28. In 1910 the receipts were \$402.86, while our expenses amounted to \$568.24, leaving a debit balance of \$165.38. THE ADVOCATE's account for 1910 show receipts to be \$655, while the expenses amounted to \$678, leaving a debit balance of \$23.70 to bring over to 1911 account. I estimate the Supreme Council receipts for this year at \$4,370, and the expenditure at \$2,970, surplus, \$1,400. During the year the Supreme Council has moved into new permanent quarters at St. John's, and the whole business connections of the F.P.U.—the Union Publishing Co. and the Trading Co.—will now be conducted under one roof. During the time I have entirely devoted to my official duties this year I have drawn as compensation the sum of \$50 per month. I have been three years working for the Union, and during that time I have drawn as salary \$325, and every cent of this amount has been paid since March. Not one cent, in addition to the sum named, has been received by me. Not one cent has been accepted by me from any person, firm, company or any other source whatever. You are all in a

position now to judge as to whether I am growing very rich through my connection with the Union. Not one cent has been received by me for my duties as manager and editor of THE ADVOCATE since the publication of the paper. Any man who states otherwise than here revealed by me is a liar. The books will be audited by the Finance Committee, and every facility will be afforded all, to examine the books for themselves, as they will remain on my desk throughout this Convention. I have never received a cent as profit on the sale of fish or any other produce for my personal use. As President I received \$771.22 from the Supreme Council Treasurer, during the past year, which is included in the receipts of the Supreme Council just mentioned.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.—I recommend you to consider whether we should not demand that the general elections be held next fall instead of the spring of 1913. I am of opinion that no railway loan, or extension of the railway construction contract, should be approved by the Government until the people are permitted to again pronounce upon the subject, and I invite you to take what steps you consider necessary in order to bring your views before the Legislature.

THE UNION POLITICAL PLATFORM.—As this Council at its last Convention decided to form a Union Party, and to place its candidates in every possible district, meetings have been held and more are to be held, of the District Councils concerned, to select Union Candidates to take the field at the General Elections. Trinity District Councils has selected three candidates in the persons of J. G. Stone, of Catalina; Archibald Targett, of Hant's Harbour; John Loder, of Snook's Harbour. It is therefore our duty to give full consideration to the preparation and adoption of a Union political platform, erecting it from the planks we have manufactured at our previous Conventions and adding what we consider advisable. I therefore suggest that a Committee be appointed to adopt a platform and to submit it to this Convention in time to have it fully considered at this Convention.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The Twillingate District Council recommend some changes in the Constitution, respect-



CHARLES BRYANT.
Supt. of Distributing Stores.

ing sec. 50, and ask that the following words be added after the words sec. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, "rejected candidates are debarred from applying for admission until the period of twelve months has elapsed." It also recommended, that "application for membership shall be made at one meeting and balloted for at the next following meeting." I also ask you to adopt an oath that has been prepared for our candidates and to incorporate it into the Constitution. I also invite you consider whether it would not be advisable to unite the offices of Secretary and Treasurer when this Council consider it necessary, and in the interest of the Union, as I consider the Secretary-Treasurer should now be a permanent officer, doing duty at the head office, under the direction of the President.

THE HEAD OFFICE.—As the work of the Head Office has assumed such large proportions, it is desirable to add to the staff as the demands necessitate. I therefore suggest that the President be authorized to add to the staff as

stated plainly that fish would advance to six dollars in October and that oil would advance to \$110. I did so, knowing just what fish was available, and how short the oil supply was. I was derided for my pains in advising the people to hold their fish. The prices of fish in the markets were just as good in August as they were two weeks ago, yet the fishermen to-day receive \$6.50 for what they sold at \$5 in August and September. The party to blame is the Government. They refused to respond to my appeal to hail the fish buying combine, before the courts, and test the laws dealing with restraint of trade, which Judge Emerson declared, in a judgment delivered a few years ago, was sufficiently strong to make illegal any endeavour to fix the price of fish by means of a combine. The Government remained inactive, while 250,000 qtls. of fish were taken by the combine at one dollar per quintal below the true value, which would have been paid if competition prevailed. The combine was broken by Mr. Franklin with-



S.S. NASCOPE IN THE ICE, MARCH 1, 1914.

(Photo by Pres. Coaker.)

he consider necessary, and that he be given full power to manage and compensate the staff at the Head Office, as he consider advisable, and also meet the expenses of the office by drawing upon the funds of the Supreme Council.

THE AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—I consider the work of the St. John's Ambulance Association to be of considerable importance to us, as a body of toilers, and I venture to suggest that you take this matter up at your Council meetings, and awaken the interest of your members in this laudable work. Where we have medical doctors stationed, it is advisable to arrange for lectures which instruct all free, and which is necessary that all should know. Doctor McPherson interviewed me about this matter and he is willing to do all he possibly can to assist in the work. Application should be made to him for information and regulations, and your Council should ask the local doctor to deliver the lectures during the coming winter.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.—You will all remember that I strongly object to the cut in the price of fish which took place in August and was maintained until October. I

drawing from it, and by the power I held as President of our Union, by which the greater part of the fish offering for sale was sold through me. This gave me the opportunity to sell at the price I fixed, and the supply being so limited the price I named was secured. Seasons such as last year and the present year, when the supply is limited, enable us, if we work shoulder to shoulder to fix the price that must be paid for fish. When the supply is greater than the demand, it will of course be found that the fishermen must sell at the price buyers are willing to pay. We want laws that will prevent a combination of buyers from fixing the prices. If no law at present is strong enough to accomplish this, let us see that such will soon be enacted. Fish would not have advanced beyond \$5.30 a quintal this season if the F.P.U. did not exist, and cod oil would not have been higher than \$90 a ton. Provisions were also sold at cost prices this fall owing to Union competition, and every fisherman in the Colony has received great benefits because of the existence of this Union. Every man worthy of the name, who derive his living from catching fish, should

con
his
att
get
affr
The
app
was
by t
of a
hold
me
that
spiri
sonz
gree
self-
gree

you, I
will giv
I don't
remain
while I
am will
be fou
must p
Ou
our to
Co. int
Cash St
up to di
general
be enab
I am of
vessels
secure v
ing the e

to six dollars in
of fish. I did so,
d how short the oil
ns in advising the
fish in the markets
re two weeks ago,
for what they sold
rty to blame is the
! to my appeal to
e courts, and test
which Judge Em-
a few years ago,
any endeavour to
ne. The Govern-
qts. of fish were
quintal below the
! competition pre-
r. Franklin with-

come forward and do his part to assist our efforts to uplift his class. I am proud of the position which the Union has attained in so short a time, and I feel sure if all work together, that before two years, the commercial and political affairs of this Colony must be controlled by the F.P.U. The work I have to perform to-day is enormous, and I am appalled by its growth. It is more by 500 per cent. than it was last fall, and next spring it will be greatly added to, by the operations of the Trading Co., and the establishment of a score or more Union Cash Stores. I have no desire to hold on to the position I now occupy. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to see you replace me with a man that would continue the work I have begun, in the same spirit, and with the same progress and indifference to personal gain. I long to be back to the life I lived on the green fields. Anyone who imagines I have a desire to seek self-aggrandizement, or that I am politically ambitious, is greatly mistaken. When you can find the right man to lead

and as a new departure is intended, I trust my suggestion will be readily taken up. Don't overlook my suggestions at any time, for it is impossible to conduct the business of this Union properly, unless you respond to the appeals made through the private circular. Promptness will assist me greatly in my work. Delay and indifference not only injure your interests, but it also makes my work much harder. You must fully trust me, or you must replace me by someone you fully trust, and if I have to complain of slackness on the part of Local Councils, respecting prompt responses to the President's intimations, when we meet again, my resignation you will have to accept. I defy any creature to prove that I have in any way used my position for my own advancement, and as my whole desire is the advancement of your interests, I must possess all your confidence, or none. I say this advisedly for while I remain President nothing will cause me to be false to my trust. You do your part and remain confident that I will do mine. It is you



S.S. DIANA IN THE ICE.

res. Coaker.)

President of fish offering is the opportunity being so sons such as ly is limited, fix the price greater than ve fishermen y. We want from fixing h to accom- acted. Fish this season t have been sold at cost l every fish- because of rthy of the ish, should

you, I shall indeed be happy to give place to him, and I will give that man all the help and assistance in my power. I don't intend to be a money-grabber. My ambition is to remain as I am,—a poor man. I will perform my duty while I remain your leader as I have hitherto done, and I am willing to continue my hard task until my successor can be found, although I am convinced that such work as I must perform, will shorten my life very materially.

OUR PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.—What we must endeavour to accomplish the coming year is to get the Trading Co. into operation, to establish about twenty more Union Cash Stores, to fully organize the Head Office, to install an up to date business system, and to prepare ourselves for a general election in November, should such occur. We will be enabled to supply coal and salt through the Trading Co. I am of opinion that we will have to charter two or three vessels for the coal trade next year as it is impossible to secure vessels in the ordinary way. You will be asked during the early part of the new year to arrange for salt orders,

who hold the future of the Union, and the welfare of the Colony in keeping. I am only as strong as you make me, I am no more than any of you, except through the power you confer upon me. It is the F.P.U. that makes me a large factor in the affairs of the Colony, not because I am W. F. Coaker. We must also take steps now to do what is possible to improve the condition of the men who engage in the seal-fishery. A Committee will be appointed to report to this Convention before it closes. You should this year collect an extra ten cents per member, for defraying the expenses of your candidates for the House of Assembly. Each District Council should be prepared to back up their candidates and to pay their expenses. The expenses will not be large, but whatever they amount to, the Councils should see that no candidates is out of pocket by reason of his call by you, to battle for your interests. We should see that they don't suffer financially. Great sacrifices must be made by a few, in order to benefit the many, and I believe these few will always be found in our ranks, who will place Country and Union before self.

NEW UNION HALLS.—It is gratifying to find so many Local Councils building halls and stores. The first Union building used in the Colony was that of Dotting Cove Council. It is used as a store and hall. Snook's Harbor, Lady Cove, Bay-de-Verde, Musgrave Harbor, Jamestown, Red Cliffe, Keels, Fortune Harbor and Tilting are erecting buildings. When such interest is observable the mission of the F.P.U. cannot be doubted.

IMPORTATIONS.—A large number of buttons have been imported the past year, and have been disposed of, and a shipment of guernseys which arrived this fall have also been disposed of; another shipment has been ordered. Two shipments of flags have been received this year. A large number of orders are now booked; they will be filled when another shipment arrive, which should come to hand soon. We imported two cargoes of coal and one cargo of salt the past season, and the branches were supplied with 4000 hhd's. direct from St. John's.

GOVERNMENT MEETINGS.—The Government was pledged last fall in a letter to me, to supply the price of fishery produce abroad, every week. I am sorry to inform you that this pledge has been ignored and the price of fish-

years from now, and every effort must be made by us to have every steam mill, started since 1910, closed down as soon as we can enforce our views. The future of the fisheries depend upon those limits for timber supplies and unless the necessary timber is forthcoming the fisheries must eventually collapse. No greater crime could have been committed against the fishermen's interests than that of not enforcing the laws concerning the three mile limit.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS.—I have mailed private circulars from time to time since the busy fall came in, in order to keep all posted respecting what is transpiring at St. John's. I find many of the Chairmen who received the circulars, were disloyal enough to keep their contents to themselves, and no meetings were called by them to inform members of their contents. This is far from satisfactory and should be closely attended to, by Local Councils, as it is necessary that every member should know the contents of all those circulars, as well as the contents of all communications from the President. I trust branches will take steps to insure, that in future the contents of the private circular will be promptly read in open Council.

THE SEASON'S CATCH.—This season's catch of codfish



ENTRANCE TO TILTON.

ery produce has not been supplied. The pledge given by the Premier to call a conference the past fall consider the standardizing of fish, in which the F.P.U., the Bard of Trade, and the Fishermen, were to participate, was also ignored; and the meetings called at St. John's by the Minister of Fisheries, were not what had been arranged for with me, by the Premier; consequently, considering we had been ignored and treated with contempt, we advise our friends not to take any part in the game of bluff being practised. The meeting fell flat, and no interest was taken in them by the fishermen. We ought to know what seal oil, seal skins, cod oil, lobsters, herring, salmon and codfish are worth in the foreign markets, and we will insist upon having such information supplied.

F.P.U. PETITIONS.—Last year petitions were presented from our branches requesting the prevention of the erection of further steam mills upon the three mile limit, and also for the prevention of tree rinding. No effort has been made to carry out your wishes and during the past year upwards of 20 new steam saw mills have started to saw logs taken from the fishermen's reserve. Such a policy will cause serious inconvenience to the fishermen in a few

do not exceed that of last year, which was about 200,000 qtls. short of 1909, and a half million quintals short of 1908. The prices paid the past season started at a high figure, as much as \$6.80 talqual being paid in outports. The price fell to \$6, then to \$5.50, and early in August to \$5. 250,000 qtls. of shore fish was sold at \$5. The combine which existed at St. John's and which was tolerated by the Government, was the sole cause of the reduction of prices. The catch was a short one, and the markets abroad were in good condition and empty of supplies. The price should not have fallen below \$6, nor should it have advanced beyond \$6. If all had received \$6 no dissatisfaction regarding prices would exist. The payment of \$5 per qtl. in August and September was a rob of \$1.00 per qtl and the payment of \$6.00 is the punishment of the people upon the buyers, because of the rob of \$1 per qtl. in August and September. We trust that common sense will guide the buyers in the future, in a far greater degree than it has been in the past. Combines are the curse of every country and should be treated as a public enemy. The lobster fishery is short of last year's catch, but the price was \$2 per case higher. The supply of cod oil is short, and the F.

P.U.
\$90 b
Norw
Board
satisf
ing o
cull b
suffici
cordin
August
while
dissati
ard cu
son cc
cull, i
the cu
fish is
ished
possibl
cull.

A.

buyers v
the one l
every el
turn, by
fish they
The futu
fish in b
chased g
UNI
the Unio
opportun
prove a
should d
make th
chase yo
for mark
will sell
credit an
spent wil
of one m
bered. I
credit sy

be made by us to
 10, closed down as
 future of the fish-
 er supplies and un-
 der the fisheries must
 could have been
 rests than that of
 ce mile limit.
 I private circulars
 me in, in order to
 ring at St. John's.
 ved the circulars,
 its to themselves,
 inform members
 actory and should
 as it is necessary
 tents of all those
 communications
 take steps to in-
 vate circular will
 catch of codfish

P.U. managed to secure advances, raising the price from \$90 to \$127. The refined oil market was well supplied by Norway, and the price declined for the Newfoundland article, which is now 75c. The cull of herring, which the Board of Trade established in the spring, caused great dissatisfaction amongst the packers. We approve of the grading of herring, but we strongly disapprove of a grading cull being adopted, without being intimated to the public sufficient early to enable the packers to put up herring according to the grades. The cull of fish in operation during August and September varied, one week it was very strict, while another it was less stringent. It caused considerable dissatisfaction and again emphasized the need of a standard cull, fixed by law. The cure of shore fish the past season could not be much worse. Reckless buying, without cull, is surely but slowly ruining the dry fish markets, and the cure will not be improved until the man who sells good fish is paid a good price, and the man who sells bad is punished by receiving a low price. I am willing to do all I possibly can to encourage the establishment of a standard cull.

AMERICAN BUYERS.—I am pleased to find the American

money for the purchase of supplies. This fund has been born and will grow year by year, until it amounts to a quarter of a million dollars, when it will be available for the purpose it is intended to serve. Every member should assist the growth of this fund by buying butter, tobacco, tea, and oil clothes through the Union. Every branch should prepare its bulk order, spring and fall, for these articles. Funds must be laid up, if good results are expected. The sick benefit fund is now in operation. Every branch is expected to secure subscribers for the fund according to the rules prescribed, which are to be found in the constitution. If this is to prove beneficial it must be supported by you. Let a few in every branch give it a trial and test its merits.

A WARNING.—Let me warn you against expecting large improvements in a short time. The work we are engaged in will take many years to fully materialize. We are striving to undo wrongs which have been implanted in our commercial and political systems. All great achievements must be slowly accomplished. When we look back to the 2nd of November, 1908, and contrast our first effort with the achievements of to-day, we must all admit that the progress made is enormous. When we compare the first issue



ORIGINAL SITE OF PORT UNION—PREMISES OF THE F.P.U.

buyers visiting our coasts buying green fish in bulk. It is the one bright spot of the past year's transaction, and I trust every effort will be made to encourage those buyers to return, by doing all we possibly can to put up the grade of fish they seek, and to facilitate them in their operations. The future of the Colony depends upon the sale of green fish in bulk, and I hope the whole fall's catch will be purchased green before five years pass away.

UNION STORES AND CREDIT SYSTEM.—The opening of the Union stores has given the people whom they serve an opportunity to buy goods at St. John's prices which will prove a great blessing to outports as stores increase. You should do everything possible to assist those stores and to make them a success. Those stores will eventually purchase your fish at your own harbor, where it will be packed for market, and cash will be paid for the same. The stores will sell for cash, and it won't be many years before the credit and truck system will disappear, and every dollar spent will secure a full dollar's worth in value. The days of one man paying, for another who won't pay, are numbered. Nothing is nearer my heart than to kill out the credit system, and to establish a fund to loan sums of

of THE ADVOCATE with the paper now issued, it surely should greatly encourage us. When you visit St. John's and observe the work which the President is now called upon to perform daily, officially, you will feel impressed with the importance of our organization and the great possibilities open through it. During the last six weeks I have not been five hours outside my office on working days. The work starts at 9 a.m. and ends at midnight, while I usually spend two hours replying to correspondence every morning, before office hours begin. I want some leisure hours the coming winter, to install an up-to-date system at the Head Office. Whether I am to secure my desire it is difficult now to say, as I have planned considerable organizing work for the coming winter. It is you who are to make the Union a success and not the President. The Union is the people, and if you are strong I will be strong. If you are loyal, the Union will be powerful through you. My strength must come from you.

THE FISHERMEN'S INSTITUTE.—I recently visited the Fishermen's Institute, which is being erected by Doctor Grenfell at St. John's, and was pleased to see such a building under erection. When finished it will fill a long felt

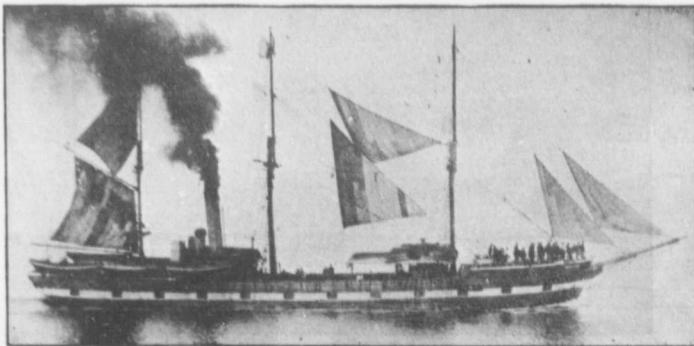
about 200,000
 tals short of
 ed at a high
 in outports.
 in August to
 i. The com-
 vas tolerated
 reduction of
 rkets abroad
 . The price
 it have ad-
 ssatisfaction
 \$5 per qtl.
 per qtl and
 people upon
 August and
 I guide the
 than it has
 every coun-
 The lobster
 ice was \$2
 and the F.

need, and the outport toilers visiting St. John's will be afforded the opportunity of enjoying the best possible comforts and treatment, through this Institute. It will be opened in the spring and next season when you visit St. John's instead of being compelled to lay around in schooners and forcing yourselves upon your friends in the city, you will be able to secure quarters at the Institute within the reach of your purses. The sealers will be enabled to secure decent treatment before leaving and after arrival from the icefields. For a small fee you can wash your bodies and your apparel. I trust all will do their utmost to support the Institute and to abide by the rules governing the institution. Dr. Grenfell has asked me to become a member of the Board, which is to control the Institute in order to have the wishes of the F.P.U. members considered in respect to the management of the Institute. It is the first time that any such endeavor was made to accommodate the demands of the outport toilers, and Dr. Grenfell is deserving of our thanks for the accomplishment of such an undertaking, and if he don't succeed in doing anything else to assist us, toilers, this one achievement will justify us, in always honoring his name and memory.

A GREAT TASK TO FACE.—In conclusion, I ask you all

everlasting contempt.

BONAVISTA HONORED.—I selected Bonavista for this Convention, because I wish to demonstrate to the district the great progress which it has attained, and I want to honor Bonavista Bay for the splendid response made by it to uphold Unionism. We may not be able to hold another Convention here for many years, and I trust our gathering here at this time will prove an inspiration to Greenspond as well as to members of the Supreme Council now assembled. I do not forget the response made by this town last fall when I appealed to its toilers to unfurl the flag and to assist us in our efforts to secure for every man his own, and I trust before the days of 1912 begins to shorten that Greenspond will possess a Union Cash Store, and that if the elections come off in 1912 that this time next year will see three members of the House of Assembly representing Bonavista District. If such is achieved, then we will be able to dare boldly every scoffer of our Union in this District and town. I do not forget your fight for Sunday observance, or the results which were attained through that fight, and I trust the pluck and spirit then demonstrated will not be lacking when our battle for political control is in operation.



THE ILL-FATED S.S. SOUTHERN CROSS.

to co-operate, to maintain and carry on the work this Union has undertaken. We must be prepared to meet many obstacles, but if we are determined never to recognize defeat, all we aim to accomplish will be secured to us. Without enthusiasm little can ever be accomplished. You must remember that in the performance of my duties I have the right to expect the support of every toiler in our ranks. We have a great task to face and woe to us if we fail to meet them unitedly. We must keep the wheel of progress moving or our children will suffer for our indifferences. We must progress, or permit what we possess to decay. There can be no standing still. We may not accomplish all we aim at, but we should strive manfully and sincerely to deserve success, and if we are to succeed, we must recognize the laws which govern success, which are, to dare, to do, and to endure. We must have limbs all iron, and souls all flame, and never bulge a single inch to the foe. Half hearted work never yet, or never will, accomplish anything. Every toiler can afford to pay fifty cents to join our Union, and five cents a month to maintain it, and the toiler who is cowardly enough to hesitate, ought to merit your

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to our Third Convention, and I pray that our deliberations will conduce to the advancement of our aims and objects, the cementing of our ranks, and to the material welfare of our beloved land, and the uplifting of her ill-used sons of toil.

W. F. COAKER, President.

The following Committees were appointed: On Finance:—A. Hudson, Wm. Moss, Ab. Lilly, John Fitzgerald, M. LeDrew. On the Constitution:—A. Samson, R. Miller, J. W. Oldford, E. Miles, Samuel Prince.

The Treasurer presented the following report:—*Mr. President and Members of the Supreme Council.*

FRIENDS:—As Treasurer I beg to submit the following statement of the receipts of my office for the past year. The assessments received amount to \$773.22, as per list, \$771.22 was remitted to the President, and the balance is the cost of expenses incurred in the performance of my duties. Many of the assessments were forwarded direct to the President.

Respectfully submitted,
WALLACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.

the
to s
acco
for
\$50
brou
year
incht
amo
of \$
trad
year
notic
whic
Unio

A
N
W

Th
Presid
M
report
ing of
preme
as thei
Se
such er
have b
and so
inaugur
for the
the Nor
that ou
ments
from Li
ception
was pos

GREENSPOND, November 29th, 1911.

Committee on Finance submitted the following report:
MR. PRESIDENTS—The Committee appointed to audit the books and report upon the finances of this Council beg to submit the following report:—We carefully audited the accounts for 1910, and for 1911, up to date. We find that for 1910 the receipts were \$402.86, and disbursements \$599.19, which caused a debit balance of \$197.33, to be brought forward to this year's account. The receipts this year to date amount to \$4,504.10, and the disbursements, including the debit balance brought forward from last year, amount to \$4,391.97, which leaves a credit balance in hand of \$112.13, while considerable discounts upon the fall's trade for butter, tea and tobacco, payable at the end of the year, will place our funds in a favourable condition. We notice that the amount paid to date to the President is \$325, which is all that he has received since the formation of the Union, as compensation for his services.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. HUDSON,
 MATTHEW LE DREW,
 WILLIAM MOSS.

JOHN FITZGERALD,
 AB. LILLY,

three years ago. To realize that we now represent 124 Local Councils, and that 60 of them have been established this year, is indeed an inspiration to all who love the progress of our country and the uplifting of the common toilers which we represent. We rejoice to learn that our Union numbers 12,500 sons of toil and we firmly believe that the day is not far distant when we will number 20,000. At almost every harbor where branches are working, members are being added at every meeting, and a large increase will be ours the coming winter.

Sec. 2.—We are pleased to know that four District Councils are now working and that two more will likely be established the coming winter. The District Councils are very popular with the members, and the meetings held last winter were highly successful and a great benefit. The idea of including District Councils in the organization was a good one, and we hope those Councils will ever prove a great blessing to each of the districts possessing them.

Sec. 3.—We appreciate the good which the Union Cash Stores are conferring upon the settlements in reach of them. We hear nothing but good about them and the great benefits received through them. They were tried as



S.S. NASCOPIE JAMMED OFF GROIS ISLAND, MARCH 16, 1914. (Photo by Pres. Coaker.)

GREENSPOND, November 28th, 1911.

The Committee appointed to draft a reply to the President's speech, submitted the following report:—

MR. PRESIDENT—The Committee appointed to draft a report in reply to the speech delivered by you at the opening of this Third Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U., beg to submit the following as their report:

Sec. 1.—We are pleased to know the F.P.U. has made such enormous progress during the past year, and that you have been enabled to visit so many established Councils and so many settlements, to deliver public addresses and to inaugurate so many new Councils. We sincerely thank you for the visit you made to the South Side of Trinity Bay and the North Side of Conception Bay, and we rejoice to know that our Union is now fully established at all the settlements embraced in that great stretch of coast reaching from La Scie on the Treaty Shore to Freshwater in Conception Bay. Very few of us imagined that such progress was possible when you started our Union at Herring Neck

an experiment and nothing possible will induce the harbors possessing them to give them up. We believe they will cement our ranks, and that the members will derive benefits from them which cannot be attained except through organization. We desire to see every harbor which is qualified possessing a Union Cash Store, and the sooner they become general the sooner will the credit system disappear and each man be enabled to purchase and sell under a system that will not compel a man who pays his account to pay the bills of those who don't pay.

Sec. 4.—We thank you, Mr. President, for starting such a movement as the Trading Company. We realize the obstacles which the F.P.U. has to encounter, and as we desire to place our commercial affairs upon a solid foundation, we heartily endorse the formation of the Trading Co., and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure the capital required, and to assist the work in every possible way. We strongly recommend our members to invest their money in the shares of this Company, and we strongly approve of the rules which guide the Company's

d Bonavista for this
 nd, and I want to hon-
 sponse made by it to
 able to hold another
 I trust our gathering
 ation to Greenspond
 Council now assem-
 ide by this town last
 gins to shorten that
 h Store, and that if
 time next year will
 sembly representing
 id, then we will be
 Union in this Dis-
 ght for Sunday ob-
 tained through that
 then demonstrated
 political control is

you all to our
 liberations will
 nd objects, the
 welfare of our
 nd sons of toil.
 ER, President.
 ted: On Fin-
 hn Fitzgerald,
 son, R. Miller,

report:—
 Council.
 the following
 he past year.
 l, as per list,
 he balance is
 nance of my
 ded direct to

r, Treasurer.

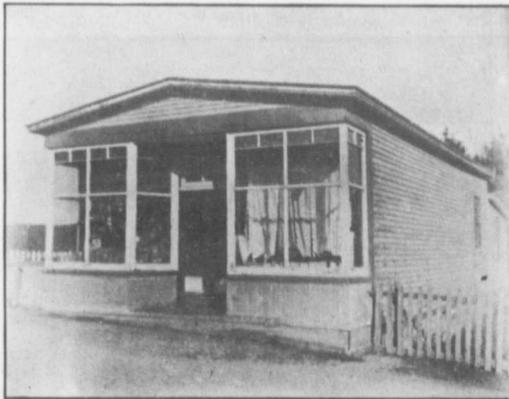
affairs. There can be no great advancement in our commercial affairs until we import our own supplies and make our cash stores independent of St. John's for supplies. We see no reason why the shareholders should not benefit considerably and receive a fair return upon their investment. If we pull together it will be an easy matter to raise the capital, and when the Trading Company is in operation we will be enabled to feel that new conditions have indeed arisen. Let us manfully back you, Mr. President, and enable you to strike heavy blows in our interests, and in no way can we assist you better than by backing the Trading Company.

Sec. 5.—We are proud of THE ADVOCATE. We are pleased to know a Company has been incorporated to publish it. We strongly recommend our friends to buy shares in the Company. The paper is our mainstay. We could not do without it. We thank you, Mr. President, for your work in editing and managing it, free of charge. We appreciate your action and we believe every man in the Colony will soon realize that your work is for the people's

us all be determined to fight the battles of our Leader and it will soon be found that few will attack him.

Sec. 7.—It is gratifying to us to compare the receipts of the Union this year with former years. The increase is remarkable and came as a surprise to us. We are amazed to find that this year's receipts will show an estimated surplus of \$1400, over expenditure, and that in itself is sufficient to demonstrate to the world the fact that you, Mr. President, are worthy of the confidence we have reposed in you for three years as our Head. We strongly urge all to abide by your advice and to carry out your wishes respecting the raising of funds, through discounts, from butter, tea, tobacco and oil clothes. If every member will do as you urge, we believe that at our next Convention we will possess funds, derived from discounts, which will fill every member with Union fire, and convince the Colony that the blessing of Almighty God rests upon our efforts to uplift the oppressed and despised toilers of Newfoundland.

Sec. 8.—We notice with pleasure that the Head Office is now fully established at St. John's, and that we can look



F.P.U. STORE AT PORT REXTON.

good, and that you are not the grab-all that many of them suppose you to be. Very few would use their talents for the general good without money payments, but you have compelled all reasonable men to admit by your actions that there is no self in this work so far as you are concerned.

Sec. 6.—We take this opportunity to record our strong disapproval of the attacks made upon you by Captain A. Kean and the editor of *The Western Star*, as well as our contempt for those who have slandered you from time to time, which you have referred to in THE ADVOCATE. We consider all such attacks as a direct insult to the whole Union, for if you were not our Head you would not be the envy of those men. We are responsible for your election as Head of our Union, and we consider we are the best judges of your fitness for the position you occupy. We wish to inform Capt. Kean and Mr. Dooley that we are able to manage our affairs without their advice, and that we will ever defend the President of our Union against all outside interference and will resent any attempts made to injure our President, irrespective of who the offenders are. Let

up with pride to the heart of the Union. We trust that it won't be long before the F.P.U. office at St. John's will not only be the heart of the Union, but also the heart of the commercial and political affairs of the whole Colony. This we believe will be achieved as soon as an opportunity to mark our ballots is given us. When we realize that you, Mr. Pres., have labored for three years for the advancement of our Union, in the manner we know you have, and that you have received but \$325 for all your services, we can find no words strong or fitting enough to express to you our thanks. All we can say is, may God bless and reward you in another world for your great work on our behalf, and for your country's good.

Sec. 9.—In reference to the Memorial forwarded and presented to the Government by the delegation from this Council, we agree with all you say anent the same, Mr. President. We consider our requests to be very reasonable, and in the best interests of the whole Colony, and we consider this Council should resent the treatment accorded our requests. We are of the opinion that the members of our Union will show their deep resentment by giving their

ur
of
in,
co
wl
fo
W
th
As
if
be
pla
get

trio
Co
aft
isla
No

prese
meet.
point
to thi

vista
field
F. P.
the
dates,
for m
realiz
own c
opens
sure
honor
the to
gestio
must
the re

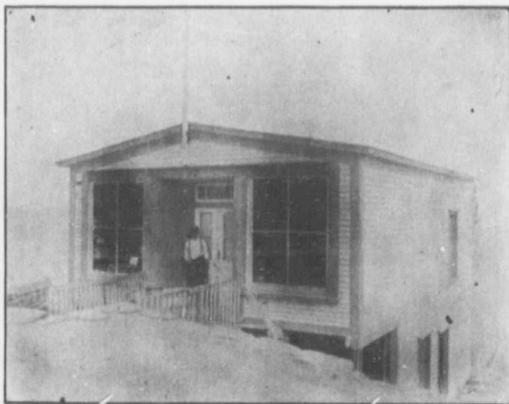
les of our Leader and
tack him.
compare the receipts
ears. The increase is
us. We are amazed
ow an estimated sur-
that in itself is suf-
to fact that you, Mr.
e have reposed in
strongly urge all to
our wishes respect-
counts, from butter
member will do as
Convention we will
which will fill every
the Colony that the
our efforts to uplift
Newfoundland.
that the Head Office
nd that we can look

united support to the Union Candidates when opportunity offer. We have been bluffed by the Government respecting our requests in relation to prices of fish abroad, and a conference to standardize fish, as well as by the manner in which the promise of the Prime Minister has been performed respecting the reorganization of the Fishery Board. We see no other course open to us except that of securing the return of sufficient Union members of the House of Assembly to ensure recognition of our just requests, and if we place a Union Party in the House of Assembly, it will be because we are convinced that in no other way will the people's wishes be respected. We therefore gladly proclaim that "no surrender" shall be our motto, as you suggest.

Sec. 10.—We are of the opinion that as the last elections were held in May, 1909, and the period fixed by the Constitution will not permit any Government to hold office after June, 1913, that this Union should petition the Legislature requesting that the general elections be held next November, and that the petitions be signed in time to be

Council for the Governor in Council, and we urge you Mr. President to appoint a Committee for this purpose.

Sec. 12.—We agree with the recommendation of the Twillingate District Council, and move that section 50 be amended thus:—That after the figures 50½, the following words be added, viz., "rejected candidates are debarred from applying for admission until the period of twelve months has elapsed, applications for membership shall be made at one meeting and not balloted for at least before the next following regular meeting." We also recommend that the following section be added to the Constitution: Sec. 74, Candidate's Oath.—All candidates selected by the District Councils for election to the House of Assembly in the interest of the F.P.U. Party shall as soon as elected be obliged in the presence of the District Council. The oath shall be administered by a Justice of the Peace, and shall be as follows: I, a selected candidate for the Fishermen's Union Political Party for the District of at the next forthcoming election, solemnly vow and declare that if elected I will be true to my Party and the principals



F.P.U. STORE AT PORT-DE-GRAVE.

presented as soon as possible, when the Legislature again meet. We therefore recommend that a Committee be appointed, as you suggest, to draft a petition and submit it to this Convention.

Sec. 11.—We rejoice to learn that Trinity and Bonavista Districts have selected their candidates to take the field at the next General Election on behalf of the F. P. U. Party, and we wish the friends nominated by the District Councils every success as Union Candidates, and trust that every Union member will cast his vote for men the District Council have selected. It is grand to realize that at last the toilers are privileged to select their own candidates for the House of Assembly, and the action opens a new page in the history of this Colony. We feel sure all the District Councils will select men worthy of the honor, men that put self last, and work conscientiously for the toilers' interests. We strongly approve of your suggestion to appoint a Committee to suggest the planks that must compose the Union's political platform based upon the requests contained in the Memorial prepared by this

of the Fishermen's Union will never receive a bribe from any source and will resign my seat if called upon to do so by resolution of my District Council; I further vow, that I have no selfish aim in seeking election to the House of Assembly, and will not accept a cent's remuneration, gift, present or reward while a member of the House of Assembly, except my sessional indemnity, and what my District Council approve of.

Sec. 13.—We further recommend that the Secretary and Treasurer's offices be combined, that one man perform the two duties under the designation of Secretary-Treasurer, and that such an officer shall perform the duties provided by the Constitution, to be performed by the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Supreme Council, and all other duties he is directed to perform by the President, and that he be selected by the President. We also recommend that the President be authorized to manage and direct the work of the Head Office, and to employ any assistance he considers advisable to further the work of the Union, and that all such assistants be paid out of the funds of the Union as the President shall direct.

We trust that it
John's will not
be heart of the
Colony. This
opportunity to
realize that you,
r the advance-
you have, and
ir services, and
we express to you
ss and reward
on our behalf,

forwarded and
ion from this
the same, Mr.
very reason-
Colony, and we
tent accorded
members of
giving their

Sec. 14.—We trust the Local Councils will act upon the suggestions made by you in reference to having lectures delivered by local doctors upon the lines indicated by the rules of the Ambulance Association which we believe will prove of much benefit to the fishermen.

Sec. 15.—We agree with every word you say respecting prices paid for fish and oil the past season. We thank you for the advice you tendered in the columns of THE ADVOCATE, and by means of the private circulars, and we readily acknowledge that but for this Union and your efforts at St. John's, that fish would not have advanced higher than \$5.30 taqual, and Labrador would not have gone over \$3.80, per qtl., while oil would not have fetched more than \$90 per ton. We are of the opinion that the Government was remiss in their duty by not responding to your call to punish the combine which we know was contrary to

Sec. 17.—We are of the opinion that the Local Councils assessments for the District Councils should be increased to 10 cents per member this year, in order to provide funds for candidates expenses incurred in the performance of their duties which the District Councils approve and pass.

Sec. 18.—We note with pleasure that many Councils are erecting halls and stores and we hereby tender these Councils our congratulations in their work of building up our Union.

Sec. 19.—We regret to find that the Government ignored our petitions to protect the 3 mile limit, to prohibit the rinding of trees, and to prohibit the operation of additional steam lumber mills. We realize even more forceful than hitherto the necessity of protecting the timber supply on the fishermen's reserve, and we wish to announce that just as soon as we can secure the power we will en-



F.P.U. COUNCIL AT SQUID TICKLE, AFTER PARADE.

law, but when we consider that two members of the Government were parties to the combine, we clearly discern why the combine was permitted to cut prices with impunity, and to purchase fish at \$5 per qtl. that would have fetched \$6, if competition was allowed to operate in the usual way. We recommend our members in future to stand shoulder to shoulder when you appeal to us for co-operation in fish selling.

Sec. 16.—We realize the extent of your labor, and the energy you have put into your work, we know that no action of ours can compensate you properly for your toil as President of our Union, if dollars could repay you, many would be required. We know you won't look for payment as men usually do, our heartfelt thanks are yours and we pray that you will be long spared to perform your duties as President, and that you will be rewarded by the benefit which your exertions will confer upon us toilers.

force the law respecting the fishermen's reserve, and that all new saw mills operating since the protest to the Government, November 1909, will be closed down. There must be no fooling with this issue, the timber supply must be protected.

Sec. 20.—We are pleased to find the American green fish buyers on our coast purchasing green bulk fish, and we endorse your wish that all will assist the operations of the buyers, and that a permanent business will result. We trust you will be able to visit Gloucester as you suggest, and arrange for the purchase of fish next fall by those buyers on a large scale.

Sec. 21.—We recommend that every Local Council purchase tea, butter, tobacco, oil clothes in bulk from the Head Office in order to raise funds for the Union through discounts, they should be greatly encouraged by the fact that such a large amount was raised this fall, although

many
this (cogni
fall,
event
bers i
S
rende
espec
placin
outpo
will b
succe
S
ing ac
the C
ing be
reform
S
possib
Counc

be reapi
Sec
the ball
hard tas
Union w
stand th
lished w
whole af
our orga
Sec.
for the s
to end ou
Resj

The
of the C
Council, a
report:

many branches were remiss in observing the decision of this Council which they are in duty bound expected to recognize. Let all forward their bulk orders next spring and fall, and thereby enable us to materialize our plans to eventually cut out the credit system by loans which members in need will be enabled to secure from the funds.

Sec. 22.—We record our appreciation of the services rendered to the toilers by Dr. Grenfell's Mission, and we especially thank Dr. Grenfell for securing funds for, and placing such a splendid Institution within the reach of the outport people visiting St. John's. We trust every effort will be made by all our friends to make the institution a success.

Sec. 23.—We strongly support your remarks concerning action to improve the sealers' conditions, and we trust the Committee which you will select will succeed in bringing before us a report that will be the means of securing reforms which we all agree are badly required.

Sec. 24.—We, with you Mr. President, trust that every possible benefit will flow to our friends of Greenspond Council, and that before another fall is upon us, they will

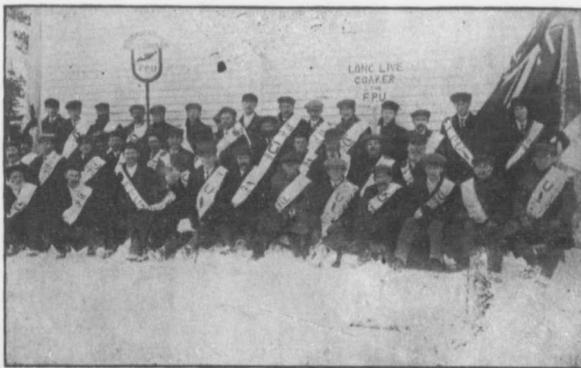
GREENSPOND, November 28th, 1911.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee on amending the Constitution have considered the amendments submitted to them, and recommend the following changes:—

That the order of business section be amended, and that order 6 be placed order 8 and order 8 replace order 6.

That section 50½ be cancelled. That section 53 be amended to provide: That all initiation fees shall belong to the Local Council receiving the same. Section 50. The words "when not debarred by section 50½" . . . "and except provided by section 50½" to be omitted, and the addition of the following sentence: "Rejected candidates are debarred from applying for admission until the period of twelve months has elapsed. Application for membership shall be made at one meeting and balloted for at the next following regular meeting." That section 72, 73 and 74 be added.

Section 72. Any member engaged in business shall withdraw when requested to do so by resolution of his Local Council, passed at a regular meeting and supported by a majority of members on the roll.



GROUP OF UNIONISTS AT ALEXANDER BAY.

be reaping the blessings of a Union Cash Store.

Sec. 25.—We trust all will unite when the battle of the ballots come to return our candidates which will be no hard task if we stand as a united body. If we fail our Union will suffer so much that it may not be able to withstand the blow. If we succeed our Union will be established while the country remains and the control of the whole affairs of this Colony will pass to the people through our organization.

Sec. 26.—Expressing admiration and warmest thanks for the speech you opened our Convention with. We beg to end our duties by wishing you and our Union God speed.

Respectful submitted.

MARTIN PHILLIPS,
W. B. JENNINGS,
JOHN ABBOTT,
D. WHITE,
R. WINSOR.

The Committee appointed to consider the amending of the Constitution as proposed by Twillingate District Council, and other Local Councils, submitted the following report:

Section 73. Every Chairman of a Local Council shall, during meetings and Union official gatherings, wear a Union Sash as an emblem of his office. Such sash shall be the property of the Council, and shall be designed by the Supreme Council, and purchased through the Supreme Council.

Section 74. All candidates selected by the District Councils for election to the House of Assembly in the interests of the F.P.U. Party, shall when selected be obliged, in the presence of the District Council, before a Justice of the Peace. The oath administered to be as follows: "I, a selected Candidate for the Fishermen's Protective Union Political Party for the District of, at the next forthcoming elections, solemnly vow and declare that if elected I will be true to my Party and principles of the Fishermen's Union. Will never receive a bribe from any source, and will resign my seat when called upon to do so by resolution of my District Council. I further vow, that I have no selfish aim in seeking election to the House of Assembly, and will not receive a cent's remuneration, gift, present, or reward while a member of the House of Assembly, except my sessional indemnity, and

I Councils
increased
ride funds
mance of
and pass.
Councils
der these
ilding up

ment ig-
prohibit
of addi-
forceful
ber sup-
nounce
will en-

that
Gov-
here
must

reen
I we
the
We
rest,
iose

ncil
the
igh
'act
igh

what my District Council approve of. So help me God." This oath must be sworn to and signed by each candidate, and the affidavit must be deposited with the President.

Respectfully submitted,

A. SAMSON,
R. MILLER,
J. W. OLDFORD,
ELIJAH MILES,
SAMUEL PRINCE.

The Committee appointed to draft a Union Political Platform submitted the following report:—

GREENSPOND, November 29th, 1911.

To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:—The Committee appointed to consider and draft a platform for the Fishermen's Union Party, beg to suggest that in our platform the following planks shall be included:—

- (1) Standardizing of fish; a new system of culling



COOKS ON THE S.S. NASCOPIE, 1914.

fish; the inspection of fishery produce; and the establishment of a permanent commission to operate the laws to standardize fish and the culling of it, etc.

- (2) The appointment of Trade Agents abroad.
- (3) Weekly reports of prices of fishery produce in the foreign markets.
- (4) The establishment of a night school system in the outports during winter months.
- (5) Schools for every settlement containing 15 school-able children from the age of 6 to 13.
- (6) Free and compulsory education, seven months of each year.
- (7) Reduction of duties upon certain articles used by the masses, such as readymade clothes, oil clothes, boots, tobacco, gurenses, etc.
- (8) Old Age Pensions for all over 70, unprovided for, starting with \$50 and increasing to \$100 as the Colony's finances permit.
- (9) Erection of Bait Depots as outlined by the F.P.U.
- (10) No further pensions to Civil Servants except

what is paid worn out toilers.

(11) A long distance telephone system to connect every settlement in the Colony which can be reached.

(12) The reorganization of the Fisheries Department.

(13) Single electoral districts, including one for Labrador, and another for Eastern St. Barbe.

(14) Elective School and Road Boards, the former on denominational lines, the latter to expend all road, charity and old age pension grants.

(15) Amended Sealing Laws as outlined by the F.P.U. agreement.

(16) The sale of timber areas by public auction, and the enforcement of the Fishermen's Timber Limit Laws and the Crown Lands Act re timber grants.

(17) The payment of \$500 sessional indemnity for members of the House of Assembly, for outport members.

(18) Laws to make combines in trade punishable by imprisonment only.

(19) Laws to establish the Referendum and the Recall.

(20) Retrenchment in every department of the Public Service, and working hours for officials from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the promotion of faithful public officials to vacancies.

(21) The amendment of the Election Act, to permit the counting of votes by each Deputy Returning Officer, as in Canada.

(22) Laws to punish any member of the Legislature who receives financial profit or gain directly, or indirectly, from the Public Treasury, except what is openly voted by the Legislature as salary—sessional indemnity,—or in payment of services rendered to the Colony.

(23) Any resolution of this Supreme Council passed at two succeeding sessions.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER BROWN,
ARCHIBALD TARGETT,
JAMES BROWN,
J. F. MOULAND,
JACOB QUINTON.

The
prove t
submit

To the
the
Ms
pointed
our cou
lowing
Se
compar
sleeping
the ber
board it
partition
be heat
Sec
to secur
gest tha
supplied
viz:—M
be suppl
ners to
tion, and

morning f
days shou
the fat ski
that the b

Sec. 3
expected t

Sec. 4
in a hospi
abled, and

Sec. 5
used in th
ning of se.

Sec. 6
convey out
after disch
damaged al
the crews
of insuranc
price of fa
owners and
JOB B. W
BISHC
The C
House of A

The Committee appointed to consider proposals to improve the conditions of our countrymen engaged in sealing submitted the following report:—

GREENSPOND, November 29th, 1911.

To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:—The Committee appointed to consider "proposals to improve the conditions of our countrymen engaged in sealing, beg to submit the following proposals:—

Sec. 1.—We are of the opinion that (a) the living compartments of the iron ships should be ceiled over the sleeping berths and along the sides of the ship; that (b) the berths should be portable iron frames as in use on board the *Beothic*; that (c) the hatch entrances should be partitioned with portable partitions; that (d) all the ships be heated throughout by steam.

Sec. 2.—We recommend this Council to do its utmost to secure better food for the common sealers. We suggest that soft bread, to the amount of two 1 lb. loaves, be supplied to every sealer at least three times each week, viz:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; that hot dinners be supplied Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, such dinners to consist of pudding, beef and pork in equal proportion, and potatoes; that beans and pork be provided every

"the act respecting the House of Assembly and the powers and privileges thereof," or the possible exercise of the electoral Elections, submitted the following report:—

GREENSPOND, November 29th, 1911.

To the President and Members of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:—The Committee appointed to draft a petition to be presented to the House of Assembly at its next session, concerning the next General Election, beg to submit the following draft of such a petition:—

To the Honorable the House of Assembly, of Newfoundland:—

The prayer of the undersigned Officers and Members of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, and others, humbly sheweth,

That we beg most respectfully to approach your Honorable House for the purpose of petitioning that a General Election be held in the early part of November, 1912. Your petitioners are aware of the fact that the life of the present Parliament expires under statute by effluxion in June, 1913, and that the present members may hold their seats until the above date, but in the language of the Statute "no longer."



THE NASCOPIE AND STEPHANO JAMMED OFF GROIS ISLANDS, MARCH 17, 1914.

morning for breakfast; and that the pea soup served Saturdays should include onions, potatoes and turnips; that all the fat skimmed from the boilers be used in the puddings; that the butter allowance be the same as hitherto.

Sec. 3.—We recommend that the cooks should not be expected to perform any work in addition to cooking.

Sec. 4.—That a room should be fitted on each ship as in a hospital, for the accommodation of the sick and disabled, and that all ships be provided with medical aid.

Sec. 5.—We recommend that no firearms should be used in the prosecution of the seal fishery; that the panning of seals and the killing of bitch hoods be prohibited.

Sec. 6.—We consider that the steamer owners should convey outport sealers to their homes, as soon as possible after discharging; that no deduction should be made for damaged skins; that the owners of steamers should insure the crews prospective share of seals, and deduct the cost of insurance from the proceeds of the voyage and that the price of fat should be fixed before sailing by the steamer owners and the F.P.U. Respectfully submitted,

JOB B. WORNELL, ROBERT G. WINSOR, GEORGE BISHOP, RICHARD HOUNSELL, E. J. WORNELL.
The Committee appointed to draft a petition to the House of Assembly concerning the date of the next Gen-

We therefore submit that neither by amendment to powers of His Excellency the Governor, should the life of the present Parliament be prolonged beyond November, 1912, and for the following reasons:—

1st.—That the abnormal expenditures of the present Government were never contemplated by the Electorate, and that there should be a General Election at the earliest convenient date, so that the people may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion through the ballot box, on the far reaching consequences and possible dangers of the financial policy of the present Ministry.

2nd.—That an Election held in the spring of the year at any date that will enable the Fishermen of our Banking and Western fleet to exercise their franchise may find our Northern coast blocked with ice, and thereby disfranchise the voters living on our Northern Sea Board.

3rd.—That Elections held at the time when large numbers of fishermen are looking for fishery supplies, gives the supplying merchant an undue influence over those who need a fishing outfit.

4th.—That the universal practice in all English speaking communities is to hold General Elections after the Harvest of Sea and Land is gathered, the obvious reason for this is that wage earners are more independent, and less

to connect
partment.
e for Lab-

former on
id, charity
the F.P.U.

tion, and
mit Laws

mnity for
members.
shable by

ie Recall.

Public
1. to 6
to va-

permit
er, as

lature
rectly,
ed by
1 pay-

assed

liable to pressure and undue influence, hence we respectfully submit that the first week in November is the best time for a General Election.

5th.—That we view with the gravest concern the excessive growth of Expenditure in almost every Department of the Civil Service and especially in connection with the policy of Branch Railways.

In the speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris in introducing the Railway Resolutions in the Assembly on Feb. 3rd, 1910, the Country was assured that the Branch Railways would be completed by a charge of \$4,000,000 to the public debt, and an annual interest charge of (\$140,000) One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars.

In Sir Edward's speech he used the following language: "The estimate of the five branches would be Two Hundred and Fifty miles altogether, it may be a little more, it may be a little less. The cost at \$15,000 per mile would be about \$4,000,000 in round figures, the interest on this will be One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars per year when the Contracts have been completed."

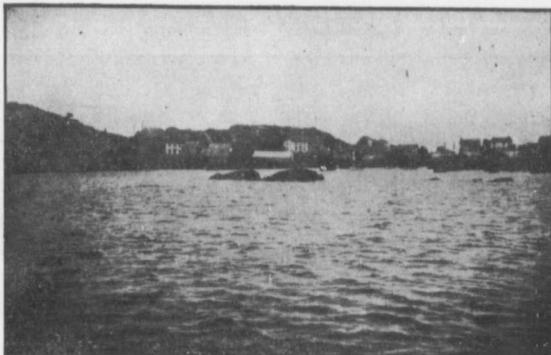
We are now alarmed to find that when the Branch Railways to Bonavista and Trepassey are completed with

Million Dollars more will be paid over by the Government to the Reid Newfoundland Company within the next four or five years. It can only have one ending, and that will be the killing of Newfoundland with kindness.

As the fishermen of the Colony produce four fifths of its wealth, we feel that we are conscience bound to solemnly protest against these enormous expenditures, because we believe that it will entail serious consequences to the Colony.

In view of the possible danger ahead of our beloved Country arising from this unparalleled and reckless expenditure we humbly beg that the following requests be granted:—

1. That a General Election be held in November, 1912.
2. That no new Loan Bill be introduced until the people decide on the enormous expenditure involved in this extended Branch Railway System.
3. That no New Railway Work even under existing Contracts be undertaken without proper surveys being submitted to the Legislature.
4. That a Sum of Money be placed in this Year's esti-



A PART OF BARR'D ISLAND.

their terminals, fences, extras are right of way, that the \$4,000,000 will be exhausted.

We believe from the speeches delivered by Sir Edward Morris at the opening of the Burin Agricultural Exhibition and other Ministers of the Crown at the ceremony of laying the first sod at the Trepassey Branch, and also by surveys in Bay-de-Verde and Trinity Districts that it is contemplated to enter into new and large Railway Contracts with the REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.

We have evidence of this design in the proposed extension of Fortune Bay line, because as it passed the House of Assembly it was merely a short line from the Trunk Railway to Terrenceville. It is now proposed by Sir Edward Morris, and outlined in his speech at Grand Bank to extend it along the Western shores of Placentia District, thence following the coast line, and connecting every settlement in Burin District, this Railway is to have a concrete deep water pier or dock at Grand Bank for a terminus, and also there is to be constructed a concrete pier at Fortune.

If this policy as outlined by the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Morris is carried out, it means that from Eight to Nine

mates to cover the cost of a General Election in November, 1912.

And as in Duty Bound,

Your Petitioners will ever pray.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. ANDREWS,
JAMES BUTLER,
GILBERT BUGDEN,
ALBERT C. PYE,
JOHN LODER.

Prop. by Pat Green, sec. by M. LeDrew, that this Council, through the President, do its utmost to secure the erection of a lighthouse at Main Tickle, Chanke Islands.

Prop. by John Fitzgerald, sec. by Wm. Moss, and resolved, that this Council do now adjourn to attend the demonstration prepared by the Local Council of Greenspond in honor of this Convention and the President.

The Convention then attended the demonstration and paraded through the town accompanied by hundreds, with music, drums and continuous volleys of musketry, with cheers for the F.P.U., the President, the delegates, the candidates and Greenspond Council. When the parade had

return
forty r
stration
the bes
Fr
Lower
leyville
Drew, i
of Bon
wood.

Council
manner
respect f
and the
The
crable le
extolling
message
self to be
would ev

returned to the town the President, in a splendid speech of forty minutes, thanked the people for the grand demonstration accorded, and expressed his opinion of its being the best ever witnessed in any outpost in Newfoundland.

Friends Jennings, of Moreton's Harbor; Hudson, of Lower Island Cove; White, of Catalina; Winsor, of Wesleyville; Miller, of St. Jones; Phillips, of Twillingate; Ledrew, of Change Islands; Hiscock, of Scilly Cove; Brown, of Bonavista; Chalk, of Carmanville; and Lidstone, of Botwood, delivered splendid addresses thanking the Local

duty. The Convention listened in breathless silence, as it would be the last opportunity the Southern delegates would have to hear the President at that Convention. Others addressed the Council expressing their astonishment of the progress of the Union and the wonderful meetings held during the four days and nights sessions while at Greenspond, the keynote being that it was the best week's education the delegates ever experienced, and it was all wonderful. No other word could express their feelings. The session was a memorable one, and every man present will



THE SEAL FISHERY IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

Council and the people of Greenspond for the splendid manner in which they had demonstrated their loyalty and respect for the F.P.U. and the honor conferred upon them and the President.

The President addressed the Council again at considerable length, reviewing the work of the Convention and extolling the business it had accomplished, and sent a message to all Councils through all delegates pledging himself to be true to the cause, and assuring them that no harm would ever come to the F.P.U. through his failure to do his

remember it while life lasts.

The Convention closed in form at 2 a.m. on the 30th inst., as the Fogota was due, and the Southern delegates were to depart by her.

Prop. by C. Gardner and sec. by E. J. Baker, and resolved, that the Third Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland do now close.

W. F. COAKER, President.
WALLACE ABBOTT, Act. Secretary.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT BONAVISTA,
DECEMBER 12TH, 13TH, 14TH AND 16TH, 1912.

ORANGE HALL, Bonavista, December 12th, 1912.

THE Fourth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland was opened for the transaction of business by the President, W. F. Coaker, at 4 p.m.

About 150 delegates were present, representing Local Councils from Brigus, C.B., to Griquet. The large Hall was filled with the members of the Supreme Council, members of the Bonavista Local Council and visiting members from nearby Councils.

The President delivered his Fourth Annual Address which was attentively listened to and enthusiastically applauded, as some new idea was expressed or some triumph of the Union recorded. The address is as follows:—

To the Members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

MY FRIENDS:—I am again privileged to meet you at Annual Convention. This will be fourth annual address delivered by me as President of this Council. Last year we met at Greenspond, November 27th, and our deliberations covered five days and consisted of 8 sessions. Some 80 delegates were present and we all separated, realizing that it was good to have been present. The splendid reception accorded us at Greenspond by the Council and citizens, is still fresh in my memory, and I know those of you who were with us at that time must have been delighted with what you saw and heard. The past year has indeed been one of astonishing progress and advancement for the F.P.U. The place of influence and importance now possessed by our Union is one that we all should feel proud of. During the past year I have established two more District Councils: one at Bay de Verde, of which our friend A. G. Hudson is Chairman; and the other at Port de Grave, of which friend Wm. Smith of Cupids is Chairman.

PLACES VISITED.—Since we last met I have been present at Twillingate District Council, which was convened last December at Little Bay Islands, and I have visited the following Local Councils:—St. Anthony, Conche, Long Island, Pilley's Island, Leading Tickle, Twillingate, Herring Neck, Change Islands, Fogo, Joe Batt's Arm, Tilting, Seldom, Carmanville, Wesleyville, Valleyfield, Newman's Cove, Bonavista, Elliston, Catalina, Port Rexton, Old Perlican, Grate's Cove, Bay de Verde, Caplin Cove, Burnt Point, B.D.V., Northern Bay, Lower Island Cove, Western Bay Broad Cove, B.D.V., Perry's Cove, B.D.V., Freshwater, Ochre Pit Cove, Port de Grave, Barneed, Clarke's

Beach, Cupids and Brigus.

BRANCHES ESTABLISHED.—During this year I have established Local Councils at the following places:—Brigus, Cupids, Barneed, Port de Grave, Perry's Cove, Job's Cove, Western Bay South (Western Bay has two Councils, one North Side, and the other South).



ORANGE HALL, BONAVISTA.

Friends have established Local Councils at the following additional places:—Northern Arm in Exploits Bay, Shoe Cove, Triton, N.D.B., Harry's Harbor, N.D.B., Burying Place, N.D.B., Lewisporte, Wild Bight, Little Bay, Birchy Bay, N.D.B., Springdale, North West Arm, Musgrave-town, Canning's Cove, B.B., Deer Island, B.B., Fair Island, B.B., Gooseberry Island, B.B., Cape Freels, Englee, Alexander Bay, Troytown, Gambo, Burgoyne's Cove, Delby's Cove, T.B., Norman's Cove, T.B., Shoal Harbor, T.B., Trinity East, Griquet, Blanc Sablon, Paquet, Gander Bay, and Pool's Island. A total of 37.

COUNCILS OF THE UNION.—The following District Councils are now established:—Fogo, Trinity, Bonavista, Twillingate, Bay de Verde, and Port de St. Barbe. The Local Councils now working are as follows:—

Twillingate District—Twillingate, Little Bay Islands, Long Island, Moreton's Harbor, Tizzard's Harbor, Comfort Cove, Farmer's Arm, Loon Bay, Boyd's Cove, Herring Neck, Pike's Arm, Northern Arm, New Bay, Exploits, Fortune Harbor, Point Leamington, Botwood, Laurenceton, Salt Pond, Scissor's Cove, Campbellton, Leading Tickle, Rattling Brook, Nipper's Harbor, Shoe Cove, Little Bay, Triton, Harry's Harbor, Port Anson, Burying Place, Lewisporte, Wild Bight, Little Bay, Birchy Bay, Springdale, North West Arm. Total, 36.

Fogo District—Fogo, Joe Batt's Arm, Tilting, Seldom Come By, Doting Cove, Musgrave Harbor, Cat Harbor, Dog Bay, Carmanville, Change Islands, Victoria Cove, Ladle Cove, Gander Bay. Total, 14.

St. Barbe District—St. Anthony, Conche, Fleur de Lys, La Scie, Brig Bay, Current Island, Port Saunders, Flower's Cove, Green Island Cove, Rocky Harbor, Parsons' Pond, Stanleyville, Griquet, Paquet, Blanc Sablon, Englee. Total, 16.

Bonavista District—Pinchard's Island, Newtown, Wesleyville, Brookfield, Valleyfield, Safe Harbor, Greenspond, St. Brendan's, Shalloway Cove, Flat Islands, Salvage, Squid Tickle, Jamestown, Southern Bay, Indian Arm, Red Cliffe, Broad Cove, Keels, King's Cove, Amherst Cove,

New
Island
Berr
Free

Chai
Lady
Ease
Perli
Clan
Hick
Burg
Norm
Total

Capli
Cove
Frest
North

Brigu

made

3,500.

St. Bi

de V

Bonav

Trinit

de Gr

Branc

Heart

Conce

grews,

mouth

Bretor

are w

establi

Harbo

after 1

the clc

Scilly

District

be visi

while

possibl

meetin

ary, at

Bay, L

dian R

hold R

ports.

C

make

essary

Next F

be nec

day, if

be prov

hire on

would

and sui

sible fit

able tin

motor t

to pay t

ments

Shore f

PM

Grave

tion in 1

Newman's Cove, Bonavista, Brooklyn, Musgravetown, Deer Island, Combined Salvage Bay, Canning's Cove, Gooseberry Island, Alexander Bay, Fair Island, Troytown, Cape Freels, Gambo, Pool's Island. Total, 34.

Trinity District—Elliston, Catalina, English Harbor, Champney's, Port Rexton, Bonaventure, British Harbor, Lady Cove, Broad Cove, Snook's Harbor, Little Heart's Ease, St. Jones Within, Hant's Harbor, Scilly Cove, New Perlican, New Melbourne, Hodge's Cove, Heart's Delight, Clarenville, Long Beach, Northern Bight, Silbey's Cove, Hickman's Harbor, New Harbor, Cavendish, Green's Hr., Burgoyne's Cove, New Chelsea, Delby's Cove, Fox Hr., Norman's Cove, Shoal Harbor, Trinity East, Ireland's Eye. Total, 35.

Bay de Verde District—Bay de Verde, Grate's Cove, Caplin Cove, Burnt Point, Northern Bay, Lower Island Cove, Western Bay South, Ochre Pit Cove, Perry's Cove, Freshwater, United Branch, Old Perlican, Western Bay North, Job's Cove. Total, 14.

Port de Grave District—Clarke's Beach, Barneed, Briggs, Port de Grave. Total, 5.

MEMBERS.—I estimate our membership to be 15,000, made up as follows:—Twillingate, 36 Councils, containing

3,500. Fogo, 14 Councils, 1,600 members.

St. Barbe, 16 Councils, 800 members. Bay

de Verde, 14 Councils, 1,600 members.

Bonavista, 34 Councils, 3,500 members.

Trinity, 34 Councils, 3,300 members. Port

de Grave, 5 Councils, 700 members. Total

Branches, 153. Total Members, 15,000.

Heart's Content, Islington, Port Blandford,

Conception Harbor, Bay Roberts, Kelli-

grews, Sandy Point, Port au Port, Humber-

mouth, Codroy, Lamaline, Fortune, Harbor

Breton, Recontre, Burin and Grand Bank

are waiting for some one to visit them and

establish Branches. I hope to visit Nipper's

Harbor and some Councils in that vicinity

after La Scie Convention closes. During

the closing days of the year I hope to visit

Scilly Cove, and be present at the Trinity

District meeting. If possible Botwood will

be visited after I return from Nipper's Hr.,

while King's Cove and Keels must be visited as soon

as possible. I have arranged to be present at Fogo District

meeting which will be convened at Carmenville in Febru-

ary, and during that time I will hold meetings at Gander

Bay, Ladle Cove, Musgrave Harbor, Doting Cove, and Indian

Harbor, if weather will permit; returning I hope to hold

meetings at Campbellton, Comfort Cove and Lewis-

port.

CONVEYANCE.—I find from experience that if I am to

make good use of my time while travelling, it will be

necessary to obtain a Motor Boat for the use of the Union.

Next Fall I hope to visit all the Union districts, and it will

be necessary for me to hold two and three meetings each

day, if this is to be established, a suitable motor boat must

be provided, whether the Union is to own its own boat or

hire one, is for you to decide; but if one is purchased, I

would suggest that one able to encounter rough weather

and suitable for long runs, should be selected and if possible

fitted with a kerosene engine. I lost 10 days of valuable

time the past Fall on the Treaty when the men were pressing me

to pay them a visit, but at that time the outrageous arrange-

ments of the Government and Reid cut off the Treaty

Shore from the Reid service for over two months.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.—Port de

Grave District Council recommends the following altera-

tion in Rule 50:—To amend Sec. 50 by cancelling the para-

graph commencing "A three-fourth vote" and inserting the following words:—"Five black ballots cast against a candidate for admission will reject."

In view of the coming election, and the desirability of debarring undeserving persons and grab-all wire pullers from our ranks, in order to protect our Councils as much as possible from our enemies, I propose that you add another section to the Constitution as follows:—Sec. 74—New.—"When the Chairman of a Local Council is approached for the Annual Pass for 1913, by those entitled thereto (who have paid all dues) he shall first administer a test (as provided in Section 63 of the Constitution) and the words to be used will be:—"Will you vote at the coming election for the Candidates selected by the District Council of this Union," and if the answer is 'Yes,' the Pass shall be communicated, but if the answer is not 'Yes,' the Pass will be withheld and the member suspended from membership. If such suspended member intimates to the Council or Chairman his desire to qualify for the Pass, within three months after his suspension, he shall be admitted, and the first business of that meeting at which he is admitted, will be to administer the Test to such member, and if the suspended member qualify the Pass shall be

communicated to him by the Chairman. If a suspended member do not qualify within three months after suspension, he shall be expelled from the Union."

I also recommend that Section 63 be amended by the withdrawal of all the words from "The Party" in line 10, to "receive" in line 15, and the addition of the words "No member of the Union Party shall accept" before the word "any" at the beginning of line 16. Also that Section 65 be rescinded and replaced by the following words as Section 65:—"Every Local Council shall hold an Annual Parade. The day for such parade shall be selected by the District Council, each District Council shall fix a day which all Local Councils under the jurisdiction of such District Council shall observe as Union Day. The date to be selected at the Annual Convention of such Dis. Council. Any member absenting himself from the parade of his Council upon Union Day, as selected by the Dis. Council without reasons acceptable to his Council, shall be fined one dollar, and suspended until paid."

I also recommend that the following words be added to Section 5, viz.:—"All Union Members of the House of Assembly shall be members of the Supreme Council while holding seats in the House of Assembly."

I also recommend that the following section be added to the Constitution (Section 75):—"All Union Members are expected to purchase tea, butter, oil-clothing and tobacco through the Union, in order to raise funds for the Union, from the discounts available from purchasing these articles in bulk. All Councils which do not possess a Union Store, who do not make out and prepare once a year, an order in bulk for the articles named, will be debarrd from receiving the Annual Pass until a fine of \$1000 be remitted to the Supreme Council. Any Council not observing this Section will be debarrd from representation at District Council and Supreme Council Conventions."

F.P.U. CASH STORES.—During the year ten Union Cash Stores have been established, making a total of 14 as follows:—Botwood, Change Islands, King's Cove, Doting Cove, Catalina, Keels, Joe Batt's Arm, Twillingate, Fogo, Cat Harbor, Herring Neck, Port Rexton, Tilting and Wesleyville. Greenspond, Exploits, Pileys Island, Nipper's



JOHN LODER.

The first to join the F.P.U. in Trinity Bay.

IL OF

ear I have
aces:—Brig-
Cove, Job's
vo Councils,
her South).
al Councils
aces:—Nor-
Shoe Cove,
or, N.D.B.,
porte, Wild
ay, N.D.B.,
Musgrave-
ber Island,
Gooseberry
glee, Alex-
nbo, Bur-
T.B., Nor-
rbor, T.B.,
c Sablon,
l's Island.

—The fol-
lowing estab-
lishments, Twil-
lingate, Port de
Grave, Fogo, and
other islands:—
St. John's, Comfort
Harbor, Herring
Cove, Forencon-
ton, Tickle,
the Bay,
Lew-
ringdale,

Seldom
Harbor,
a Cove,

leur de
aunders,
or, Par-
Sablon,

n, Wes-
pond,
salvage,
m, Red
Cove,

Harbor, La Scie and Bonavista are arranging to establish stores, and it is probable that in another year from now 25 stores will be in operation. I trust every Council with stores will endeavor to take up all the shares they possibly can in the Trading Company, in order to provide capital to meet the increasing demands for larger stocks and increased sales. No Council should be mean enough to expect a store to be operated for their benefit who has not complied with the Trading Co.'s conditions re the number of shares necessary to secure supplies for a store. In future all clerks in Union Stores will be eligible for office in any Council of the Union, and Councils should see that clerks do all possible to assist the running of Councils and be present at all meetings of Councils.

THE UNION TRADING CO.—Last Fall this Company was incorporated under the Laws of Newfoundland. It started business on the 1st of May of the present year. The Company was established to import merchandise to sell to the Union members and Councils, and to supply Union Stores. Without such a Company Union Stores could not exist.

Without it the Union would be always at the mercy of the merchants, who deal in supplies here. The Company's business has been very successful and a report of its affairs will be presented at the Shareholders' Meeting, which will take place while we are at Bonavista. I recommend all members who can, to invest in the Shares of the Company, as it will be necessary to raise another \$25,000 during the winter, and spring, to keep pace with the demands of the growing business. You will note that the Company was attacked by *The Plaindealer* and *Chronicle*, which attacks we have carried into the Courts for adjustments. As President of the Union I have also issued writs for libel because of statements made by some of the papers. You will also notice the reply of mine which appeared in *THE ADVOCATE* on an attack made by *The Western Star*, and the letter from Mr. Cowan, the Union Auditor, in reference to the same. You may be sure that while I am able to refute such attacks, in such a prompt, open, and undisputable manner, success must follow the Union's management. The Company sold sixty thousand dollars worth of goods during October month, and the November sales largely exceed that amount. The store at St. John's is operated by the Trading Co. and was opened in May; it has now out-grown itself, and more space is necessary. I am seriously considering whether it is possible to operate our business from an outpost like Catalina, and import there in steamer loads. The taxes and charges at St. John's are enormous, and will eventually drive the trade to the outposts. The Trading Company supplies 14 Union Cash Stores and the Councils, and will easily pay a 10 per cent. dividend for 1912. If we can supply the demands of the trade offering us next year, a business of one million dollars is assured. The extent of the business to be done depends upon the capital forthcoming from now until next May. A considerable number of Councils are preparing to establish Union Stores next year. I ask all who can to aid us in this undertaking, which, if you back me properly, will undoubtedly revolutionize the trade affairs of the Colony. The shares in the Company are now held by over 600 fishermen.

THE ADVOCATE.—You will be delighted to learn that

THE ADVOCATE has become the most popular paper in the Colony, and that its circulation is now 6,000. The past year has been one of wonderful progress for the paper. During this year *THE ADVOCATE* has exposed transactions that has made the Government totter, and but for the readiness of a time serving Governor to uphold wrong doing, the Morris Govt. would have had to resign in April last. *THE ADVOCATE* has shown that it cares neither for Governor Williams or Donald Morison, or P. T. McGrath, or M. P. Gibbs, and before the present Editor will shirk his duty in exposing the actions of such men, he will resign the editorship. We are extremely thankful to all the Councils who contributed to *THE ADVOCATE*'s Libel Fund last spring; it was an eye opener for the opponents of the Toilers. I asked for \$250.00 and you sent me \$816.27. We have a balance of \$355.92 on hand, which will go into F.P.U. funds. A statement of the expenditure will be attached to the Supreme Council account of expenditure for 1912.

FINANCES.—The statement of the Supreme Council affairs for 1910 and 1911 have been forwarded to all Councils in printed form. Those for 1909 were sent out in 1910 in form of a circular letter. The receipts for 1911 were \$4,686.64, and the expenditure \$3,345.32, leaving a balance in our favor of \$1,341.33. If you remember at the last Convention I estimated the balance for 1911 would be \$1,400. Last year the amount of \$1,542 was received from discounts, this is a remarkable showing for a small beginning, and should greatly encourage every man who deserves to see material changes made in the commercial and political affairs of the Colony. The day I found we had \$1,341.00 as a balance was one of the proudest days of my life, for I realized that the people were at last awake and endeavouring to hold up my hands in this war against the enemies of the Toilers of our Island Home. The receipts for 1909 were \$93.00; 1910, \$402.00; 1911, \$4,686.00. Such progress must inspire you all to greater things. I find the expenditure for 1912 up to the present to be \$3,090.00, receipts \$5,900.00, including credit balance from last year. I estimate the discounts to go into funds this year will amount to about \$2,300.00, and the credit balance in favor of the F.P.U. will be over \$5,000.00 at the end of the year, not including any of 1913 assessments.

I cannot too strongly impress upon you the advisability of doing all in your power to assist in making orders for oil clothing, tea, tobacco and butter as large as possible. If all did their part, we could, even with our present numbers, raise \$10,000.00 a year from discounts on these articles. I have recommended that a new section be added to the Constitution in relation to the discounts, and I trust you will support it, which will enable me to enforce this rule more effectively. I have drawn this year the same salary as I did last year, namely, \$50.00 per month. I want you to note that I forfeit all claim to the other \$100.00 per month voted me. Some imagine that although I have drawn but \$50.00 per month, that I intend some day to claim the balance voted me. I wish to make it clear to you now and here, that I forfeit all claim to all I have not drawn. All the balance in hand is yours. If I had done nothing else for you but accumulate the balance now in your hands it would entitle me to your respect, and be suf-



A. G. HUSON,
Lower Island Cove.

fici
you
fort
ven
any
eve
sala
of t

vice
to t
lish
a T
per.
ing
\$3.5
dire
have
whic
the
the
point
there
been
the
pany
books
busin
the
yard,
Scho
handl
Unio
book-
and
Any
right
time
financ
and t

The
last
as
ras
word
receiv
wrong
lish
tions,
cases
tation
me. I
of the
T)
have
1911
I
fell
to much
I
found
visit N
\$5.50
at \$5.0
wanced-
prices
then
follow
for pric
\$6 in S
some b
fish wa

cient to kill the pedlars' slogan, so generally dinned in your ears, that "Coaker is after money and is making a fortune." I again repeat what I stated at Greenspond Convention, viz: "Not one cent has been accepted by me from any person, firm, or company, or any other source whatever; not one cent has been paid me or received by me as salary for managing the Trading Company, or as Manager of the Publishing Company, and Editor of THE ADVOCATE."

The total amount paid me from all sources for services since the Union was established, four years ago, up to this present time, is but \$975.... In return I have established the Union as it is to-day, given you 14 Union Stores, a Trading Company, a Company to publish your own paper. You have paid into the Supreme Council funds during the whole existence of the Union the sum of \$3,503.00 for assessments. The assessments are the only direct contributions you have made to the Union, and you have now to your credit the splendid amount of \$5,000.00 which will be very much greater when all the amounts due the Supreme Council are paid in, which I trust will be at the end of the year. A Committee will immediately be appointed to examine the accounts, and to report to you thereon, as was done last year. The accounts have already been audited by Mr. John Cowan, the Official Auditor of the F.P.U., the Trading Company, and Publishing Company. Mr. Cowan visits our office weekly and audits the books, and has access to the whole business transaction of the Union, and the Companies. Friend W. W. Halfyard, formerly teacher of the Superior School at Catalina, is the Cashier, and handles every cent of all monies from Union and Companies. An up-to-date book-keeping system has been installed and has given splendid satisfaction. Any member or shareholder has the right to approach the Auditor at any time and receive information about financial matters concerning the Union and the Companies.

The attack of the Press against us last spring was as bitter and clownish as rascality could invent, but not one word was uttered that hinted that I had received money wrongly or spent it wrongly. If our enemies want to publish to the world our financial transactions, they will be able to do so, if they desire, when the cases now before the Court comes on. I will have no hesitation in answering all the questions they chose to put to me. I wish they were as willing to be as free about some of their own affairs.

THE PRICE OF FISH.—During the last two seasons I have kept in close touch with commercial matters. In 1911 I asked you to hold for \$6.00, and even though fish fell to \$5.00, the \$6.00 was paid to all who held, and later much higher prices were secured. This year the Union found that the price was to start at \$5.00, and during our visit North in June and July we invited all to hold unless \$5.50 was paid, which was paid. We then sold some fish at \$5.60 North, and local buyers for spite and vexation, advanced prices higher. We then gave \$6.00 and they followed—then when we had filled our orders, they reduced prices to \$5.50. We then sold at Change Islands for \$5.80, then they gave the same, and we sold at \$6, and they also followed. We gave \$6.20 and \$6.70, they followed. As for prices nearer home, we called upon all to hold fish for \$6 in September; the price at St. John's then was \$5.50—some buyers offering \$5.00, some sent out circulars stating fish was worth only \$5.00 at St. John's. We sold

after a hard struggle at \$6.00 outport delivery. It then went to \$6.00 at St. John's and since that time it has advanced to 80 cents. My advice was followed, and thousands benefited. The buyers did not lose the advance. The foreign markets advanced in proportion to the increase at St. John's. Fish would not be higher than \$5.00 this fall for Labrador shore, and home shore might be \$5.20 had there been no ADVOCATE or Union. Mind I don't claim that such results will always be obtained, but I do claim that it can be done such years as this and 1911, when the catch of shore fish was short. Labrador slop was sold at \$4.30 to \$4.40 up to the time of the war breaking out, but if there had been 20,000 more of slop fish the price would have fallen to \$3.50 early in October. The reason the price was high was because the slop was scarce at St. John's—the great bulk of floaters fish was made dry in compliance with our instructions, and no doubt all are pleased because they followed our advice. The fish shipped from the shore fetched \$3.50. Some men resolved to strike for \$4.00. We did not advise them to do so, because we had fully considered the matter and ascertained information concerning the prices and conditions and had there been a reasonable prospect of securing \$4.00 by holding back the fish, I would not have hesitated to advise it. I can assure you that the best possible prices obtainable were paid. I venture to hope that after 1913 the power of

the Union will be sufficient to force the appointment of a Commission to fix the price of fish shipped from the Labrador shore. Such a Commission should consist of two representatives of the fishermen, two of the buyers, and the Minister of Fisheries. Until such a body exists, there will be more or less dissatisfaction respecting the price fixed for fish shipped from the Labrador shore. One of the remarkable things of 1912 is the manner in which prices for fish held up in spite of the big Turkish war, in which Greece was engaged—formerly a half dozen cases of cholera in an European port was sufficient to cut prices \$1 per qt. in this country, and when Greece was last engaged in war, Labrador fish fell to \$1.80 per qt. Most buyers expected fish would fall when the war began, but to

their surprise, fish advanced instead of declining. This is something that never happened before in the history of panics and scares. What prevented a big slump in prices? Some merchants were working for all they were worth to bring about a slump—they failed, although at that time some 50,000 qtls. of Labrador shore was afloat at St. John's. Do fishermen suppose that such high prices were paid because buyers loved them? Most buyers assert that fish was too high in price, and some said they could not buy at such prices, and is there not big merchants who formerly handled 250,000 qtls. a year, now with almost empty stores, refusing to buy at prices paid, holding back, hoping prices would decline? Some buyers will tell you fish is too high, but they buy high because they can't buy it cheaper, and they would buy cheaper, but for that rascal Coaker and his Union men.

COD OIL.—Cod oil has again advanced considerably. We said all along it would, but Tory papers proclaimed \$75.00 was as much as would be paid, and was the settled price. They said fish would fall—they said in the spring fish would be low—down to \$4.00 per qt., and Coaker would be "down and out," but Coaker is not "down and out," is he? The price has been paid, but not one soul in



D. WHITE.
Nine years Chairman, F.P.U., Catalina.

the country gave any credit to Morris or his Tory papers for the high prices. God is good to those that help themselves. He will uphold RIGHT in the end, no matter what the present may appear to be. Let us do right and success will be sure to follow our endeavors sooner or later.

THE F.P.U. MEMORIALS.—Last March the President forwarded a Memorial to the Governor, respecting the conduct of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Morison—the charges have been printed in *THE ADVOCATE*, and the matter publicly discussed. In April another Memorial was sent to the Governor respecting Morison's conduct in relation to a letter to Strong re the Orange Bay timber areas. You are all aware of the fact that the Governor exonerated Morison from the charges, while he expressly affirmed that all the principles the Union Memorials defended should be respected and recognized by all Ministers of the Crown. We proved our charges with documents, that were admitted by Morison to be indisputable. The Governor's letter intimated that he was staggered by the revelation made, yet he afterwards accepted a plea of lapse of memory as genuine, and exonerated the plea inventor.

The country was amazed by the barefaced outrage, and consequently a portion of the Press savagely attacked the Governor which compelled him to come out and proclaim his retirement from the governorship which was accepted as a triumph for the Union. I trust this Colony will never again witness a similar betrayal of British ideals in political affairs, and that another such Governor as Sir Ralph Williams will never again be sent to govern our country. Morison will receive his punishment at the hands of Bonavista District next fall, and I feel sure no member of this Union will give his support to uphold such a betrayal of trust by one of the People's Trustees. Unless you resent such action, it will be found that in the future there will be no protection against such deplorable conduct. I faced the bitter opposition of the Government in order to strike a blow for pure Government, and if you fail to back my action, deplorable results must follow.

Last year we petitioned the House for a General Election this fall, but our request, although strongly supported, was treated with scorn by the Government, especially the Premier who availed of his position in the House to openly and brazenly insult the Union and those who signed the petition. If Morris is to be dictator of this Colony, he will have to fight this Union, its President, and *THE ADVOCATE*, for we intend to give no quarter to a Premier who hurled his insults upon our members, and declared they were too ignorant to know what they were doing, and that this Council was gulled by one man. If you desire to see your Union and its wishes continually ignored, you had better place him again in power, but I believe you have had enough of

his party, and his rule, and with me will hold him responsible for his conduct towards the Union, and his action in endorsing Morison's barefaced plea of lapse of memory.

COMBINES.—One of the greatest benefits conferred upon this Colony this year by the Union, was the arrangement made to prevent a combine to fix prices for fish amongst buyers. Some buyers promised last fall that they would not support a combine to fix prices for fish, and I am pleased to inform you that they were loyal to their promise, and consequently no combine existed this season to fix prices for fish. The Halifax buyers gave the best prices for fish this season, and purchased large quantities from the Union. Baine Johnston's and Baird's also purchased large quantities, and followed the price paid by Silver and Smith. I trust that 1913 will find fish buying open to the same competition as experienced the past season, and that when we get back to power next year, a law will be passed that will kill our combines to fix prices.

NEW HALLS AND STORES.—Several Councils are erecting, or have erected, halls during the past year, which is an indication of the interest taken in the work, and the solidity of the Union's foundation. Dotting Cove, Musgrave Harbor, Snook's Harbor, Bay de Verde, Fortune Harbor, Keels, Red Cliffe, Jamestown, Lady Cove, Clarke's Beach and Foster's Point are erecting halls, while Doting Cove, Cat Harbor, Exploits, Pilley's Island and Fogo have erected splendid Union store buildings; and Tilting, Carmanville, Port Rexton, Herring Neck, Botwood and Champney's are completing arrangements for similar buildings.

SEALING CONDITIONS.—At Greenspond we adopted proposals to improve sealing conditions, and you authorized me to bring the matter before the sealing steamer owners, which I did, with the result that an agreement was entered into, that greatly benefited the conditions which the men were compelled to endure, and also secured an improvement in the food served to the men. Some ships did not live up to the agreement, but I trust the owners will see that the terms of the agreement are observed strictly the coming spring. We will have to see that the agreement is passed into law as far as it is possible to do so—we must insist upon the selection by the Union of the cooks on the sealing ships, and I recommend you to take this matter up without delay, and make your wishes known to the steamer owners.

THE SEALERS' MEETING.—Last March, for the first time in the history of the country the sealers held a parade at St. John's, which was the largest, most orderly and interesting parade that ever walked the streets of St. John's. Over 2000 sealers participated, and a great mass meeting was held at the Fishermen's Institute the same night, which was thronged.



TILTING WELCOMING PRESIDENT COAKER.

T
demor
and w
be hel
in Ma
will m
Colon

C

durin

fished

organi

foot b

sent as

The pr

imr

attack

The C

affecti

it cons

culc ar

scoffed

up to 1

present

weeks

spring

myself

most

Much

falseho

tised to

effort

blacken

Our ef

the toil

ed wild

Private

templin

in the l

me for

your Pre

were be

me as

Devil.

copies

icle wer

over the

barrels

up by 1

returned

spicable

in a mat

publicly.

stood by

enemies

when th

Leader's

the destr

paper, a

firesides.

its thrust

prepared

comes 1

terminat

pared fo

Sons of 1

emies ne

of your l

lose, sad

such as y

making y

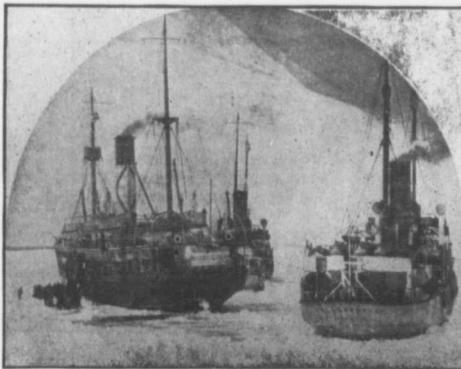
The coming year, we propose holding another grand demonstration at St. John's, during the visit of the sealers, and will parade the whole city. A great mass meeting will be held the following night. I trust all who visit St. John's in March will rally for the demonstration and meeting, and will make the event a memorable one in the history of the Colony.

CIRCULARS.—I have sent out several official circulars during the year some of which I regret to say were published by the Tory press, and the private business of the organization treated with scorn and contempt, and made a foot ball for a party machine. You all should deeply resent such an outrage which was aimed at every Son of Toil. The private affairs of all other organizations are considered immune from such attacks. Why should this Union be attacked and our private affairs published to the world? The Chronicle would not dare to publish private matters affecting other societies, because of the consequences, but it considers our private affairs should be open to the ridicule and gaze of our enemies. Why should fishermen be scoffed and jeered at? Why should your President be held up to ridicule, his actions wrongly interpreted and misrepresented? For eight weeks during the past spring our Union and myself were attacked most outrageously. Much bitterness and falsehood was practised to injure us. No effort was spared to blacken our character. Our efforts to uplift the toilers were termed wild cat schemes. Private affairs were temptingly served up in the hope of driving me from my office as your President, and you were besought to shun me as you would the Devil. Thousands of copies of The Chronicle were scattered all over the Colony, and barrels were gathered up by fishermen and returned to their disposable source. You did not fail to show your resentment in a material way, and some expressed their condemnation publicly. I thank you all for the manner in which you stood by me and I am proud to say here to-day, that our enemies now recognize that they made their fatal mistake, when they started to kill out the Union and blacken your Leader's name. The Plaindealer also did its best to hasten the destruction of your Union, but to-day it is a discredited paper, and very few toilers are giving it a place at their firesides. It did its best to slay the Union and myself but its thrusts cut deepest into its own carcass. You must be prepared for a final assault sooner or later, and when it comes I trust you will show the same united spirit and determination that was demonstrated last spring. Be prepared for the struggle will surely be encountered. The Sons of Toil must be prepared for an onslaught by our enemies next fall that will astonish all. It will be the Waterloo of your Union. If you win you will be masters, but if you lose, sad will be your position. Victory will mean Freedom as you never dreamed of. Failure will mean, not only making your own bricks, but gathering the straw as well. It

will be for you to make the tremendous choice—you control your own destinies. If you refuse to mark your X's for your own Party, you will never again have an opportunity to do so. To defeat Union Candidates will mean the destruction of your Union as it stands to-day. If defeat comes it will be at your hands. What general would continue to lead an army that had mutinied? If you vote against Union Candidates you will vote against your strength, against yourselves and against me. We ask for strength to secure legislation that the country must have, if your sons are to remain in the land of their birth. It is yourselves you will injure, and your country you will slay, if you don't quit yourselves like men and uphold the Union that has come into being to give you LIBERTY.

THE FISHERY.—The shore catch of 1912 is considerably below that of 1911, about 200,000 qts. The price started at \$5.50 and advanced to exactly the price it reached last year. The prices of 1912 were higher from the start than they were in 1911. No fisherman need complain when such prices are available. My sincere thanks are due Messrs. Franklin & Hickman, agents for R. H. Silver, and Smith & Co., for the way they have stood by the Union the past year. You all owe them thanks and if you knew all they have done to assist me in disposing of your fish you would know that very little credit is due to older firms buying fish for the splendid prices paid the last two years. The quantity of Labrador shore greatly exceeds last year's supply. The prices paid have never been exceeded, nor was the catch ever larger. I think all the Labrador floaters are immensely pleased with the result of 1912, and so they ought to be. The supply of Labrador sloop is far ahead of last year. Owing to this fact, and the large Norwegian catch last winter, prices were not as good on the coast as last year. The price here was about the same as last year because the quantity offering here was limited and was shipped in casks which fetched higher prices abroad. Cod oil opened at \$90.00 and fell to \$75.00; advanced to \$80.00 and then to \$85.00, \$87.00 and \$90.00.

BAIT SUPPLY.—The supply of bait was a serious drawback the past fall. Our proposals (which were ignored by the Government) to erect Bait Depots, and supply the bait free to fishermen, will have to become law when we get Morris out of power. These depots will be served by motor boats which will transport bait from places where squid is plentiful. No better move could be made by a Government to benefit the Toilers than to maintain a constant supply of bait during August and September, and 200,000 quintals of fish were lost to the Toilers this season, through lack of bait. This Council has given this matter considerable consideration and we know what we want, and what we want we must get. 200,000 quintals of fish at \$6.00 means \$1,200,000, and a matter of such national importance should be attended to without delay, and these who



STEEL SEALING FLEET JAMMED OFF FOGO, MARCH 1914.

in respon-
sion action in
memory.
conferred
arrange-
s for fish
that they
I am
promise,
on to fix
prices
ties from
purchased
silver and
en to the
and that
power
passed
lines to

TORES.—
erecting,
during
s an in-
st taken
solidity
ion. Dot
Harbor,
Verde,
ls, Red
y Cove,
Foster's
s, while
or, Ex-
d Fogo
Union
Tilting,
Rexton,
nd and
pleting
similar

— At
d prog-
ced me
re the
which
at an
into,
e con-
were
d also
in the
Some
own-
erved
it the
to do
if the
take
nown

first
trade
d in-
hn's.
sting
hich

scorned our suggestions regarding Bait Depots deserve our severest condemnation, which I trust you will accord them as soon as you get an opportunity.

THE UNION'S POLITICAL PLATFORM.—At the last Convention of this Council, we prepared a Union Political Platform, which was published in the Journal of Proceedings. As I will not have another opportunity to address you before you will be called upon to vote at a General Election, I will now review our Platform.

1. Standardizing of fish; a new system of culling fish; the inspection of fishery produce; and the establishment of a permanent commission to operate the laws to standardize fish, the culling of it and the fixing of the price of fish shipped direct from the Labrador Coast.

2. The appointment of Trade Agents abroad.

3. Weekly reports of prices of fishery produce in the foreign markets.

4. The establishment of night-school system in the outports during winter months.

5. Schools for every settlement containing 20 school-children from the age of 7 to 14.

6. Free and compulsory education seven months of each year.

7. Reduction of duties upon certain articles used by the masses, such as ready-made clothes, oil-clothes, boots, tobacco, guernseys, sugar, tea, etc.

8. Old age pensions for all over 70, starting with \$50.00 and increasing to \$100.00 as the Colony's finances permit.

9. Erection of Bait Depots as outlined by the F.P.U.

10. No further pensions to civil servants, over what is paid worn-out Toilers.

11. A long distance telephone to connect every settlement in the Colony which can be reached.

12. The re-organization of the Fisheries Department.

13. Single outport electoral districts.

14. Elective School and Municipal Boards—the former on denominational lines, the latter to expend all road, charity and old age pension grants.

15. Amended sealing laws as outlined by the F.P.U. Agreement.

16. The sale of timber areas by public auction, and the enforcement of the Fishermen's Timber Limit Laws, and the Crown Lands Act re timber grants.

17. The payment of \$500 sessional indemnity for members of the House of Assembly.

18. Laws to make combines in trade punishable by imprisonment only.

19. Law to establish the Referendum and the Recall.

20. Retrenchment in every department of the public service, and working hours of officials from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

21. The amendment of the Election Act, to permit the counting of votes by each Deputy Returning Officer.

22. Laws to punish any members of the Legislature who receive financial profit or gain directly or indirectly from the public Treasury, except what is openly voted by the Legislature as salary—sessional indemnity—or in pay-

ment of services rendered to the Colony.

23. The utilizing of the cash reserve to the Colony's credit at the banks to purchase fishery supplies and motor engines.

24. The establishment of a Transportation Commission to operate the contracts of Reid, Bowring and Crosbie.

25. The fixing of a minimum wage for labor by a Commission, and wages to be paid weekly and in cash.

26. A Royal Commission to investigate public affairs.

27. Bonus for clearing land and encouragement of settlers upon the land and of stock raising.

28. The construction of a harbor on the Strait Shore.

29. The closing down of whale factories.

30. Fishing debts over two years old to be uncollectable by process of the courts of law.

31. The granting of a subsidy to steamers supplying coals to rough outport settlements.

Such a programme should fill every toiler with enthusiasm and encouragement, for the operation of such a policy would completely revolutionize the fisheries and be truly a period of progress that places the toilers' interests above all others for the first time in the political history of parties in this Colony. Every toiler should be proud of such a policy and should never rest satisfied until it is in operation. I see no reason why every plank of our platform cannot be carried into effect during the next four years. Never before did a party come before you with such a policy, and such a policy is possible only through the return of a sufficient number of Union Candidates powerful enough to carry it to completion. No Tory or Liberal party could carry out such a policy unless controlled by Union Members of the House of Assembly.

It will be your duty as electors to decide whether this policy is to be put into operation. I therefore feel confident that you will be equal to the great responsibility which rests upon you, when I say you, I mean the 15,000 Union members in the Union Districts which you represent here to-day. I have no misgivings about the results of the coming fight. I will go into it confident of victory. I have no doubt of the outcome in Fogo District, nor in any Union District. Thousands not enrolled in our Union will support our candidates. Hundreds have told me they would. While we may lose a few weak-kneed Thomas' from the ranks, their places at the polls will be taken by others outside of the ranks, who will outnumber them five to one. Have no doubt as to outcome. I have ventured to predict future happenings on more than one occasion, and I have not mislead you, and I have no hesitation in saying that I am fully satisfied that every candidate we place in the field will be elected. **OUR CAUSE IS RIGHT—OUR OBJECTS ARE PURE**—and intended solely to benefit the **SONS OF TOIL** and to uplift our COUNTRY; therefore with full assurance of victory we will approach the battle. What a glorious day it will be when 14 Union Members enter the House of Assembly. Hundreds of years to come our descendants will read of it,



LOGGING AT EXPLOITS RIVER.

and
look
enco
low
be il
to se
fore!
the l
gran
our
their
us th
sons,
ing t
the g
when
by th
in pu
rich.
land
barqu
grasp
wealth
Your
respon
ters c
ance.
selves
unsati
promp
ward.
ity ha
to it,
selves
low m
confid
your
never
be tru
and to
have
high p
you—y
me as
fore h
you ha
thousa
preciat
I will
the du
May G
is righ
devour
faith a
must p
cess, th
never v
respons
know I
will rin
we mee
our lab
A
pany co
of \$50.0
chase a
freight
ports.
demand
secure t

and will commemorate the victory we won. The world will look on also, for if we succeed our victory will inspire and encourage our fellow toilers in Canada and America to follow our example. Although our people are considered to be illiterate and backward by outside countries, our efforts to secure full freedom and equal rights will place us in the forefront and entitle us to the respect and admiration of the English speaking races throughout the world. What a grand privilege to be a partaker in this struggle to uplift our countrymen. If our fathers could revisit the land of their birth or adoption, don't you think they would not give us their blessing and pass on with the words "well done my sons, well done." How many of them passed away knowing they had been treated harshly by the merchants and by the government. Some of them went into paupers graves when they deserved monuments to their memory erected by their country. Hundreds of them found watery graves in pursuit of a calling that made hundreds of Graballs rich. We, their descendants, know their achievements on land and sea; on ice floe and on the deck of the brigs and barques of days gone by. They toiled early and late—they grasped from the Atlantic millions of dollars worth of wealth—but the most of they lie in forgotten graves. Your duty is to take things in your own hands, assume full

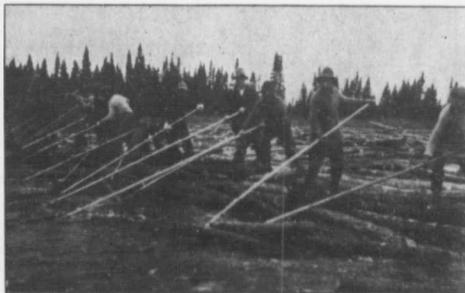
responsibility for matters of public importance. Trust only yourselves; be true to the unsatisfied spirit that prompts you to go forward. Your opportunity has come; be true to it, and to yourselves. Trust me, follow my lead, have full confidence in me; your enemies will never bribe me. I will be true to my trust, and to my God. You have raised me to a high position amongst you—you have honored me as you never before honored a man—you have shown in a thousand ways your appreciation of my labors and no matter what is the outcome, I will be true to the trust you have reposed in me, and to the duty of the high office you have selected me to fill. May God give me strength and wisdom to do always what is right and to scorn the temptations of those who would devour us if they could. May He give you the power of faith and the spirit to persevere and endure. If RIGHT must prevail, if DUTY faithfully performed ensures success, then such will be OURS. Never falter, never doubt, never waver, for upon your shoulders fate has placed a big responsibility, and woe be the man who shirks his duty. I know I have not spoken to you in vain, I believe my words will ring in your ears for many months to come, and when we meet again, I trust we will be able to say together that our labors for this Union were not in vain.

A UNION STEAMER—I propose to establish a Company called the Union Shipping Company, with a capital of \$50,000 with 5,000 shares at \$10 each. We want to purchase a steamer or two for Union work, to convey our freight to outports, and to carry coals from Sydney to outports. We find it impossible to accommodate the freight demands of our Stores and Councils, and it is difficult to secure tonnage to supply coals to rough water settlements,

and if we are to assist our friends at such ports, we will have to secure a steamer which will be controlled by us. I therefore ask your hearty support for this project and hope all who can will invest some money in the Company. I would suggest that you empower me to purchase some shares for the F.P.U. out of the F.P.U. funds in order to give the F.P.U. a direct voice in the management of the Shipping Company. If shares are taken up promptly and in sufficient numbers we will be able to secure a steamer for the spring's trade. The shares of this Company will be open to the public, but Unionists will have the first chance to purchase shares. It ought not to be a difficult matter for such a Company to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. If the members of the Union would buy up all the shares of the Trading Company, the Trading Company could purchase a steamer, and there would be no need of a Shipping Company. Why I suggest a Shipping Company is, because the public are debarred from purchasing Trading Co. shares, while the shares of the Shipping Co. would be open to the public and easily disposed of, as many non-unionists would gladly invest in the Company, knowing it would turn out a good investment. Fishermen never before had the chance to invest in anything that paid more than 3 per cent. Now an opportunity is open to them.

WHALE FACTORIES.

—During the last ten years there has been an almost total absence of squid bait all over the colony. From end to end of the island comes the cry of want of bait. Some fishermen are of the opinion that the cause of the shortage of bait is caused by the killing of whales, and driving them from their usual haunts by whaling steamers. We have the experience of Norway, which country prohibited the taking of whales because it was considered the killing of



LOGGING AT GRAND FALLS.

whales injured the fisheries. I am of the opinion that Newfoundland should also prohibit the taking of whales, and if you think it desirable you can authorize me to draft a petition and forward it to the Councils for signature, and have them presented at the coming session of the Legislature.

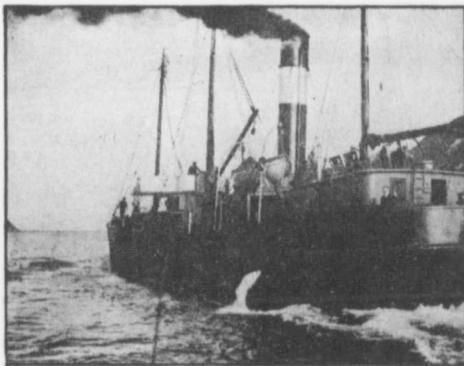
BONAVISTA—I selected Bonavista for our Convention: First, because I wished to honor the Banner Council; secondly, because it is one of the two or three towns capable of accommodating the Supreme Council Convention; and thirdly, because it is centrally situated and accessible by train. I trust our visit here will be beneficial to the Local Council, to each of us present, and to the whole Union. It gives me considerable pleasure to congratulate your Town upon the Heroes who recently received rewards and medals for the saving of precious life at your harbor, during hurricanes which raged here in recent years. I do not know whether all are Unionists, but I do know that some of them are, but whether Union or non-union, my sincerest congratulations I extend to them, and I pray that they will be spared many years, and always live up to the noble and creditable reputations they earned.

ELECTIONS.—The elections will I presume be held next fall, when the Morris Government will have shown its contempt for the constitution of the country by prolonging their term of office six months longer than the constitution permits. Only a dying party, realising that sure defeat awaited them would have been so devoid of honor as to remain in office six months longer than the law permitted. They have had their "pic-nics" and their boodle, and will now have to face the wrath of the electorate, which will deal with them as they deserve. You established a Union Political Party at your last Convention and since then 12 candidates have been selected by the respective District Councils and obligated according to the Constitution. Port de Grave decided to place a candidate for that district, but did not select one, and the matter will be further dealt with in January at their District Meeting. Whether St. Barbe will select a Union Candidate will be decided at the coming Convention at La Scie. Thus the Union controls the election of fourteen members of the House of Assembly, which ought to be sufficient to enable us to secure the reforms we have been working for, should we co-operate with any of the parties hitherto in charge of public affairs. Some consider that we are securing too many seats in the House, thereby making ourselves impregnable with the next party to form a Government, and I intend to discuss this matter with you very fully before this Convention closes, and come to a decision with you as to what course we should pursue. I have no intention to permit any party to oust this Union from the place of influence and power it has attained through our exertions the last four years, and if we cannot secure recognition of our position, we should arrange, not

only to contest Union Districts, but to fight every district in the country. It is my desire that you will give this matter your most careful consideration, and clearly define your wishes before we adjourn, and whatever your decision will be, let there be no looking back. When we consider this matter let us meet in privilege and under the strictest confidence, and if need be under pledges of secrecy, in order to protect ourselves from our foes. We have now arrived at a period in our Union's existence when the most important issues agitating the public mind will have to be taken up and adjusted here, and in the future this Council's decisions will be as far-reaching as those of the Legislature of our country.

GENERAL.—We should rejoice to find so much accomplished by the Union in such a short time. I know we will continue to progress, but there are some who have not been doing their best to help on the work. There are others who retard the work and give us no end of trouble. There will always be chaff with the wheat—you should set to work to clean out the chaff. Some men always aim to get something for themselves at the expense of some one else. Such

men never accomplished anything but a harvest of misery for themselves. Their principles are selfish and cold blooded, with no thought of eternity or of the consequences which the misuse of their talents entail. Such men possess vices from the indulgence of which follow loss of self respect, which makes them indifferent to liberty or freedom, careless of their rights and willing victims of the highest bidder of their vices. May God save us from such traitors. May He enable us to discern them and eradicate them from our ranks. Remember that our Country possesses the first claim upon us—Patriotism is your first duty; if you hesitate to punish graft and boodism your country is doomed. I have tried to live up to this standard, and I hope I shall always have the fearless integrity to utter sentiments and opinions that are sanctioned by the heart and approved of by the brain. Let your determination be to sink or swim, survive or perish with the Union—which is now able to control the country's destinies if you remain united. A great poet stated that "Divinity shaped our ends rough-hew them as we would." If he was right, Divinity is shaping ours and we are doing a work that we were intended to perform. Let that thought always encourage you. Be prepared to meet obstacles, but if you are determined not to recognize defeat, the victory will be yours. We have seen that our friends rejoice to honor their Union and their Leader—this is proper, for nothing was ever accomplished with enthusiasm was lacking. Remember that the qualities which govern success are of no mean order, to succeed, one must be prepared to do, to dare, and to endure—this requires that our limbs should be like steel and hearts all flame. What do you and I think of a Toiler at a Union harbor that looks on and enjoys



S.S. CANT LOSE LEAVING FOR ENGLAND.

the fruits of our exertions and is too cowardly to join such an organization because it costs 60 cents a year for maintenance. You ought to have no feeling but one of the strongest contempt for such a man, for if the world depended upon such, there would be no progress and civilization would soon decay. Some men in our ranks want Union Stores operated, and they grumble if they cannot purchase all their requirements at the store. They recognize its benefits and are displeased when they can't save something on all they buy and have to leave a store to go elsewhere to pay higher because such as they want is not to be had at our store, but they forget that they are doing nothing to furnish capital to provide stock and that others money is invested which enables him to enjoy the benefits he availed of. Some of these very men may have \$1000 in gold buried in the earth or in his trunk, which does no one any good, and often injures his own health by the worry caused by having this money exposed to risks. If all in our ranks who have money would make good use of it they would be benefiting themselves and perhaps do some good for some poor fellow less fortunate than his

more
find so
come
the in
ganiza
good t
this F
predec

Fr
Bonavi
which

D,
m,
U,
W

with de
a since
of our
assemb
make y

Es
and ad
louder
volunta
Thomas
of the
Newfou
before
of this
occasion
large a
That s
proof
your g
highly

We a
know th
has pro
who is
rifice ti
for the
poor c
Toilers,
that you
your tim
in expo
mercial
wrongs
and to t
and Toil
received
of 1910
past sun
advance
vanced l
convince
convince
to uplift

I g
advancin
been ac
tremendi
coming
long hav
the play-
thank H
and start
tective U

We

more fortunate neighbors. It gives me great pleasure to find so many Councils represented here to-day. Some have come from distant settlements and your presence indicate the interest you and your Council take in this great organization. May our deliberations be conducive of great good to our Country, our Union and ourselves, and may this Fourth Annual Convention prove as successful as its predecessor.

W. F. COAKER, President.

Friend John Abbott read an Address of Welcome from Bonavista Local Council to the President and Delegates, which read as follows:

Dear Mr. President and Delegates representing the many Local Councils of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, and Visiting Friends:—

We, the members of Bonavista Local Council, hail with delight your presence in our midst and extend to you a sincere right royal welcome to our town. We assure you of our deep interest in each and every delegate who has assembled here, and that we will do all in our power to make your stay a really profitable and pleasant one.

Esteemed President, words fail to express the respect, and admiration our Council has for you. "Actions speak louder than words." And the reception which has been so voluntarily given cannot fail to convince even the doubting Thomas that you, Sir, holds a place in the warmest recesses of the hearts of the Toilers second to none other man in Newfoundland. Never before in the history of this town on any occasion were five large arches erected. That alone, Sir, is proof positive that your grand work is highly appreciated.

We are delighted to know that this Colony has produced a man who is willing to sacrifice time, and talent for the uplifting of its poor down trodden Toilers. We feel sure that you are devoting your time and strength in exposing the commercial and political wrongs of the Colony, and to bring about a glorious reformation for the Country and Toilers. To name the benefits which we have already received since the organization of our Council in the spring of 1910 would make this address too lengthy. Why! this past summer we have received hundreds of dollars by the advance of the price of fish, which undoubtedly was advanced by you, and none other, which is really enough to convince any right-thinking man, that is not sleepy to be convinced, that the sole aim and object of W. F. Coaker is to uplift the Toilers of Newfoundland.

It gives us sincere pleasure to know that the F.P.U. is advancing so rapidly. It's astonishing to think what has been accomplished in three short years in spite of such tremendous odds. We feel sure that the Toilers' day is coming and servitude will be wiped out after next fall. Too long have we been bluffed, tyrannized, and fooled, and made the play-things of commercial and political misfortune; but thank Heaven a real benefactor has appeared on the scene and started an organization known as the Fishermen's Protective Union which is come with us to stay.

We pledge ourselves to stand by you through thick

and thin, through good and evil report, and do all we possibly can to make your plans a success. We are pleased to be able to report that our Council notwithstanding the difficulties it had to encounter, is the "Banner Council" of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland. This honor we are proud of and will strive always to possess.

Again we welcome you and trust that your short stay with us will be pleasant, and profitable, and that all the delegates may return to their respective Councils inspired by the good results obtained from their visit.

Signed on behalf of Bonavista Local Council:

JAMES, BROWN, Chairman.
JOSEPH STAGG, Secretary.

The Committee to Draft a Reply to the President's Address submitted the following report:

Bonavista, Dec. 13, 1912.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to draft a report in reply to the address delivered by you at the opening of this Fourth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. beg to submit the following as their report:—

Section 1.—We note with pleasure that you have, during the past year, established a District Council at Port de Grave and Bay de Verde, and that you have been able to visit a large number of Councils. It gives us pleasure to learn that 87 new Local Councils have been established during the year, this is the surest indication of the progress

the Union is making, and we feel sure that if you could undertake to organize the Western portion of the Island, the Union would flourish West, equally as rapid as it has North. When we realize that this Union is now composed of 15,000 members, and 153 branches, we begin to feel that we are a great organization, and that our growth has indeed been marvellous.

Sec. 2.—We agree with your suggestion regarding the possession by the Union of a



THE CATALINA BRANCH STORE OF THE F.P.U.

suitable motor boat for the President's use, and we recommend, that every Council be asked to take up a collection to be devoted to the purchase of a suitable motor boat, that the amount collected be forwarded to the Head Office, and placed at the disposal of the President for such a purchase, and in case the collection is insufficient for the purpose that you meet any such deficiency from F.P.U. funds. We further recommend that you make the selection at your convenience. We trust every Council will do its best to make the collection as large as possible, as it would be unwise to reduce our funds to any considerable extent under present circumstances.

Section 3.—We are pleased to find you recommending such amendments to the Constitution, and believe that there are good reasons for such changes. We recommend careful consideration the test section you have proposed, but as you have submitted those amendments and additions to a Special Committee, we leave the matter to their consideration.

Section 4.—We are very pleased to find so many Union Stores in operation. The increase of 10 for the past

year is another proof of the great progress being made. We believe Union Stores to be a great benefit to the communities which they serve, and trust every qualified settlement will possess a Union Store within the next five years. We note that several settlements are now arranging to establish stores, and we feel sure many more will be in operation by the time we again meet in Convention. We endorse your suggestions to permit clerks to hold office in Local Councils, which we believe will be highly beneficial to the Union, as those men being capable, and servants of the Union, will be able to give the closest attentions to Council matters, which could not be expected from officers who had often to make great sacrifices to perform their Union duties.

Section 5.—It is gratifying to find the Trading Company has made such progress during the year. When it is considered that the Company started business but seven months ago, and has raised over \$31,000 worth of capital, and transacted over a quarter of a million dollars worth of trade during that short period, it inspires us to greater things, and we recommend all who can to aid this great undertaking by buying shares. We trust the Company will not find it difficult to raise another \$25,000.00 capital during the coming winter.

The thanks of the Council we render to you Mr. President, for your untiring efforts to promote the Company's interests, and for your proposal to establish this great arm of the Union, which has made the Union independent of every local interest and removing any risks which formerly existed as the cutting off of supplies from the Stores and Councils. We fully appreciate the great benefits we have derived already from the Company, through the purchase this past season of salt, coal, flour, etc., which was placed at our disposal considerably cheaper than it was possible to secure them through any other channel. We rejoice to learn that 8000 hhgs. of salt, six loads of coal, and 8000 barrels of flour has been handled through the Trading Company, and believe that the trade of 1913 will prove even a greater surprise to the country. You say \$1,000,000 worth of trade is possible next year. This is an indication of what is possible through combination, and is also a reminder that what you claimed was possible of accomplishment when you organized the Union, is rapidly being realized. We would be delighted if the Trading Company could find it possible to remove its distributing stores to an outpost. That question is one for you and the Company to consider, and we feel satisfied that all that can be done to accomplish it will be done by you.

Section 6.—THE ADVOCATE has passed through troubled waters since we last met, and we rejoice to find it has come out unscathed. We are more endeared than ever to our paper, and appreciate the wonderful help it has rendered our Union and the cause of right and pure government for the Colony. The Morison exposure has established your record as a successful journalist, and we endorse

all that you have written about the Memorial to the Governor, and action of all concerned therewith. We tender you our warmest thanks for placing the Memorial in the hands of the Governor on our behalf, and we deeply resent the insinuations made by the Governor in his letter to Mr. Hartcourt, respecting his reference to your authority for acting in our behalf. We wish the Governor and Government to understand that you are empowered to bring corruption, graft, boodle or any high handed proceedings on the part of any Government official or member of the Government, to the notice of the proper authorities whenever such comes to your notice. We stand for clean government and we strongly condemn the action of Governor Williams in bluffing you by pretending you had taken the decision of the F.P.U.-Morison Memorial charges out of his hands and referred them to the Home Secretary and his action in accepting pleas as genuine, that the most illiterate Toiler knew was riff-raff, and intended solely to white-wash the man who should have been instantly dismissed by him. Had Sir Ralph Williams not publicly announced that he was leaving Newfoundland at an early date, we would have been ready to invite all Unionists to sign a petition to the Home Government asking for his immediate recall. If any person imagined that your action would not be endorsed by us, they will, we trust, now realize that error. As for the attack of The Chronicle, we are of opinion that you administered a thrashing to the person who edits that paper, that will not be forgotten by him while he lives. We were delighted, Mr. President, to find that you could tackle and vanquish the man who considers himself the 'Cock of the walk' of local journalism. Not only us, but the more confidence in you than we had, for you have passed through an ordeal that has demonstrated that you possess abilities of no mean order. Mr. McGrath will never injure you in our estimation, for no man with a record such as you showed he possessed, will again influence the public. If you wish, Mr. President, to forward petitions for signatures, asking for the dismissal of the Hon. P. T. McGrath from the Legislative Council of this Colony, we will support it, and show the Colony whether we will permit any paper or journalist to attack the President of this Council with impunity. If Sir E. P. Morris wants to arouse the bitter feelings of our Union against him, all he need do is to permit his paper to attack you as it did last spring. Never will we forget the insults hurled at you, because you had organized us into a formidable Union, which our enemies thought they could scatter at their ease. We congratulate you upon the way you handled The Plaindealer man, and we wish to place on record our contempt for that paper, and our determination to heed its utterance no longer—we want nothing more to do with a mortgaged paper written by a masked editor. You revealed the inner doings of that paper, and we were glad you did. Its circulation will not be as large the coming year as it formerly was, but it must not



UNION PARADE AT GREENSPOND.

blame the Union and even inform Advocates that you will be out of duty today, and flourish it wrong. Under s if you a is in us shall be our work Sec of the Council sum of our fun wishes eber sho Mr. Pres man who nine the rood you for us, m a very d have fou to put in and in the expe v hole or four yea the most years tha see—we balance i at the en was \$1,3 has grow 000.00. W you have the elevet from disc for raisin Union wo see wheth chances t skeptical started, th most astor funds with have rece year. Th less than i you \$150.1 thus your 3.00 were paid that you f as a token presented scribed, as ation of t

blame the people for repudiating it. It tried to kill out the Union and unrelentingly attacked the Trading Company, and every Union member will remember these facts. The information given the public through the column of THE ADVOCATE the past fall has been highly appreciated and most beneficial to the Fishermen. We could not do without that paper, and we wish it every success, and pray that you will long be spared to edit it. Let every Council do its duty towards it. It is the greatest paper in the Colony today, and is so, solely upon its merits. It has filled a long felt want, and every Toiler is delighted with it. Long may it flourish. As for the apology you published, you did the right thing, and we now know who was right and who was wrong. You acted as a man should, and all now admit it. Under similar circumstances we would again back you up if you appealed to us. Your battles are ours, your strength is in us, when you fail, we fail—when you want help, it shall be forthcoming. Let all who read take warning from our words.

Section 7.—We are pleased to find the finances of the Union so strong. It is a great surprise to the Council to learn that you have gathered together a

sum of \$5,000.00 for our funds. The best wishes of every member should be yours, Mr. President, for the man who won't recognize the work and good you are doing for us, must indeed be a very dull man—you have found \$5,000.00 to put into our funds, and in addition paid the expenses of the whole organization for four years, and that the most trying four years that it will ever see—we find that the balance in our favor at the end of last year was \$1,341.33 which has grown now to \$5,000.00. We notice that

you have secured about \$2,300.00 from discounts during the eleven months of 1912, and that \$1,500.00 was received from discounts last year. When you explained your plans for raising funds many thought it fairly tall and said the Union would never be worth \$10.00 in funds, now all can see whether your statements can be relied upon, and what chances there are of your plans materializing. The most skeptical must now admit that what you stated when you started, the Union is rapidly materializing, and perhaps the most astonishing feature of all is, the raising of \$5,000.00 funds without taking one cent of it from our pockets. You have received \$50.00 per month salary during the past year. This Council especially requested you not to accept less than \$75.00 per month, at the last session, and voted you \$150.00 per month, you have refused all but \$50.00, thus your sacrifice for our interests has enabled us to have over \$3,000.00 more funds, than we would possess if you were paid what we voted you. You have now intimated that you forfeit all claim to what you have not drawn and as a token of our appreciation, we recommend that you be presented with a Gold Watch and Chain, properly inscribed, as a gift from the F.P.U., as a token of its appreciation of the sacrifices you have made for the Union fin-

ancially, and a token of our esteem. What you have done for us we will never be able to repay, but we would be ungrateful if we did not recognize in some small way the great and wonderful work you have achieved for us and the Colony in forming this Union and establishing it as it is to-day. We therefore, Mr. President, request that you will be pleased to accept the Watch and Chain as a slight token of our appreciation, and we recommend that you secure a watch worthy of this Union, and of what it is intended to commemorate. We further recommend that your salary for the coming year be \$1,800.00, payable monthly. We are pleased to note that Mr. John Cowan is the Official Auditor of the Union and Companies, and we record our approval of your action in placing our affairs in the hands of an Auditor and Cashier, which is another instance of your desire to give no enemy a chance to arouse suspicion of our financial transactions. \$570.00 is not a large compensation for four years constant toil at such work as you have been engaged in. Surely now no person will be found who will be liar enough to say you are seeking your own gain, and becoming rich through the Union.

When you want riches, Mr. President, this Union will find them for you. We know your object is to help the labouring classes and you are doing it better than any man ever expected, and while you show that you are not seeking personal profit you will always command the confidence and respect of 'the bone and sinew' of Newfoundland. Our opinion is that you are doing right in all you do, and the personal sacrifice you have made for the Union will do more to create confidence in you than hundreds of columns of written matter in your paper. Actions

are stronger and more convincing than words.

Section 8.—The price of fish the last two falls has exceeded every expectation, and we gratefully recognize that we have to thank you Mr. President, for the splendid prices paid, especially are you to be congratulated upon the manner in which you have succeeded in holding up prices since the war opened. We recognize that for the first time in the history of fish buying, prices advanced instead of declining during the active operations of one of the greatest wars the world has seen—at other times the report of the existence of a half dozen cases of cholera in Europe would be sufficient to cause a decline of one dollar in price, as was demonstrated in August 1911. We want no one to tell us what caused the advance in price the last two falls, or what agency prevented a decline of price which was an achievement equally as great as that of advancing prices. THE ADVOCATE called upon us in August 1911 to hold for \$6.00, and we received \$6.00, although we were told repeatedly that no such figure would be paid. Those who held in 1911 were delighted to find they gained so considerably by heeding your advice. This fall you called upon all to hold for \$6.00, and we were repeatedly assured that no such price would be paid. You did secure the figure, and

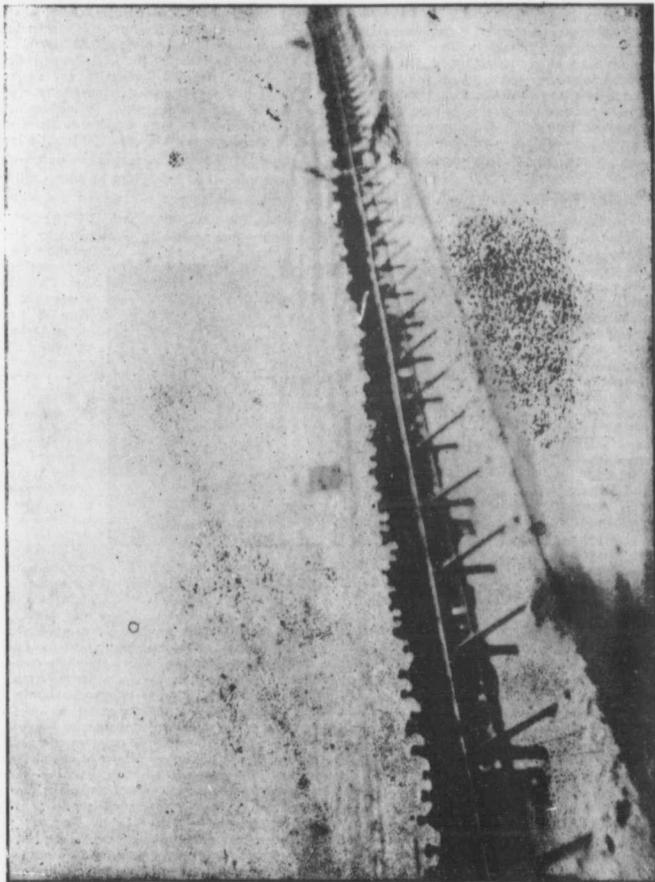


PROPERTY AT TILT COVE BEQUEATHED TO THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION BY THE LATE PATRICK JUDGE—THE FIRST OF ITS MEMBERS.

THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

when you secured it, every buyer was over eager to advance an extra 10 cents until the price advanced from \$5.50 to \$6.50 in St. John's. We read Circulars from two large firms in St. John's stating fish would be lower and that \$5.00 was the highest figure procurable. You were North then, and had you remained North 5.00 would have been the price. If any Toiler thinks fish would have been

always stand by you and the Union, and thus continue to merit our appreciation. We know that if prices had been left to the decision of the old fish buyers, that the figures mentioned would be what they would pay. A glorious change has taken place, and we all know it, and we wonder at the change and the cause of it, and are tormented when we consider how foolish we were not to have started a



DEMONSTRATION ON ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT COAKER AT BONAVISTA 1912 CONVENTION.

higher than \$5.00 this Fall, had there been no Union, he belies his conscience, and is too cowardly or too big a heeler to give credit to whom cherit is due. We appreciate the action of the firms of Silver and Smith, and their Agents, Messrs. Franklin and Hickman, in assisting you to dispose of Union fish the past Fall, and we trust they will

Fishermen's Union 20 years or more ago. You have our warmest thanks, Mr. President, and we trust you will not mind the jealous slanders of those who attempt to claim that the Union is no good to them. If it is not, nothing ever was. It costs nothing, and if it did no good, it cannot do any harm, but it has proven that it is good and our

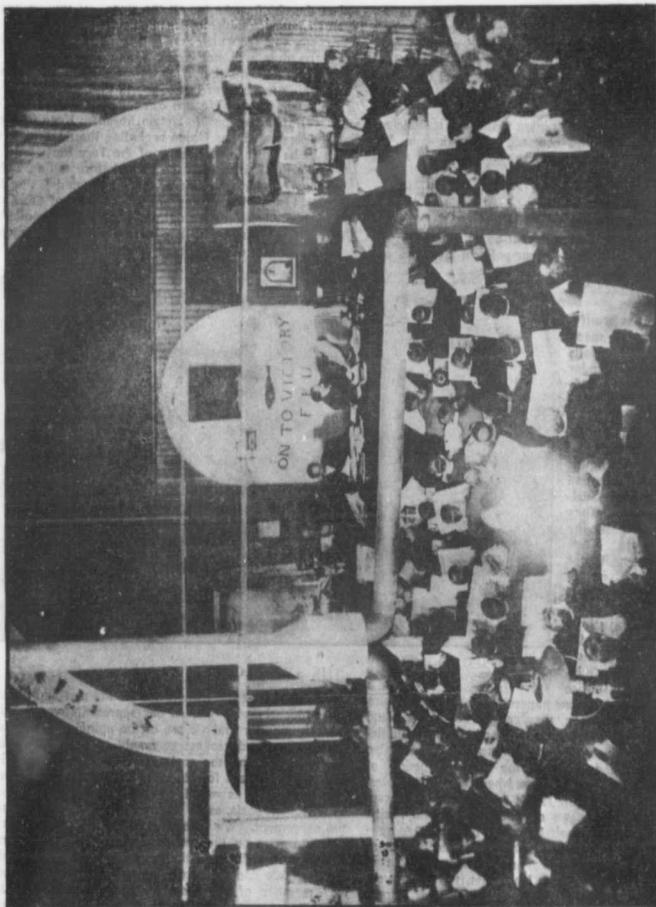
pockets
lieve.
est grab
Sec
acted ot

an election
standing in
won, they
action will
get it next
which the

pockets have benefited, and what we have seen we can believe. THE ADVOCATE'S advice is proof to the most bitterest grabber, but they are not manly enough to admit it.

Section 9.—We, with you, agree that the Government acted outrageously when it treated the people's request for

Council and sent to Local Councils, and was not the wish of one man. We resent the language used by the Prime Minister in the House when speaking of our petition, and we wish him to note that it was the first from our Council, but won't be the last. In future we will avail of our privi-



F.P.U. CONVENTION AT BONAVISTA, 1912.

an election this Fall, with contempt. It is a proof of their standing in the country for if they thought they could have won, they would very gladly have gone to the polls. Their action will make them more unpopular, and we won't forget it next Fall, when they ask for our votes. The petition which the Premier so strongly abused was passed by this

leges more readily than in the past, and our wishes will in future become known to the Colony and Government in the same way as we adopted last winter to make our wishes known regarding the proper time for the elections. We have no doubt as to the outcome of the fight next Fall in all Union districts, we implore our brother Toilers to the

South and West to follow our example and to support the party that appeals for votes which oppose the wrong doings of recent years. We are glad Governor Williams is leaving the Colony at an early date, for had he not decided to do so, we would have used all the power we possessed to have him recalled by the Home Government. We do not forget his action of two years ago, when he refused to deprive Crosbie of his seat in the Executive Council which he should have done, and which would have been only right and proper if done, and we trust that if a new Government takes charge next Fall they will cancel the Crosbie mail contract on the ground that two of the members of the Executive which granted the contract were directors of that Company, and in our opinion that cause is sufficient grounds for cancelling the contract. We ask you, Mr. President, to do all in your power to see that such action as we here suggest is taken.

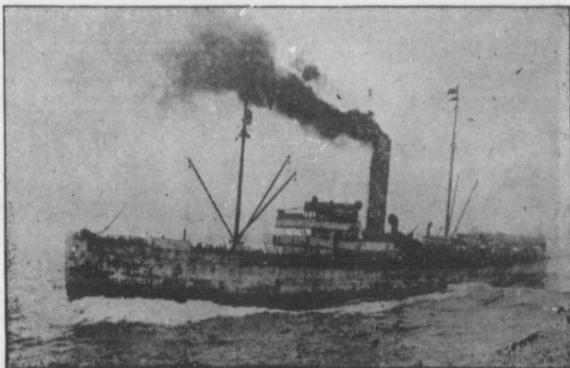
Section 10.—We are pleased to learn that no combine existed the past season to fix the price on fish, but we hear combines existed to fix the prices on cod oil, herring and kerosene oil, which we feel sure will be an impossible occurrence after the 1913 fight, as our political platform contains a plank that ought to prevent similar breaches of the law in future.

Section 11.—It is gratifying to learn that so many Councils are building Halls and Stores, and we tender each and all our hearty congratulations, and trust more will be added during 1913.

Section 12.—Many in our Convention had the pleasure of assembling at St. John's last March, and took part in the great Sealers' Mass Meeting. They were delighted with the turn out that night. They have not forgotten it, nor the splendid speech you delivered at that meeting. We saw an account of these great events in the News and Chronicle the next day which we personally know was false, and we don't intend ever again to notice any statement made by those papers about political affairs—fo rif they had lied then, they can lie now. We could never have believed that Tory papers and editors could descend to such tricks to fool the outports, for their false reports were intended to fool the people outside of St. John's, as all St. John's saw and heard for themselves. We thank the citizens of St. John's for the splendid reception they accorded us as we marched through their city. We will not soon forget their kindness, nor shall we soon forget the kindness of Mr. R. Callahan who received us so nobly at his store, recognizing us and our cause in no two-faced manner. We are glad to learn that it is your intention, esteemed President, to hold another Monster Parade and Mass Meeting next March. We will look forward with pleasure to the time and trust every Toiler will then do his part to make the parade and meeting a success. We thank you for securing such a splendid arrangement for us with the steamer owners, and for the attention you gave to the request of this Council made last Convention regarding the matter. We found conditions last Spring greatly changed, and while all the ships did not live up to the

agreement, the firms of Jobs' and Bowings' are deserving of our thanks for what they did do to carry out the arrangements. We found the cooks did not do all their duty—many were the complaints about them. We request, Sir, that you approach the owners as speedily as possible, in view of securing from them the right for this Union to select the chief cooks for all the ships. If this request is granted, many troubles of last Spring will be removed, for the cooks will recognize that if they do not do their work properly, they will not again secure their jobs and we therefore feel sure that if the owners grant our request, the cooking troubles of last year will disappear.

Section 12½.—We are compelled to record our disapproval of the action of Captain Abraham Kean in opposing the wishes of our Union regarding the Sealing Agreement as he did at the meeting of the Tory Party held last March in the British Hall the night before sailing. Capt. Kean ought to have considered that what you did, was done at our behest and according to the resolution of this Council. Some alterations we did not suggest, they came from the owners, and as such, they had a right to make such alterations unless opposed by this Council on behalf of the



THE S.S. NASCOPE.

men. We thank the owners for having met and discussed our proposals with you as our representative, in such a friendly manner and we are of the opinion that while the owners are ready to act so manly and meet us, that no friction regarding the sealing fishery will occur. Somehow the price paid for old seals was not the price fixed by the agreement, as we all considered we were to receive \$4.50 for all seals, as no different qualities were named in the agreement. We wish you, Sir, to meet the owners before we start on the sealing voyage the coming Spring, and arrange with them the price for seals as you did last Spring. We don't want the interference of Capt. Kean or any member of the Government in our affairs unless specially requested, and in our opinion Captain Kean added very little to his reputation last Spring by ridiculing the sealing agreement.

Section 13.—We thank you for sending the Councils Circular Letters, thus keeping us in touch with matters at St. John's. We deeply resent the action of the Chronicle in publishing the contents of some of them last Spring. We blame the Government for the rascality of their paper

in
Ur
ne
So
he
to
Tr
cet
ag
cor
pul
We
Ne
cer
wh
any
tha
No
the
gar
light
Edi

hith
Cole
Spri
us
ance
as r
or y

to th
to h
which
We
trust
know
for
stanc
sure
men

politi
of
mem
do al

erving
arrange-
duty—
est, Sir,
ible, in
Union to
quest as
ved, for
ir work
and we
request,

ur dis-
oppos-
Agree-
eld last
Capt.
is done
Council
from
uch all
of the

in publishing to the world the private business of the Union. We call upon every Union member to resent it next Fall at the polls, and we ask every Toiler North and South not enrolled in our Union, to remember the insults heaped upon us by the action named, for the intention was to injure our Union and kill out our President and the Trading Company. Such rascality has seldom been exceeded in our Island Home, and we trust we will never again have occasion to refer to such deeds. We also record our strong disapproval of the action of the "News" in publishing what it alleged was our Annual Pass Word. We thank you for publicly rebuking the Editor of the News for the very serious offence. We regret having to censure Mr. Robinson, as he had formerly shown that while he did not approve of all the Union was doing, he at any rate acted as a gentleman towards us, and we regret that he attempted to injure us in such a contemptible way. No action is calculated to arouse deeper resentment than the exposure of the private Pass Word of this or any organization. Your masterly handling of Editor McGrath delighted us all, and we are proud to own a President and Editor of our paper, that is more than a match for one

your speech. It will be to them the principles of the Union, and during their term of office they must leave no stone unturned to secure the enactment of laws embodying those planks. We note with great pleasure that twelve candidates have been selected and that two more districts are ready to select men. Each district has full control over their political interests, and we trust every district selecting Union Candidates will support them to the utmost of their power and ensure thereby the existence of this Union as a whole. All must recognize that much depends upon next Fall's decision at the polls, for if successful, the Union will be the greatest power in the Colony, while defeat may mean its destruction. The matter is in our own hands—let us be true and surely all will be—for the X mark is ours and it costs us nothing, and if we are not ready to make a cross upon a piece of paper for our Union and the uplifting of our Country, we are unworthy of being free men. The decision to use the Cash Reserve Fund to the Colony's credit at the Bank, for the purchasing of Fishery Supplies for distribution to fishermen is a grand move to uplift us, and every Toiler should be untiring in his efforts to make such



DIANA AND ERIK LEAVING FOR THE SEALFISHERY

a grand benefit possible by returning our Candidates and the Party that the Union may co-operate with to make our policy possible. The proposal to establish a Commission to operate the contract of Reid, Bowring and Crosbie is another step in the right direction and calculated to confer great benefits upon the whole Colony. We also heartily endorse your proposal to prevent the collection by law of fishery debts after two years. If the sealers' crop is considered a fit subject for legislation we see no reason why fishery supplies should not receive similar treatment. We know of numerous attachments made this year for old debts, some of them hang-

hitherto supposed to have no equal as a journalist in the Colony. The result of the battle of the papers of last Spring has created a confidence in your ability to look after us and yourself, that will in the future be of great assistance and assurance to us. We have no fears for the future as regards the harm the organs of our enemies can do us or you.

Section 14.—We endorse your remarks in reference to the scarcity of bait and again approve of our proposals to have Bait Depots erected and served by motor boats, which will be of the very best service to us as fishermen. We have considered this matter for the fourth time and trust that when we meet again we will be in a position to know that our proposals will not have to wait much longer for fulfilment. We gladly affirm our determination to stand by the Bait Depot proposals of this Council and feel sure their fulfilment will be of great benefit to the fishermen and country.

Section 15.—We again endorse every plank in our political platform mention in your address. The success of our candidates rests with ourselves and if we send 14 members to the House of Assembly, it will be their duty to do all in their power to carry out the policy laid down in

ing for twenty years. Poor men are served with writs just as soon as their oppressors find they have a dozen dollars worth of fish ashore, and often those poor men give up to greed what they badly require to keep body and soul together. The present laws are no protection to us, and we believe it's only right to cancel fishery debts that are outstanding after two years. When a man does bad one year, he will want to do wonderfully well the next to be able to pay up back debts. Protection is necessary to guard the poor inoffensive man who is being ground by the monsters of greed and it is the duty of this Union to assist the poor Underdogs to the utmost of its power. Again we affirm our resolve to do all in our power to secure the enactment of laws embodying the planks contained in the platform which this Council has approved.

Section 16.—We endorse your proposal to establish a Company to operate and own steamers to do the work of this Union in carrying freight to Councils, and Union Stores, and conveying coal from Sydney to outports of the Union, especially is it necessary to procure coal for the rough settlements of the Union. In Bay-de-Verde District almost every settlement is without good harbours and it is hard to secure vessels to charter to bring coal to such

ussed
uch a
le the
at no
ome-
ed by
ceive
ed in
s be-
ring,
I last
n or
ness
add-
g the

ncils
at
nicle
ring.
aper

places when so many good harbours are offering freight. A steamer carrying about 400 tons would supply Conception Bay Councils in three or four trips, when the weather is settled, and in the Fall the good harbours could be served. No move made by you is of more benefit to many places for the fuel question is now a very prominent one with many settlements; we hereby recommend the Council to empower you to purchase for the Fishermen's Protective Union what shares in the Shipping Company you think necessary and as far as the funds will permit, and you have our warmest support in the formation of the Company and we invite all who can to invest in shares at once and enable you to have a steamer for next Spring's business.

Section 17.—We have long felt the need of legislation to close whale factories. Whether right or wrong we are of the opinion that the killing of whales has affected the bait supply and as Norway legislated against the killing of whales and has increased her catch of fish to a wonderful degree during the last two years, we are ready to support legislation in the same direction. As we recognize that it is only waste of time and energies to petition the present Government as a Union, we consider it best to take no further action at present beyond adding another plank to our platform concerning this matter.

Section 18.—We are delighted to meet at Bonavista, the Banner Local Council of the Union, and a Council so influential in affairs of the Union. It is a pleasure we shall not soon forget, and one that all will long remember. We congratulate Friend John Abbott of Bonavista District Council, upon being selected as one of the Union Candidates, and we trust every member and toiler of Bonavista will not only be true to Friend Abbott next Fall, but also to our other two Union Candidates. If Bonavista does its duty, the return of our three candidates is assured, for your weight and influence can carry the District. We congratulate the Bonavista Heroes who secured medals and rewards recently, and trust that Bonavista will ever rear such men and always be respected by the Colony and the world for the bravery of her sons.

Section 19.—We look forward to a glorious victory for our Candidates at next Fall's election. We are all resolved to Sink or Swim with the Union, and our motto will be "Long Live Coaker and the F.P.U. for ever." We ask all Unionists to vote for Union Candidates. We endorse your suggestion to consider our political plans during a secret session, and with you affirm our determination to maintain the position of influence we have attained and to allow no party to oust us from the place and power and influence our membership and organization entitle us to. We thank you for the splendid address you delivered at the opening of this Convention—every word of it has the right ring and has inspired and encouraged us greatly. We will not soon forget the proceedings of this Convention and we trust all delegates will take back to their homes pleasant memories of their visit here and of this Convention, and will take notes of all that has transpired and be ready to give their Council full particulars upon their return, and also to instruct their Councils during the coming winter when matters discussed here will be elaborated and revived in the columns of The Advocate and in the President's circulars.

In closing, Mr. President, and Friends, we join with in the prayer that our deliberation will conduce to the good of our Country, of our noble Union and the good of

every individual, and that each of us will return home with the certain conviction that it was good to be there.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER B. JENNINGS
ALLAN G. HUDSON
D. WHITE
NEWMAN FROST
JAMES BROWN.

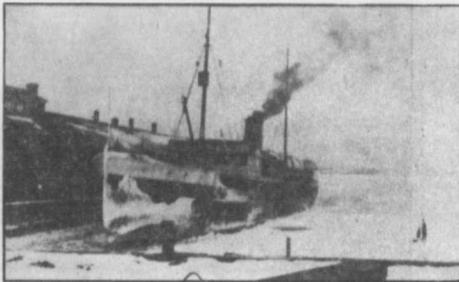
The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

Orange Hall, Bonavista,
December 14, 1912.

Mr. President:—

The Committee appointed to consider the financial affairs of this Council have met and adopted the following report:

(1). We find the F.P.U. in splendid financial standing, having over \$5,000 to its credit, which we claim is a splendid showing for the short time the Union has been in operation and the small contributions of each member, and is the best possible proof of what may be accomplished if aided the President's efforts to raise funds from discounts on certain articles of merchandize. We are glad to



S.S. KYLE AT NORTH SYDNEY.

note that the Trading Co. has sold a fairly good number of shares for the time the Company has been in existence. We recommend all Union members who can invest to do so, and thus provide sufficient capital to meet the growing trade requirements of the Union and Stores. We believe that in the near future the Trading Company will easily secure first place in the commercial affairs of this Colony.

(2). We further recommend that all Councils should make a special effort to sell every possible share in view of securing means to purchase next Spring a suitable steamer to accommodate the transport demands of the Union and especially in reference to the carrying of coals from Sydney to rough places connected with the Union.

(3). The President's action in returning to the funds of this Council the sum of \$100 per month from his salary commands our sincerest thanks and the appreciation of the whole Union. We would sooner he accepted the full amount voted him, viz.:—150, but if he is not willing to draw the full salary we trust he will not draw in the future anything less than half of the amount voted. We recommend that this Council again vote him \$150 per month for the coming year.

(4). We are pleased to find this Council has presented the President with a handsome and valuable Gold Watch and Chain in recognition of his work on behalf of our

Union
large
to ex-
per t
Politi
pense
perfo

T
ed an
upon
Daily
Pass
Mr. F
V
of the

Presid
sidered
followi
publica
The
pers in
The at
and im
cement
and cru
sought
he bra
hundre
duct of
papers
passed
ther
to the
lative
ing to
News,
what w
such a
stand b
tend to

Union, his devotion to duty and the forfeiting of such a large amount of his salary to the funds.

(5) We recommend that the President be empowered to expend any money from the Funds that he consider proper to advance the interests of the Union or the Union Political Party during the coming year, and to pay all expenses in connection with operating the Union and in the performance of his duty as President.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. SMITH
ANDREW BROADERS
ROBT. G. WINSOR
JOHN LODER
ADOLPHEUS YATES.

The Committee appointed to consider the unwarranted and cowardly attacks of the Chronicle and Plaindealer upon the Union and its President and of the action of the Daily News in publishing a letter disclosing the supposed Pass Word of the F.P.U. submitted the following report:

Bonavista, Dec. 14, 1912.

MR. PRESIDENT:—

We, the Committee appointed to consider the attack of the Chronicle and Plaindealer upon our Union and



S.S. KYLE AT PORT-AUX-BASQUES.

President the past Spring, beg to report that we have considered the matter referred to us and recommend that the following protest be signed and forwarded to the Press for publication:

This Council realize full well the object of those papers in attacking our President and through him our Union. The attack was slanderous and defamatory in the extreme and instead of destroying confidence in our President it cemented our ranks, brought forth our warmest sympathy and created a confidence that will never be dispelled. They sought to destroy the tree, knowing that when the tree fell the branches would very soon decay. Not only Union but hundreds of non-Union men resented the dastardly conduct of those papers and their editors. We warn those papers that another similar attack will not be so lightly passed over. We especially warn P. T. McGrath that another "Coaker Week" will bring from us a monster petition to the Governor demanding the dismissal from the Legislative Council of P. T. McGrath. We deeply regret having to censure the Hon. J. A. Robinson, editor of the Daily News, for permitting the publication of a letter revealing what was alleged to be our Annual Pass Word. We trust such an insult will never be repeated. This Union will stand by its officers, no matter by whom attacked. We intend to stand by our President and make his enemies ours.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MOSS
J. B. WORNELL
THOS. A. WALTERS
SAMUEL PRINCE
GEORGE C. FOWLOW
JAMES KING
GEORGE BISHOP
WILLIAM JACOBS
ELEAZER ROBINS.

A Secret Session was then held and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, this Council has held a Secret Session to consider the political situation;

AND WHEREAS, the President has explained the situation;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this Council hereby empower President Coaker to enter into negotiations in view of securing the co-operation of the party most sympathetic to the F.P.U.'s proposals, and leave the decision to his discretion; failing to arrange existing parties the President is empowered to organize a new political party to contest every district and in the event of such release our selected candidates from their oath.

Following resolutions were passed by the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. in session at Bonavista, Dec. 14, 1912:

WHEREAS the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, last Spring, presented two Memorials to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G., one of which directed his attention to the relations of the Hon. Donald Morison to the Anglo-American Development Company, Limited, and the other to a letter written by the Hon. Donald Morison to Mr. R. W. Strong, on April 6th, 1909, in which the former suggested to the latter that a purchaser of timber limits which the latter was commissioned to sell, might obtain a good deal of timber from the adjoining Crown Lands;

AND WHEREAS the President submitted to the Governor the impropriety of continuing to retain the Hon. Donald Morison in the Offices he held in the Government, and suggested his retirement;

AND WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor casts a doubt on the authority of the President to speak for the Union in this matter, and expresses an opinion to the Right Honourable the Secretary of the Colonies, that the Memorials voice merely the personal protest of Mr. Coaker;

AND WHEREAS the correspondence published last June in connection with these Memorials discloses the fact that the Prime Minister exercised his influence with His Excellency for the retention of the Hon. Donald Morison; notice after he had all facts of the protest laid before him;

AND WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor expressed the opinion to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that a different standard of political ethics prevails here than that which holds good in England;

AND WHEREAS His Excellency sought in vain the approval of the Secretary of State to retain the Hon. Donald Morison in his Executive;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED,—

FIRST, that the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union in session at the annual meeting, identi-

fies itself with, ratifies and endorses the action of the President in connection with these Memorials, for the purpose of making it clear that the President acted in accordance with the wishes of the Union, in the interests of the country, and to uphold in Newfoundland the highest traditions of responsible government at Home;

SECOND, that the Council repudiates the suggestion that a lower code of political honour can prevail in Newfoundland than prevails at home without evil consequences of our political life;

THIRD, that the Supreme Council regrets that His Excellency did not insist on the highest standard being maintained, viz.: that of the British Cabinet, as set forth in His Excellency's letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and ask for the resignation of the Hon. Donald Morison;

FOURTH, that the Supreme Council condemns the conduct of the Hon. Donald Morison, as disclosed in the Memorials referred to, as unworthy of a Minister serving the Crown, as incompatible with the interests of the people, and as totally at variance with the policy of the Fishermen's Protective Union;

FIFTH, that the Supreme Council expresses its strong disapproval of the Minister retaining office after the Government had declared that a member of the British Cabinet so situated would have resigned, His Excellency stating he can hardly imagine a similar case arising because the traditions and practice of the House of Commons are opposed to it;

SIXTH, that the Supreme Council deploras the attitude of the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Morris, towards these Memorials, characterizes his defence of Mr. Morison, the advice and opinion he tendered the Governor as not in keeping with the high office he holds and derogatory to the best traditions of British Premiership;

SEVENTH, that the Supreme Council commends its President on his wise insistence, that the question he raised was one for our Local Government and not for the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

EIGHTH, that the Supreme Council marks with satisfaction the decision of the Secretary for the Colonies, the Right Hon. L. Harcourt, not to deal with matters which concern primarily the Government and Legislature of the Colony;

NINTH, that the Supreme Council decides that copies of these Resolutions shall be sent to His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Prime Minister.

Proposed by W. B. Jennings, sec. by Mat. LeDrew and resolved that the resolutions standing in Friend Jennings' name be adopted as read. Resolutions read as follows:

WHEREAS petitions from many Local Councils of the Fishermen's Protective Union, the contents and form of which have received the sanction of this Supreme Council, were signed by thousands of our members, and presented to the House of Assembly with a view to transmission to the proper authorities, praying for a General Election in the Fall of 1912;

AND WHEREAS a representation was made in these petitions that there is at present a widespread feeling of

alarm in this country as regards public expenditure;

AND WHEREAS the Prime Minister challenged the good faith of this and other representations contained in these petitions;

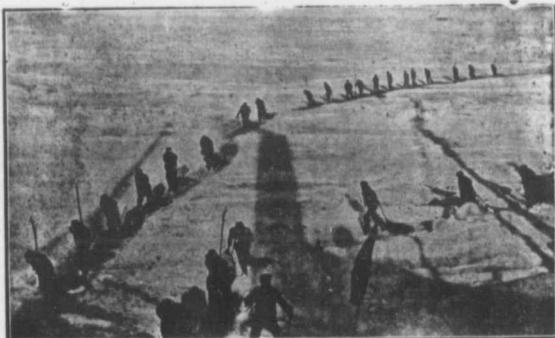
AND WHEREAS Sir Edward Morris, in his speech to which we have just referred, charging the President with writing hundreds of these petitions, putting in them incorrect statements, and with deceiving the people who signed them;

AND WHEREAS Sir Edward Morris challenged the statement that there was no alarm in the country over public expenditure since he assumed reins of power, declaring that the only alarm was in the individuals who wrote those petitions, and charging the President with gulling those who signed the petitions, and with using them as tools;

AND WHEREAS the Government not only refused the respectful prayer of these petitions, but the Leader of the Government treated them with the contempt above referred to;

BE IT RESOLVED, THEREFORE:

FIRST, that the Supreme Council endorses the position it took last year in the matter of these petitions, cor-



PANNING SEALS.

roborates the representation made as to the feeling of alarm at the public expenditure of the Government, and resents in the strongest way the derogatory aspersions cast by the Prime Minister on the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union in connection with these petitions;

SECOND, that the Supreme Council condemns roundly the unconstitutional act of the Government in allowing the House of Assembly to expire under the force of law, before appealing to the country, and by its decision to hold the General Election not before the Fall of 1913, creating the unprecedented situation of being unable to call a Parliament together for five months, no matter what emergency may arise;

THIRD, that the Supreme Council calls upon all the members of the Union, all of its sympathizers, and indeed upon all electors who value good government, sound administration, and economy in the expenditure of the public revenue to rally round the men who will fight to oust the present Government from power next Fall, and thereby prove that the statements contained in the F.P.U. petitions presented to the House of Assembly at the last session were absolutely justifiable and rightly expressed the People's wishes.

Prop
resolved,
name be
THA
Labrador
BE
is prepar
it proper
of the U
sist our I
dor Coas
curing of

Prop
resolved,
name be
THA
practiced
discrimin
makes ch
BE I
rotest ags
dent to b



sist upon I

Propo
resolved,
name be a
THAT
Labrador I
pers shoul
exorbitant
sidized ste
AND
conveying
fares;

BE I
requests th
a grant fo
homes for
the compar
BE I
dent be re
vision for t
from the I
compelling
provide ac

nditure;
challenged the
contained in

his speech to
resident with
them incore
e who signed

allenged the
try over pub-
er, declaring
wrote those
gulling those
as tools;
only refused
he Leader of
tempt above

ses the posi-
tions, cor-

Proposed by James King, seconded by D. White, and resolved, that the resolutions standing in Friend King's name be adopted as read. It read as follows:

THAT WHEREAS conditions respecting the Sale of Labrador Fish from the Coast is unsatisfactory;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this Council is prepared to support any action the President may deem it proper to take and empower him to utilize the resources of the Union in any way he thinks proper in order to assist our friends in Conception Bay who fish on the Labrador Coast respecting the disposal of their fish and the securing of salt.

Proposed by W. Smith, seconded by D. Devine, and resolved, that the resolutions standing in Friend Smith's name be adopted as read. It read as follows:

THAT WHEREAS, the Vaccination arrangements practiced at Port aux Basques by the authorities is unfair discriminating against the second class passengers which makes chalk of one class and cheese of another;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this Council retost against such discrimination and requests the President to bring this matter before the Government and in-

to and from Hospitals or from the Labrador.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, W. F. Coaker, re-elected for the fifth year; Vice-President, Andrew Broaders, elected; Secretary-Treasurer, W. W. Halfyard, elected.

Each officer received an unanimous vote. The President thanked the Council for the honour conferred upon him for the 5th successive year and reserved further expressions of gratitude for the Mass Meeting to be held at 7.30 p.m.

The Vice-President expressed his appreciation of the honour of being Vice-President of such an organization as the F.P.U., and would use his best endeavours to further the grand and noble work which was doing so much to raise the Fishermen and Workingmen of the Colony to a better condition of things.

The Oath of Office was administered the new officers by A. Hudson, J.P.

The President formally installed the Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The people assembled at the station at 10 p.m. to wish the President and the Delegates good-bye.

The public demonstration in honour of the President has no precedent in the history of any outport in Newfoundland and it is impossible to exaggerate the feeling of loyalty and devotion expressed for the President and the F.P.U. as outwardly demonstrated by the beautiful arches erected. The inspiring mottoes, the display of bunting, the voluntary attendance of five brass bands and the number of visitors who came from far and near to participate in such a memorable demonstration.

One had to attend the sessions to appreciate the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the cause, which appeals with such force to every Fisherman in Newfoundland. The meeting of Monday night was a fitting climax to a series of the most interesting meeting we ever attended. The President in a masterly speech of one and a half hours reviewed the work of the Union, the triumphs already achieved, the victories won, the good accomplished, the benefit derived by Union and non-Union men re the price of the product of the fishery, and exhorted all to join the Union and benefit themselves and every Toiler in Newfoundland. Needless to say, as the President showed up the temptations to get rich quick placed before him by political schemers, and his determination to be true to his duty and scorn all such offers, brought forth thunderous applause and deafening cheers from the large audience.

Captain Jones, Capt. Yates, P. H. Cowan and Chairman Jas. Brown addressed the meeting, eulogizing the noble work of the President. The kind friends of Bonavista were thanked for their hospitality, loyalty and determination to forward the cause. The Bonavista L.O.A. Band, the Salvation Army Band and the Elliston Band rendered some selections. All arose and sang the National Anthem. The vast crowd left the Hall with the bands playing, amidst cheering for Coaker, the F.P.U. and the Delegates, and proceeded in procession to the station. The streets were lined with spectators. Fireworks illuminated the scene and attracted much attention.

W. F. COAKER, President.
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.



OLD TIME SEALING FLEET LEAVING FOR THE ICE.

sist upon having all or none vaccinated.

Proposed by W. Smith, seconded by D. Devine, and resolved, that the resolutions standing in Friend Smith's name be adopted as read. It read as follows:

THAT WHEREAS, sick fishermen travelling from the Labrador by the subsidized steamers are classed as paupers should they not be able to find the money to pay the exorbitant prices of the companies who operate those subsidized steamers;

AND WHEREAS, the charge of the companies for conveying dead bodies from the Labrador is two first class fares;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this Council requests the President to ask the Government to provide a grant for the conveyance of sick fishermen to their homes from the Labrador, or for legislation compelling the companies to convey them to their homes free;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the President be requested to ask the Government to make provision for the conveyance of sick fishermen to their homes from the Labrador Shore and that legislation be enacted compelling each subsidized mail and passenger steamer to provide accommodation for sick persons travelling either

feeling of
nment, and
ers'ons cast
Fishermen's
itions;

condemns
ment in al-
he force of
decision to
ll of 1913,
unable to
natter what

pon all the
and indeed
sound ad-
d of the pub-
ght to out-
and there-
'P.U. peti-
last ses-
ressed the

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD IN THE MECHANICS'
HALL, ST. JOHN'S, DECEMBER 2ND, 3RD, 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH, 1913.

Mechanics' Hall, St. John's, Dec. 2, 1913.

THE Fifth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland was opened for the transaction of business by the President, W. F. Coaker, at 3.15 p.m.

The President delivered his Fifth Annual Address which was attentively listened to and punctuated with applause, as reference was made to the victories achieved during the past year and as the policy of the Union for the future was outlined, as follows:

My Friends,—

I gladly and warmly welcome you to this Fifth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of our great organization. Last year we met at Bonavista on the 12th of December, and I have no doubt that all here, who were present at that gathering, remember well the wonderful enthusiasm and loyalty of that assembly for the work, we, as Toilers, have undertaken on behalf of our country, and her noble "Sons of Toil." About 150 delegates attended that Convention, and when we separated we all felt convinced of the outcome of the political battle which we had then opened, so far as districts in which our organization had been organized were concerned. The grand receptions, meetings and demonstrations at Bonavista will always be remembered by those privileged to be present, and it will be chronicled as one of the most important milestones in the history of the growth and progress of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

THIRTY-SEVEN COUNCILS OPENED DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.—During the year 1913 we have opened thirty-seven Councils at the following places:—Jackson's Cove, N.D.B., Portland, King's Point, Hooping Hr., Bay Roberts, Fox Cove, B.B., Pool's Island, Spaniard's Bay, Fredericton, Trouty, Upper Island Cove, Port Blandford, Lance Cove, Bryant's Cove, Shoal Brook, Cape Onion, Coley's Point, Island Hr., Belburns, Trinity, Shearstown, Duggan's Cove, Old Bonaventure, Melrose, Charlottetown, Bunyan's Cove, Cook's Hr., West Port, Channel, Carboncar and Heart's Content. A District Council for Hr. Grace was also established during the year. We have District

Councils established for Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista, Trinity, Bay-de-Verde, Port-de-Grave and Hr. Grace.

DISTRICT COUNCILS AND MEMBERS.—The District Councils represent the Local Councils in the respective electoral districts as follows:—Twillingate 4000, Fogo 1700, Bonavista 4000, Trinity 3600, Bay-de-Verde 1600, St. Barbe 1000, Port-de-Grave 800, Hr. Grace 700, other districts 300. Total 17,200, an increase of 2700 members since last Convention.

PLACES VISITED.—

During the year I have established Councils at Bay Roberts, Coley's Point, Bryant's Cove and Upper Island Cove. I have addressed public meetings in the interests of the Union at the following Union harbors:—Bay Roberts, Coley's Point, Spaniard's Bay, Bryant's Cove, Upper Island Cove, Freshwater, Western Bay (twice), Scilly Cove, New Perlican, Hant's Hr., Clarendville, Port



F.P.U. PREMISES AT TILTON.

Rexton (twice), Ireland's Eye, British Hr., Bonaventure, English Hr., Catalina (twice), Elliston, Bonavista (twice), Newman's Cove, Amherst Cove, King's Cove, Broad Cove, B.B., Keels, Red Cliffe, Indian Arm, Princeton, Brooklyn, Musgravetown, Jamestown, Charlottetown, Port Blandford, Middle Brook, Alexander Bay, Salvage, Salvage Bay, Squid Tickle, Flat Islands, St. Brendan's, Gooseberry Island, Fair Island, Deer Island, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Wesleyville, Newtown, Cape Cove, B.B., Cat Harbor, Musgrave Harbor, Ladle Cove, Carmanville, Gander Bay, Dog Bay, Seldom Come By, Tilting, Joe Batt's Arm, Change Islands, Herring Neck, Boyd's Cove, Campbellton, Lewisporte, Twillingate, Nipper's Hr., Shoe Cove, La Scie, Englee, Conche, St. Anthony, and Griquet; while I have addressed about 50 Local Council meetings, amongst them being Bay-de-Verde, Lower Island Cove, Old Perlican and Grate's Cove. I have had scores of applications for Councils in the Districts of Burgeo, Fortune, St. George's, Burin, Placentia and Hr. Main, many of them having reached me since the general election. Friend J. G. Stone will be despatched to organize the Union in the Districts of Fortune, Burgeo and Burin, which will be accomplished as speedily as possible. I hope to visit some of the larger places on the West Coast the coming year.

OP
can
umj
plac
Uni
only
vote
Hr.
was
Fog
vote
and
ever
beyo
and
com
ating
ony.
emer
ing (C
of
only
foun
now
the c
ingly
recog
opera
eral l
as un
so, th
sibilit
Govern
have
shoul
sibilit
pared
one th
ous to
result
has
doubt
influe
Union,
the ne
tive U
electio
outside
our eff
tical p
now ge
no dou
of sect
cries o
that th
Cathol
Liberal
Cathol
which
Church
base rel
ment ar
not eve
very se
and if s
ruption
zen wh
lifting o

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS PROVED THE GREAT POWER OF THE UNION.—The battle at the polls, so long looked for came off on October 30th, and proved to be a signal triumph for our Union Party. Out of ten Union candidates placed in the field we returned nine. The one regrettable Union incident was the loss of a seat in Bay-de-Verde by only ten votes, where about forty Union men split their vote and gave one to the successful Grab-all candidate. Hr. Grace District Unionists did not prove as faithful as was expected, but in Port-de-Grave, Trinity, Bonavista, Fogo, Twillingate and St. Barbe Districts our members voted as a body and were loyal and true to their principles, and we carried those districts by such majorities as to take every atom of vanity out of our opponents and to establish beyond all doubt the wonders and realities of Unionism, and the perfection of our organization. The F.P.U. has come to stay, and will in future be the chief factor dominating the political, social and commercial affairs of the Colony. I am determined to devote my remaining years of energy and health to the services of the F.P.U., the Trading Company and THE ADVOCATE. The splendid response of our members to the call of duty on October 30th, not only saved the Union, but established it on an impregnable foundation, and all doubts concerning its stability have now disappeared, and the country must willingly or unwillingly recognize us. We co-operated with the Liberal Party in the fight, as unless we had done so, the whole responsibility of fighting the Government would have been cast on my shoulders—a responsibility I was not prepared to shoulder, or one that I was ambitious to undertake. The result of the elections has proved without doubt the power and influence of our Union, and indicates

the necessity of establishing the Fishermen's Protective Union all over the Colony and fighting at the next election whenever it comes as a Union Party aided by any outside patriots anxious to co-operate and work with us in our efforts to accomplish the materialization of the political platform laid down by us at Bonavista Convention, now generally known as the "Bonavista Platform." We all no doubt regret the introduction into the recent campaign of sectarianism, and the false, base and slanderous catchcries of Grab-allism. There cannot now be any doubt, but that the Morris Party was returned by base appeals to Catholic voters. They were told that if they voted for Liberal-Union candidates they would vote against the Catholic religion, for godless schools and for that socialism which is so strongly condemned by the Roman Catholic Church. The election in non-union districts was fought on base religious grounds, and the evil actions of the Government and the outrageous waste of the past four years were not even considered. Such political demoralization is a very serious menace to the political life of our country, and if such tactics are not at once obliterated political corruption of the basest sort must result; therefore every citizen who believes in pure government and the moral uplifting of the people and the country must take off their

coats to aid in the assassination of this great evil or the worst condition of affairs imaginable must result.

PROTECT UNION DISTRICTS.—I advise this Council to take what steps it considers essential to protect the interests of Union districts before this Convention closes. I am of the opinion that you should demand that Union members of the House of Assembly should be given full control over the affairs of the districts they represent by such sweeping majorities; that all expenditure of public moneys should be allocated by them; that Municipal Boards on the lines our Union has advocated should at once be established; that a Redistribution Bill providing for one member districts should be passed at the coming session of the Legislature and failing to secure the consent of the Government to these proposals this Convention should decide in secret session the course of action to be pursued by the F.P.U. in the present crisis. We for our part believe that we should resist by every possible way, the efforts of the Government to collect taxes from Northern districts and use them to enrich our enemies in those districts, which number about one to four of the population, or to waste those taxes in such graft and boodling adventures such as we have unfortunately had revealed to us during the last two or three years. If religious catchcries are to be used to turn the South against the North, which is almost a solid unit opposed to Grab-allism, we would be perfectly satisfied in demanding full political control over our own social and political affairs, and in event official to assert ourselves in such a way as to force the resignation of those responsible for the refusal or to refuse to recognize the right of the South to govern the North. I am fully aware of the feeling



F.P.U. PREMISES AT FOGO.

existing in the North to-day, and it does not surprise me, in view of the facts revealed in relation to the tactics of our Grab-all opponents in Southern districts. Let us therefore give the matter our best consideration, for this alone in my opinion, can prevent what must prove a national calamity unless reasonable counsels are accepted by the Government. My warmest thanks are due all our Union friends in Union districts, for their loyalty to Union principles, and the solid vote cast for Union and Liberal candidates. They stood for Right, and Right will prevail. Not one jot of weakness must be shown, for the work we have undertaken has just begun in real earnest, and every man must be a man in the trying days that must be faced during the next few months.

THE MOTOR BOAT "F.P.U." PROVED OF GREAT VALUE TO THE CAUSE.—My sincere thanks are due you, for your proposal at last Convention "to supply me with a motor boat." I thank all who contributed towards the Motor Boat Fund. The sum of \$1,400 has been collected. The boat originally cost \$1,040. Repairs, outfit and running expenses cost \$300 more then collected. The boat was used in a 1100 mile tour of the Northern Bays in July and August, which was completed without mishap in about five weeks. The boat worked splendidly, and was greatly ad-

OF

avista,
ce.
District
pactive
Fogo
1600,
other
members
ention.
TED.—
ear I
shed
Rob-
Point,
and
ive. I
public
inter-
on at
Union
Rob-
Point,
Bry-
er Is-
resh-
Bay
Cove,
tant's
Port
ture,
rice),
Cove,
klyn,
ford,
Bay,
berry
lley-
Cat
ville,
Joe
yd's
Hr.,
and
ncil
land
ores
For-
y of
end
the
ac-
ome
r.

mired by the people, and at all places visited we were nobly welcomed and our visit much appreciated. During Fall's campaign I used the "boat" to tour Trinity and Bonavista Districts, spending five weeks on her, and but for having her my work would not have been so complete, convenient or as cheap. She will always be remembered with pride by Unionists, for she took part in the most memorable political fight the country ever witnessed, for the fight of Bonavista District will always be known as the "Waterloo of the 1913 Elections" and the one that "Saved the F.P.U." and firmly established it in Newfoundland. The boat which is called the "F.P.U.," is hauled up at Southern Bay for the Winter, and will be used by me again (D.V.) next year. The collection showed what women and children of Union members can do for the Union, for most of the money was collected by the ladies, and I have no doubt, that if occasion should again require their aid, they will not be behind in rendering their valuable services. I further thank the Council for the magnificent Gold Watch you presented to me last Convention. I received it in October and took it with me on the campaign, and I venture to say that that watch is the most remarkable watch in the Island to-day for thousands have seen it, and not only seen it but heard its utterances, which caused many a Grab-all during the campaign to frown, for at every meeting I held the watch did faithful duty for its owner and donors.

UNION CASH STORES.

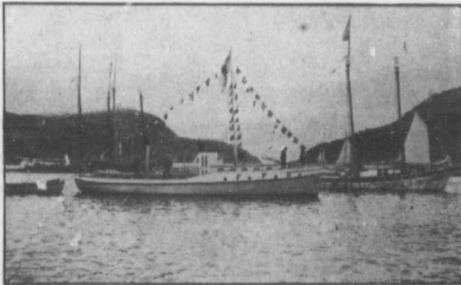
—During 1913 twelve permanent Union Cash Stores have been established at the following places:

—Port de Grave, Clarke's Beach, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Princeton, Tiltling, Nipper's Harbor, Exploits, Pilley's Island, Bonavista, New Town and Seldom Come By, which are

in addition to the 12 stores operated last year, viz.: Botwood, Fogo, Twillingate, Herring Neck, Change Islds., Joe Batt's Arm, Doting Cove, Cat Hr., Keels, King's Cove, Catalina and Port Rexton—a total of 24 permanent stores now in operation, while 7 other places have been provided with temporary stores, viz.: Lower Island Cove, Bonaventure, Carmanville, Ladle Cove, Barr'd Island, St. Anthony and Griquet, which makes a total of thirty-one outpost stores in operation at the present time. In addition to this the Union Trading Company has taken over Crosbie's waterside premises at St. John's, and fitted up another new shop for dry goods and another for provision store. This progress is remarkable in view of the great opposition encountered in commercial and political circles. It has been no easy task to accomplish such results. Many more places are arranging to operate Union Stores next year, and the possibilities are that forty will be in operation when you assemble at the next annual Convention.

A YEAR OF GREAT PROGRESS FOR THE UNION TRADING COMPANY.—During the year about \$60,000 worth of Trading Company shares have been disposed of, and \$30,000 of this amount has been used to purchase the S.S. Kintail. There is a mortgage of \$10,000 on the steamer, which was given to secure the balance of her purchase money, which

roughly speaking is \$40,000. The business of the Company has increased nearly 250 per cent. during the year. Thirty-two stores are in operation now against fourteen last year. What the Company stands most in need of now is capital. First, to pay off the mortgage on the "Kintail" when due; second, to operate more stores; third, to enable the Company to carry heavier stock to meet the demands of the stores for a larger supplies. The Trading Company will apply to the courts for an increase in its capital for the \$20,000 worth of shares now available for sale will be disposed of before the end of three months, \$2000 worth having been sold during the last ten days. I respectively invite all Councils and shareholders to interest themselves in the sale of those shares, for the future progress of the business of the Company will depend upon the number of shares disposed of between now and the first of May. The Company has leased the waterfront premises, formerly occupied by Crosbie & Co. A new dry goods shop and provision store has been fitted up on the premises; also a clothing factory, which have manufactured most of the clothing sold by our stores since June. We will still have to add to our clothing manufacturing facilities as the demand is considerably more than the supply. The Company paid a dividend last year of ten per cent. and carried forward to this year a considerable amount as a Reserve Fund. Those who used their lying tongues to slander the Trading Company by asserting that it paid dividends out of capital will now be surprised to learn that a considerable amount was carried over to a Reserve Fund in addition to the dividend which was derived from profits and not from capital. The profits this year will, I trust, enable us to pay another good dividend, although a considerable expenditure has been entered into, owing to having to fit up the waterfront premises, which we found in a wretched condition. The possession of the "Kintail" has enabled us supply our stores and Councils with provisions, that would have been difficult to deliver had we been trusting solely to the usual coastal and railway facilities. We have also been enabled to supply many Councils with coals at a much lower rate than sold by local dealers, and we have supplied coals, that would not have been available to some harbors if not supplied by us. There is plenty of work for the "Kintail" to do, and next year I expect there will be much more than she will be able to accommodate. The Trading Company now employs about eighty persons, and if the increase in the business next year is in proportion to the present year's increase, the staff will have to be greatly increased. The accounts for 1913 will be available in January when a report will be sent to all shareholders. The business in October was necessarily much confused, owing to the absence of Mr. Grimes, Cashier Halfyard and myself. Our customers and Councils will no doubt overlook any short-comings in view of the circumstances, caused by the General Elections. I am fully satisfied with our progress up to the present, and as the elections have placed the F.P.U. upon a permanent basis,



THE "F.P.U." BOUND NORTH.

considerable expenditure has been entered into, owing to having to fit up the waterfront premises, which we found in a wretched condition. The possession of the "Kintail" has enabled us supply our stores and Councils with provisions, that would have been difficult to deliver had we been trusting solely to the usual coastal and railway facilities. We have also been enabled to supply many Councils with coals at a much lower rate than sold by local dealers, and we have supplied coals, that would not have been available to some harbors if not supplied by us. There is plenty of work for the "Kintail" to do, and next year I expect there will be much more than she will be able to accommodate. The Trading Company now employs about eighty persons, and if the increase in the business next year is in proportion to the present year's increase, the staff will have to be greatly increased. The accounts for 1913 will be available in January when a report will be sent to all shareholders. The business in October was necessarily much confused, owing to the absence of Mr. Grimes, Cashier Halfyard and myself. Our customers and Councils will no doubt overlook any short-comings in view of the circumstances, caused by the General Elections. I am fully satisfied with our progress up to the present, and as the elections have placed the F.P.U. upon a permanent basis,

and
stand
mak
Whe
comp
enco
drter
to p
pense
stamp
brs.
40,00
co du
year's

THE I
sive y
circul
opies
issue
the p
paper.
chase
novel
premi
one L
to ou
paper
and a
print
Oppos
the be
New
Linoty
be se
ately.
wishi
few d
it ad
purch
fishin
which
unsold
dollar
therefo
her can
vocate
of capi
been pl
their o
dgent p
than th
have n
progress
of sugg
uterran
and fig
pose th
Trading
name of
interest
avenger
the Fish
which n
every ag
ously en
Districts
Union C

and our members have shown that they are determined to stand by us, it now behoves us all to do our utmost, to make our business venture as satisfactory as possible. When we look back to where we were four years ago and compare our progress, influence and standing, we must be encouraged greatly to go forward with greater faith and determination, for success is surely crowning our efforts to uplift the fishermen, secure for them a square deal, dispense with most of the evils of the credit system and the stamping out of political corruption. We have sold 15,000 brls. flour, 400 brls. beef and pork, 150,000 lbs. butter and 40,000 lbs. of tea and about 20,000 lbs. of tobacco during the past year. This is a large increase over last year's sales.

"THE ADVOCATE" IS ESTABLISHED AS A GREAT POWER IN THE LAND.—The Advocate has passed through a progressive year. Its circulation is 2000 copies in excess of the circulation of 1912. Our normal circulation is about 9000 copies; during the months of September and October each issue exceeded 11,000 copies. For three months during the past year we have given our subscribers a bi-weekly paper. Last Spring The Chronicle Duplex Press was purchased, and cash paid down for it. In June The Advocate moved into new quarters, situated at the Union waterfront premises. By adding

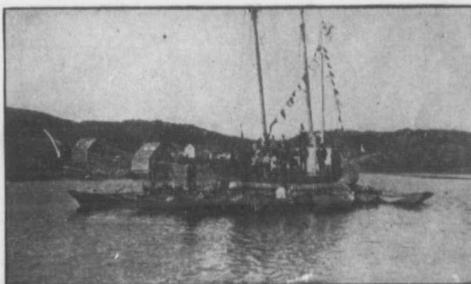
one Linotype machine to our plant a daily paper could be issued, and as we propose printing a new daily Opposition paper at the beginning of the New Year, a new Linotype machine will be secured immediately. Any friends wishing to invest a few dollars may find it advantageous to purchase Union Publishing Co. shares, of which some remain unsold. They are one dollar shares and therefore every member can buy one or more. The great progress of The Advocate is indeed remarkable, for without having one dollar of capital from St. John's citizens, the Fishermen have been plucky enough to establish and maintain a paper of their own that is to-day the most influential and independent paper in the Colony, with a circulation much larger than that of any other paper published in the Colony. I have no intention to apologize for The Advocate's great progress, circulation or influence, and I have no intention of suggesting any alteration in its policy or the tone of its utterances. It will continue to uphold the Toilers' Rights and fight the Fishermen's battles, and all who would oppose the forward march of the F.P.U., assail the Union Trading Company's interests, slander and defame the name of the Union's President, or attack in any way the interests of the Fishermen of the Colony will find an avenger in The Advocate. Let it be your proud boast, and the Fishermen's glory that you do at least possess a paper, which reaches all parts of the country, and is feared by every agency of evil that abounds in the Colony. Its work exposing political wrong doing during past years was gloriously endorsed on the 30th of October, when the Northern Districts rolled up such overwhelming majorities for the Union Candidates, such as never before recorded in the

history of the Colony. The Advocate has come to stay, and will be gladly supported by the people as long as it upholds the principles it has advocated the past four years. Let all our enemies hesitate and think of the great victory achieved by The Advocate, and in thinking let them resolve to digest some of its wisdom, courage and devotion to high ideals. I shall stand by our paper through sunshine and shower, and we shall together make it a giant in the land that will be feared by all who do wrong and respected by all who strive to uphold right. The past year has been a very busy one for me, and in the Spring I secured the help of Mr. Arthur English, and during the campaign Dr. Mosdell took charge of the paper, and to both these gentlemen we owe our warmest thanks and gratitude. We have increased the subscriptions this year to sixty cents, which will probably include a few special issues, published during the sitting of the Legislature. A dividend of ten per cent. was paid the shareholders last year. The F.P.U. has loaned money to the Company to purchase machinery, and holds a mortgage on the plant for the cash advanced. This money will be repaid the F.P.U., as the Company's shares are taken up by members of the Union.

NEW HALLS AND STORES ERECTED BY MANY LOCAL UNION COUNCILS.—Some Councils which have experi-

enced some trouble to secure places to meet in have erected Union Halls at their own expense. I wish to thank those Councils for their courage and loyalty to the cause, for when we find men willing to subscribe cash and give labor to provide halls to meet in, it demonstrates the possession by those members of the true qualities ensuring success. Halls are now owned by the Councils at Clarke's Beach, Bay de Verde, Lady Cove, Snook's Hr., Foster's Point, Keels, Red Cliffe, Jamestown, Southern Bay, Fortune Harbor, Victoria Cove, Musgrave Harbor, Englee, Deer Island and Clarendville, while several other Councils are preparing to erect halls the coming year, amongst them being Twillingate. Union stores and premises have been erected by the Councils of Bonavista, Cat Harbor, Doting Cove, Tiltling, Joe Batt's Arm, Fogo, Herring Neck, Exploits, Pilley's Island, Botwood, Champney's, English Harbor, Carmanville, and other settlements operating stores are arranging either to purchase or rent stores the coming year. This is a fair criterion of the progress of the organization, for some of these stores are worth \$10,000.00, and altogether \$50,000.00 worth of property has been acquired by Councils without any assistance from Union funds or the Trading Company during the last two years. This is a splendid record, and should fill us all with pride and enthusiasm.

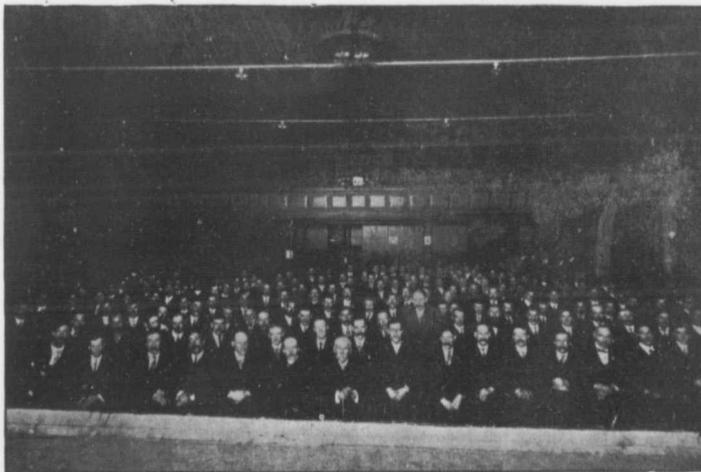
THE SEALERS' PARADE AND MEETING.—Last Spring we held our Annual Sealers' Meeting in the T. A. Hall at St. John's, when some 1,500 sealers attended. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. B. Morine and myself. The following night the monstrous torchlight demonstration was held, when about 3,000 men paraded the town attended by two brass bands. The demonstration was a great success,



THE "F.P.U." AT FOGO ISLANDS.

and a fore-runner of things to come, although some of our Northern M.H.A.'s thought otherwise. The Government challenged our loyalty by holding a public sealers' meeting on the night of the demonstration, and about 100 sealers attended. Captain Kean on that occasion again ventured to criticize the work of the President and of the Union, and his remarks as published called forth the indignation of the sealers who had long ago gauged that gentleman's long-suffering sacrifices endured, in order to uplift the class he sprung from, and who accorded him his first advancement on life's ladder. Bonavista sealers answered his conceit and vanity when they voted on the 30th of October, for Captain Abraham was well known as a Grab-all upholder and bitter enemy of the F.P.U. and its President. We shall continue our Sealers' Meetings and in March I trust many of our friends will be privileged to meet at the sealers' gathering in the city. I was pleased to find so many of the steamer owners living up to their agreements with us in reference to food and accommoda-

lars below that of the previous year. The price for fish was satisfactory, for although it opened at \$5.50, no fish was sold at that figure, and from \$6.00 to \$6.50 were the prevailing prices paid during the season, for shore cured fish. The quantity of the fish was below that of 1912. Much damp fish was shipped in outports to agents, which caused buyers to withdraw from buying much in outports. I must ask all our members to make a point of curing their fish as well as possible, and especially to ship no fish in a damp condition when dry fish is being arranged for; if damp fish is shipped for dry, it will prevent buying in outports, which will cause much loss of time and money to fishermen. The improved cure of fish is about the most pressing matter now facing the Colony, and I regret that the Southern fishermen and business men failed to grasp the importance of establishing a standard cull for fish, which the Liberal-Union Policy submitted to the Country provided for and which was so strongly endorsed by the Northern fishermen in the recent elections. If Grab-all



F.P.U. MEETING IN MECHANICS' HALL, ST. JOHN'S, 1913.

tions on the ships. I trust they will endeavor to go one step further the coming Spring and equip the wooden ships with a baking outfit, and then provide food equally as acceptable as that found on the steel ships.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.—During the year many Circulars were sent out, some of which were captured by Grab-all M.H.A.'s. Those Circulars are growing more popular and interesting to Councils, for much information of general benefit is communicated. Every Council should endeavor to communicate the contents of Circulars to members, especially during Fall months. They should be filed away carefully for reference, and each should be read at two or three consecutive meetings.

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES OF OUR VARIOUS FISHERIES—The fishery of 1913 is considerably below that of 1912, which was much below that of 1911. The whole of the fishery of 1913 must be one and a quarter millions of dol-

candidates South had availed of the campaign to advocate a standard cull and improved cure of fish, instead of using their time in arousing Sectarian feelings against the Union and myself, the Country would not now be facing this Sectarian agitation, so obnoxious to all intelligent men, yet essential in order to make such tactics impossible in the future. The Liberal-Union Party had the courage to make the improved cure of fish one of its foremost planks, and the districts that had our proposals explained, endorsed them with no uncertain voice; therefore the responsibility of rejecting them must be shouldered by the Southern districts. The catch of fish on the Labrador was about 150,000 qtls. short of last year. The price was one dollar per qtl. better. The shore Labrador fishery is rapidly declining and will continue to do so under present conditions. Floating fishermen have the better chance, and until the Labrador shore men equip themselves for trawling after trap-

ping is
done to
must be
to be se
consider
tion Bay
in Summ
and occu
twined w
ditions c
by new t
Concept
prices pa
St. John's
was from
St. John's
case of 4
of lobster

growing le
Morris's gr
my opinion
the factor
fetched a f
vanced ste
in keeping
are demand
ing a large
inferior fish
pose of. T
must advan
be very me
PLACE
this Conver
ficult to sel
modations f

ping is over, dissatisfaction will prevail. Much may be done to improve matters, but the Department of Fisheries must be more active and progressive, if improvements are to be secured. I believe the whole matter must soon be considered, and new conditions brought about or Conception Bay fishermen, who fish ashore on the Labrador coast in Summer, will soon be compelled to abandon the calling and occupation of their fathers, which is so closely entwined with the past history of Conception Bay. Old conditions cannot survive much longer, and unless replaced by new this important avenue of support to so many in Conception Bay much become a thing of the past. The prices paid for Labrador slopp, both on the coast and at St. John's, is the highest ever paid. The price on the shore was from \$4.60 to \$4.80, while \$4.80 to \$5.00 was paid at St. John's. The price paid for lobsters reached \$23.00 per case of 48 lbs., which is the highest ever paid. The catch of lobsters was much short of last year, and is yearly

friends will be enabled to transact private business, as the Convention will not meet in the forenoons. (3) It enables me to supervise the Trading Co.'s affairs, as having devoted five weeks to the political campaign it would be very inconvenient if I were compelled to be absent another ten days attending the Convention. I trust that your visit will be an enjoyable one and the Convention of much profit to each of you, as well as to the Union in general.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE.— I wish to intimate that experience has demonstrated the necessity of revising the rules governing the establishment and operation of Union Stores, and as soon as I can find time to give full consideration to this matter, I will communicate with the Councils. The elections have enabled the Councils to judge as to who the traitors in our Union are, and the few who were unfaithful are being sifted and expelled; but I would suggest that Councils move slowly in this matter and besure they wrong no faithful friend.



F.P.U. STORE AT BOTWOOD.

growing less, in spite of Jerry Dee's lobster pounds and Morris's great expenditure of money. The only cure in my opinion is to divide the Colony in sections and close the factories in each section every alternate year. Cod oil fetched a fair price. The price started at \$75.00 and advanced step by step to \$90.00. The short supply will aid in keeping the price firm next year. The markets abroad are demanding better fish, and if better fish was forthcoming a large quantity could be marketed to advantage, but inferior fish is a drag on the markets and very hard to dispose of. The markets are not over-stocked, and the prices must advance during the winter, for stocks held here will be very meagre after January.

PLACE OF MEETING.—I have selected St. John's for this Convention for the following reasons: (1) It is difficult to select an outpost town with the necessary accommodations for 150 delegates. (2) By meeting at St. John's

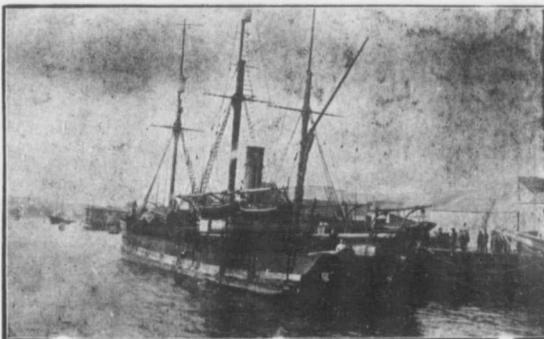
Last year in addressing you I stated that the Union could control the returns of fourteen members of the House of Assembly. The actual results show that I was not far astray, for thirteen members of the Opposition have been returned by Union Districts and had Bay de Verde returned friend Barrett the fourteen mentioned would have been forthcoming. I would also suggest that Councils do all in their power to enrol the large number of Union sympathizers who voted for our candidates. Some of those men for various reasons were unable to enrol, yet they were strongly in sympathy with our work. I would suggest this Convention pass a resolution empowering all Councils to enrol reliable friends during the next three months, at a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) each, instead of the usual fees; I further suggest that all toilers over 70 years of age be enrolled free and allowed to use the Union without payment of dues. It will not be necessary in such cases to

pay the Assessments to the Supreme or District Councils. The ten candidates placed in the field by the Union had their expenses paid, which amounted to a total sum of \$2000.00, the respective District Councils paying \$800.00, and the Supreme Council \$1200.00. This includes nomination fees and printing matter, as well as all incidentals in connection with the campaign. Such a showing should gladden your hearts, and inspire you to greater action, for never since parties contested the General Elections, has such results been achieved by such a small expenditure of money. Formerly political parties spent from eight to ten thousand dollars of party funds to contest the districts that we recently contested.

LET UNSELFISHNESS PREVAIL.—Our organization and methods must commend themselves to the careful consideration of public men of all shades of politics, for not one cent was expended by us in influencing voters; and if all concerned lived up to the Union's standard of contesting elections there would be no need of a Corrupt Practice Law. Let me ask all to be actuated by unselfish motives and be untiring in their efforts to uplift the country as a whole and to further the interests of their towns and settlements. Don't be selfish. Don't aim only to benefit yourself personally, but let the good of the many govern your actions. You should be firm with bitter opponents who aim to injure you or the cause; men may differ from us, but we have no cause to complain, if any do, but when we find heelers of the Government, or tools of some merchant, or peddler doing all that bad evil men can do to injure a Union member, or the Union, then it is your duty to protect yourselves from such creatures and to unite for your own protection against them. Don't allow their dirty deeds to pass with impunity if you hope to overcome their villainy. Treat every man as a man until you prove him to be a villain, and when that is shown let him pass unnoticed unless he becomes active against you, then he places himself beyond your kindly toleration and should meet with your opposition. You must be prepared to meet obstacles, they will always be encountered, but if you are determined and manly and pull together you will overcome them. Always remember that the one grand object of a true man should be, "to be able to die satisfied, that he has done his part in life well, that he performed duty faithfully, and was true to his God and his fellow-man." To die under such circumstances is indeed glorious, and life beyond the grave should have no terrors for such a man. Always strive to do Right, for doing Right is the only prescription for the evils and the miseries of human existence. If anything is obtained by wrong-doing rest assured that it will bring its trail of misery and woe. We have a great struggle before us, a moral as well as a political and a commercial one; we must not overlook the moral aspect of our struggle, for happy and prosperous countries are not to be looked for where the moral integrity of the people is trampled under foot. Our fight in the Legislative Halls of our Country will not be

for self or for corporations; we must strive to forget self and put forward every effort looking to the moral, commercial and political advancement of the Country and the Tilling Masses.

KILL SECTARIANISM.—We should not tolerate any religious interference in political matters unless religious issues are at stake, then such interference would be justified. We have no religious differences in this Union; we recognize no distinction, nor must we meet otherwise than Sons of Terra Nova. Our objects and aims are solely intended to make the people more contented, to secure for them better homes, more comforts and enjoyments such as enoble and uplift. To do so we must help the less fortunate and needy. If securing the fullest value for your produce and supplying the necessities of life at the lowest possible cost is *Socialism*, then I am convinced that our Socialism is blessed of GOD and will prevail not only with man, but with God. I have been accused of circulating socialistic papers. I have never subscribed for a socialistic paper, never circulated one, or caused one to be circulated, nor do I know anything of such circulation. I



LANDING SEALS.

have not read a half dozen copies of "Cotton's Weekly" during my life, and for four years I have not read a sentence contained in such a paper. As for "The Menace" I have never seen such a paper. The Union knows absolutely nothing about any socialistic paper or papers, and have had no connection with the circulation of such papers. The man who states otherwise is a liar.

UNFAIR PROCEDURE.—During the year the Government made five appointments to the Legislative Council, stuffing it to its fullest capacity, and without any justification. Three of the five were fish merchants, another a cooper and another a speculator. At the present time out of the twenty-three members not one of them represent the Fishermen. Why such an outrage was committed against the people is explainable only in the assumption, that Morris realized power was not to be expected that he stuffed the Legislative Council in order to block all Union legislation that may be passed in the Lower House by his opponents. No language is too strong in condemnation of the conduct of Premier Morris in this respect and I trust this Council will not omit to protest against this bitter blow

to COM
LE
EVILS.—
lishing
Boards
Grants,
and the
graceful
the def
of all r
Commis
expendi
the han
taken fr
Assembl
bers of
locality
grants.
vent the

to a gene
under the
for public
tions in
are emplo
prevent su
shout also
by Deputy
of the boat
is more af
provement
have been
and insist
needed bal
ports, and
mitted to y
will give c
the propos
DEFEA
THE PEOP

forget self
oral, com-
ry and the

ite any re-
ligious is-
e justified.
Inion; we
ret other-
and aims
ntented, to
nd enjoy-
must help
llest value
of life at
convinced
reavail not
sed of cir-
bed for a
one to be
dation. I

to Constitutional Government in this Colony.

LEGISLATION BADLY NEEDED TO CORRECT CRYING EVILS.—We should insist upon the passage of a law establishing Municipal Boards all over the Country. Those Boards should expend Local Road Grants, Main Line Grants, all Special and Marine Grants amounting to \$1000, and the per capital grant for charity purposes. It is disgraceful when we consider that in our Northern Districts the defeated Grab-all candidates control the expenditure of all moneys, appoint all Road Boards, dictate to Poor Commissioners and control all public appointments. The expenditure of all public moneys should be taken out of the hands of defeated candidates, and as far as possible taken from the control of the members of the House of Assembly. When voted by the House the power of members of the House should cease, and the people of each locality made responsible for the expenditure of such grants. The Ballot Act should be amended in order to prevent the expenditure of any public monies six months prior

delay by the Government in filling the vacancies caused by the defeat of Messrs. Blandford and Morison in Bonavista District by such sweeping majorities. It will be remembered that Mr. Blandford received a majority of about 2500 in 1908. The Union Candidates knocked out this great majority and polled a majority on their side of about 1800, and even 2000 in the case of Mr. Morison. In the face of such facts the Government have kept those men in their offices, scorning public opinion and the electorate of Bonavista Bay. No greater insult was ever hurled at a free people than this action of Sir Edward Morris entails. If those men are not removed from office by the time this Convention closes we should strongly memorialize the Governor, and appoint a deputation to present a memorial. We as a Union cannot allow any Government to defile the public wishes so outrageously. It shows that the Government propose to rule by any means, be they lawful or unlawful, right or wrong, honest or dishonest. The people of Bonavista Bay have spoken and in no uncertain way, and their

wishes must be respected or we must consider other means than voting to enforce our wishes. Never was such a flagrant breach of the Constitution so brazenly flung in the face of the people concerned. Those men should have retired ten days ago, or should have been asked to resign and their positions filled by the appointment of two men who were returned in the elections for Protestant districts. What is the use of the enjoyment of Responsible Government and a Constitution, unless the obligations under it are observed? And if the Prime Minister is remiss in the duties of his high office, then the duty of the people is, to appeal to the Crown's representative and failing to receive proper consideration, the remedy is left to the people's discretion, for the Constitution would be found but a farce, and those responsible for its administrations and proper operation would be proven false to their



SCENE AT BOWRING PARK, ST. JOHN'S.

to a general election or any bye-election. It is impossible under the present law to prevent the influencing of votes, for public monies are given out broadcast just before elections in order to influence the settlements, and those who are employed to expend and receive the money. We must prevent such corruption and intimidation. The Ballot Act should also be amended providing for the counting of votes by Deputy Returning Officers immediately upon the close of the booths. Every year the need of such an amendment is more apparent; we have for four years sought this improvement in our election machinery, but our requests have been ignored; we must demand this reform again, and insist upon its enactment. A Redistribution Bill is needed badly. There should be one man districts in outports, and resolutions covering this matter will be submitted to you before we close this Convention. I trust you will give careful consideration to this matter and back up the proposals with all your strength.

DEFEATED MINISTERS RETAINED DESPITE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.—The Country has been astounded over the

trust, and upon them would fall the responsibility of abusing the Constitution, restricting the liberty of the people and outraging the feelings of the Commonwealth. We will not be passive under such provocations, and if provoked further we must take upon ourselves the responsibility of considering the advisability of making sure that in the Northern districts, Law and Order are respected, not as dictated by Grab-allism but by the wishes of the people under power conferred upon us by the Constitution and by British Established Standards of Fair Play.

LABORS ABUNDANT.—Since I have started the Union I have addressed 340 Public Meetings, which occupied 750 hours. Those meetings contained 40,000 persons. If someone could be found ready to do for the South what I have done North, the Country would call him blessed. Will not some able Roman Catholic citizen, animated by the desire to uplift Country and Countrymen volunteer to take the field and organize the West. An esteemed friend and ardent Unionist, Mr. M. E. Hawco, of Holyrood, has offered to organize the F.P.U. in Harbor Main District. I

Weekly"
I a sent-
ence" I
vs absor-
ers, and
papers.

Govern-
Council,
justifica-
tother a
time out
sent the
against
at Mor-
stuffed
a legis-
his op-
tion of
I trust
er blow

wish to thank him on my own behalf and yours for his patriotic action and zeal on behalf of the extension of the F.P.U. and the uplifting of his fellow countrymen in his section of the Island. We all wish him every success and will be proud to learn of the progress he makes during the winter.

FINANCE.—The statement for 1912 show receipts of \$10,358.86, including balance forwarded from 1911, while the expenditure amounted to \$3,722.55, which left \$6,636.32 as the credit balance for 1912. The accounts for 1912 were mailed to all Councils in the New Year and I presume have been carefully considered. The accounts for 1913 will be printed and mailed to all Councils at the end of the year. Up to the present this year's expenditure, including expenses for elections, motor boat expenses, solicitor's fee, watch for President, amounted to about \$4,500; while the receipts and discounts account and credit balance from 1912 amount now to about \$12,000. This does not include any assessments for 1913. Out of this sum about \$5,000 has been loaned to the Publishing Co. on mortgage to purchase the Duplex Press and other equipment. The discount account will bring in about \$5,000 this year, which is over 100 per cent. more than received last year. Every Council should purchase tobacco, tea, butter and oilclothes through the Union and thus aid in increasing the discounts derived from the purchase of those articles which go into Union Funds. Why not make it \$10,000 for 1914; won't every Council aid; all can do something. Remember not one cent of such discounts come out of your pockets.

DELEGATES.—It is indeed a pleasure to me to find so many Delegates assembled here today from so many distant and near towns and settlements. Your presence indicate the great interest manifested in the affairs of your Union by the Local Councils. Many Councils were unable to send Delegates owing to the great expense which would be incurred in travelling to and from distant places, but they have written me, intimating they will loyally stand by us in every action we deem it proper to take in the furtherance of the work we are here to advance. May our deliberations prove highly beneficial to our common Country, our Union, our Councils and ourselves, and may this Fifth Annual Convention be as successful and beneficial as the four preceding it. I now declare this Council open for the transaction of business, and we will pass on to the next item in the order of business.

It was resolved on motion that a Committee be appointed to draft a reply to the President's address, and the following were appointed:—W. B. Jennings, John Guppy, John Kelly, Charles Woolridge and Michael Keys.

The following Committee on Finance was appointed:—John Abbott, J. G. Stone, George Jones, Archibald Elliott and William Joyce, jr.

The following Committee on the Constitution was appointed:—Dugald White, Job Wornell, A. L. Rowe, Fred House and Noah Smith.

The following Resolution was proposed by friend J. G. Stone and seconded by friend Job Wornell. The Resolution was spoken to by Delegates from all Union Districts, enthusiastically supported, and was unanimously passed:

Whereas the actual control and management of local affairs in this Colony outside the City of St. John's is ex-

ercised by boards and persons appointed by the Government;

And whereas appointments are made in opposition districts on the nomination of defeated candidates, and local affairs of such districts are in reality conducted altogether by representatives of minorities in such districts;

And whereas this practice tends to rewards and punishments for partisan reasons, and is therefore essentially corrupt;

And whereas the people at large have no direct control over those local matters which vitally affect their health and comfort;

And whereas the control of such matters ought to be free from partisanship, political influence and graft;

Resolved that the Government be requested to pass an Act establishing Municipal Boards enabling the people to elect Boards to expend all local Special Main Line Grants, and the Public Grants amounting to less than \$1000.00, and the per Capita Grant for public charities.

Further resolved that in all local matters not managed by Boards appointed under the said Act, the elected representatives of the districts to the House of Assembly, ought to be consulted by the Government, and that appointments and expenditures ought not to be made on advice of defeated candidates.

The following Resolution was proposed by friend Job Wornell, seconded by friend John Guppy, supported by numbers of the Delegates and unanimously passed:

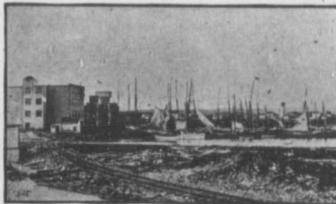
Whereas the Hon. Donald Morison, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Sydney D. Blandford, Minister of Agriculture, were defeated by large majorities in the late General Election, and now hold their offices without seats in the Assembly;

And whereas it is rumoured that to enable these men to continue in office, it is the intention of the Government to obtain leave to enlarge the Legislative Council, and appoint the said persons to the additional seats;

Be it resolved (1) That defeated office holders dismissed by their constituents should not be allowed to continue in office; (2) that offices vacated by reason of the people's decision should not be filled from a Council made up of men who are not representative of the people at large; (3) that important Executive Government offices should not be held by other than elected representatives of the people; (4) that the Legislative Council, for which in this Colony there is little justification at best, should not be made a place of refuge for defeated candidates; (5) that any scheme for escaping the full and free decision of the people at large on the filling of the offices in question, and on the men named, especially on the present Minister of Justice, will be bitterly resented by the people of Newfoundland; (6) that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies.

The following Resolution was proposed by friend G. Jones, seconded by friend Edward Bishop and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the membership of the Legislative Council has been increased since 1900 from fifteen to twenty-three; *And whereas* it is rumoured that another increase is contemplated, to provide places for two Ministers of the



VIEW OF WATER FRONT, PORT UNION.

Cro
ber
bers

unr
com
the
publ

crea
agai
speci
at la
expr
tives
cord
ly th
ancia
the C
ple b

I
trans
that
the c
may t
ourab

The
was pi
White
Worn

Wh
-exist
so ext
vassin
thereo
taking

And
of larg
ly very
those
times
a portion

And
sent sy
district

An
money
sentatio

Re
Legislat
of seats
provide
ditional

a fair
thirteen
tors so
these co
majority
warded
be intro

The
dress, su

Mr.
reply to
Conventi
in your

sect
Conventi
joince to
strengthen

Crown defeated at the late General Election, and the number of members is out of all due proportion to the membership of the Assembly;

And whereas the membership of the Council is wholly unrepresentative of the Fishermen of the Colony, and is composed entirely of mercantile and professional persons, the majority of whom have never served the people in any public capacity;

Resolved—That we emphatically condemn the increases have been made; that we protest most earnestly against any further increase; that any increase for the special purpose referred to will be regarded by the people at large as a calculated defiance of the will of the people expressed at the polls; that the appointment of representatives of the "classes," especially of men who have no record of public service, and whose appointments are usually the reward of mere party loyalty, or in return for financial aid to party funds, is an outrage upon the people of the Colony, and a menace to the Government of the people by the people;

Further resolved that a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that as the Legislative Council cannot be enlarged without the consent of His Majesty's Government, a copy hereof may be transmitted to His Majesty through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following Resolutions was proposed by friend Dugald White, seconded by friend Job Wornell:

Whereas the area of several existing electoral divisions is so extensive as to make canvassing and representation thereof a very onerous undertaking;

And whereas the local needs of large districts are frequently very much diversified, and those of one portion sometimes adverse to those of other portions;

And whereas under the present system an elector in one district may be entitled to vote for one candidate;

And whereas in view of the existing method of voting money on a sectarian basis for education, sectarian representation is a matter of denominational importance;

Resolved that in the opinion of this Council: (1) The Legislature should enact a measure for the Redistribution of seats in the Assembly; (2) that such a measure should provide for one member constituencies; (3) that two additional seats—or 38 in all—should be provided for, to give a fair proportion to the Protestant people; (4) that in thirteen of these constituencies the Roman Catholic electors should be in a majority; (5) that in twenty-five of these constituencies the Protestant electors should be in a majority; (6) that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Premier, with a request that a Bill should be introduced into the Assembly by the Government.

The Committee to draft a reply to the President's address, submitted the following reply:

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Committee appointed to draft a reply to the speech delivered by you at the opening of this Convention, have fully considered the matters referred to in your address and beg to submit the following reply:

Section 1.—With pleasure we attend the Fifth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U., and rejoice to know that our Union has been wonderfully strengthened by the results of the recent General Elec-

tions, which has demonstrated in a wonderful degree the strength, influence and stability of the Union. We congratulate you, sir, upon the magnificent victory you won in Bonavista. All hearts were eager to learn of what our brother Fishermen in the old Tory stronghold of Bonavista would do to save the Union, and the noble stand taken by our friends there has gladdened our hearts, increased our loyalty to the Union and strengthened our confidence in you, sir, to a remarkable degree. We say "God bless you" friends of Bonavista, and may plenty and contentment follow you, while you so gallantly uphold Unionism amongst you. We congratulate friends Abbott, Winsor, Stone, Targett, Jennings, Halfyard, Hickman and Grimes upon their election as Union members of the House of Assembly. We greatly regret the defeat of friend Barrett who lost by only ten votes, but we recognize that he was not defeated by fair means. We trust that every Union member in Bay de Verde District will be determined in future to cast their votes for and to stand by the men of their own selection. One of the biggest crimes ever committed against the Colony was the return of such a character as Crosbie for Bay de Verde District; we trust that when another election is fought that Bay de Verde will join hand in hand with the North and send two Union members back to the House of Assembly. Bay de Verde District is the only weak spot that has developed as a result of the election. In Harbor

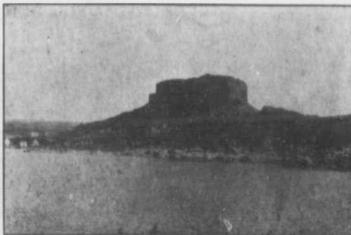
Grace the Union was not fully organized, and did not presume to influence the district to any great extent. Port de Come Unionists did indeed come out nobly and we offer them our hearty thanks for their noble stand in defence of our Union. What we have won we must hold, what we have lost we must recover. "Upward and Onward" must be our motto, until we sweep every Grab-all from districts where the F.P.U. is organized.

Section 2.—The sectarian catcheries of the Grab-alls which gave them their men in

Catholic districts must be dealt with by us as sternly as possible, for we must endeavor to the best of our ability to kill out such contemptible tactics, and we must leave no stone unturned to drive out of public life every man guilty of raising such disgraceful issues in order to gain votes by them. We endorse the position taken up by The Advocate since the elections and trust the same tone will be continued until those villains who were responsible for the introduction of such tactics are well ashamed of their conduct and their names will have become a by-word and a reproach to every decent citizen of our Island Home. We especially censure A. A. W. Piccott, W. J. Higgins, William Woodford, P. T. McGrath and John Alexander Robinson for the despicable part they played in this contemptible work.

Section 3.—We offer Vice-President Broaders our heartiest thanks for the noble and tolerant letter published by him in defence of the Union and you, sir. Long may he live to be our Vice-President, and we trust that a day not far off he may be found amongst our Union members in the House.

Section 4.—We feel it our duty to record a strong protest against the action of the Prime Minister in allowing his followers and the papers supporting him to so basely and deliberately slander our President and our Union as they were guilty of doing in the recent political campaign,



DEVIL'S DINING TABLE.

the Govern-
position dis-
es, and local
ed altogether
cts;
rds and pun-
e essentially

direct con-
affect their

ought to be
graft;
sted to pass
the people
Main Line
less than
charities.

managed
ected repro-
ably, ought
ointments
vice of de-

friend Job
by friend
ported by
egates and
l:

n. Donald
of Justice,
ydney D.
of Agri-
cultured by
the late
hout seats

rumoured
e men to
is the in-
ment to
large the
ns to the

lders dis-
d to con-
on of the
ncil made
people at
nt offices
tatives of
which in
ould not
tes; (5)
cision of
question,
Minister
of New-
forward-
n to the

riend G.
animous.

Council
ty-three;
rease is
s of the

for they were aware of the fact that Coaker was no Socialist and that the Union in no way contemplated any interference with established denominational system of education in the Colony. Neither by word or deed has the Union been guilty of any of the charges made by the candidates and papers supporting Sir E. P. Morris, and we are astounded that a man holding such a high office could stoop so low as to permit such slanderous and disgraceful tactics to be used against innocent men in order to fool simple-minded Catholic voters into voting for Grab-allism.

Section 5.—We are all glad to note that thirty-seven Local Councils and one District Council were established the past year, making a total of one hundred and ninety Local Councils and seven District Councils, and that you were enabled to find time to visit so many Union harbors during the year. The records show that you have held about eighty public meetings during the year and visited over one hundred ports where Local Councils are in operation; we are thankful for the Divine care which followed you in your tours not only the past year but since you started the work, for the wonderful record you possess of having addressed 340

Fortune and Burgeo Districts also organized and we trust it won't be long before Placentia District will possess many Councils of our Union. We are pleased to learn that friend Hawco of Holyrood proposes to establish the Union in Harbor Main District during the coming winter; our best wishes go with him and we invite the Sons of Toil residing in that district to throw off all connection with Grab-allism and to make a supreme effort to secure by unity and harmony through the F.P.U. benefits that will uplift themselves and prove a blessing to their children.

Section 7.—We endorse here the arrangement made by you in co-operating with the Liberal Party in the fight to oust Grab-allism which you did in accordance with the authority conferred upon you by this Council, and we record our utter contempt for the traitor Yates who degraded himself so low as to attempt to hold you up to public ridicule because you co-operated with the Liberal Party in the recent elections. Yates received his proper deserts at the hands of our loyal friends of Twillingate District and may his punishment prove a lesson to all who would follow his bad example. To our esteemed and honored friends John Loder, Allan G. Hudson and Arthur Samson our sincere



S.S. NEPTUNE—FISHING CREWS ON WAY TO THE COAST.

public meetings containing 40,000 persons during the last five years is not only one to be proud of, but one that we all should be very thankful for. Your 1100 mile tour North this summer past, when you visited 73 harbors in your little "F.P.U." motor yacht along the worst portion of our coast, and without a pilot is indeed remarkable, our hope is that God will bless your work abundantly and preserve your health and life far beyond the span allotted to man.

Section 6.—We are indeed glad to know that ranks have grown to such dimensions, and that 2700 Toolers came forward to enrol since this Council last met. Our ranks have grown to the number of 18,000 and our hearts should be overflowing with gratitude and our enthusiasm and confidence should be of the highest quality in view of the wonderful success which has followed your efforts, sir, to organize this F.P.U., for we now number nearly 1000 to one you first started this movement with only five years ago; we trust the same wonderful success will follow our work along the West Coast, for we learn that friend Stone is about to visit Burin District to establish Councils of our Union in that portion of the Colony. We would like to see

thanks are due for their manly and reasonable conduct in withdrawing as selected candidates in order to permit a rearrangement by the President to meet the necessities of the political situation which presented itself in September. We therefore record our high appreciation of their actions and as a mark of our high esteem we hereby propose that friends John Loder, Allan G. Hudson and Arthur Samson be recognized as members of this Supreme Council, while they remain members in good standing in their respective Local Councils and that an intimation to this effect be sent them by our worthy Secretary.

Section 8.—We endorse all you say, sir, in reference to demanding from the Government recognition of the representatives of districts which have returned Union members. We therefore consider that a memorial should be presented to the Government demanding that the affairs of Port de Grave, Trinity, Bonavista, Fogo, Twillingate and St. Barbe be administered by the members of those districts, and that Mr. Hickman be consulted in reference to Bay de Verde District matters, and we hereby empower our esteemed President to take what steps he deems necessary and prudent in order to secure the observance of

our
eve
our
by
to
ed
pos
fus

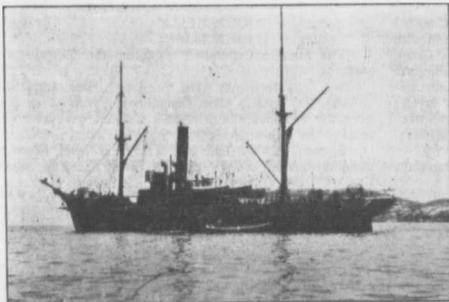
perm
publ
ed.
'in ou
not v
by th
by id
prese
and v
have
publi
public
name
and g
your
provid
and w
tions
tion.

S
refer
man o
tions t
Conve
the coi
they h
allowit
to holt
of Jus
tions u
Council
St
funds
visitati
boat v
travelli
to Unit
amount
watch

our proposal in relation to this matter, in the event of the refusal of the Government to meet our wishes. What steps you decide to take we by this resolution bind ourselves and the F.P.U., to abide by and support, and we invite all concerned to rally around our President and support him in every possible way in event of his reasonable demands being refused. We will not tolerate for one hour the outrage of

they regard it as but a slight recognition of their appreciation of the work you have accomplished in their behalf.

Section 11.—We note with pleasure that twelve permanent Union Stores have been added to the number in operation, and seven other places enjoy the benefits of having temporary stores the past fall, making in all thirty-two in operation. We hope more capital will be subscribed by Union members and thus enable the Company to operate more stores and keep them fully stocked. We commend all Councils to do their utmost to sell more shares in the Trading Co. and Publishing Co., for there must be no standing still with us, our work must expand and grow and if the Trading Co. is to grow it must have more capital to meet the demands for larger stocks and more stores. That thirty-two stores, a steamer, a clothing factory and a waterside premises has been operated and a trade this year of \$400,000 has been transacted by the Company are matters for much congratulation and encouragement, for all this has been accomplished within eighteen months. We are pleased that the Company purchased a steamer to meet the demands of the freight and coal traffic and all should be proud of the possession of the Fishermen of such a ship. It is indeed an eye-opener to the bitter opponents of the Union, we trust their eyes will yet behold greater achievements. The payment of a ten per cent. dividend for 1912 was indeed a bitter pill to Grab-alls opposed to us, but it showed



THE S.S. NEPTUNE AWAITING THE MAIL.

what could be done by careful management backed by 15,000 men in an organization.

Section 12.—We are pleased with the progress of The Advocate, and we convey to you esteemed President the appreciation of the F.P.U. for your great work in connection with our wonderful paper. We are pleased with its tone and style and would not like to see any change. We are glad to know you intend to stand by The Advocate and

permitting a defeated candidate to control or administer public affairs in any district wherein the F.P.U. is organized. Should such be attempted we will oppose by all means in our power any arrangements made by them. We must not willingly cause trouble, but if trouble is brought about by the deliberate ignoring of our wishes, we will not stand by idly and suffer such treatment with impunity. We represent fully four-fifths of the people in Union districts and we demand without qualification that the men we have elected to represent us, and to look after our public affairs should be given full control over all public matters that pertains to the districts we have named. The people *must* rule, and not a few heelers and grabbers in a few settlements. We approve of your suggestion to demand the enactment of a law to provide Municipal Boards to expend local moneys, and we recommend this Council to consider resolutions upon this matter before we close this Convention.

Section 9.—We approve of all you have said in reference to a Redistribution Bill providing for one man outport constituencies, and we trust that resolutions upon this matter will also be considered by this Convention. We agree with all you have said about the conduct of the Government in relation to the way they have ignored the decision of Bonavista Bay by allowing Messrs. Blandford and Morison to continue to hold seats in the Executive and the Departments of Justice and Agriculture, and we trust that resolutions upon this matter also will be dealt with by this Council.

Section 10.—We are pleased to find your appeal for funds to purchase a motor boat for conveying you on visitation tours met with such a response, and we trust the boat will prove of much benefit to you and make your travelling easier and convenient. The gift was no burden to Unionists for amongst so many, a little from most would amount to quite a sum. We are glad to know our gift of a watch was so highly appreciated by our members and that



CAPT., MATE AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF S.S. NEPTUNE.

that its great work on our behalf and on behalf of the Colony will be continued just as it has been going on for the past five years. We trust every possible member will subscribe for it and that many will take up the stock of the Company which is selling at \$1.00 per share. The purchase of "The Chronicle" Duplex Press was highly appreciated by Unionists and we rejoice to find The Advocate has such a fine home and is printed as an up-to-date paper.

We will be able to explain to our friends on our return The Advocate's progress, and how it is printed and what a home it has. We wish it every success and again extend to you our best thanks for what you have done for us in the shape of providing a Fishermen's paper. Continue, Mr. President, as you are going and may even greater success attend The Advocate. The circulation which is now 9000 copies per issue makes it the greatest paper in the Island. We are pleased to find the Publishing Co. paid a ten per cent. dividend for 1912.

Section 13.—We are pleased to find so many Councils building Union Halls and Stores and we are amazed with such success in this respect. We congratulate the Councils which erected such fine stores and premises during the past year, and when we consider the Union possess property worth \$50,000 in the shape of buildings our loyalty is strengthened and our faith increased, for unless we were working in the interest of Right those wonderful achievements would not be ours.

Section 14.—We were pleased with the meetings and parade last March for the Sealers, and we now recognize that the great meetings and parade were but the proper indications of the feelings of the Toilers for their Union and Political Party, and those who ignored them and the lesson they were intended to teach, must now feel small and wish they had their time over again. We trust that you will be enabled to continue those meetings from year to year, Mr. President, and when crews gather next March may they again be privileged to attend another Union Sealers' Meeting.

Section 15.—We endorse your remarks concerning the fisheries. The lobster fishery will soon be a thing of the past, unless such proposals as you have advocated are adopted. We strongly believe in a standard cull for fish and the Union is ready to do its part in improving the cure of fish, when laws are passed in accordance with the proposals made by this Council.

Section 16.—We approve of your suggestion to enrol Union sympathizers for three months, January, February and March at a fee of \$1.00, and we recommend that all who join over the age of 70 be admitted free and be released from paying any dues; and we empower you, Mr. President, to permit Councils to enrol such candidates in accordance with this section and resolution. We trust every Local Council will pay Assessments for all members on the roll and not keep back from this Council the dues that belong to it. This has been an expensive year upon this Council owing to the elections and the incurring of other expenses, therefore we trust every effort will be made to aid the Supreme Council Funds.

Section 17.—Your protest against stuffing the Legislative Council which is but a useless ornament; and if it were abolished altogether the Colony would be no worse off. The Ballot Act should be amended also, for it is un-

fair and very undesirable that ballot boxes should be carried about for hundreds of miles without proper safeguards and it is desirable that the people know the result of the poll as soon as possible, and learn how each harbor voted. We demand those amendments and empower you to do all in your power to obtain these, Mr. President.

Respectfully submitted—

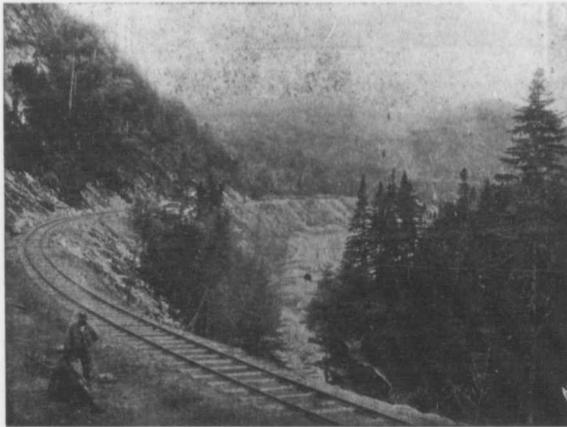
WALTER B. JENNINGS
MICHAEL KEYS
CHARLES WOOLRIDGE
JOHN KELLY
JOHN GUPPY.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

Mechanics' Hall, St. John's, Dec. 4th, 1913.

MR. PRESIDENT,—The Committee appointed to consider the financial affairs of this Council have met and adopted the following report:

Section 1.—We find the F.P.U. in good financial standing, having as its estimated assets \$7282.99, which



RAILWAY BEND AT CURLING.

we are fully justified in saying is a splendid showing and a marked increase over last year, which goes to show that in spite of all opposition that the Union is rapidly progressing under the leadership of our worthy President.

Section 2.—We recommend all members who can to purchase shares in the Trading Company, which Company is we believe the back bone of the Union, and in order to carry it out effectively we must have more capital in order to keep plenty of stock in the stores now operated, and to operate additional stores when required.

Section 3.—We appreciate the action of the President in declining to accept the amount of salary voted him, which means \$1200.00 saved to the F.P.U. funds annually, or \$4800.00 for the past four years. We would rather he accepted the full amount of his salary, viz., \$150.00 per month, the amount voted him by the Supreme Council. This alone is proof of his unselfishness.

Section 4.—We also recommend that the President be empowered to purchase \$500.00 worth of shares in the new opposition paper, The Daily Mail; also to expend the sum

of \$500
recent
penses
Union a
We furt
Co. of \$
past year
the Publ

The
E. Jennit
adopted:
Who
the Hon.
Mines, bc
feated by
held in O
And
practice t



not member
Excellency
offices;

And wh
soon proclai
be advanced

Resolves
be held by t
should be ap
held without

expedition w
ciple and pu
forwarded to

The foll
G. Hudson, s

Whereas
der the Elect
results, and t

And whe
ger of loss o

of \$500.00 in connection with matters that may arise from recent elections. We also empower him to pay all expenses in connection with operating and organizing the Union and in the performing of his duties as President. We further approve of the loan to the Union Publishing Co. of \$5000.00 upon the mortgage which was made the past year and empower him to make any further loans to the Publishing Company that may be deemed advisable.

Respectfully submitted—

J. G. STONE
GEORGE JONES
JOHN ABBOTT
ARCHIBALD ELLIOTT
WILLIAM JOYCE.

The following Resolution was proposed by friend W. E. Jennings, seconded by friend Charlie Woolridge, and adopted:

Whereas Hon. D. Morison, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Sydney Blandford, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, both members of the Executive Council, were defeated by very large majorities in the General Election held in October last, but still continue to hold their offices;

And whereas it is a violation of sound Constitutional practice under Representative Government that persons

occur that the expense of a contract in a constituency may have to be repeated;

And whereas the law does not provide for adequate identification of ballots, or sufficiently for the protection of boxes on their way to the Returning Officer after elections;

Resolved—That the Government be asked to amend the Election Act of 1913; that counting should take place in booths immediately after the close thereof; that ballots should be perforated immediately before use with special machines provided for that purpose; that the boxes on their way to the Returning Officer should be accompanied by agents nominated by opposing sides and appointed by the Returning Officer; that candidates personally be prevented from entering the private voting room when illiterate voters are voting.

A letter was read from Sir Robert Bond who expressed himself as being pleased to accept the invitation to address the Council at the night's meeting, and would certainly be in attendance if the attack of rheumatism from which he was suffering did not prevent him.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, W. F. Coaker, re-elected for the 6th year; Vice-President, Andrew Broaders, re-elected for the 2nd year; Secretary-Treasurer, W. W. Halfyard, re-

elected for the 2nd year.

Each officer received an unanimous vote. Appropriate addresses were delivered by each of the officers, who expressed their high appreciation of the esteemed honor conferred upon them, and would endeavor to retain the confidence and support of each member of the mighty and noble organization, by devoting their time, ability and energy to the further advancement of the cause which all true Unionists hold so dearly to their hearts.

Proposed by John Abbott, seconded by George Bishop, and resolved that the Resolution re Sealing Agreement from Bonavista District Council be adopted as read. It read as follows:

Whereas it was unanimously decided at last Supreme Convention of the F.P.U. that all sealing steamers should be provided with better food, improved accommodation, and old seals should be protected;

And whereas an Agreement was made between the Sealing Steamer Owners, and the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, that this would be carried into effect;

And whereas it has come to our notice that some steamer owners did not carry out this Agreement;

Therefore be it resolved that this Supreme Council pass a Resolution to the effect that all steamer owners be compelled by law to carry out the Agreement in every particular.

A Resolution re the granting of Coastal Contracts was read, debated upon, and deferred for further consideration.

The routine work of the Convention was suspended to afford the Delegates the opportunity of being entertained by some of the Liberal-Union Candidates, who are not members of the Union. Many of our Liberal friends and



THE ADVOCATE NEWSBOYS.

not members of the Government should be advisers of His Excellency the Governor, or the holders of Ministerial offices;

And whereas if elections for the vacant offices be not soon proclaimed the inclemency of winter weather may be advanced as an excuse for further delay;

Resolved—That the aforesaid offices should no longer be held by the present incumbents; that their successors should be appointed at once; that the elections should be held without delay; that failure to act in this matter with expedition will be resented as a violation of sound principle and public right; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.

The following Resolution was proposed by friend A. G. Hudson, seconded by friend Job Wornell, and adopted:

Whereas the present method of counting ballots under the Election Act results in great delay in announcing results, and this is disturbing to public business;

And whereas the system exposes the ballots to danger of loss or injury, and the result may at any election

ind
hat
ro-
to
ny
to
er
to
nt
n,
y,
ie
r
l.
e
v
n

sympathizers of the City attended the meeting. President Coaker occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen, respectively addressed the audience, viz.: Messrs. Kent, Lloyd, Dwyer, Hickman and H. E. Cowan. Each speaker was enthusiastically received, and the applause at intervals was deafening. Incidents of the recent election fight were recited, and although the Liberal-Union Party was defeated, yet the defeat was more honorable than the victory of our opponents. Our opponents are ashamed of the tactics which gave them a majority of seats in the Legislature, with a minority vote of the electorate. It was one of the most eventful meetings in the history of the F.P.U., when some of the most honorable and best educated men in the Country expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Union.

Mechanics' Hall, St. John's,

December 6th, 1913.

Pursuant to adjournment the President declared the Council open at 10.30 a.m. Arrangements were made for proceeding to the Government House. On motion the Council adjourned to meet again after calling upon His Excellency the Governor. The Council adjourned at 10.45 a.m.

The Council numbering about 120 then proceeded to the Government House. When arriving there His Excellency the Governor met the President and the officers and very graciously invited every member of the Convention to come into *His House*. His Excellency and Mrs. Davidson shook hands with the Delegates and all were ushered into the Council Chamber.

President Coaker in a few well chosen words explained to His Excellency the object of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. in waiting upon His Excellency and presented him with a set of Resolutions, dealing with the retention in office by the present Government of the two defeated Ministers, Messrs. Morison and Blandford, and with the increase in the membership of the Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor being asked to forward the latter Resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The President assured His Excellency of the loyalty of the members of the F.P.U. to the King and Crown of Great Britain, and would endeavor to maintain law and order in the land, and only hoped that the true spirit of our constitutional rights as a British Colony would be maintained.

His Excellency expressed himself as being pleased to receive into his house a deputation representing such a large and influential organization. He recognized the political power of the Union, and he would earnestly consider its wishes. His object was to treat all classes alike and govern according to the constitution and laws of the land. The meeting opened at 8 p.m., President Coaker in

the chair. Besides the Delegates and Unionists a number of non-union friends were among the audience. The speakers of the evening were J. G. Stone, A. Targett, G. F. Grimes, W. W. Halfyard and the President, W. F. Coaker.

Wonderful had been the many accomplishments of the Union, but the fight for the amelioration of the Condition of the working classes of the Country had only begun. The economic conditions still needed adjustment, and the political atmosphere was still very impure. The President exhorted all to be true as steel to the Union principles and with the continued support of the noble army of honest intelligent Fishermen a new era would soon dawn, and the many crying evils in our political life would be eliminated. The fight for clean government was now on, and it would be a fight to a finish till the voice of the people would be heard, and those who were ignominiously defeated at the polls should resign from offices of emolument and trust. The power and the influence of the Union would be felt in every hamlet in the Country in the near future.

New Councils are being started every week and shortly North, South, East and West will be one unit working for the uplift of every one in the Country. The many prejudices which keep people of the same community at variance must be eradicated, and as a government by the people, of the people and for the people, Newfoundland will take its place among the countries which stand for true happiness, prosperity and progress.

Reference was made to the event of the Convention, viz.: the gracious reception given the Council by His Excellency Governor Davidson. Our visit to the Government House would form an extra page for the future historian of our Country.

Proposed by D. White, seconded by J. Loder, and resolved—

That the minutes be adopted

as read.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

The non-unionists retired.

On motion the minutes were considered as read and adopted.

Proposed by John Guppy, seconded by Elias Chalk, and resolved—

That the Fifth Annual Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland do now close.

The Convention closed at 11 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem.

W. F. COAKER, President.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.



ROMAINE'S BRIDGE.

This is the first reinforced concrete bridge built in the country and all parts, even the rails, are of concrete.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT CATALINA,
NOVEMBER 16TH, 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH, 1914.

Orange Hall, Catalina, November 16th, 1914.

THE Sixth Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland was opened for the transaction of business by the President, W. F. Coaker.

The President delivered his Sixth follows:

MY FRIENDS:—It is with pleasure I welcome you all to this Sixth Annual Convention of our Union. Last year we met at St. John's and the Convention was a splendid success. This year we meet at loyal Catalina for the second time, we having met here for our second Convention in 1910.

THE WAR.—We have met to-day under circumstances which cause every man here to reflect deeply, for since the 4th of August, Great Britain has been at war with Germany and Austria, and the great struggle dreaded by humanity for the last thirty years is now being decided, and before it is brought to a close there will probably be three million less men alive than there were on the 4th of August, and the map of Europe will be altered very considerably. I believe Germany to be the aggressor, and upon the head of the German Emperor must rest the responsibility for this life and death struggle amongst twenty millions of armed men. I believe that this war will end war, for no people will ever again permit Governments to wage war and every people after this will take the power of declaring war from Kings and Governments and place it in their own hands. The masses of the world will, in my opinion, be happier than they were before the war, as a result of which Liberty and Freedom will be established every where and the great expenditures of former years for Armies and Navies will almost cease. This vast wealth will then be utilized for the social improvement of the people. These improved conditions for the masses will be secured at a tremendous cost of blood and gold, far surpassing the cost of all former struggles known to history.

ARMAGEDDON OF SCRIPTURE.—This is the Armageddon of Scripture and you must bravely bear the sacrifices which we are called upon to make as our portion of the cost of this struggle. I do not mean only the cost of the Newfoundland Volunteer Regiment, but the extra cost for food and the lower price for produce. Newfoundland's sufferings, although they appear considerable to many of us, are but a small matter as compared with what European na-

tions have to endure. Let all bear their burden bravely and exercise every economy in the use of money and food. If the war endures a year, our sufferings will greatly increase from month to month. Few can imagine what wretched conditions will prevail if war continues for one

year. The only ray of sunshine to brighten the dreary path which must be trod by all by the 1st of June next is that of permanent peace and universal improvement in the condition of the masses of the world and the great and abiding influence of our Empire and especially the Mother Country for good throughout the world. This war will so transform civilization that wonderful changes will result which must bring about improvements in the life, living and toil of the masses such as will repay a thousandfold the sacrifices all must now make. The result of the struggle so far proved that our generation is just as brave, resourceful and daring as any in the annals of the history of the race. The British Army and Navy in this war have fully lived up to the best traditions of the glorious British past. If the struggle continues for a year, it is probable that many of Terra Nova's sons will be called upon to uphold the British flag in foreign lands, for Britain must conquer in this fight.

We all pray that this gigantic struggle will speedily end and with honor to our Empire and peace be permanently established, but after the sacrifices all have made and the awful cost, even to date, none will wish for peace until it can be secured on terms which will insure the accomplishment of the aims Britain had in view when she set out to crush the "mailed fist" which had terrorized Europe so many years. Hell must not be let loose upon earth again if Britain can prevent it, and therefore this struggle must continue until the object sought is attained, no matter what the present cost to the Empire.

THE UNION PARTY.—The Legislature has met twice during the past year. Last winter one of the best fights ever put up by an Opposition Party in Newfoundland took place in the House of Assembly and I am proud of our Party and your decision to establish such a Party in the Legislature, for the result of last winter's work in the House must convince all that the proper representatives for Parliament in a fishing colony are those representing the fishermen, and where Stone, Targett, Winsor, Abbott, Halfyard and Jennings came from, more will be forthcoming. We are not ashamed of the results of last winter's



ARCHIBALD TARGETT
M.H.A. for Trinity.

session of the Assembly, and if the Union Party could serve the country so well during its first trial days in Parliament, much may be expected after its four years' apprenticeship expires. I much regret having to resign my seat for Bonavista, and I hope my action in doing so will prove highly beneficial to our Union. Mr. Morine will enter the House as an Independent member, but I feel sure the work of the Union for the betterment of the fishermen will receive his sympathy, encouragement and support. The public affairs of the Colony are in a serious condition and possibly worse than at any time during Responsible Government. It is therefore our duty to place in Parliament the ablest men available in the Colony, and we believe that the great experience and undoubted ability of Mr. Morine will if properly directed be of great benefit to Parliament in the trying days ahead. I will always closely follow the doings of my friends in Bonavista District and their best interests I shall always strive to advance, no matter what district I may represent. As for Twillingate, my home is there. My father was born there and my life's work is there; but for having lived there, I should have never been President of a Fishermen's Union. I know that district well, and I know its wants. I shall strive continually to improve the condition of the toilers there. It will be a great pleasure to work in conjunction with friend Jennings who has already demonstrated that he is well qualified for the high position conferred upon him by the toilers of Green Bay.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—Last winter, by request of the loggers, I introduced into the House of Assembly a Loggers' Bill to improve living and food conditions in the camps, and having altered it to meet some objections from the employers of loggers, it passed through the House without a dissenting vote. It went up to the Legislative Council—known to you as the "Upper House"—and was there treated with scant consideration and killed, without even a second reading being granted it. Some went so far as to say that not one asked for it and no one wanted it and it would be time enough to pass a Bill when people asked for it. This sort of treatment is just what I expect for all measures originating from the F.P.U. and introduced by our Party in the House. I do not believe in the necessity of an Upper House in this Colony, and as you represent half of the electorate it will be your duty to consider whether the Upper House was justified in killing the Loggers' Bill and whether you are prepared to stand by me and back my efforts to abolish that useless ornament of the Legislature. I believe some steps should be taken at this Convention to define the F.P.U.'s attitude towards the Upper House and to empower the issuing of a petition to be signed by the electorate, asking for the passage into law of the Loggers' Bill.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OUTRAGE.—You will recall that last year this Council passed a resolution in reference to appointing defeated candidates to the Executive Council and to high positions of emolument. You further requested that the vacant Departmental positions be alone filled by new appointees, who were to appeal to the electorate

for endorsement of their acceptance of office. You also pointed out, in resolutions presented to the Governor, that failure to do so would be resented as a violation of sound constitutional principle and public right. Yet, no sooner was the House closed than the Governor appointed Sydney Blandford and R. A. Squires to seats in the Upper House and then to seats in the Executive Council and to positions as Ministers of the Crown. Both of these men had been defeated at the polls four months previously, one by a majority of 1800 votes and the other by 1000. It is now your duty to (1) Censure the Governor for allowing the Premier to outrage the Constitution in direct violation of every principle of Constitutional Self-Government and of the public right to approve of appointments to positions of emolument and to decide who were or were not to administer the affairs of public departments, and further to petition for the recall of the Governor because of his action in this matter; (2) To demand the dismissal of the two men from their seats in the Executive Council which belong to the elected representatives of the people and which have always been assigned to the elected representatives of various sections of the Colony; (3) To demand from the Governor the dismissal of these two men from the positions



VIEW OF ENGLEE.

of emolument which they occupy as Heads of the Departments of Agriculture and Justice, and that these two positions be filled by appointing men who will appeal to the electorate to endorse their appointments. (4) To insist upon the strict observance by the Governor of the principles of sound Constitutional practice which denies the right of any to be advisers to the Governor who were defeated at the polls by popular vote.

THE COLONY AROUSED.

—The whole Colony was aroused over this act of deception on the part of the Governor and Premier, as the Governor had been memorialized by this Council which represents the fishermen, and the Premier knew that he did wrong in asking the Governor to make these appointments as soon as the House closed, a proceeding which he would not have dared to undertake while the House was sitting, because of the trouble confronting such an action which would come from his own supporters in the House, as well as the strongest opposition of the Liberal and Union Parties. If Sir Edward Morris can place two defeated candidates in the Executive and make them Ministers of the Crown, in opposition to the plainly expressed wish of the electorate, he can make a half dozen appointments and thus treat with contempt the principles of representative government. Therefore, your plain duty is to oppose such an action, not only by petition and persuasion, but, if necessary, by the power of the sword, for hundreds of years ago our forefathers freely died in defence of such principles. If the proper representatives of the King will not act in response to the people's demands for safeguarding the principles of Representative Government, so dear to all Liberty-loving people, and will permit offences against those principles to continue with impunity, then it becomes all who love free government and the right of popular vote to decide who must represent the people as a Government and to defend those

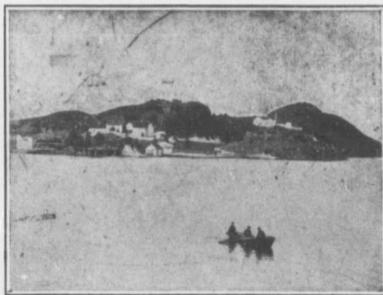
principles, even at the cost of their lives. Governor Davidson has proved to be an enemy of popular election and has trampled under foot practices followed by all former Governors. If he can do so with impunity, we may as well tear up the Colony's Constitution and make Sir E. P. Morris a Dictator. We believe the Home Government will not tolerate such conduct in a Governor of a self-governing Colony, and when such conduct is brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, steps will be taken to prevent a re-occurrence of such outrageous conduct.

THE SEALING DISASTER.—The country was horrified when it learned of the death of 78 of the "Newfoundland's" crew during the blizzard of March 31st and April 1st, and many homes mourned the death of a father, husband, son or brother. The facts of the terrible catastrophe are well known and need not be repeated by me. The utmost indignation was aroused by the failure of the Crown to properly investigate the disaster and get down to the root of the causes of the loss of so many valuable lives. The one predominating feature of the Newfoundland tragedy was the conduct of the master of the "Stephano," which lack of good judgment and failure to take ordinary precautions are principally responsible for the heavy loss of life on that occasion. Captain Kean's

conduct on that occasion is universally condemned, and while no one believes that he would leave anything undone to rescue the men had he been convinced that they were exposed to the blizzard, yet there is no doubt that he could have saved all the men had he taken proper steps and been guided by ordinary discretion and the dictates of common sense. It is hard to account for Capt. Kean's failure to make a thorough search that evening and to conclusively prove whether the men reached their ship or not, or why he did not remove all doubts under such circumstances by calling on the steel ships in his immediate vicinity to aid him in making a search. The failure to do so is what caused the loss of these 78 men and the permanent maiming of about a dozen others. It becomes our duty, as those representing the sealers, to make sure that all possible preventatives of such a disaster happening again are adopted and that sealing masters are brought to a realization of their responsibility to the country for loss of life through blundering such as occurred in the case of the "Newfoundland's" crew. I therefore suggest that you take action during the sittings of this Convention to prepare a petition which can be signed and presented to the House, asking for what you believe will be necessary laws to safeguard, as far as possible, the lives of the sealers in future, and to take what action you deem proper respecting what should be done in Captain Abraham Kean's case, in order to bring home to the masters a proper realization of their responsibilities to the country for the loss of life under such circumstances as surround the massacre of 78 of the "Newfoundland's" crew.

THE SEALING VOYAGE.—Last February I had the honor of introducing a new Sealing Bill embodying the agreement entered into by the steamer owners and myself on your behalf, in 1912, which provided for better food and accommodation for sealers. That Bill passed the Lower

House unanimously and was considerably amended in the Upper House. These amendments in some cases, greatly interfere with the successful operation of the measure, and I would like you to review the whole Act and draft amendments in view of making the new law more effective and workable, as well as to propose additions to the Act, calculated to reduce the possibilities of loss of life from exposure on the ice in future. I am convinced that the right of property in panned seals must be prohibited and that the owners should pay \$1000 for the loss of every man dying from exposure on the ice. In my opinion, the enactment of two such provisions would remove the possibility of such disasters as overtook the crews of the "Greenland" and "Newfoundland." The loss of the "Southern Cross" with all on board during the blizzard on the 31st day of March was the hardest blow the Colony ever experienced and one which we trust will never be repeated. We shall have to provide for a survey of wooden ships by a committee of shipbuilders and sealers, and prevent any ships from prosecuting the sealing voyage of which there is any doubt respecting their stability. Ship-owners must also be compelled by law to insure the men's share of seals. The fact that nothing has been done by the Government to investigate



VIEW OF BLANFORD'S POINT, HERRING NECK.

the loss of the "Southern Cross" and to thoroughly enquire into the loss of 78 of the "Newfoundland's" crew is a deep reflection and standing disgrace to the Government, and should not be lightly passed over by this Council. There is no proper excuse for the inaction of the Government, except that of its indifference to the interests and rights of the toilers and its anxiety to give no offence to those otherwise interested. I availed of the columns of "The Mail and Advocate" to express your opinion on these matters last Spring, and my endeavors in that direction were rewarded in a manner which has taught you that more than the Sealers' Laws require amendment. We must not lose sight of these facts and you must not think that our endeavors to secure a square deal for every man will be accomplished without much determination, ceaseless toil and agitation. I offer my heartfelt sympathy to all who lost loved ones on the never-to-be-forgotten March 31st and April 1st, 1914, and feel sure that you all will join with me in the hope that God will comfort them and lighten their bereavement as much as may be.

THE UNION RELIEF FUND.—The collection taken up for the relief of those distressed through the disaster amounted to \$300,000, which is ample to provide \$30,000 per year for all orphans until they can support themselves. Sufficient funds for all purposes are at hand. The F.P.U. Disaster Fund amounts to \$5000, and you will determine now what is to be done with the money. All but a little over \$1000 was given by the members and connections of the F.P.U. A gentleman who has taken quite an interest in our work, and who is well known to many of our Green Bay friends, gave \$1000 to the collection and he has informed me that he is willing to allow this Council to allocate that sum as it thinks proper, as long as it is devoted to relieving suffering in some shape. I am of the opinion that we should establish a Permanent Union Fund to re-

lieve distress ensuing through disaster to life or property and all Councils contributing annually to the Fund should be alone eligible for assistance from the Fund.

NEW COUNCILS.—Since we last met, twenty-nine Local Councils have been established, viz.:—Red Head Cove, Rose Blanche, Kelligrews, Holyrood, Conception Harbor, Petty Harbor, Portugal Cove, Branch, Riverhead St. Mary's, North Harbor, Burin St. Lawrence, Fortune, Grand Bank, Lamaline, St. Jacques, Wood's Island, Curling, Widless Bay, Penguin Arm, Lark Harbor, Plate Cove, Dark Cove, Shambler's Cove, Harry's Harbor, Birchy Bay, Jackson's Cove, Burnt Head, Frenchman's Cove.

COUNCIL'S VISITED.—Friend Stone visited Burin District and established the Councils now operating in that district. I had hoped to visit Burin and Fortune Districts during this month, but owing to the conditions brought about by the war, I could not spare the necessary time from St. John's. When I can find time I shall visit these

districts and establish District Councils. During the past year I visited and addressed the Councils at Petty Harbor, Portugal Cove, Kelligrews, Grate's Cove, Catalina, Bonavista, Cape Freels, Cat Harbor, Tilting, Joe Batt's Arm, Twillingate and Leading Tickle. I also visited Port Revton, Greenspod, Safe Harbour, Wesleyville, Newtown, Doting Cove, Seldom, Boyd's Cove, Herring Neck, Pike's Arm, Moreton's Hr., Exploits, Change Islands, Fogo, Little Bay Islands and Nipper's Harbor, and at all these places I found the Councils working harmoniously and making steady progress.

COUNCILS IN OPERATION.—The following Councils are in operation: Districts—Port-de-Grave 6, St. Barbe 21, Fogo 16, Bay-de-Verde 15, Hr. Grace 6, Bonavista 42, Twillingate 37, Trinity 40, Burin 5, other districts 18; total 206.

MEMBERSHIP.—During the past year about 2300 members enrolled. Last year our roll contained about 17,000 names. We have now over 20,000 members enrolled in the 206 Councils and we have twenty applications for Local Councils which I have refrained from establishing because of the disturbing conditions growing out of the war.

VISIT TO THE NORTH.—During July I visited the North in the motor boat "F.P.U." inspected all the stores, and held a number of meetings. We had on board for a time the motor engine expert, Mr. Trenholm, who attended to the adjusting and repairing of engines. The "F.P.U.'s" motor driver, C. Bryant, also attended to the wants of a large number of engines which were brought to be attended to. The boat worked well and the engine gave splendid satisfaction. We made the round trip in a month and

called at about fifty ports. My return was hastened by the war situation. I arrived at St. John's the day after the war was declared. The boat is not large enough to be safe in all weathers when on long rounds between ports, and I have decided to dispose of the boat if a buyer presents himself. In that case, a larger boat will be required and I suggest that you make provision for this purpose.

UNION STORES.—Twenty permanent Union Stores are now in operation. Two new stores were opened this year—Bay Roberts and Scilly Cove. Owing to conditions created by the war, which affected the demand for goods, we closed a few of the small stores, all of which will be again operated when conditions of trade become normal. The Trading Company has taken over the store formerly used by Mr. J. M. Devine, and when the war terminates, will operate it as a retail store for St. John's. The "Kintail's" name has been changed to "Can't Lose." When the war broke out she was laid up, her insurance being out and freight demands slack, it was thought best not to re-insure and operate the ship until the war rates were reduced.

THE FISH BUYERS.—The fish buyers endeavored to get after us because we paid \$6.00 for fish in out-ports when they were offering but \$5.00, and they endeavored to cut prices here from \$6.00 to \$5.00 by the time our \$6.00 fish arrived, in order to cause a loss to us of \$1.00 per qt. on all we had purchased at \$6.00. The "Nellie R." arrived here early in September with 1400 qtls. and not one of the exporters would offer us a price, although they were not then 3000 qtls. of fish in the city. Mr. Murray eventually purchased at \$6.00, and but for his doing so,

the bottom would have fallen out of the price for fish, and \$5.00 would have been the prevailing figure for the early fall, with lower prices later. For a month after the sale of the "Nellie R's" fish, we were successful in holding prices up to \$6.00 here, although the largest houses refused to purchase any fish at \$6.00 and offered only \$5.50 to \$5.75 and purchased considerable quantity from non-union men at those prices while we were selling at \$6.00. When heavy arrivals pour in, about October 12th, the price fell 25 cents. The Trading Company had about 5000 qtls. then afloat at St. John's for sale. We sold some at \$5.75 and as we saw lower prices still were being attempted, we resolved to store our fish and hold for a higher price or export it later on. This created firmer prices and prevented a big slump. The Labrador fishermen were plattered much worse, for the strong demand at first caused planters to ask \$4.60 and \$4.50, but as the bulk of sloop came in the price slumped a dollar and the large firms would not purchase fish outside of what belonged to their dealers, thus



BECALMED IN THE NARROWS.

discriminating against the independent man to the extent of 5 to 50 cents. This was poor encouragement to those who purchased their fit-out for cash in the Spring and are trying to keep their heads above water. I firmly believe that nothing less than \$4.00 should have been paid. I believe the Government should have fixed a \$4.00 price for slop fish and refused to allow anyone to buy at a less price. Had they done so, \$4.00 would have been paid by all for slop fish. The Government should also have fixed \$6.00 the price of talqual shore fish. These actions on behalf of the trade and Government clearly prove to me the urgent necessity of forming a company of business men and fishermen to export fishery produce and transact all the exporting business of Union fishermen. We were driven to form the Trading Company because merchants were taking profit off provisions and putting it on other goods which we did not or could not handle as a Union. They were not willing to have a half loaf but still wanted the whole, so we established the Trading Co. which, this year, has put a Million Dollars into the pockets of the fishermen of the country, for fish would have been \$4.50 and provisions much higher but for the action taken by the Company in buying fish at \$6.00 when it was \$4.50 here and buying 15,000 brls. of flour in order to prevent dealers from charging what they like, for if the merchants who bought flour before the war, which flour was to come in during September and October at \$4.85 and could sell it when the war broke out at \$7.00, then those same men would not hesitate to ask \$10.00 if no one stood in their way to defend the toilers.

WILL EXPORT UNION PRODUCE.—We were forced also in 1910 to form a Publishing Company to insure liberty of free speech for our opinions because other papers refused to support us, and attempted to kill out the Union movement. We were therefore compelled by the circumstances facing us to establish a paper of our own, and to-day it is the pride of the toiling masses and the toilers' sole friend in the Colony. Now we have seen the daggers drawn to devour us because we attempted to buy fish and oil since the war at prices which offended the combines and big grabbers. To insure ourselves against such treatment in the future and to make sure that the independent fishermen's interests will not be sacrificed by big fish buyers and Government intolerance and indifference, I sincerely propose that we use our best influence to establish a company to export fishery produce and handle all the Union's trade in fish, oil, lobsters, berries, herring, salmon, etc. There is about \$6,000,000 lying in the Banks at St. John's

belonging to the people, and I advise every fisherman who has any means to purchase shares in the new company. I advise the Trading Company also to help. I advise the F.P.U. to help. We must have this new company and we should allow the outside public to purchase shares, but Union men should come forward and buy the largest portion of them. One of the best fish exporters in the Colony is available to come in and invest his money and become manager of the concern. I have no hesitation in recommending all to buy shares. It is our only chance to secure a square deal in the selling of produce. A big company is required with large capital which will be able to handle at least half a million quintals of fish annually. I ask you to fully consider this proposal and take final action before we separate, to bring into life this remaining link which is necessary to make every fisherman his own importer,

trader, and exporter. When such a company is in operation, my work on behalf of the fishermen will be complete, and each fisherman will be his own importer, retailer, fish buyer and exporter. There can be no doubt as to the benefits to be derived or the success to be attained. Gird up your loins for we are now approaching the full completion of our desires respecting commercial matters, and it will only be a matter of short duration when the Colony will be governed by a Union Government and our political aims consummated.

THE TRADING CO.—The Trading Company's business last year (1913) was \$400,000. In 1912 it was \$250,000. Up to the end of the year about \$87,000 worth of shares had been

sold. This year, so far, \$10,000 worth have been sold. The company will require a capital of at least \$150,000 if the Exporting Company is established for it will have to provide for issuing supplies to planters. More stores will have to be established in order to buy produce and sell goods at the larger Union settlements. The standing of the Company is excellent in every way. The business this year will amount to \$500,000. The Company paid a dividend last year of 10 per cent. and added to its reserve fund. The mortgage of \$10,000 on the "Can't Lose" has been paid off. The sales for flour, pork, beef, butter and tea for this year are far in excess of last year's sales. The Company has curtailed all possible expenses and closed a few of the smaller stores and the clothing factory. The auditors report for last year which proves the Company's affairs to be in a flourishing condition will be submitted to the shareholders.

THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Last January a new daily paper was started and it was intended to publish



THE F.P.U. STORE AT ST. JOHN'S.

it for a new company, but subsequently it was determined by the Publishing Company to become the sole owner of the daily paper and the daily and weekly were united under the name of "The Mail and Advocate." The daily and weekly issues are making good progress. The circulation of the daily is growing continually. The weekly is as popular as ever with the fishermen, and as it will be sold the coming year at 50 cents, every fisherman's family should subscribe for it, where a weekly mail is in operation. Where a daily mail is received, the daily should be taken, and as it only costs \$2.00 per year, a large circulation in the outports should result. If two families would jointly subscribe for the daily, it would mean only the cost of other weekly papers. We have installed two Linotype machines during the year in order to turn out a daily paper, and we are now in as good a position as publishers, as the best in the Colony. I advise our friends to purchase shares in the Publishing Company as a considerable block of shares still remain to be sold. The Company paid a dividend of 10 per cent. last year. The money for

improvements in the printing out was secured from the Fishermen's Protective Union on mortgage. It is no easy matter to establish a daily paper and to do so has demanded a considerable portion of my time, but time has shown that we were exceedingly justified in what we did, and without a daily paper very little progress would be made and very little known about public affairs. "The Mail and Advocate" has done its duty to the public in exposing political corruptions and wrongdoing and but for it, the peoples' opinions regarding the sealing disaster and other matters of first public importance would not have been ventilated. All should endeavor now to give the paper as large a circulation as possible. The papers cannot be sold cheaper. The Company is not after money-grabbing but it takes a lot of money to run a daily paper. I am confident you will bear testimony to the value of the paper to you, and I feel sure that your resolve is to stand by it at all cost.

THE SEALERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—Last March we held our Third Annual Union Sealers' Mass Meeting, and to afford the citizens of St. John's an opportunity of learning something about the Union's objects, the largest building in St. John's was secured and the largest public meeting ever convened in Newfoundland resulted. About 5000 persons attended, about 2000 being sealers. The speakers were Messrs. Kent, Lloyd, Cowan and myself. I had the pleasure of visiting the haunts of the breeding seals last March in the good ship "Nascopic," commanded by Captain George Harbour, and the knowledge acquired through the trip will, I trust, be valuable to the sealers and country, for I am convinced that anyone who does not take a trip to the icefields and acquire a personal knowledge of the industry cannot intelligently discuss matters pertaining thereto. Up to the time of the "Newfoundland" disaster, the trip was a surprising pleasure to me and I will always possess pleasant memories of my first trip to the haunts of the breeding seals along the Northern Coast of Newfoundland.

THE FISHERY OF 1914.—Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen will be remembered as one of the most peculiar of years in the history of the fisheries of Newfoundland. The sealing disasters, which claimed a payment of 252 lives of the Colony's best sons, was the beginning of a chain of

troubles. The seal fishery was far below an average on the Eastern Coast but the catch in the Gulf was the best on record. The Spring was a backward one, probably as late a Spring as is known to the present generation. I hugged the Northern Coast until June and on the Labrador it held the shore a month longer than is usual. The consequence was that the caplin school catch of cod to the North was almost a total blank. I can safely assert it was the worst catch for twenty-five years.

THE LABRADOR FISHERY.—On the Labrador the usual time for fishing was passed when the coast cleared, the result being that many floaters returned before the fish struck in and those who secured catches, considering time would not permit curing into dry fish, salted their catches heavily. This caused a large over-supply of slop fish and frightened the exporter, causing, with the abnormal conditions created by the war, a cut in price for the later shipments by the fishermen. Had the usual quantity of Labrador fish been cured dry, the price for slop would not have declined below \$4 per qtl. All that could be done was

done by me, and when we remember what happened in 1908 when about the same quantity of slop fish was thrown on the market and prices cut to \$1.80, we should be grateful to those fishermen who formed and supported the F.P.U. for, but for the operation of the F.P.U., the price of slop fish would not have exceeded \$2.00. Some buyers on the Labrador Coast actually fixed \$2.00 per quintal for slop fish in the early days of September but no one shipped for such a price as they depended upon getting a figure mentioned by the Union, from \$3.60 to \$4.00, and I believe \$4.00 is the price fixed as the current price on the Labrador.

COD OIL.—Cod oil held its price to \$75.00 most of the season, principally because the Union Trading Company took a large part in buying and selling it, and although every effort was made to get prices down to \$65.00, yet the \$75.00 figure was maintained.

SHORE FISH.—Shore fish was purchased at \$4.00 here after the war broke out. At one time, fish was unsaleable at any figure. The Trading Company then started buying at \$6.00 at all its stores and gave Union fishermen for five weeks

an opportunity to sell at \$6.00. This action, backed with an appeal not to sell at less than \$6.00, caused buyers at St. John's and some outports to pay \$6.00, which price was maintained until the 12th of October. Had the fishermen not held back for \$6.00 not one cent over \$4.50 would have been paid by any exporter. By so doing, they had an opportunity to dispose of a lot of fish at \$6.00 and what was not sold at \$6.00 was disposed of at \$5.50. The fight to maintain prices at St. John's was one which will in time to come, prove the value of the Union to the country. When future generations look back and realize that such splendid prices were paid during the operation of a world struggle foretold thousands of years ago as the Armageddon of Wars, when every country's commerce and trade was dislocated and brought, in some cases, to a complete standstill, then our efforts during the last three months on behalf of the fishermen in Newfoundland will be understood. I have worked hard and passed through some trying ordeals during the six years I have been head of the F.P.U., but I assure you I have endured more since the war started than I did during the previous five and a half



NEWMAN FROST
Chairman F.P.U. Council
Hillview, T.B.

years of the Union's existence. The burden I carried before the war was very light compared with what it has been since August. I dreaded the arrival of floaters with their catches at St. John's. I dreaded the arrival of the boats with shore fish from the outports. I knew what every buyer was expecting. I knew they were resolved to fight me desperately, first to smash the Trading Company which had made its own price for fish and compel buyers to pay it, and secondly, to refuse to buy when large quantities arrived, except at their own prices. The two great forces were arrayed against each other. We had powerful influence working against us and we determined upon a \$6.00 price for shore fish. We arrayed against our opponents the Union and the power of the Union's paper.

FISHERMEN RESPONDED.—The fact that the fishermen responded to my appeal for a \$6.00 price gave me my greatest strength. The fact that we had bought fish by the thousand quintals also aided us indirectly. The fact that we had obtained the consideration of the legislators on the matter of preventing a slump, greatly aided us. The fact that the fishermen owned large deposits in the Banks which could be withdrawn upon an appeal from me, greatly helped us. The large, wealthy firms held out and refused to buy, but to the lasting credit of the banks and small buyers, be it said that the small buyers did pay \$6. A slump which would have meant \$5.00 at St. John's and \$4.50 in the outports would have resulted if the larger firms had got their way. When things became very critical it was discovered that the Labrador catch was nearly all salted slop, and that fact then aided the shore fish situation. When the first big fleet with shore and slop arrived, it was heart-saddening. The schooners came in dozens. No one would mention \$6.00 for shore. The cry was \$5.50. The figure named for slop was \$3.50. It took a few strong articles in the Union paper to keep prices up to \$4.00 at that time, but it was accomplished. The shore price situation grew worse and when the \$5.50 figure loomed, the Trading Company resolved to store its fish rather than sell at less than \$5.75. One or two buyers who had held off began buying at \$5.75, and when the Trading Co. had prepared for storing, when the scales, barrows, etc., had been made ready, the 5000 qtls. at the Union wharf awaiting buyers or to be stored, disappeared as by magic, and two schooners with 1600 qtls. went to one firm. Another firm bought a cargo of 1100, another a cargo of 1300. Another firm bought 2600, another 400, and that crisis was passed and the \$5.75 price prevailed. The wonder to me now is how it all happened.

UP WENT THE PRICE.—I took a hand in disposing of soft Labrador fish about October 25th and at once the trade got busy to corner me, firms in the North soon found they could buy for cash and pay fifty cents more than they had intended. In Conception Bay soft Labrador fish was a drug, no one wanted it. No buyer offered. I got after 3000 qtls. there and as soon as they found I was in the Labrador fish buying business they again resolved to show me where I was. Up went fish at Conception Bay ports some thirty cents while at St. John's the old figure of \$4.00 was soon forthcoming. Like a bolt from the blue the exporters found that they could afford to pay \$4.00 for what they had been taking for two weeks at \$3.50. Their action

spoke stronger than words. They again proved that the term "Graballs" was well chosen when applied to commercial men. Shore fish in the outports went to \$6.00 per quintal on the 30th of October at Newtown and on November 2nd \$6.20 was paid at St. John's for fish we sold that came from the North. The whole business reads more like a fairy tale than reality. Some of the buyers are still thinking o'flow it was all done. They were left, and the cheap fish at \$5.00 they are still looking for, but won't get.

HERRING AND LOBSTER FISHERY.—The herring fishery North the past Spring was very helpful to the fishermen and the action of the Union in buying at \$3.00 was greatly appreciated. Lobsters became unsaleable when the war opened, as 90 per cent. of the lobsters are sold in Germany. The price, which reached \$25.00 before the war, dropped to \$15 and \$12, and those who purchased at those prices are still holding stocks, being unable to dispose of them.

CALLS FOR CENSURE.—The Labrador fishery for 1914 will equal that of 1913, but the shore dry will be 250,000 quintals short of 1913. A considerable quantity of salt bulk was purchased by Gloucester firms, which helped the situation considerably. The failure of the Government to

take any action to prevent a slump is a matter which calls for the censure of this Council, for it was possible for the Government to have taken action which would have prevented a slump, saved me much worry, and would have enabled all the sloop fish owners to dispose of their fish at \$4.00 and shore fish at \$6.00. That a big slump and a financial panic did not occur is in no way due to any action of the Government. They did nothing to help but they did do all they knew how to do to kill my proposals for a Government guarantee or Government buying or the fixing of a price by the Government. If we established an Export Company we may never again have to face such a situation, and when the Union gets a chance to place a Government in power, there will be no waiting for something to turn up, as was the case of the Government during the past Fall. Nor will there be a holding back in fixing prices in order to permit exporters to take \$100,000 out of the fishermen's pockets in the

shape of lower prices as have been done the past Fall.

FINANCE.—We began 1913 with a credit of \$6,636.22. The receipts for 1913, from all sources, were \$8,636.22, making a grand total of \$14,807.29. The disbursements for 1913 amounted to \$6,592.80. The credit balance in our favor at the close of last year was therefore \$8,214.49. Last year our expenses were high owing to the demands on account of the elections. The account for 1913 is printed and will be distributed for your information. Last year we received \$5000 as discounts on tobacco, tea, butter and oil clothes. That was a large sum to receive, and, but for our arrangements, the Trading Company would be entitled to that sum, as the Trading Company's stores handle 90 per cent. of the goods sold for which we receive the discount. This year the discounts will probably amount to as much, but I might point out that some districts don't contribute to this revenue inasmuch as they have no stores and do not order from us direct. Every member has a share in the funds and all should aid the building up of funds in the way suggested, and when they amount to a considerable sum they can be used for advances to purchase supplies in the Spring. The Assessments received



P. H. COWAN

A prominent F.P.U. supporter.

for 1913 amounted to about \$3000 and some of that amount was received as balance due in 1912. The Treasurer also holds \$5000 contributed towards the Union Disaster Fund. I estimate the expenditure for 1914 to be \$3000 and the receipts to be \$7000, leaving a credit balance for the year of \$4000. If my estimate proves right, the F.P.U. credit balance will stand thus:—Credit balance, end 1913, \$8,214.49; Union Disaster Fund, \$5000.00; estimated credit balance, 1914, \$4,000.00; total, \$17,214.49.

BUY FROM UNION STORES.—I would suggest that if the Council decides to establish a permanent Union Disaster Fund, in addition to making a rule cutting off assistance to Councils not making an annual contribution to this fund that no Council aid any member who does not purchase entirely from the Union, and before any grant is made, an applicant or his family must furnish receipts showing that these articles were purchased through the Union, in order to build up funds from discounts. All Councils in places where Union Stores are not in operation can at least prepare an order for butter, tea, tobacco and oil clothes and forward it to the Trading Company at St. John's, who will forward such goods to any Council which is square on the Trading Company's books. There can be no excuse offered, as almost every family or member uses these articles and has to pay more for anywhere than those articles can be secured for through the Union.

EXPRESS THANKS.—In conclusion, permit me to express my warmest thanks to Catalina citizens in particular and the Council in general for the splendid reception accorded us and the kind attention devoted to the comfort and accommodation of the visiting delegates and friends. I trust our deliberations will prove highly beneficial to our grand organization, to our country in general, and to the fishermen in particular, and that God's blessing will follow our endeavors to uplift our Native Land and secure for every man his own.

W. F. COAKER, President.

It was proposed by S. Yetman, seconded by G. Rowe, that a Committee be appointed to draft a reply to the President's Address. The following Committee being appointed:—J. G. Stone, D. White, Leon Greene, Job Wornell, A. Thistle.

The following Committee to consider amendments to the Sealing Laws was appointed, namely:—R. G. Winsor, George Bishop, Tobias Howell, Arthur English, George Penny.

The following Committee was appointed to consider the action of the Legislative Council in throwing out the Loggers' Bill during last winter's session of the Legislature:—John Guppy, Jas. Evans, Charles Woolridge, George Rowe and John Loder.

The following Committee was appointed to draft a Resolution relating to Capt. A. Kean's conduct in reference to the S.S. "Newfoundland" sealing disaster, namely:—A. Targett, Allan Brown, Elias Chauk, William Tucker and Walter Brown.

The following Committee was appointed to consider changes in the Constitution of the Fishermen's Protective Union, namely:—George Grimes, Abram Morgan, Jacob Quinton, Samuel Yetman and Henry Hobbs.

The following Committee was appointed to draft reso-

lutions dealing with Governor Davidson's conduct in consenting to the appointment of Messrs. Squires and Blandford as Ministers of the Crown, namely:—Stephen Mercer, Arthur Vivian, Charles Field and Gilbert Bugden.

The following Address of Welcome from Catalina Council was presented:

To our Worthy President and Delegates of the Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union and Visiting Friends.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

It is now our pleasing duty on behalf of the Officers and Members of this Local Council to extend once again to you Mr. President and the many delegates present a sincere and hearty welcome to Catalina. We also wish to show you and the delegates during your short stay with us how much we appreciate the noble work done by the F.P.U., of which, sir, you are the leader. We are, indeed, highly honored by the choice you have made in selecting Catalina for this great Convention which is the Sixth Annual Convention of the F.P.U., of which all fishermen should feel proud. Last year it was held at St. John's and according to reports received from those who were present it was a decided success, the delegates returning to their different Councils delighted with their trip to the Convention. When we remember some of the numerous services the President has rendered to us we gladly welcome opportunities like the present to express our appreciation and gratitude. We especially esteem his presence amongst us to-night as affording tangible proof of his unwavering interest both in us and our aims. It is quite evident that despite the breadth of his activities and the consequent exceptional demands upon his time, he can find time to consider the advisability of still enlarging his duties by establishing an Export Company. His life abounds in striking examples of good judgment and strength of character, qualities which will sooner or later be publicly recognized and utilized for the public benefit of the Colony. We trust, however, that from this Convention much good shall be derived and that all who are now present will carry to their homes happy memories of their visit to our dear old town.

We remain, on behalf of Catalina Local Council,

Yours faithfully,

DOUGALD WHITE, Chairman.

JOSEPH TIPPETT, Secretary.

The Committee on the reply to the President's Address, submitted the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Committee appointed to draft a reply to your opening speech have considered the various matters submitted, and respectfully report as follows:

Sec. 1.—We are pleased to have the privilege once more of meeting at loyal Catalina and we wish to record our appreciation of the splendid manner in which we have been received and our wants attended to by the friends of Catalina. We trust that all will disperse with greater devotion, loyalty and regard for the Union and that the work of the Convention will prove an inspiration to all. The world was stupefied by the suddenness with which the war came and the awful struggle will, we fear, call for great



CAPT. GEO. BARBOUR
Commander of the S.S. Nascopic.

sacrifice of blood and money and entail great miseries upon the people of the whole world. We trust that the call for Naval Reserve recruits will meet with a ready response. The fishermen are well adapted to naval work and there will be no doubt of Newfoundland fishermen responding to the call for help. It is with deep pride we read of the splendid success of the Allied Armies and particularly of the grand conduct of the British troops who have proven once more that the spirit of daring and courage which has made Britons famous in every age is possessed by the lads of our own generation. We pray that the war will speedily terminate. We record our opinions as to the justification of Britain's engaging in this war and believe she is making her final fight to fully establish the broad principles of democracy. We feel positive that the Allies will come out of the war victorious over the enemy and that German militarism will receive its death blow to the everlasting benefit of mankind.

Sec. 2.—We record our highest appreciation of the conduct of the members of the Union Party in the House of Assembly last winter and believe that the Union was fully justified in establishing a Party to represent the Toilers in Parliament. Our warmest thanks are due all our members in the House and particularly do we record our appreciation of the great work accomplished by you last winter in the House. We are determined to go on, and we hope that when the next political fight comes off that candidates who are supporters of the Union Party will be nominated in most of the districts. We regret that the action of Sir Robert Bond in resigning his seat just previous to the meeting of the Legislature. In our opinion no justification for this decision existed and the desertion of such a responsible position in the hour of our need and trial will not be regarded with favor by his friends and supporters throughout the country. We believe that any trivial differences that might have arisen could easily have been adjusted and the proper course for Sir Robert Bond was to stand by his followers in the Legislature in opposition to the Government which is so unpopular with the masses of the country. We trust that the Union will be able to accomplish its high aim independent of outside assistance. We endorse your action in resigning your seat for Bonavista, and we trust your action will be always appreciated by Mr. Morine. We believe your action was inspired by what you considered your proper duty to the Union and Country and we have no doubt but you will be returned for Twillingate and Mr. Morine for Bonavista. May the time soon appear when you will be able to defeat the Morris Government and establish a Government with strong Union representation. The stand you took regarding the principle that the Union would strive continually for the return of a Government favorable to the F.P.U. is just what we believed you would take, and we record our determination to stand by that principle and shall continually strive to have our wishes accomplished in this respect.

Sec. 3.—We also thank you for having introduced the Loggers' Bill and the Sealing Bill into the House of Assembly, and we record our thanks to all in the House who supported these measures. We record our contempt for the action of the Upper House in amending the Sealing Bill to suit the whim of Abram Kean and also their con-

duct in refusing to give a second reading to the Loggers' Bill. We understand that these matters will be considered by a special committee when we trust the Union attitude upon these matters will be defined, in accordance with your suggestion. We thank you for introducing the Bill to provide Compensation for the loss of loggers when engaged in logging and driving. This matter of compensation for loggers should have been law for years and the fact that the law was amended through your action in introducing a Bill into the House to that effect is another proof of the worth and necessity of our Union Party.

Sec. 4.—The action of the Governor and Premier in placing Messrs. Squires and Blandford in the Government and making them Ministers of the Crown, after their defeat at the polls, was received last March with indignation by the people, and the contempt expressed in reference to that action proved more than the Governor or Premier ever anticipated. The country has been aroused over the incident and there will be no slackening of the agitation until all concerned are properly punished for their part in this contemptible outrage against the Constitution of the country and the mockery expressed for the right of representative government. We endorse every word uttered by you in the House and in your opening speech, and we ask the Council to deal with this outrage against representative government as strongly as it can. The suggestion to petition for the recall of the Governor and the dismissal of the dummy ministers meets with our warmest approval, and we feel confident that the Special Committee will recommend drastic measures to punish this crime against every man and avenge the insult hurled at Trinity and Bonavista Districts.

Sec. 5.—The country was grief-stricken when the news of the loss of many of the "Newfoundland's" crew reached the people and when the facts as to the causes of the exposure became known, a wave of indignation swept over the whole country and the universal acclaim was "Abram Kean is the man to blame." We are glad to find that the matter will be properly dealt with at this Convention and we trust the committee appointed to consider the matter will be able to suggest action to prevent such a disaster in the future and provide for proper punishment of the man who, in our opinion, is the chief cause of the loss of these 78 men. When the news that the Southern Cross was missing reached the people, the Country realized that a tremendous price had been paid for the sealing venture of 1914. The great blow was one which no one ever thought was possible and it brought home to every heart a realization of the truth that very little interest has been taken in the affairs of the common toilers, for many considered that such disasters were but the result of indifference with regard to the interests of the toilers in respect to proper legislation to safeguard their lives. Rabbits, birds, beavers, foxes, are all protected by elaborate laws, but the interests of the men who produce the wealth of the Country were of little interest to the legislators. May all who were bereaved by these great disasters find consolation and ease from their load of grief, from the great High Master above, for we know that they require more than human help. The relief contributions were magnificent and we trust ample to provide for all deprived of their bread winners.



WILLIAM TUCKER
Chairman F.P.U. Council, Elliston.

May God deal gently with our brothers who laid down their lives so nobly and so bravely to maintain their native land, and when the trumpet sounds, may every one of them be blessed with the verdict "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Sec. 6.—We recommend the formation of a Union Permanent Disaster Fund and the handing over to it of the money in the Treasurer's hands, which was collected. We consider that any member who meets the requirements of the rules guiding this fund, which will be added to the Constitution and drafted by the Committee on the Constitution, should receive aid, either himself or through those depending upon him in event of his death, and that members meeting disaster through drowning, exposure, loss of homes by fire, loss of limbs, etc., when not otherwise compensated, should receive assistance from the fund.

Sec. 7.—We are pleased to find that steady progress is being made in extending the Union and that 29 new Councils have been established during the past year, also that you found time to again visit the North and call at so many places. We are much gratified by the report that the organization now embraces 206 settlements and towns, and that 2300 members were enrolled during the past year. This result must have an uplifting effect upon the whole Union and the Country in general. Our trust is that the good work will go on and on until it embraces the whole Island and enrolls every toiler in the Country. Few have hesitated to join, but we are convinced that sooner or later all will appreciate our great work to secure a square deal for all toilers and build up our Country. Then they will come in and aid us for we want every toiler to help in this work. There is nothing to be lost and there is plenty to gain. We invite all to come and help us in this noble work of uplifting toiler and country.

Sec. 8.—We are pleased to find so many permanent Union Stores in operation and that while some small stores have been closed since the war opened that two larger stores have been established during the year. We trust the new store to be opened at St. John's will prove a success and will be beneficial to the workmen of St. John's, as well as to our outpost friends. We strongly endorse your suggestion re the formation of a company to export fishery produce and we empower you, Mr. President, to take what steps you deem necessary to accomplish this great hope of the fishermen who have been able this fall to recognize the necessity for such a movement. We trust every Union planter and all others who can will back up this proposal and take shares in the new company, and if you think it necessary for the F.P.U. to own stock officially in the new company, you are hereby empowered to invest a portion of Union funds in the project. As to the amount so invested, we leave the matter to your own discretion. If the fishermen back up the new proposal they will be their own exporters as well as importers, and it ought to fill every fisherman with pride to find that at last matters are beginning to unfold themselves and adjust themselves in a way which will insure in the future the best possible returns for their toil. If you, Mr. President could supply cheap goods and pay a 10 per cent dividend to shareholders in a Trading Company, we believe you will be able to arrange similar returns in the event of an Exporting Company being operated. We call upon all our members, North and South, to rally to your appeal for the purchase in the Export Company and the Trading Company, and we recom-

mend our friends to avail of the Trading Company's offers to pay 5 per cent. for any moneys lent the Company. We must extend our great work and be enabled to purchase fishery produce at all the stores. This will be done if the company is formed. We also trust your proposals to establish a large branch of the new company at Catalina, to accommodate the people of the North and to supply the planters in the Spring, and to erect a slip dock there, will be accomplished. We also trust a large branch of the new company will be established at Burin or some important and safe harbor on the South Coast. Much loss of valuable time in the Spring is occasioned by the ever-increasing demand for holidays at St. John's which greatly retard the work of fitting out at St. John's in the Spring. We ask God's blessing upon your sincere endeavors to help the fishermen and to build up the country. Your work so far has been great and wonderful, for against tremendous odds you have succeeded in accomplishing great things; and we now see that even greater things are contemplated by you. A Government influenced by the F.P.U. is what the Colony is worse in need of now, for we firmly believe that under Union representation and push the fisheries would receive a great help and development and the country would be greatly built up by such exertion. Go on,



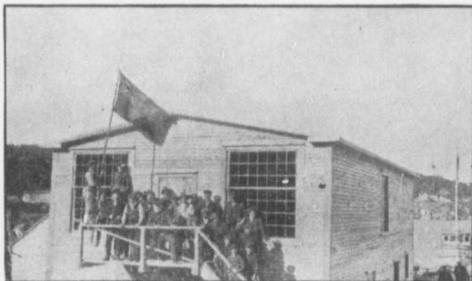
F.P.U. PREMISES, LEWISPORTE

Mr. President, as you have been going. Our confidence in you is growing more and more. You are proving your worth and the sincerity of your purpose. Mists and fogs which your opponents attempted to create are now dispelled. Your conduct since the war opened shows you to be not only an abler organizer and sincerely true lover of the toilers, but it has proved that you are far-seeing and a capable business man, and your efforts to keep fish up to where you put it in August—\$6.00—has stimulated your friends greatly and caused many non-believers to look over their minds with the result that their belief has now turned into confidence in you and your work and aims. Always depend upon us to back you for none will now convince us that you are not our truest friend and the instrument of Providence to bring freedom and prosperity to the toilers of Newfoundland.

Sec. 9.—We are pleased to learn that the Trading Co. is in such good standing and has held its own against such heavy odds and the dislocation of trade due to the situation created by the war. That the trade has increased rapidly is not surprising as we believe the volume of trade will reach a million dollar figure in two years. We are pleased to find the Company has met all obligations respecting the "Can't Lose." We again ask every Union member to pur-

chase tea, tobacco, oil clothes and butter through the Union. Councils in places where stores are not in operation should send a bulk order for these goods and thus aid in building up the Union funds. We are also delighted to find that the Union now possesses a daily paper which is so largely read by the people and so popular with the masses. We wish The Mail and Advocate every success and recommend members to subscribe for the paper and he kept fully informed of all public matters affecting the toilers' interests. The paper is very cheap, only \$2 per year for the daily and 50 cents per year for the weekly. We appreciate your work, Mr. President in connection with the paper. Our best thanks we hereby tender for the work performed and for the noble stand you have taken on such questions as the Sealing Disaster, the Volunteer Movement, the Price of Fish, the Abolition of the Dumping Chamber, the outrage committed against the Constitution by the appointment of Messrs. Squires and Blandford to seats in the Executive and as Ministers of the Crown. We approve of your reference to the Governor's conduct and that of Abram Kean last Spring. Our best thanks are due for the manner in which you used the paper during the past Fall to prevent a slump in the price of fish. Your efforts were commendable and the results were amazing to

rest on Abram Kean's shoulders. He should never be allowed to sail out of Newfoundland again as master. We ask this Council to take action now which will settle Capt. Kean's career as a master. To all who were bereaved through the loss of our brave comrades who sailed in the "Newfoundland" and went down with the "Southern Cross," we tender our sincerest sympathy. We are of opinion that the Government failed in its duty to protect the Toilers' interests by not appointing a full Commission of Enquiry to investigate the loss of the "Newfoundland's" heroes and the brave lads who sank with the "Southern Cross." These great matters should have been attended to immediately after the occurrence and every effort should have been made to secure evidence bearing on every particular and a means sought whereby such catastrophes would be prevented in future. We are amazed to find that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been so silent over the matter, and that such little concern has been so far manifested by anyone but yourself. The Government is unworthy of the respect of any toiler because of the manner in which it fooled the people over this great catastrophe. We hope our Assembly members will not fail to bring home to them our feelings of indignation when the House again meets. As the matter has been submitted to a Special Committee to report on, we now abstain from further comment regarding the matter.



F.P.U. STORE, LEADING TICKLE.

which we have studied the situation. We must stand by our own paper and continue to make it the greatest influence in the country. Back it up, boys, for it is our best friend. Without it, we would be ignorant of much. Its advice is very valuable and its teachings are worthy of our best respects and appreciation. We rejoice to hear that the Sealers' Meeting held last March proved such a great success. We learn that it was the greatest political meeting ever held in the country. We are pleased to know that Messrs. Kent, Lloyd and Cowan assisted you at that meeting, and we convey to them the thanks of this Council for their kindly action. We have read with great interest your log of your trip to the icefields, and many were delighted with the information you published. We are pleased to know you enjoyed the trip and we learn from the members of the crew of the ship in which you sailed that your presence was to them an inspiration and a pleasure throughout the month you were comrades together. The memorial service in memory of the slaughtered heroes who were left on the icefloes to die will be long remembered and that lesson will remain in the minds of many as long as they live.

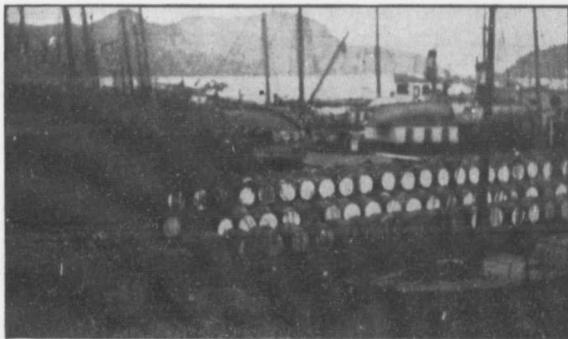
Sec. 10.—The sealing disaster was a heavy blow to the whole Colony. We agree with you that the blame must

rest on Abram Kean's shoulders. He should never be allowed to sail out of Newfoundland again as master. We ask this Council to take action now which will settle Capt. Kean's career as a master. To all who were bereaved through the loss of our brave comrades who sailed in the "Newfoundland" and went down with the "Southern Cross," we tender our sincerest sympathy. We are of opinion that the Government failed in its duty to protect the Toilers' interests by not appointing a full Commission of Enquiry to investigate the loss of the "Newfoundland's" heroes and the brave lads who sank with the "Southern Cross." These great matters should have been attended to immediately after the occurrence and every effort should have been made to secure evidence bearing on every particular and a means sought whereby such catastrophes would be prevented in future. We are amazed to find that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been so silent over the matter, and that such little concern has been so far manifested by anyone but yourself. The Government is unworthy of the respect of any toiler because of the manner in which it fooled the people over this great catastrophe. We hope our Assembly members will not fail to bring home to them our feelings of indignation when the House again meets. As the matter has been submitted to a Special Committee to report on, we now abstain from further comment regarding the matter.

Sec. 11.—The fishery this season was a peculiar one, for, as you have pointed out, the Spring was backward, the Summer was spring, and in consequence, all over the North the fishery was miserably poor. On the Labrador and Treaty Shore the fishery was a blank until August, and most of the fish taken was trapped in September, a most unusual occurrence. The war greatly disturbed matters and at one time fish was unsaleable. Subsequently, it was sold at a small figure. You then created the greatest hope and confidence by ordering all our stores to buy at \$6.00. They continued buying at \$6.00 for five weeks. Your advice to demand \$8.00 was the chief weapon that secured such a fair value for our fish under such unprecedented circumstances. We give you credit for securing us \$6.00 and \$5.50 for shore fish and the fair price paid for Labrador, for we were told often enough in August that Labrador fish would not be worth \$2.00 and shore would be sold at \$5.00. We believed you were doing all in your power for us, we relied upon you, and our trust was fully rewarded and our reliance on your advice is now greater than ever. You have proven your ability and true worth since the war opened, in a manner which must convince all reasonable men that your whole interest and all your ability are solely devoted to our cause and our uplifting and prosperity. The manner in which you secured \$6.00 when only \$5.00 was offered for fish this season, and the able way in which you prevented a great slump in the price of Labrador fish will immortalize your name, and future generations will delight to speak of your great endeavors and the success which has followed them during the past few months as well as during the six previous years, as head of this great organization which you have created and so firmly established. We thank you on behalf of all fishermen, for your exertion the past Fall, not only in securing your price for fish, but also for oil. The letter read on opening day proves what you had to contend with, and the obstacles in your way were not intended to benefit us. You triumphed as you always will and must, when striving for the right. Had

you not been actively watching our interests, cod oil would have been sold at \$10.00 per tun less. We record our appreciation of the Trading Co's action in purchasing fish, oil, and lobsters this fall, and trust no loss will result to the Company. We approve of your action in asking the Government to take action to prevent a slump in prices, and had the Government taken advice and fixed \$6.00 for shore fish and \$4.00 for soft Labrador, all would have received the same price and general satisfaction would have resulted. Your proposals were sound and fully justified under the circumstances, and the 50,000 quintals of fish which were sold at \$5.75 and 100,000 of soft Labrador which sold at less than \$4.00 would have meant sixty or seventy thousand dollars more to the fishermen and country. It has been proven that your estimate of the fishery was correct, your proposals well founded and absolutely logical and workable. To you must be given the credit of bravely facing a situation which at one time caused universal unrest, and let it always be remembered against the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, that in the country's darkest hour he failed to take any action to protect the public interest. He refused to aid President Coaker, and had mat-

tion, it is wonderful to find that you have accumulated \$17,000, two-thirds of which did not come out of our pockets, but came from trade discounts which would never have been ours but for your decision to raise funds in this way. Every Council is not doing its part in this respect and all can do much if the officers perform their duty faithfully. Your suggestion to create a disaster fund which will aid any members meeting with disaster, or their bereaved loved ones, and to provide assistance only to members in Councils who purchase the goods which provide discounts for the funds, will meet with the approval of all our loyal and faithful members. If all would buy butter, tea, oil clothes and tobacco through the Union, \$20,000 would be added to our funds annually. That \$10,000 has been collected the last two years ought to convince all of the great possibilities of the scheme. We again endorse and approve of every expenditure made by you the past year. We thank you for giving us your services at \$50 per month and thus adding \$1000 to our funds. You are at liberty, sir, to draw a salary up to \$200 per month for your services as President of the F.P.U. You have been voted \$1800 per year for four years and have drawn only about



COD OIL READY FOR SHIPMENT AT THE UNION WHARF, ST. JOHN'S.

ters been left to the Premier's best endeavors, the Colony would have been rent in fragments by civil disturbance, political unrest and commercial panic. Your activity and conduct place you, sir, as able protector of the people and worthy of our esteem. The peoples' proper course of action now is to follow your advice and establish an Exporting Company which will handle all Union fish, oil, lobsters, berries, salmon, herring, etc., and will insure us against the action of combines, antagonistic governments and merchants. Let all who can respond to your call to purchase shares in the Export Company. Every fisherman who has any means should respond, for it will prove to be the lungs of the Union, as the Trading Co. has proved its heart. You are hereby empowered to take any action you deem proper, to establish an Exporting Company on the lines proposed in your opening speech.

Sec. 12.—To our great surprise we find our funds growing from year to year without any visible exertion by any of us. To realize that we possess funds equal to \$17,000 is enough to make all proud of the Union, your plans and your work. Had you achieved nothing more than this, your work would be extraordinary and uplifting. In view of the many calls and expenses of such a great organiza-

\$2200 out of \$7200, the balance of which you have decreed must be counted as belonging to our funds. Again we tender you the warmest thanks of this Council and of all our membership for the sacrifice made by you of time, toil and money. We empower you to have a motor yacht built according to your own plans and equip her as you deem proper, and pay all demands out of moneys belonging to our funds. You gave the "F.P.U." motor boat to the Union last year and you are selling her and giving the returns towards the new boat, which is another proof of your love of the Union and your determination to place the Fishermen's Protective Union first always. We empower you to incur any expenses you deem proper for the extension and maintenance of our organization during the coming year. There shall be no restriction placed on any expenditure you decide to incur. This is to show the world how we appreciate your work on our behalf and our confidence in you. Few earn such confidence and few can be so trusted. Let all those who have cast reflections upon your good intentions and honest endeavors now learn that this Council, representing 20,000 of your countrymen, trust and confide in you as one out of fifty thousand is trusted and confided in. Our thanks we

also express to Friend Halfyard, the Secretary-treasurer of our Council, for the services he has rendered us during the past two years and for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties. We congratulate him on the able manner in which he did his duty in the House last winter, and hope to hear a good account of him next session. To our worthy Vice-President we extend our warmest appreciation, for he has done his duty faithfully and has endeavored to serve the Union to the best of his ability, both as a Chairman and as an Officer of this Council. We regret to learn of the illness which laid him on a sick bed the past spring, and we are delighted to have him amongst us again fully restored and as vigorous as formerly. We are glad to see so many familiar faces present at this Convention. Some have attended every Convention of this Council, at great expense and inconvenience. Their presence inspires us and is an enduring proof of their great interest in the work and their loyalty to our great Union. May their sacrifices on behalf of Country and Toiler be appreciated by their Councils and the settlements from which they come. Such men make our work a success. They are the pillars of our or-

country should join us in protesting against the action of the Government in refusing to accept one or other of the proposals made by you, and to place the responsibility upon the Government for the loss which those sustained who sold at less than \$6.00 shore and \$4.00 Labrador soft. We recommend that a sum of money be allocated in conjunction with the Union Trading Co. to secure 1000 lbs. of wool to knit into socks and be handed over to the Women's Patriotic Association to be forwarded to the front for the use of the troops, the wool to be distributed to the largest Council and knit by Union women into socks.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)—J. G. STONE, D. WHITE, LEON GREENE,
J. B. WORNELL, ABSALOM THISTLE.

The Committee to consider amendments to the Constitution submitted the following report:

Catalina, November 17th, 1914.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider constitutional changes have considered the matters referred to them and beg to submit the following changes in the Constitution:



S.S. SABLE ISLAND LOADING COD OIL AT THE UNION WHARF, ST. JOHN'S.

ganization and our best thanks we now extend to all. Some have come for the first time. May their visit prove an inspiration and be the forerunner of many such attendances.

Sec. 13.—We confirm our action in inviting the Opposition Party to approach the Government to consider the fish situation and, in our opinion, the failure of the Government to accept your proposals to guarantee a price to exporters or purchase fish at \$6.00 for shore and \$4.00 for Labrador soft, or to fix a price at which fish should be purchased, is responsible for a loss of \$170,000 on fish sold at less than these prices. If the Government took power to fix the price of provisions when exorbitant prices were charged, it would but be in keeping with the principles of such an action to also set a price which would be the lowest at which fish could be purchased. Had this been done, all would have secured the same price for fish and the fishermen would have been \$170,000 better off. Time has shown that these prices were reasonable and that anything less was lower than the real value of the fish. We consider it was the duty of the Government to take action along the lines which you proposed, in view of the peculiar circumstances which existed, and all the fishermen of our

(1)—That a new section be added to the Constitution as follows: Sec. 53.—Every member shall pay monthly dues of five cents. Such dues shall be paid quarterly. When any member is twelve months' dues in arrears his Local Council shall notify him of the same in writing, and, unless paid within two weeks from the date of receipt of such notice, such members shall be expelled or suspended. A list of such members shall appear annually in the Union paper, unless the Supreme Council order otherwise. Out of such dues Supreme Council shall be entitled to the amount of 25c, a member on the roll annually. The balance is Local Council funds. The initiation fee for application under the age of 18 years shall be 50 cents, and for all others \$1.00, such fees shall be the property of the Local Councils. Union Buttons, flags, Sashes for Local Council Chairman, and Curenses shall be obtained from the Supreme Council.

That Section 54 be omitted entirely.

Sec. 56 be amended to read as follows:—Any member who has been expelled may apply to the Council in which such took place for reinstatement, and should such Council consider the applicant worthy of reinstatement,

such Councils shall reinstate such applicants, if such application is supported by two-thirds of the members present, but such a proposal shall not be considered unless fifty per cent. of the paid up members on the roll are present and only after the expiration of one week's notice in writing tabled at a regular Local Council meeting.

Sec. 77.—Disaster Fund.—There shall be a fund established to provide aid to members and their families should a member lose his life through disaster on land or water and leave no support for his family, also in event of loss of homes by fire, when not insured, and loss of limbs, when not otherwise compensated. The President shall have power to make rules respecting the distribution, amount of grant, regulations as to qualifications for such assistance, and any other regulations the President shall deem proper to make from time to time in relation to the operation of this fund. In making such regulations, the following conditions must be observed and enforced:—

1.—Every Council receiving aid for a member's family must have paid into the fund at least ten cents for each member on the roll for the year previous.

2.—No member shall be entitled to benefits from this fund unless proof of his having purchased his butter thro'

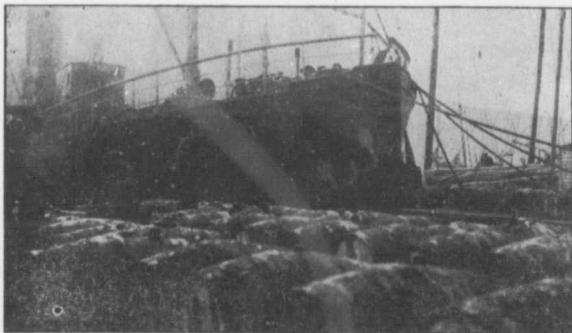
following resolutions:

MR PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the refusal of the Legislative Council to pass the Loggers' Bill introduced by you at the winter's session of this year's Legislature, have considered the matter and beg to submit the following resolutions for the approval of the Supreme Council:

Whereas the Union Party, through Mr. Coaker, introduced a Bill in the House of Assembly last February providing for the food and accommodation of loggers, which Bill received the unanimous support of the whole Assembly;

And whereas the Bill was received with such contempt by the Legislative Council that it did not receive a second reading, chiefly because of the wire pulling and lobbying of an agent of one of the companies employing a few loggers;

And whereas the Legislative Council, without due consideration and without regard to the fact that the measure passed the Lower House unanimously in a form which was approved of by the largest employers of loggers, ignored completely the efforts of the Fishermen's Union to gradually improve the condition of the toilers and the fact that



SHIPPING COD OIL FOR BOSTON—UNION WHARF, ST. JOHN'S.

the Union the current year is forthcoming.

3.—A statement of the receipts and disbursements of this fund shall be submitted every year for the consideration of the Supreme Council's Annual Convention, by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Supreme Council.

4.—Should any rule established by the President thro' power conferred on him by this section, be rescinded or amended by the Supreme Council at its Annual Conventions' such action of the Supreme Council shall immediately become effective, and the rules shall be altered accordingly.

5.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of the moneys belonging to this fund and all payments made from this fund shall be made by cheque signed by the President and Secretary-Treasurer, and shall be paid through Local Councils.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. F. GRIMES, AB. MORGAN, SAMUEL YETMAN,
HENRY HOBBS, JACOB QUINTON.

The Committee appointed to consider the action of the Legislative Council in throwing out the Loggers' Bill at last winter's session of the Legislature submitted the

almost half of the electorate declared in favor of the Union's aims in this regard at the elections which took place last November;

Be it resolved that the thanks of this Convention are due President Coaker for introducing the Loggers' Bill and to the members of the House of Assembly for the unanimous support which they accorded it, and that this Convention respectfully ask President Coaker to re-introduce this Bill at the next session of the Legislature;

Resolved that this Convention place on record its condemnation of the action of the Upper House in treating the Loggers' Bill with such contempt, and its censure for refusing a second reading to a measure which had passed the Lower House without a dissenting vote;

Resolved that this Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union strongly endorse the attitude taken by President Coaker in reference to the action of the Upper House in refusing to consider the Loggers' Bill and that it record its determination and decision to do all in its power to bring about the abolition of the Legislative Council and call upon every Union member to agitate this matter until that useless and anti-democratic

arm of the Legislature is extinguished, and that the will of the people as represented by those elected by the people and responsible only to the people, be permitted to prevail absolutely;

Resolved, that the following petition be signed by members of this Council and forwarded to the President for presentation in the House of Assembly:

To the Honorable House of Assembly in Legislative Session Convened:

We, the undermentioned toilers of Newfoundland, representing two hundred and six Councils of the Fishermen's Protective Union, numbering over twenty thousand members, respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to pass for the second time the measure known as the "Loggers' Bill," which your Honorable House was pleased to pass unanimously last winter but which was guillotined by the Legislative Council. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GUPPY, JAS. EVANS, CHARLES WOOLRIDGE,
GEORGE ROWE and JOHN LODER.

Report of Committee to draft resolutions re Captain A. Kean and the S.S. "Newfoundland" sealing disaster.

which resulted in the death of about 50 men because Capt. Kean failed to inform the ships equipped with wireless of his action on March 31st, in placing the "Newfoundland's" men on the ice as the storm came on;

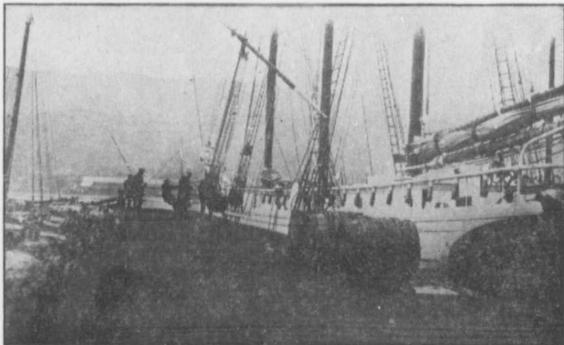
Resolved that the members of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union sign a petition to the House of Assembly requesting that Chamber to pass a law prohibiting Abraham Kean from ever again sailing from any port in Newfoundland as the master of a ship, in punishment for his conduct in relation to the loss by exposure of seventy-eight of the crew of the "Newfoundland" off Trinity Bay, in the blizzard which raged on March 31st and April 1st, 1914;

Resolved that the petition to be circulated for signatures be as follows:—

To the Honorable House of Assembly in Legislative Session Convened:

The petition of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland, humbly sheweth:—

1.—That during a blizzard which raged on March 31st and April 1st last, seventy-eight of the crew of the sealing steamer "Newfoundland" lost their lives, and several others were maimed for life.



BAIRD'S VESSEL LANDING MOLASSES AT THE UNION WHARF FOR THE U.T.C.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Your Committee appointed to draft a resolution in connection with the Sealing Disaster begs to present for the consideration of the Supreme Council, the following resolutions:

That whereas seventy-eight of the crew of the steamship "Newfoundland" lost their lives on the 31st day of March and the first day of April last, by exposure from a blizzard;

And whereas these men left the steamer "Stephano" just as the blizzard broke and were left on the icefloe several miles from any ship;

And whereas Abraham Kean, Master of the Stephano, took no measures to ascertain whether these men were left exposed to the blizzard, and took no steps to inform by wireless, other ships within that vicinity;

And whereas those men might have been saved had Abraham Kean exerted himself to locate them and called upon the other ships to search for them;

And whereas, on April 1st the dying men observed the steamship "Bellaventure" steaming within half a mile off them, which ship's officers failed to recognize the dying men, not knowing they had been exposed to the blizzard,

2.—That in the opinion of your Petitioners these men would not have died had proper measures for their rescue been taken by the captain of the "Stephano," which captain placed the men on the ice-floe just as the blizzard came on, and knew their position and all the circumstances.

3.—That in the opinion of your Petitioners Captain Abraham Kean of the "Stephano" should have secured the aid of the other powerful ships in that vicinity, which were fitted with wireless telegraphy and should have done all possible to find the exposed men, instead of remaining absolutely inactive, even failing to inform by wireless the other ships in the vicinity of what had transpired.

4.—That in the opinion of your Petitioners Captain Kean seriously erred in judgment, which error cost the lives of seventy-eight of the "Newfoundland's" crew.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will pass a Bill to prevent Captain Abraham Kean from ever sailing as Master of any ship from a port in Newfoundland. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Respectfully submitted,
A. TARGETT, WALTER BROWN, ALLAN BROWN,
ELIAS CHAULK, WILLIAM TUCKER.

It was further resolved that the President take any steps he may deem necessary, even to organize a strike, should Bowring Bros. so defy public opinion as to attempt to place Abraham Kean in command of one of the ships cleared by them for the seal fishery or coastal service, and every Union man is expected to back the President in carrying out this resolution even by using force if called upon to do so.

Report of Committee to consider amendments to the Sealing Laws.

Catalina, November 18th, 1914.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider the advisability of amending the Sealing Act passed last winter by the Legislature, have considered the matter and recommended the following changes:

(1) Sec. 1. s.s. (h) of the said chapter is amended by deleting the words "wherever practicable."

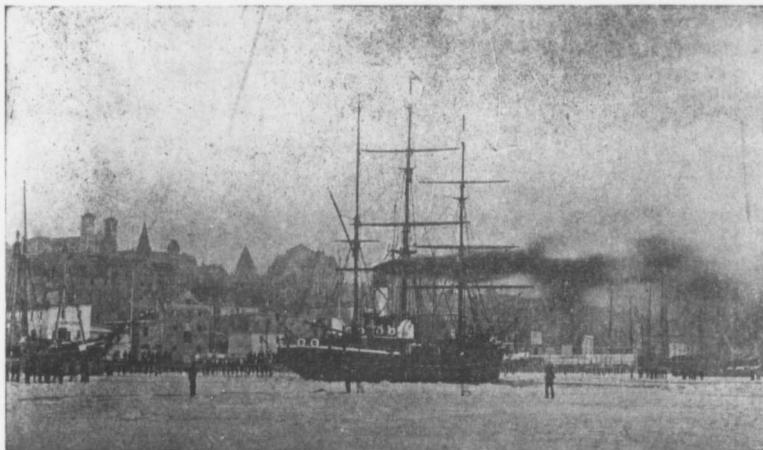
(2) Sec. 2. of the said chapter is amended as follows:

(a) s.s. (a) by substituting the words "two pounds"

(5) The following words are deleted from Sec. 11: "which when added to the amount paid the crew will be sufficient for the payment of the said fares."

(6) Prior to the commencement of the seal fishery in any year, the owners of sealing steamers engaging therein shall, if possible, cause the estimated amount of crews' shares based upon the average share earned by the crews of sealing steamers sailing from the Colony to the seal fishery in the previous five years, to be insured, and if no such insurance be procurable such insurance as may be effected, and the premium for the insurance shall be a charge against the whole produce of the voyage of such steamers. Any insurance money received in respect of the voyage of any particular steamer shall be equally divided amongst the crew in the same manner as shares in the voyage. Owners failing to procure such insurance shall themselves be liable for the amount.

(7) The right of property in seal pelts arising from the killing of seals and taking the pelts thereof into pos-



THE S.S. TERRA NOVA LEAVING FOR THE SEALFISHERY.

for the words "one pound."

(b) s.s. (b) by substituting the word "daily" for the words "three times each week," and by adding the words "fish may be substituted for beef and pork on Wednesdays and Fridays and soup on Saturdays."

(c) s.s. (c) by substituting the words "on Sunday" for the words "once each week."

(d) By adding the following as s.s. (g): "In addition to their shares of seals chief cooks if their services have been satisfactory, shall each be paid a bonus of \$30.00, and assistant cooks each \$20.00 at the end of each voyage by the owners."

(3) Sec. 4 is amended by deleting the words "provided it shall be proved that the complaint of any such offence against Sec. 2 was made to the master at the time it occurred," and by substituting the word "thirty" for the word "seven" between the words "within" and "days."

(4) Sec. 10 is repealed.

session shall cease if the pelts be not taken on board the steamer by whose crew the seals were killed on the day of such killing. Thereafter the pelts shall belong to the owners of the sealing steamer on which the said pelts are put or whose crew or some member thereof have actual physical possession of the pelts.

(8) The Workmen's Compensation Act 8 Ed. VII, Cap. 5, shall apply to employment on board a sealing steamer. Injury by or from unusually severe exposure while on the ice shall be held to be injury by accident within the meaning of the Act.

(9) The Governor-in-Council may appoint a Board of Inspector composed of three shipbuilders, and make regulations for the performance of their duties, which shall have the force and effect of law after publication in the Royal Gazette.

(10) No sealing steamer shall be cleared outwards for the seal fishery in any year without a certificate from the Board of Inspectors that she has within one month of

the date of the clearance been inspected and found seaworthy and well fitted for the sealfishery.

(11) The Governor-in-Council may appoint a Board of Examiners consisting of three persons having not less than ten years' experience as masters of sealing steamers, and make rules and regulations providing for examinations which shall have the force and effect of law after publication in the Royal Gazette.

(12) No person shall be employed in any sealing steamer as second hand, or master watch, or master without a certificate of competency from the Board of Examiners, under a penalty of five thousand dollars for each unqualified person, payable by the owner of the steamer.

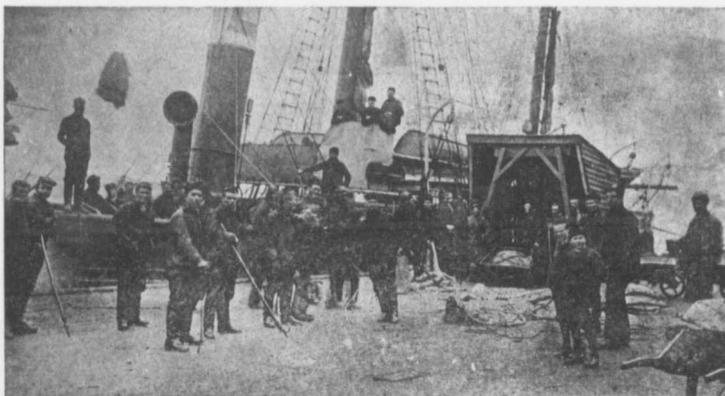
(13) If two or more members of any crew of a sealing steamer shall die from exposure due to negligence on the part of the captain, while on a sealing voyage, the master shall not afterwards be employed as such in any sealing steamer, under a penalty of five thousand dollars payable by the owners of any steamer so employing such masters.

(14) Any penalty provided by this Act may be sued

appealed to his constituents of Bonavista District he was defeated by a vote of 1800 majority, yet, after having resigned these positions because of the adverse verdict of the electorate, he, being appointed to the Legislative Council, was re-instated into the positions which the electorate by such an overwhelming majority, had decided he should not occupy.

And whereas in the opinion of this Council the Constitution of the Colony was outraged by the action of Governor Davidson in consenting to the appointment of R. A. Squires as a Member of the Executive Council and as Minister of Justice in spite of the fact that four months previous to the appointment, Mr. Squires' constituents of Trinity District had, at a general election, decided that he was not wanted, and ousted him from his position as a representative of Trinity District by a majority vote of over 1000, yet, contrary to the wish of the electorate he was appointed Minister of the Crown and Member of the Executive Government because of his appointment to the Legislative Council.

And whereas the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's



WEIGHING SEALS AT THE SOUTH SIDE, ST. JOHN'S.

for by any member of any steamer's crew in connection with which any offence hereunder has been committed, or by any other person in his own name who has been authorized so to do by any member of a crew.

The Committee appointed to draft resolution re the appointment of Messrs. Squires and Blandford as Ministers of the Crown submitted the following resolutions:

Catalina, November 19th, 1914.

MR PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to draft resolutions respecting the actions of the Government in appointing Messrs. Squires and Blandford to positions as Ministers of the Crown has considered the matter and submitted the following resolutions for the consideration of the Supreme Council:

That whereas the opinion of this Council, the Constitution of the Colony has been outraged by the action of Governor Davidson in consenting to the appointment of Sydney Blandford as Member of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture and Mines, in spite of the fact that while he held these positions last Fall at the time he

Protective Union, which represents the Districts of Bonavista and Trinity, at its last Annual Convention memorialized the Governor against appointing any defeated candidates to the vacant positions in the Executive Council and Departments of Agriculture and Justice, unless they appealed to the electors for approval;

And whereas the vacant positions in the Executive Council and Heads of the Departments of Agriculture and Justice were filled by placing Messrs. Blandford and Squires in the Legislative Council;

And whereas Messrs. Blandford and Squires were defeated at the General Election by the large majorities above mentioned;

Be it resolved that this Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union, representing 20,000 electors, strongly condemn the action of the Governor in consenting to what we believe is a serious infringement upon the principles of Responsible Government and Government by popular vote, and consider a Governor who is guilty of such conduct unworthy to represent His Majesty the King in this Colony;

Be it further resolved that this Convention record its strongest disapproval of the action of the Government and Governor in appointing defeated candidates to the Legislative Council in order to qualify them for positions as Executive members and Ministers of the Crown, in direct opposition to the wishes of the electorate, in the hope that such an insult to the electorate will never again be offered by any Government in Newfoundland; and that President Coaker is hereby requested to prepare a petition to be signed by the public and presented to the House of Assembly asking for the removal of Messrs. R. A. Squires and Sydney D. Blandford from the positions which they occupy as Members of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown;

And be it still further resolved that these resolutions be forwarded to the Imperial Secretary for the Colonies,

the honor conferred upon him, and would endeavor to retain the confidence and support of the members of the organization by working still harder to advance the great cause, the principles of which appeal with such force to each member, and if consistently adhered to will ennoble and uplift every workingman in the Colony.

The thanks of the Convention were unanimously voted the officers for their services during the past year.

Many of the delegates spoke in eulogistic terms of the work of the President during the past year. His energy, zeal and untiring efforts had been unsparingly given for to remedy existing political abuses, and to secure for the fishermen the best possible returns for their summer's toil. Many were the expressions of loyalty and determination to support the President in his great work.

Resolved that the time and place of the next Supreme



COAKER RECRUITS.

From Right to Left—1st Row—A. J. Winsor, K. Crews, W. Fowlow, J. Pelley, E. J. Thornhill, J. Bungay.
2nd Row—W. P. Vincent, A. Crews, Henry Tulk, J. Thornhill, G. Hillier. 3rd Row—H. V. Hunter, F. White.

accompanied by a request that Governor Davidson's term of office as Governor of Newfoundland be at once terminated.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN MERCER, GILBERT BUGDEN, GILES FIFIELD, ARTHUR VIVIAN, JOSEPH PERRY.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President—W. F. Coaker, re-elected for the 7th year.

Vice-President—Andrew Broaders, re-elected for the 3rd year.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Halfyard, re-elected for the 3rd year.

Each officer expressed his thanks and appreciation of

Council Convention be left to the decision of the President.

Proposed by John Guppy, seconded by Charles Woolridge, and resolved that the thanks of this Supreme Council of the F.P.U. be tendered the ladies and friends of Catalina for their many acts of kindness and great hospitality to the members of the Convention.

On motion the minutes were considered as read and adopted.

Proposed by D. White, seconded by Jacob Quinton, and resolved that the 6th Annual Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland do now close.

The Convention closed at 4.30 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem.

W. F. COAKER, President.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT MECHANICS'
HALL, ST. JOHN'S, NOVEMBER 25TH, 26TH AND 27TH, 1915.

Mechanics' Hall, St. John's, November 25th, 1915.

THE President declared the Convention opened for the transaction of business at 9 p.m., and delivered the following speech:

My FRIENDS:—I welcome you once more to a Convention at St. John's. This is our Seventh Annual Meeting. May it prove beneficial to you and our Union.

During the year Councils have been opened at Topsail, Long Pond, Seal Cove, Collier's, Kitchues, Barr'd Islands, Avondale, St. Chad's, B.B., Hare Bay, B.B. A new District Council for Conception Bay has been established during the year and amendments to the Constitution will be submitted for your consideration which will provide for the inclusion of this District Council.

FINANCES.

The finances of this Council continue healthy and during the year past (1914) the receipts amounted to \$7,500.00 while the disbursements amounted to \$3,988.00. The statement for 1914 as audited shows our finances to be as follows:—

Balance from 1913.....	\$8,214.49
Receipts for 1914.....	7,500.93

Disbursements for 1914.....	\$15,715.42
	3,988.00
	\$11,727.36

I estimate the receipts for 1915 will amount to about the same as last year. The expenditure I estimate will be about \$5000. This will show us to possess funds to the value of \$14,000 by the end of 1915. To this must be added the Disaster Fund which at present had a credit balance of over \$5,300. This year's expenditure include costs of the price of fish case and the F.P.U. share of the new motor boat. The F.P.U. hold a mortgage for \$12,000 on the Union Publishing Company's printing plant to cover cash advanced to purchase the outfit. The Trading Company and Union Publishing Company paid an 8 per cent. dividend for 1914.

The Trading Company now operate Branch Stores at 15 towns. Stores have been opened this year at Port-de-Grave, Bay-de-Verde, Bonaventure, Tilting, North End Change Islands and Lewisporte.

During the year the Company purchased business premises at Greenspond owned by James Ryan and at Joe

Batt's Arm by H. J. Earle, the premises are large and we secured them cheap. The Company also own the splendid and convenient premises at Port-de-Grave and Botwood, and at Herring Neck a new premises is being erected,

while at Tilting a property has been bought which will be fitted to run a large business. A premises is also being purchased at Keels which will ensure us the bulk of the trade there, and give us a suitable water front. The Company hope to open stores the coming year at Champney's, King's Cove, Princeton, Valleyfield, Carmanville, and re-open the Fogo and Pilley's Island stores.

The Company's business this year will exceed last year's by 25 per cent. This year we have purchased a large quantity of cod fish, oil and herring, paying the highest prices. When the shareholders meet they will decide about future operations at Catalina. I am convinced that the time has come for establishing the Trading Company's headquarters at Catalina.

During the session I trust you will consider proposals to protect the pickled herring and turbot industries. Both require to be protected by laws that should be put into operation next spring or serious consequences must result. We should also consider the bait supply question and make some recommendation to the Government upon the matter.

During the year the Legislature was asked to enact Legislation in reference to establishing a commission to fix a price on Labrador fish and to protect the sealers' lives, but both bills were so altered by the Legislative Council as to make them unacceptable and they were therefore killed. The Logging Bill and Road Board Bill, both bills advocated by the F.P.U., were placed on the Statute Books, and I trust will greatly benefit the country.

Those Legislative activities are proof of the wisdom of this Council in placing Union candidates in the Northern Districts in 1913. You would do well to consider at this Convention the future course to be taken by our Union regarding the 1917 elections. If you have any political recommendations to make, such will be in order in drafting a reply to this address.

The Union Export Company was organized last April and the public may now purchase shares in that Company. We want to dispose of a large amount of such shares this winter in order to start operations as soon as possible. The increase in the Trading Company's capital will



ANDREW BROADERS
Vice-President of the F.P.U.

also be arranged at this Convention and I trust all who can will purchase shares and aid in extending the operations of the Company, by the opening of new stores, and building up a large business after 1916.

Provisions will also have to be made by the Export Company for constructing a marine slip at Catalina. A new company will be formed to establish an electric power plant to operate along the North Side of Trinity Bay and supply power for Catalina, Bonavista, King's Cove, Elliston, Trinity, Trinity East, Port Rexton, Champney's, English Hr., Keels, and other towns. A large suitable property has been purchased at Catalina for the erection of a commercial premises which will afford ample space for those operations.

LABRADOR STATIONS.

I would ask Conception Bay friends to do their utmost to purchase or sell shares in the Export Company in order to raise enough capital to establish a couple of stations on the Labrador coast to serve the friends of Conception Bay who fish on the coast of Labrador. The capital for this purpose must be forthcoming from Conception Bay friends, as they alone will be served by such stations. I therefore urge all Councils concerned to put forward every effort during the winter to sell enough shares to justify a start being made in connection with the Labrador Stations during 1916.

THE KEAN PETITION.

All who signed the petition asking for Kean's arrest deserve our sincere thanks and gratitude, although the Government refused to concede your prayer the day will come when Abram Kean will have to answer before the bar of justice for his conduct in connection with the Sealing Disaster. I have stated and now repeat that had Kean not been within twenty miles of the Newfoundland on March 30th and 31st, 1914, that the disaster which befell a large portion of the "Newfoundland's" crew would never have happened. I hold him responsible for that awful disaster and until he is placed on trial for that blunder there will be no let up of the agitation.

I ask all Councils to see that their annual assessments are forwarded during the month of December. According to the power delegated to me by last year's Convention I have notified all Councils not to collect any Disaster Fund fee this year, but that we will recognize all members who paid their annual general fees and are square on the books of their Council on December 31st, 1915, as entitled to Disaster Fund benefits. Aid from the Disaster Fund is forthcoming in event of any member losing a limb or having their home destroyed by fire when not insured, and is also given to a member's widow and orphans in event of loss of life through disaster or storm, when no provision is left to help the bereaved family. During the year several members have received contributions from the Fund, and orphans of deceased friends have been assisted. A full statement of this account will be submitted to all Councils at the end of the year when submitting the annual F.P.U. statement of income and expenditure for 1915.

Consider it advisable for you to consider what action, if any, should be taken in connection with amending the Election Act, in view of the delay, inconvenience and public annoyance experienced by having all ballot boxes opened and the ballots counted by the Returning Officer which in many districts cause a delay of from four to 20 days.

I also trust some action will be taken respecting the prohibition of steel steamers as regards the seal fishery. All the steel ships have been voluntarily withdrawn from the coming year's sealing voyage, and only wooden ships will be engaged. Is not the present the opportune time to demand legislation debarbing the large ships from again engaging in this fishery?

I also believe the time has come to pass legislation to prevent motor fishing vessels over 25 tons from engaging in the fishery on the Labrador coast. There is some talk of schooners employed in the Labrador fishery being fitted next year with motor engines. I fear such a movement would drive hundreds of schooners out of the race for fish, as only a few would secure engines thereby monopolizing to a large extent the choice trap berths along the coast which would not be conducive to the common good of all. With sail power all are equal and the prize falls to the most energetic and pushing masters. I cannot believe that the introduction of motor schooners would tend to encourage the Labrador fishery.

In compliance with the resolution adopted at the last Convention I applied for a life insurance policy on my life for \$40,000 in favor of the Union Trading Company and secured the policy which has been in force since the 1st of January last. At my death the Trading Company will therefore receive \$40,000 which will I trust be placed to the credit of a special fund that may be used as the Board of Directors may determine. I trust such insurance money if received will not be used except for the extension and operation of the business of the Company. It should not be used for paying increased dividends or shared amongst shareholders, although its possession will in all probability considerably increase the value of the shares of the Company which are now worth 25 per cent. more than par value.

I thank all our friends who supported Prohibition on November 4th in response to my appeal. The response was indeed gratifying to me. I believed Union Districts would respond nobly and I am very thankful with the result. The Union Party supported Prohibition when before the House and as I always believed in Prohibition as the only cure for intemperance, I felt it my duty to ask the Toilers of Newfoundland who look to me for counsel, to support the movement. I feel sure the country will greatly benefit by the change and the saving of \$2,000,000 a year will have a most beneficial effect upon the country's economic situation which will be easily apparent in five years. The issue was not made a Union issue as it had never been considered by this Council. Every member therefore was at liberty to vote as he wished upon this issue. The vote has demonstrated the growing power and influence for good of the Union and has greatly assisted and strengthened our work as many an opponent has been compelled to change his opinion of our work by the grand stand for RIGHT taken by the members of the F.P.U. regarding Prohibition.

The awful war is still claiming its millions in dead and wounded. There is little hope of it being ended before the end of next year. Many of our comrades have given their lives for the cause. Some four thousand of Terra Nova's brave sons have already enlisted here or in Canada or serving as Naval Reservists. Our thoughts go out to the relatives of those who have gone never to return. That they should mourn their dead is but natural, but let us



W. W. HALFYARD
M.H.A. for Fogo

hope their sorrow is mingled with that peace that belongeth to all duties well done, endured for RIGHT. May peace with honour, bedecked with the triumph of the Allied Nations over Hunnish Barbarity be proclaimed ere we meet again. And may it be a peace that will end war and usher in an era of fellowship amongst men that will respond to the ideals proclaimed 2000 years ago by the Son of God.

I trust all will enjoy their visit to St. John's and return convinced that our deliberations on behalf of Terra Nova at this time have not been in vain.

W. F. COAKER, President.

The following Committees were appointed:

(1) To draft a reply to the President's address:—John Abbott, Job Wornell, Dugald White, A. G. Hudson, Thos Roberts, Leonard Green and Stephen Mercer.

(2) To consider resolutions dealing with the herring industry:—W. B. Jennings, Martin Phillips, M. D. Dalton, N. Turner and A. J. Lush.

(3) To consider resolutions dealing with bait depots:—J. G. Stone, R. G. Winsor, M. Keys, Fred. House, W. G. Rowe and J. Brett.

(4) To consider resolutions dealing with the turbot fishery:—A. Targett, N. Frost, A. Thistle, S. Tucker and E. Parrott.

Notice of motion was given by P. J. Griffin re amendment to Clause 50 of the Constitution and Bye Laws.

The Committee appointed to draft a reply to the President's opening speech submitted the following report:

MR PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to draft a reply to your opening address beg to submit the following report:

Sec. 1.—We consider your decision to convene the Seventh Convention of this Council at St. John's to be in the best interests of the F.P.U. and trust our deliberations at this time will be conducive of much benefit to our Union, our Country and ourselves.

We recommend the inclusion of an amendment establishing a Conception Bay District Council into the Constitution of the F.P.U., and we approve of the amendment as recommended by the provisional meeting of the Council held last winter at Spaniard's Bay, which reads as follows:—

Sec. 17.—All the Councils situated in the electoral Districts of Harbor Main, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Bay-de-Verde, shall comprise a special District Council to be known as Conception Bay District Council (C.B.D.C.) Such a Council shall be composed of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the electoral District Councils situated in Conception Bay, and the four officers of all Local Councils situated in the electoral districts of Harbor Main, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Bay-de-Verde. The President of the Fishermen's Protective Union shall be the Chairman ex-officio of C.B.D.C. A Deputy Chairman and Secretary shall be elected by the Council at its Annual Convention which shall be held in January at a place selected by the Council.

A quorum of the C.B.D.C. shall consist of ten members. The same order of business, as near as possible, and the same rules of debate in every respect as are used and enforced by the Supreme Council shall be enforced and followed by the C.B.D.C. Meetings may be called when the Council or Chairman so desire, of which sufficient no-

tice must be given to all Councils.

The meetings of the C.B.D.C. shall be open to all members of the F.P.U. in good standing. Only members of the C.B.D.C. shall speak or vote, except by permission. The Councils to which members of the C.B.D.C. belong shall defray their expenses, if any, when sent as delegates to the C.B.D.C. meetings. The Supreme Council may make an annual grant towards providing for a permanent official or travelling agent to operate the work of the F.P.U. in Conception Bay, and when the C.B.D.C. considers such an official necessary, application for such a grant should be made to the Supreme Council, and when the Supreme Council makes such provision, the official appointed must be subject to removal by him after one month's notice.

The C.B.D.C. shall be represented at the Supreme Council Convention by its Deputy Chairman or Secretary or a delegate selected by the C.B.D.C. whose travelling and boarding expenses will be provided for by the President of the F.P.U. The work and powers of the C.B.D.C. shall be for Conception Bay as a whole what an electoral District Council might be within its own jurisdiction with

the exception that it shall not select candidates for the House of Assembly, which duty is entirely left respectfully to the electoral District Councils, but it will be the duty of the C.B.D.C. to deal with anything likely to promote the welfare of the F.P.U. and its members in Conception Bay, and further, the work of the President of the F.P.U. It shall give particular attention to matters pertaining to the Labrador fishery, to mining labor conditions at Bell Island, to the establishing of Union Stores in Conception Bay, to the purchase of shore fish in Conception Bay, to the promotion of the material and political progress of the F.P.U. in Conception Bay, to the securing of its proper political representation in the Government, and to active co-operation with the Supreme Council's resolutions. It shall have the right to petition the Supreme Council for support in any matter it deems desirable, provided such matter or matters are compatible with Union aims, policy and progress. It shall have the right to make

bye-laws dealing with Conception Bay matters which do not encroach on the rights of the electoral District Councils and the Constitution of the F.P.U., and such bye-laws shall become effective only when approved of by the President of the F.P.U. The officers of the C.B.D.C. shall, ex-officio, be members of all Councils of the F.P.U. (District and Local) under the jurisdiction of the C.B.D.C.

Sec. 2.—We are pleased to find the finances of the Union are in a healthy condition, leaving a balance on hand at the end of 1914 of \$11,727, as well as \$5,300 belonging to the Disaster Fund. We rejoice to learn that the credit balance at the end of this year is estimated at \$19,000, including the Disaster Fund balance.

Sec. 3.—We are pleased to know that the new F.P.U. Motor Boat is now ready for service, and we willingly approve of this Council bearing its portion of the cost, the balance being paid by the Union Trading Company. We are glad to know that more stores will be established next year by the Trading Co. and that the Trading Co's business has increased 25 per cent. during the year. We are also pleased to find the Company have purchased the splendid premises of Ryan's at Greenspond and Earle's at Joe Batt's



GEORGE F. GRIMES
M.H.A. for Port-de-Grave

Arm. We trust every member will do his part in patronizing the stores at their harbors and the Trading Co's business in general, for it is without doubt the life of the Union and the lever for securing best prices for fishery produce as well as cutting down profits to their lowest figure.

Sec. 4.—We strongly recommend all our members to support the contemplated erection of a Union Premises at Catalina. We strongly recommend all who can to purchase shares in the Export Co. and Union Trading Co. as well as in the Electric Power Co. when it is organized. The time has come for making Catalina the Union headquarters and transacting the business of the North, thereby saving valuable time in spring and fall through having to visit St. John's. We authorize President Coaker to use any funds of this Council either as loans or investing in shares in the Trading Co. or Export Co. in furtherance of the erection of suitable premises and works at Catalina.

Sec. 5.—We believe the time is ripe for the passing of proper laws to protect the herring and turbot fishery, and trust the Committee appointed to deal with these matters will be able to recommend laws that will meet the drawbacks now experienced. The bait depot proposals of this Council made in 1909 should be considered and amended if need be to meet present demands. We therefore trust this Convention will make proper provision for meeting this great want before we close the session of this Convention.

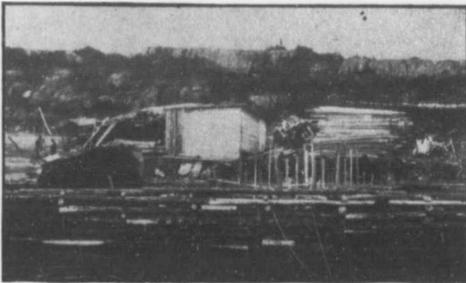
Sec. 6.—We are pleased to find such splendid efforts made at the last session of Parliament to enact laws to protect the fishermen who ship fish off the Labrador coast, and to protect the lives of the sealers, and we trust those laws will be introduced again this session and passed into law. We hold the Legislative Council responsible for killing those bills and it is not hard to imagine why they acted so. The day will come when the abolition of the Upper House will become a live political issue, for the people won't tolerate conditions that permit a few men to undermine the good work of the many on behalf of the masses of this country. We are ready for the fight against the Legislative Council when you, Mr. President, gives the word. We are delighted to find that the Union efforts to improve logging conditions have met with some success. The Logging Bill passed last session of the Legislature fills to some extent a long felt need. We trust all concerned will live up to the provisions and endeavour to make the Bill a success. The new Road Board Bill is another improvement this Council has long been endeavouring to secure and we are pleased to find the Legislature has at last recognized our request and passed a measure that ought to meet most of the old objections and abuses in connection with public expenditure in outports. We recommend all Councils to take a lively interest in the election of new Boards which under the law takes place the 16th December next when new elected Boards will be elected by the public. We ask our friends to do all possible to make the new law effective and a success in its operations.

Sec. 7.—Reserved from publication, being the section expressing the Union's political intentions of 1917.

Sec. 8.—We advise that the Union Party should not support a Coalition Government. In our opinion the best interests of the Country would be served by a complete change of Government. In event of national financial difficulty, we rely upon you, Mr. President, to stand by the people and Colony, and oppose any Confederation movement that tends to bind the Colony without being submit-

ted to the electorate. We wish to retain the Colony's independence as long as such can possibly be done. We rely upon you and our party to protect the Colony and the fishermen's interest and our confidence is strong enough in you to leave such national issues to your care, feeling assured that at all times every effort will be made by all to maintain the Colony's independence.

Sec. 9.—We trust the Export Co. will raise sufficient funds the coming winter to enable it to engage in exporting fish the coming year. We strongly advise all to aid the Company and purchase shares which are open to non-union as well as Union friends; until we take a hand in exporting fishery produce our work will not be complete. The Company is formed and some capital has been raised, we trust every member possible will do his share in establishing this great work, for the Export Co. must be in full operation before we can afford to take it easy. We gladly welcome the announcement that the Export Co. will undertake to erect a marine slip and dockyard at Catalina in conjunction with its other business. A marine slip is absolutely necessary if Catalina business is to serve the demands of the Northern trade. A shipbuilding dock is also absolutely necessary to provide for the falling off and wastage in schooners. We are confident that a first class



ORIGINAL SITE, PORT UNION PREMISES, SHOWING COMMENCEMENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1916.

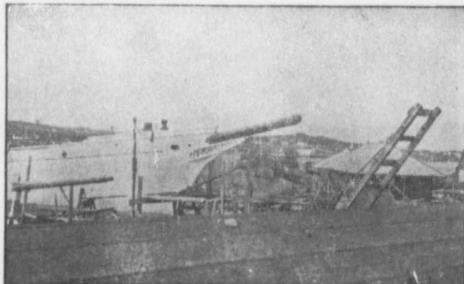
dockyard for constructing fishing vessels would be a profitable undertaking and if Catalina is to be the Union Headquarters, the proper place for such a work is at headquarters, bringing all under one supervision and working as the property of the Export or Trading Co. The bonus for shipbuilding should be increased, and a 10 per cent dividend for ten years should be guaranteed by the Government on capital invested in shipbuilding yards. If those essential branches of our business are to be what they should, our friends will have to buy liberally of the Company's shares. There are hundreds with money in banks at 3 per cent, which is money tied up. Those can well afford to invest in such works and improvements and afford the ways and means of carrying on the fisheries in an up-to-date manner equal to any other fishing country in the world. The whole business depends upon those who possess money. If they do their part and invest in such safe industries all will be well, for now is the time to establish our work while we have you, Sir, to supervise our undertakings. If all will back you as your efforts merit none will ever regret placing confidence in you and helping on the great work you have undertaken on behalf of the toiling masses and the Colony.

Sec. 10.—We trust all who can will respond to the

appeal to purchase shares to provide capital for the Electric Power Co. This is an undertaking that will result in conferring great benefits and will prove a great aid to building up our Union City in the North. All who have money belonging to Goose Bay, Southern Bay, Keels, King's Cove, Bonavista, Elliston, Catalina, Port Rexton, English Hr., Champney's, Trinity East and West, Bonaventure and British Hr. should willingly purchase shares for all those places must benefit by electric power. It will fill a long felt want in providing light for homes, streets and churches as well as making possible industrial undertakings at Catalina and other centres.

Sec. 11.—As regards establishing stations for business on the Labrador, we believe such a proposal to be the only cure for the evils experienced under the present system of operating the fisheries by shoremans. Two stations should be erected at suitable places selected by the Export Co., when Conception Bay friends are ready to take up sufficient shares for the purpose. We recommend that an effort be made the coming winter to canvas Councils and friends interested and secure enough capital to start one station next summer.

Sec. 12.—The Country has been in continual agitation since the Sealing Disaster over the conduct of Capt. Ab.



A PEEP AT SHIP ON BLOCKS AT PORT UNION—SHOWING LOCATION OF TERMINUS AND RAILWAY STATION.

Kean in connection with the loss of our 79 comrades at the seal fishery in 1914. At our last Convention we unanimously directed you, Mr. President, to demand from Bowring, Kean's withdrawal from the seal fishery as a commander but our efforts to protect our lives and safeguard the Colony's interest by administering just punishment in Abram Kean's case were treated with contempt by Bowring Bros. and Sir E. P. Morris. We therefore strongly endorse the position recommended by the Conception Bay Council last February in preparing a petition asking members to demand Kean's arrest and trial on the charge of manslaughter which the Sealing Commission report in our opinion held that Kean was guilty of. The 10,000 members who signed are worthy of our warmest congratulations and thanks for they proved to the Country the indignant feeling that existed against Kean and against Bowring Bros. action respecting the dishonourable manner in which they broke their word to the President of this Council, in reference to the Florizel! We firmly maintain that Kean should be arrested and tried for manslaughter as soon as the Union has power to bring it about, and we record our heartiest appreciation of your conduct and action, Mr. President, in this matter from April 1914 up to the present and we congratulate you and your colleagues up-

on the victory for right achieved in connection with the \$1800.00 verdict in favour of Kean, which verdict was set aside by the Supreme Court, when a new trial placed Kean's reputation at a valuation of \$100.00 in connection with that libel action. We trust, Sir, that the day is not far distant when Kean will be compelled to resign his command of both a sealing steamer as well as a coastal boat. That is the full determination of this Council; let all who will take notice.

Sec. 13.—We are pleased to learn that the Disaster Fund is in a healthy condition and that under the authority given you last Convention you have decided that every member who pays his year's fees in advance by January 1st in each year will be entitled to the benefit of the Disaster Fund which is given (a) in event of a listed friend being laid up through loss of a limb, (b) loss of home by fire when not insured, (c) in event of an artificial limb being required, (d) and to help widow and orphans in the event of the loss of a husband such as by a disaster at sea.

Sec. 14.—We agree with you that a Bill should be introduced in the House of Assembly the coming year to amend the Election Act on the lines proposed by this Council in 1913.

Sec. 15.—We also recommend that Legislation be enacted to prohibit large steel ships from engaging in the seal fishery. There is no profit for the country or sealers in having large steel ships engaged in sealing. It would in our opinion be far more profitable to the country to debar any new ships larger than the Sagona from engaging in the seal fishery. We are satisfied to leave these matters of legislation in the hands of the Union Party who we believe fully capable of doing all that is possible in connection with those matters.

Sec. 16.—We are fully in accord with your suggestions respecting the prohibition of motor power in connection with the Labrador schooner fishery. We for years protested against the introduction of steam vessels into that fishery and we believe our best interests will be served by debarring motor propelled schooners. We therefore recommend that Legislation to that effect be introduced at the coming session of Parliament.

Sec. 17.—We authorize you, Mr. President, to issue Petitions for the signature of all members praying the Legislature to pass laws covering the legislative suggestions contained in the above resolutions, and that one Petition include all the matters referred to above.

Sec. 18.—We are very pleased to know your application for \$40,000 on life insurance was accepted by a first class company. It is gratifying to us to know this as it proves you possess first class health, as no company would dream of carrying \$40,000 insurance on one man's life unless that life was a first class risk. The Union and Country in general as well as the Trading Co. are to be congratulated on the securing of this large insurance policy, for it assures us that after a strict examination by two doctors no physical defects were found in you, which fact will greatly encourage us in forwarding those commercial measures you are undertaking to make the fishermen their own importers, traders and exporters, as well as establishing a Union Town at Catalina.

Sec. 19.—We are pleased to find your influence placed on the side of Prohibition in the recent voting on liquor. Your influence has carried the measure and opened the eyes of thousands who hitherto opposed us on the grounds that we were determined to tear down and not build up.

The thanks of a grateful country should be yours. We also extend our warmest thanks to all our Union representatives in the House, who we are pleased to find supported the resolutions in favour of a Prohibition Plebiscite. We with you believe the country will greatly benefit by the closing of the saloons.

Sec. 20.—The detailed financial statement was submitted to all Councils at the beginning of the present year which action we strongly approve of and we have no objections to find with that statement which is in accordance with the figures quoted by you, Mr. President, in your opening address. We are pleased to find our income from discounts amounted to \$5000 and we feel sure if all did their utmost to purchase their butter, tobacco, tea and oil-clothes through the Trading Co., that the sum of \$10,000 per year could easily be raised to build up the F.P.U. funds. All should appreciate those efforts of yours to increase our funds. No one is called upon to make payments direct from their pockets, for most of us use those four articles, the trade discount of which is handed over by the Trading Co. to build up F.P.U. Funds. The idea is a grand one and all should appreciate the rule and carry it out. You are hereby authorized to make all necessary payments essential to the maintenance and progress of the Union, out of the funds, as you deem proper from time to time, as you have done from year to year. We approve of the engagement of an agent at a cost not to exceed \$500 in compliance with the recommendation of the District Council of Conception Bay, and trust a suitable man will be found and material benefits to the Union will result therefrom.

Sec. 21.—We consider the Government or Fishery Department should be censured for the delay shown in dispatching steamers to search for schooners driven to sea by the gale of the 16th inst. Three days in one case and four in the other had elapsed before action was taken which we consider unpardonable and should be severely censured by the whole body of sea toilers. This Council place on record its condemnation of the Government in this matter and trust prompt action will be taken in such matters in the future. We are of the opinion that a proper rescuing tug should be provided for such purposes, which tug could be used for a port tug for St. John's ready for any such emergencies.

Sec. 22.—We trust when we meet again the war will be ended and peace concluded favourable to the Allied cause. Our sincere sympathy is extended to the relatives of our brave comrades who have given their lives on sea and land for King and Empire. May God console them in their glorious bereavement and our country remember always the noble sacrifices made by those brave lads.

Respectfully submitted

JOHN ABBOTT, JOB. B. WORNELL, DUGALD WHITE, A. G. HUDSON, THOMAS ROBERTS, LEONARD GREEN, STEPHEN MERCER.

At 9 p.m. Mr. Weir, the Representative of the Halifax School for the Blind, was admitted to the Convention and the official work of the session was suspended to enable Mr. Weir to address the representatives of the F.P.U. from all parts of the Colony on the wonderful work that is being done by the College for the Blind at Halifax. The address was much appreciated for its excellent presentation and valuable information, and the cause of the blind will be much benefited by Mr. Weir's visit to the Convention.

P. J. Griffin withdrew his notice of motion re the

amendment to Clause 50 of the Constitution and Bye Laws.

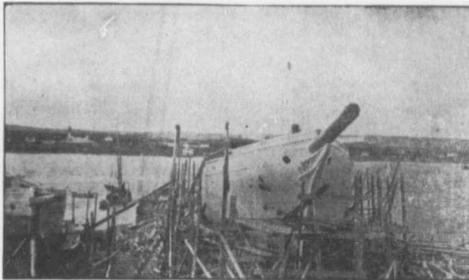
The following resolutions were proposed by the Blind Persons of Newfoundland were proposed by R. Hibbs, seconded by A. Targett and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it is well understood that blindness is an economic loss to any country, as well as to the individuals afflicted, for blind persons not educated and properly trained are consumers rather than producers;

And whereas it is a well-established fact that such education and training as provided at the Central School for the Blind at Halifax, equip the blind boy or girl to earn a living.

Resolved, that the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland now in Convention assembled, set itself the task of seeing that every blind child of Newfoundland eligible for admission into the school, be sent there at the expense of the Colony;

Be it further resolved that in the event of the Government making further provision next year for five children, in addition to the sixteen now being educated at the Halifax School for the Blind, that this Convention will undertake to provide maintenance for one child.



A VESSEL UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE SHIPYARDS AT PORT UNION.

The subject of trawl fishing by bankers on Labrador within the three mile limit was discussed, and after much consideration it was decided to refer the matter to the Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U.

The Committee appointed to consider improvements in the packing and cure of herring, submitted the following report:—

Mechanics' Hall, Nov. 27, 1915.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider the advisability of recommending rules for the protection of the Pickled Herring Industry, have met and considered the matter submitted to them and beg to report as follows:—

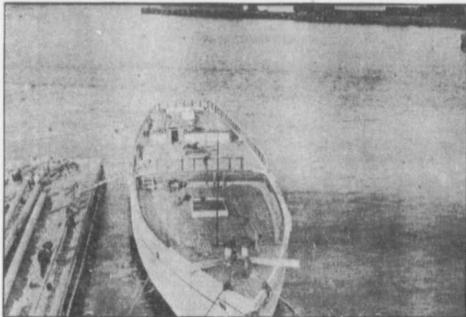
(1) That the Convention recommend the Fishery Board to amend the rules as hereinafter stated:

- (a) Herring barrel for common pack of herring would be of uniform size, viz:—Length, 27 inches; width of head, 17½ inches; circumference of bilge not less than 5 feet; staves, ¾ inch thick.
- (b) Hoops to be not less than ¾ inch wide, and to be used only for bilge rows, which must consist of three hoops each row. Chime hoops to be of

galvanized iron, or if black iron, to be painted, width of iron not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

(2) We recommend that Package Inspectors be appointed to enforce the rules respecting packages at such harbors as Winterton, Carboner, Ham's Hr., Port Rexton, Catalina, Herring Neck, Willingate, Lewisporte, Moreton's Hr., Exploits, Pilley's Island, Halls Bay, Nipper's Hr., Little Bay Islands and at any other port demanding the appointment of such an Inspector by a petition signed by one third of the electors. A fee of 1c. per barrel be paid for such inspection by the Government. The Inspector to be appointed by the Fishery Department. The name of the maker of herring barrels shall be stamped on every package.

(3) There shall be inspectors of herring appointed for the ports named in Section 3 and at all other ports which petition for the same, provided such petitions are signed by one third of the electors belonging to such port. Inspectors to be appointed by the Fishery Department upon requisitions signed by the representatives of the District or by the Local Council of the F.P.U. for such a port. Such inspectors to be remunerated by a payment of five cents per barrel to be paid by the Government. The duties of



"NINA L. C." AFTER LAUNCHING AT PIER OF TRADING CO'S, PORT UNION.

such inspectors to be defined by the Fishery Department.

(4) All herring purchased at ports possessing an inspector must be inspected and branded as No. 1 or No. 2, and each package so inspected must be the name of the packer and inspector. Every barrel of herring packed must have the name of the packer or his packing number stamped on the barrel. Every packer of herring intending such for sale must procure a license to pack herring which license must be obtained from Magistrate possessing Magisterial jurisdiction over the place where the applicant resides. No fee must be charged for such license, and each license must be given a packing number. No packed herring intended for sale or export shall be left exposed to the sun. Collectors or purchasers of herring must store them in such a manner as to prevent exposure of the packages to the sun.

(5) The above rules shall be applicable also to Scotch cured herring except the rule regarding dimensions and hooping of the packages. The dimensions of packages for Scotch cure shall be: Length, head, hoops as follows:
Respectfully submitted,

W. B. JENNINGS, MARTIN PHILLIPS, M. D.
DALTON, N. TURNER, A. J. LUSH.

The Committee appointed to consider resolutions dealing with the Turbot Fishery, submitted the following report:

Mechanics' Hall, Nov. 27, 1915.

* MR. PRESIDENT:—We, the undersigned Committee appointed to consider the advisability of recommending rules dealing with the packing of turbot have met and considered the matter submitted to us and beg to report as follows:—

(1) Turbot is an article of food, therefore we wish to have a law to protect the article. We believe there would be a good market for it if well packed, and to have a good market and keep it, it is necessary to have it packed well. The way this fish should be cleaned: First the slub be removed before splitting, then split the fish, remove the inside also the blood from the bone, then a slight slit each side of the bone, the bone should not be removed as it causes the fish to break if taken away. Then the fish should be washed again, salted in puncheons or butts for twelve days. Then packed in barrels. There should be 200 lbs. of fish in each barrel and a quarter hoghead of salt for each barrel of turbot.

(2) No one should be permitted to pack turbot without first securing a license. Every barrel should contain a number representing the license number of the packer. The dimensions of barrels should be as follows:—Length, 30 inches; size of cut head, 18 inches; thickness of staves, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Hard wood bung staves, pork and beef barrels might also be used. There should be an inspector at each harbor where turbot is packed who should attend to the packing of turbot and inspect every barrel before being headed. The inspector to receive 5c. per barrel remuneration for each barrel inspected. Such fee to be paid by the Government.

Respectfully submitted,

A. TARGETT, NEWMAN FROST, E.
PARROTT, SILAS TUCKER, A.
THISTLE.

The Committee appointed to consider the supply of bait for fishermen submitted the following report:—

Mechanics' Hall, Nov. 27, 1915.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider the matter of Bait Depots has met and report as follows:—

(a) We are of opinion that a Bait supply should be provided by the Government, as a sufficient supply of bait would mean at least \$2,000,000 additional earnings by the fishermen annually.

(b) We believe the time has come to establish Bait Depots at the principle fishing centres in Newfoundland and on the Labrador.

(c) We consider the proposals to the Government in 1909 by this Council might be acted upon as a first start to provide a Bait supply.

(d) The question requires much consideration. We recommend that the Leader of the Union Party in the House of Assembly request the Government when the House meets to appoint a Commission to consider the matter of a Bait Supply, and report to the House of Assembly as soon as possible or that the Union Party should introduce Bait Supply resolutions and urge the Government to enact a measure making provision for a Bait supply, before the 1916 session closes. Respectfully submitted,
J. G. STONE, FRED HOUSE, JOSEPH BRETT,
GEO. ROWE, M. KEYS.

THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

The following resolutions were proposed by W. B. Jennings, seconded by M. Phillips, and unanimously resolved:

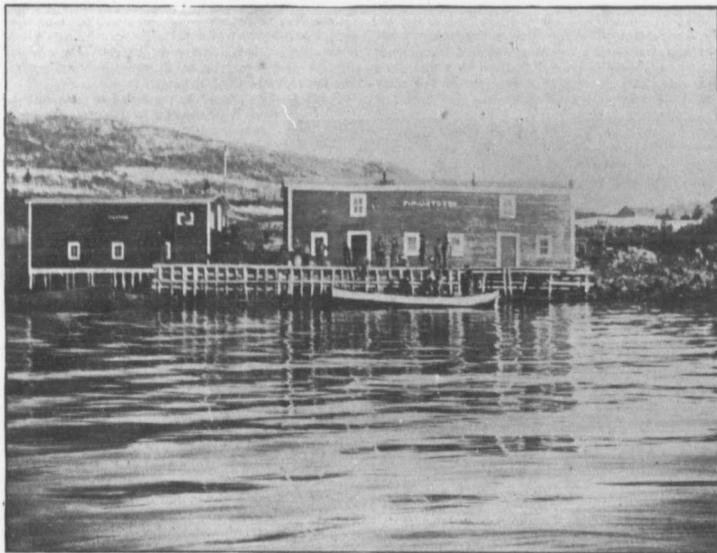
Whereas it is understood that great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government by parties interested in the cutting of Pit Props to have the law amended which prohibited the cutting of green pit props from the three-mile limit;

And whereas such a procedure in our opinion would be most disastrous to the future welfare of the country as a whole and the fishing interests in particular.

Resolved that the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union in Convention assembled do strongly protest against the cutting of green wood for pit

conferred by work of, if possible, still harder to promote the interests of the organization which has brought such social and financial blessings to the fishing and laboring classes throughout the country.

Speeches were also delivered by W. B. Jennings, J. G. Stone, R. G. Winsor, H. Targett and others. Each and all expressed the highest appreciation of the work of the President during the past year for his untiring efforts to secure for fishermen the highest possible price for their fish and oil. All were loud in the praise of the wonderful work accomplished by the Union through the inspiration and guiding hand of President Coaker whose influence for the moral as well as material welfare of the Colony was being now highly recognized and appreciated by all classes to-day than ever before.



F.P.U. PREMISES, SPRINGDALE.

props on the three-mile limit;

Be it further resolved that the Government be requested to strictly enforce the law passed last session of the Legislature re the cutting of pit props for export.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President—W. F. Coaker, re-elected for the 8th year.

Vice-President—Andrew Broaders, re-elected for the 4th year.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Halfyard, re-elected for the 4th year.

Each officer expressed his thanks to the Council for re-election, and would show his appreciation of the honor

Resolved that the time and place of the next Supreme Council Convention be left to the decision of the President.

Resolved on motion that the minutes be adopted as read.

It was proposed by Thomas West, seconded by J. J. Whiteway, and resolved that the 7th Annual Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland do now close.

The Convention closed at 11.30 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem.

W. E. COAKER, President.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT CATALINA,
DECEMBER, 4TH, 1916.

Catalina, December 4th, 1916.

THE President declared the Convention opened for the transaction of business, and delivered the following speech:

MY FRIENDS:—We are again spared to meet at Annual Convention. This is the Eighth Annual Address that I have delivered. Last year we met at St. John's, this year we meet for the third year at Catalina. My reason for convening here this year is to enable our friends from the various Councils to inspect our great work here and reflect upon the changes this great industry will entail for the men of the North.

The influence of our Union is now apparent and its future effect upon the destinies of the people and the country will be measured by the attention you devote to its progress, and the loyalty which you will render to it. It is yours to use reasonably or unreasonably. It is yours to use as an uplifting agency that will confer material benefits, or to misuse as the instrument of demoralization and selfish intent. No power ever organized in this Colony was ever half as gigantic, no power that may be organized to oppose it will prevail against it if you use it as I intended it to be used. The only thing capable of injuring it is disloyalty. The Union has done an immense work since August 1914 on behalf of the fishermen of the whole country. Sad indeed would the lot of Terra Nova be to-day had no F.P.U. been firmly established when this World War started. Millions of dollars have been derived since the Union's inception from its labours on behalf of the producers of Newfoundland. Laws have been enacted that would not have seen the light of day for twenty years had no Union existed. During the past season the increase value for seal and cod oil and codfish, secured through the Union's activities, exceed One Million Dollars.

At our last Convention we decided to start operations at Catalina and during the winter some \$5,000.00 worth of timber was secured from the forests for building purposes. In May we started to prepare foundations for a portion of

the buildings to be erected at the Union premises at Catalina, and to-day you are all witnesses of the progress so far made. Not only have we begun the erection of a chain

of buildings that will become the Home of the Trading and Export Companies, but we have undertaken a work that will enable Catalina to take its proper place amongst outpost towns—that of providing motor power for industrial heating and lighting purposes by harnessing the gifts of Nature which for ages have lain dormant and valueless.

The Electric Power Company, which was established by an Act of the Legislature, will prove to be the heart of the great industrial activities that before many years will cause Catalina to be numbered amongst the progressive towns of Terra Nova.

The Shipbuilding Company has also been established through the efforts of the Union Party in Parliament, and backed by the liberal encouragement conferred by Act of the Legislature. It will not only become a great industry at Catalina, but will resurrect an industry that for one hundred years was considered the hand maiden of the fisheries. During the past ten years the shipbuilding industry has well nigh disappeared, and I believe our action in establishing a shipbuilding plant here

will be the means of infusing new life into this industry and the supplying of a grade of schooners equal in every respect to any that can be imported from Canada or America.

By the end of 1917 we hope to have the Electric Power Company's plant in operation here, and our first schooner ready for the caulkers. We hope also that by the first of September next the Union Export Company will be storing fish here and shipping it direct to the markets.

The Companies affiliated with the F.P.U., viz.—The Trading Company, Export Company, Electric Power Company, Publishing Company and Shipbuilding Company are now established by law, and your consideration of their affairs are cordially invited, when we enter into details at



CAPTAIN JAMES JONES
Superintendent Shipbuilding Yards, Port Union.

the meetings of the shareholders of the respective Companies.

Our labours are now apparent. We have passed from the theoretical to that of the practical and material, and we must deal with the whole undertaking as business men transacting the most colossal enterprise the country has ever produced. I expect every man to do his bit in this great work and leave nothing to be performed by me that should be done by you, either individually or collectively. If my work was heavy and my duty burdensome during the eight years that have passed, they assuredly will not be lightened in the future if I am spared to carry them. Let there be no hesitation on your part, for I have entire confidence in the future, and am convinced that astonishing progress and success will attend our efforts. During the coming year the construction of the premises here will be continued. The General Store building will be completed. The Salt Store will be erected. The Bakery building will be erected, the machinery for which is on the premises. The Cold Storage building will also probably be completed. A Cooprage containing all necessary machinery will be established over the Salt Store. The Shipbuilding Mill will be erected and the machinery installed. The Electric Plant completed and operated. Four piers projecting from the breastwork fronting the premises will be constructed. Several dwelling houses will also be constructed.

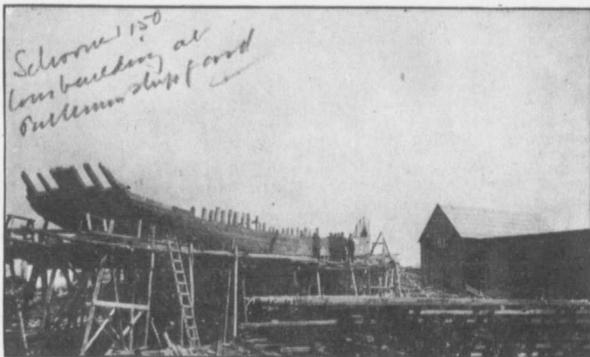
These constructions and erections and installation of the necessary machinery will entail heavy expenditure, and I rely upon every man who can to aid the work by purchasing what shares their means will afford. I expect Catalina members to respond nobly to their promise to take up a large slice of shares in return for labor. This work will make Catalina the Second City in the Country, and it is the duty of every Catalina member to do all in his power to help on this great development of their town. If they respond nobly, it will greatly encourage other friends outside of Catalina to utilize their spare earnings to carry the work to completion. Many men outside the ranks who are in sincere sympathy with the work are aiding the undertaking very materially; but it must not be forgotten that the great bulk of shares of all our Companies must be owned by our membership, otherwise others will control the business, which condition we cannot permit. I ask you all and through you, your Councils, to keep your thoughts during the coming year on this great industry which is unfolding itself here, and not allow little matters of passing moment to divert your attention therefrom. Let all do what they can to assist me in this work and success will surely be ours.

The coming year will bring with it a General Election, and I invite your co-operation during our sittings to formulate the Union Platform that will be submitted by us to the electorate. The District Councils will also take up the matter of arranging candidates. You will also have to make provision for expenses and give ample consideration to the whole matter of elections.

During the past year we have lost many loyal members, amongst them Friend Burke of Tilting, Friend Loder of Snook's Harbor, Friend Wm. Diamond of Change Islands and Friend Turner of St. Brendan's, whom we shall greatly miss in our Councils, whose influence was continually directed since November 1908 to the promotion and progress of our organization. We tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved families.

During the past year new Union Stores have been opened at Champney's, Bonaventure, King's Cove, Valleyfield, Ladle Cove, Carmanville and LaScie. We hope to open stores next spring at Clarke's Beach, Harbor Grace, Princeton, Twillingate Arm, Moreton's Harbor, Pilley's Island, Ireland's Eye, and one or two other places which will bring the total number of Union Stores up to forty.

In addition to our undertakings at Catalina, we are erecting new commodious premises at Keels, Ladle Cove, Doting Cove, Seldom, Tilting and Pilley's Island. During the year past splendid premises have been erected at Herring Neck and Valleyfield, while the "stone" premises at Catalina have been greatly improved and enlarged, and the Union premises at Greenspond, Cat Harbor, Botwood



SCHOONER OF 150 TONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT PORT UNION

and Lewisporte have also been improved.

It is our intention to further improve the premises at Joe Batt's Arm, Champney's, Exploits, Port-de-Grave and Botwood during the coming year. We have finalized negotiations for the purchase of the Scott business premises at Fogo and will start next year the erection of a premises at Main Tickle, Change Islands and probably one at Moreton's Harbor. Those facts will suffice to show you that our Union Stores are being appreciated and supported in spite of all yarns to the contrary.

The Union now owns splendid new premises at Port-de-Grave, Champney's, Bonavista, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Cat Harbor, Doting Cove, Carmanville, Joe Batt's Arm, Herring Neck, Botwood, Lewisporte and Exploits. In addition we have new premises under construction at Keels, Alexander Bay, Ladle Cove, Seldom, Tilting and Pilley's Island.

Besides those premises, the following Councils possess Union Halls:—Kelligrews, Coley's Point, Clarke's Beach, Freshwater, Bay Roberts, Western Bay, Bay-de-Verde, Job's Cove, Red Head Cove, Ochre Pit Cove, Winterton, Snook's Harbor, Clarenville, Lady Cove, King's

Cove, Keels' Red Cliffe, Southern Bay, Jamestown, Squid Tickle, St. Brendan's, Wellington, Deer Island, Musgrave Harbor, Twillingate, Rattling Brook, Comfort Cove, Englee and Sibley's Cove; while Halls are being erected at Pike's Arm, Doting Cove, Greenspond, Alexander Bay, Conche and Fogo Council will probably turn the present Union Store into a Hall.

This is a fair showing as to property holdings for six years progress, the value of which is over \$60,000.00. In addition the F.P.U. has accumulated \$20,000.00 funds, and 3,000 members have invested \$300,000.00 in the Union Companies.

During the past two years the Trading Company has done nearly \$2,250,000.00 worth of business. During the present season the Trading Company has purchased 55,000 quintals of Shore fish. The Trading Company's sales for October 1916 were \$100,000 in excess of October 1915.

We propose also to issue a morning paper as well as an evening and weekly; 7,000 persons subscribe for our daily and weekly paper, and its circulation far exceeds any other paper in the Colony.

Such progress as ours has never been exceeded in the

to pay into the funds the same discounts during the term of construction at Catalina as have been paid, as all available funds of the Trading Company will be needed in erecting the premises there.

The salary paid the President of the F.P.U. should also be discontinued, for the Trading Company is financially strong enough to pay me the full salary of \$100.00 per month; I now receive \$50.00 per month each from the F.P.U. and Trading Company.

The time has come for admitting as many fishermen as possible into our ranks, and I therefore trust that 50 cents will be the highest fee charged for admission into our organization. Hundreds who refused to join us in the past are now ardent sympathizers and will join if Council officers do their duty the coming winter.

The time has come for Union members of the House of Assembly to take a part in administering the public affairs of the Colony and when the elections of next year are over, it is probable that some of the Union M.H.A.'s will be selected to take charge of Departments of the Public Service, and thus become responsible for the good government of the Colony. It is therefore necessary for us to amend our Constitution and provide for such a contingency.

Members who have purchased dry goods thus fall to the value of \$5.00 at outpost Union Stores will have their Council fee of 30 cents paid for them by the store. Therefore all such members will enjoy our membership without any cost whatever.

During the year several members have received aid from the Disaster Fund. That fund has now no income as members are not called upon to pay anything into the fund. I would suggest that the amount to the credit of the fund be utilized for the purchase of stock in the Electric Power Company and Shipbuilding Company in equal proportion and the dividends be

utilized for relieving pressing cases of distress amongst unfortunate members.

During the past year I made my annual trip of inspection in the motor yacht and visited 66 harbors between Bay-de-Verde and LaScie, and I hope to pay a visit to the Councils in Burin and Fortune Bay Districts during the next month or January, and will organize the Union throughout those Districts and provide them with Union Candidates for the next elections. I will also endeavour to visit a portion of Burgeo District.

The funds of the F.P.U. will amount to \$20,000.00 by the end of the year, providing the Trading Company's contribution for discounts this year amount to \$1,000.00. This will be forthcoming.

No assessments will be collected in future if you approve of the foregoing suggestions. The \$20,000.00 will be used partly as a loan to the Union Publishing Company and for shares in the Electric Light and Shipbuilding Companies. The interest and dividends will be the sole income of this Council in future. There will be no salaries paid, or contributions available for any but the most distressing cases. Thirty cents annual fees will be payable by Local



PORT UNION—SHOWING TERMINUS IN THE BACKGROUND.

history of organizations in this Colony, and I feel sure that all our friends are justly proud of such a record.

Last year we voted \$250.00 for the Halifax School for the Blind, on condition that the Government of Newfoundland voted \$1,000.00. The Government having acceded to the Union's proposal, we forwarded our cheque for \$250. Mr. Weir should therefore feel pleased with the result of his address delivered at our last meeting.

I recommend you to amend the Constitution as follows:—

- (1) Make the annual fee 30 cents instead of 60 cents.
- (2) Rescind the section providing for an assessment of 25 cents per member to the Supreme Council.
- (3) Make the initiation fee 50 cents for all.
- (4) Amend the section relative to the Oath of Union Candidates and permit such as selected by Party for Departmental or other offices under the Crown to accept such positions.

These alterations are suggested because the Union is now strong enough financially to dispense with the annual assessment of 25 cents per member paid to the Supreme Council. The Trading Company should not be expected

Councils who will contribute five cents per member as usual to the District Council and retain twenty-five cents per member for Local Council expenses.

The cost of circulars will be defrayed by the Supreme Council and a proportion of the solicitor's fees. You will therefore recognize that in future the transacting of the F.P.U.'s business at Headquarters will not cost Union members one cent. If necessity should compel your President to issue an appeal for direct subscriptions for a particular reason, I trust all will do their duty.

I would also remind you that not one cent of money raised by assessments go to make up the \$20,000.00 fund we possess. It is entirely composed of the income derived from discounts and subscriptions. The money loaned to the Publishing Company for the purchase of machinery will be covered by a mortgage and therefore fully protected. In addition to present funds this Council owns half the interest in the F.P.U. motor yacht.

A detailed statement of the account for 1915 was furnished in January to all Councils. At the end of this year a similar statement will be forwarded. I consider the income derived from interest and dividends will be sufficient to cover the annual expenses of this Council. After eight years existence your Union is independent enough to be self-supporting and its mighty work will go on, on your behalf without cost to a single member, which is a record that no organization of like nature in the world possesses.

Every man in the Colony will now be convinced that my motive in establishing and laboring for the F.P.U. was not personal financial profit, or gain, as so many rashly contended during the early years of the existence of our Brotherhood. For eight years of labor as your Leader, Editor, Organizer and President I have been paid \$3,600.00. I am to-day a poorer man than I was eight years ago, hence you can defy our opponents—if we have any—who without the slightest justification maligned you and me by falsely asserting that my object in organizing the fishermen was to enrich myself at your expense. After eight years of strenuous toil, during which scores of enemies have been employed to search out all my doings—to scrutinize all my actions and expose them publicly—may I ask whether anything has transpired that would even lead you to think for a moment that my work is anything but that which I proclaimed it to be from the day I started the Union at Herring Neck?

I am greatly encouraged in my work by the knowledge that hundreds of fishermen who refused to support me in the past are now strongly upholding our cause, and not only upholding it, but building it up by the investment of their savings.

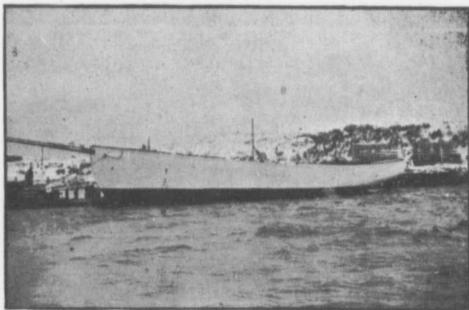
I have no misgivings concerning the result of the next appeal to the Country. I will go forward to the polls next fall without faltering, convinced absolutely that our cause will come through triumphantly. I can assure you that I consider public life as a burdensome duty, entailing tremendous sacrifices from those who have entered it intent upon upholding RIGHT. If I would consider my personal wishes I would not again ask any Constituency to send me back to the House of Assembly, and I think I can say the same for all Union members of the Legislature; but my duty is to consider Country first, and if the people want us it is our duty to respond, irrespective of our personal feelings.

For the sake of your Country and your Children, men,

be firm and loyal next fall and avail of the opportunity open to you of placing in power a party of men, of your own selection, that will strive with all their power to eradicate the evils and wrongdoings so strongly entrenched in the system of governing under a constitution such as ours. May Providence guide the electorate next fall in choosing representatives, and may it strengthen us if we are trusted, to do that which is right in administering the affairs of the Colony and in our endeavour to make poor Terra Nova the brightest jewel in the Empire's Crown.

Remember, comrades, that the sole aim of our Union is to promote independence, prevent pauperism, help the masses to rise above demoralizing influences that find solace in the acceptance of charity that entail national degeneracy and a pauper's grave. I want our countrymen to trample those demoralizing influences under their feet. All my efforts are aimed at the destruction of those pit falls. Men cannot realize what it is to be men, if they are not independent enough to resist accepting something for nothing. We aim also to create confidence and hopefulness for working men, to be a beacon of light to which when hard pressed all may look for guidance and advice.

Our endeavours are also directed to lessen the great



SCHOONER "FISHERMAN"—FIRST VESSEL LAUNCHED AT PORT UNION.

inequalities that exist wherever we turn and to diffuse the luxuries and comforts of life more evenly and to treat all humanly as members of one family—one grand Brotherhood. There is no place amongst us for the lazy and the indolent, or wasteful. We want men to be Industrious, Persevering and Thrifty. The possession of those three virtues must bring comfort and pleasure. To be without them must surely bring poverty and misery. This goal is open to every man and woman. Those who will not work and know nothing about surmounting obstacles cannot succeed in life. Our Country holds out to all who will toil constantly, endeavour persistently to overcome difficulties, and watchfully take care of what they earn, a comfortable and independent living; and if such ideals are adhered to I know of no country where working men can do better than here in Terra Nova.

During the past five years great changes are observable amongst the fishermen, which can be attributed to our work as Unionists. Fishermen are more independent in spirit, outspoken and fearless than at any other period in our Country's history. If we continue the same rate of progress during the coming five years the change will revolutionize conditions, and Newfoundland will become a new

place for all, and will recognize herself as being the equal of the best of any country. The progress made has been satisfactory, but what would have been possible had the War not come to cripple civilization and progress?

Many of our noble lads—members of this organization—who went forth to fight for Liberty and Freedom since 1914 are lying in graves on foreign soil, some far away in the land of the Pharaohs, others in sunny France. What noble boys! They went forth willingly at the Call of Duty and we rightly call them Heroes. They went while thousands heard the call and heeded it not. Their places are empty at the firesides. They were our best! What a cruel monster that man is who demands such an awful sacrifice in those days of human uplifting. What death is too cruel for those who plunged the world into such a catastrophe?

Our Empire has accomplished wonders. Her sons have shown from whence they sprung and proved once again that Britons are the equal of the best on the face of the Globe; but at what cost! And still there is much to do. Let me plead once again for the cause we all should recognize. Men are still wanted, and must be forthcoming. Surely some young men will recognize that duty now beckons them to come forward. Do you know that



STEAMSHIP PIER, TRADING CO'S. PREMISES, PORT UNION—RAILWAY TERMINUS AND CATALINA HR. IN THE OFFING.

for the last three months I have been tormented over the problem as to whether I would be more useful to my Country on board the H.M.S. "Briton" than I am to my Country at the Head Office, and I cannot arrive at a conclusion.

I look at the brave young lads that have returned from the Battlefield, and I am reminded that they had no more right to go than I. They went; I remained. Perhaps for reasons absolutely justifiable, but if I am compelled to remain behind, being convinced that my duty demands it, what about thousands who are not so placed?

I want to be fair in this matter. I am forbidden by you to leave my post. Very well; but my example may effect others. What about that? Hundreds can be better spared to go forward. If that is so, will fifty young men offer to go in my place and enlist in the Navy? Will fifty of the thousand young men in the Union come forward and enlist, that I may with a clear conscience be reconciled to a decision to remain at my post? Will you in your Councils appeal to the young men and send me along the names of fifty heroes who will go forward in my place, thus supplying fifty recruits for one that you forbid to go? That is a fair deal. Who will the fifty be? Let them act at once.

During the next twelve months must come the day of reckoning for Germany. Every available Briton should respond to bring that day nearer. The only instrument capable of accomplishing Peace with Honour is "force," and force means "men and ammunition." To all who have given of their best for the great cause of humanity now being decided on the Battlefields, our sincerest sympathy is extended. May God console them in their sorrow and wipe away their tears, and may He soon bring Peace to the World, and with it the end of all strife and war between men.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists over the prices paid for fish this fall, this as well as other seasons. The fishermen desire to have one price paid to all for the same quality of fish during the same season. Men who are compelled to sell at a reduced figure when the market at St. John's is overstocked, grumble because friends a week previous sold at considerable advance on what the second comers received. The Shore fishermen also complain about the large difference in value during the past four years. The only cure is the Export Company's proposals, which are to buy fish from members, fixing a current price about October 1st and paying back to members who are shareholders a bonus per quintal on what fish they shipped when the season's exporting show profits for such distribution.

It therefore behoves all fishermen who can, to buy supplies at Catalina and ship fish at Catalina, or at outpost depots if required, and avail of the opportunity afforded by the Export Company to secure the full value of their fish in case prices advanced after they shipped. On the 1st of October it is possible to fix a price for Shore fish that would be an average for the season. That date would be suitable to fix the price of soft fish. These proposals, which are embodied in the Constitution of the Export Company, will remove all complaints and dissatisfaction regarding prices for fish, as all will receive alike who are members of the Union and own as little as one share of \$10.00 value in the Company. Of course all who wish may sell to the Export Company, but only members of the F.P.U. and shareholders of the Company will be eligible for the bonus.

The Exporting Company will probably be ready for purchasing and exporting fish at Catalina next fall. Every member therefore who is interested in the attainment of such conditions, who can afford to purchase Export Company shares should do so this winter, as it will be necessary to dispose of \$100,000 worth if we are to export to any extent next fall. Most of the Export Company's capital will be utilized for fish buying, very little of it will be invested in the property at Catalina.

The Trading Company will own the premises at Catalina and hire a portion of it to the Export Company. I invite all who possess savings to invest in any of the four Companies affiliated with the Union, viz.: The Trading Company, Export Company, Electric Power Company and the Shipbuilding Company. The shares of the Shipbuilding Company up to \$30,000.00 are guaranteed 7 per cent dividends by the Colony. Spare savings are best utilized by investing where safe returns are forthcoming and stability is ensured. Investing money is what creates progress and industry. Money misers who keep their savings in tin cans and stockings are a curse rather than a blessing to a country. Invest your savings and thereby cause the wheels of progress to revolve. Investors become richer and hundreds are given employment and the Country's in-

come expands and the whole community become gainers. Money hid is wealth robbed from the Country and means industrial stagnation.

A man four years ago handed me one thousand dollars in gold that he had hidden in the earth for ten years. Since then we have paid him dividends amounting to \$380.00 and in two months he will probably receive another hundred, while in the earth it increased nothing, but was a continual worry. It now gives pleasure and affords means to secure some little comforts while the original investment is becoming more and more valuable.

As the months pass greater and greater confidence grows in the Union Companies and we cannot complain of the past. Cat Harbor alone this year has purchased upwards of \$4,000.00 additional shares in the Trading Company. One planter in Bonavista Bay has \$8,000.00 invested. One friend who is a great believer in my aims invested \$7,000.00 this season in the Union Companies and intends to make his interest \$25,000.00. Another sympathizer, who in 1913 was an opponent who reside in Bonavista District, is taking \$2,000.00 worth of shares in the Export Company.

I therefore invite all who can of those who hear me and those who read my words to come forward and back our work by buying share in the Companies. The Trading Company and Export Company paid a 10 per cent dividend last year, which make 38 per cent dividend in four years for the Trading Co. The Auditors' reports will be published and speak for themselves.

During the past two weeks the outports have been agitated over the increased freight rates demanded by the Reid Nfd. I consider the action of the Company a outrageous and intended solely to enrich themselves at a time when all true men with wealth ought to be doing their utmost to help the Colony over a difficult period and the Empire in its most pressing hour of need. The Company has been permitted by the Government to add rates exceeding in some instances 200 per cent the rates charged prior to November 1st. The Colony might truly be said to possess no Government. Those misruling the Colony at present cannot be considered as anything better than interlopers who have secured the reins of Government in opposition to the wish of a majority of the electorate.

I took up the matter of increased rates with the President of the Reid Nfd. Co., but Sir William Reid showed no inclination to consider any interest but that of enriching himself and family at the expense of the people of this country at a time when all who love the Flag and Empire should be making sacrifices for one common purpose.

It will be the duty of the incoming Government to take steps to protect the interests of the outport people in relation to the increased railway rates. The Bowring coastal contract will expire in 1918 and in arranging a new contract it will be necessary to provide a service that will protect our people against the avaricious intention of the Reid Nfd. Co. and minimize the effects of the Legislators

who in 1898 attempted to give away our heritage to a Corporation. That the Reid Nfd. Co. will regret its amazing impudence in placing such an outrageous burden upon the people at such a time of natural misery and sacrifice, I entertain no doubt.

Another sad matter for the country in connection with the tricks of the rich to impoverish the masses, is the absolute indifference manifested by the press. Not a word of protest has been uttered except by the Union organ. Not one word of resentment has been published by the hiring press against the amazing deeds of grabbing that has from time to time been attempted by the rich of the country. We have in St. John's men who will add \$1,000,000 to their savings through grabbing since the war opened.

Last spring the Government refused to tax war profits which would have added \$4,000,000 to the revenue. Men in the Executive made war profits on the sale of steamers amounting to 100 per cent. Is it any wonder the Government dare not interfere with such profits? Those men are asking the masses to supply recruits to uphold freedom and liberty. It is surprising to find that the people who are asked to provide such a sacrifice are enquiring as to where such freedom and liberty exist under existing circumstances in this Colony. The only sure conclusion reasonable men who study local conditions can arrive at is, that the 'whole foundation of constitutional government which the Colony possessed, which was used as all supposed, on British ideals of Liberty and Freedom has been superseded in the Empire's hour of trial by demoralizing tendencies that proclaim the policy of grabbing all one can no matter how, regardless of national consequences and the



SOME DELEGATES AT CATALINA CONVENTION, 1916.

party in power care neither for laws or people. The war has taught one lesson which soars above all others which is, that no matter who suffers the rich must grow richer.

The masses will inherit a feeling of bitterness as one result of this war that will bring about political changes after peace is secured, that will destroy all trust and confidence in the classes. The classes have demonstrated clearly that they recognize no creed but that of self aggrandisement. Humanity is a word that they mention with hatred and contempt. The masses therefore must exert themselves to secure such political freedom and liberty after the war in all parts of the Empire as will tolerate no longer the dictation of the classes.

Great danger confronts the independence and progress of the country in the silence of the Press in matters of National wrongdoing on the part of the classes and Government. We possess five daily papers and four of them are intent upon publishing nothing that would be resented by the classes. They are controlled by interests that are not in sympathy with the general public. They are silent in matters of national importance where class interests are involved. They will not denounce wrong because it is wrong if committed by the interests. They cover up the wrong when the wrong has been committed

by those who can contribute liberally towards the upkeep of those papers in the way of advertisements. That method is now one of the tricks practised to influence or silence newspapers. So many papers have appeared in our midst as to cause their managers to keep an eye chiefly on doing or failing to do anything that reflect upon any action of those who support the paper as advertisers.

Some firms pay as much as \$1500 per year for advertising space in some of the daily papers. How can such a paper criticise the actions of such a firm unless it makes up its mind to defy such contractor and proclaim what is right, and end by finding the receipts of the paper diminished severely enough to force the publisher out of business. The daily press has become a hireling press—controlled entirely by business and political interests—and the public cannot rely upon its utterances or trust its statements, especially statements intended for the protection of the rights of the masses. When men without means are given a paper to operate, it must be apparent to the most dense, that such a paper cannot express an independent opinion. Its utterances are as ordered, and as the interests demand. Your paper is fearless and unpurchasable and will defend right only and severely condemn wrong no matter by whom committed. Your paper is therefore the only Guard-

ian of the Public Conscience in the Colony. Public men's actions should be incessantly criticized in order to ensure intelligent action and efficiency. A new spirit has arisen amongst us that is seeking public expression which is not possible except through the columns of your paper. That spirit is rising like the sap in a tree in spring and will spring forth next year and emancipate the masses and break the chains that have hitherto bound the people and made them the play things of professional political tricksters.

The duty of the working men is to be up and doing, to assume responsibility for matters of public importance, to go forward trusting entirely on themselves and relying upon the unsatisfied spirit within that has always prompted men to achieve great things. Your opportunity has come, avail of it, turn neither to the right or the left but go straight forward to the goal that is before you if you care to attain it. May God endue you with the power of Faith and the spirit to persevere and endure. Your cause is right, your aim pure. Your determination is to benefit your Country and uplift the Sons of Toil; therefore there must be no hesitation on your part, for Victory awaits your efforts if you do not grow weary in well doing. Right will surely prevail and duty faithfully performed must bring success. Therefore go forward into 1917 with courage and determination. There has been placed upon the working men of Newfoundland to-day a great responsibility and we to us and our country if we shirk our duty or fail to live up to the standard of our professions. Obstacles will have to be overcome which will be easy if you are determined not to recognize defeat.

During the coming year the country is likely to face difficulties hitherto absent from our list of worries. The

submarine menace is not to be lightly regarded. The supplying of recruits for the Navy and Regiment; the high cost of living, especially of provisions; the shortage in the supply of flour; the additional revenue to meet the loss of liquor revenue; the war pension fund; the increase in interest on the debt; the big increase in freight rates by railway; the possible dislocation of trade and commerce after the war ends; the slump in prices of fishery produce and labor when the war ends; the loss on stocks of goods remaining when conditions become normal; the re-employment of our returned Naval and Volunteer heroes, especially of the disabled. All of these difficulties will have to be faced, and to overcome them all our resources, patience, and ability will have to be availed of. National issues will have to be raised and adjusted and a general election will have to be fought. The picture is not a pleasant one, but it will have to be solved. The greatest responsibility ever shouldered by our Government and people will have to be carried during the coming year. Few have any idea of what is ahead, but I am convinced that it will prove the most momentous year in our country's history. All must be ready to make sacrifices for I cannot see any indications of ease from worry or of prosperity in 1917, although prices of fishery produce will be exceedingly high while

the war continues—probably \$10 per qtl.

I sincerely welcome you all to our Eighth Convention. It is a pleasure to meet so many old friends once more. As we will now proceed to business I trust our deliberations at this time will promote a feeling of closer fellowship amongst us, and be conducive of lasting good to our country, our organization and ourselves.

W. F. COAKER,
President F.P.U.



ON BOARD THE "F.P.U." AT NEWMAN'S COVE, B.B.

The Committee to

draft a reply to the President's Address submitted the following report:

Catalina, December 5th, 1916.
MR PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider a reply to your opening address, beg to submit the following:—

We with you are pleased once more to meet at Catalina, which is to be the leading town of the North and we have derived great pleasure and instruction from our visit of inspection of the buildings and power plant under construction for the Union Companies.

It gives us great pleasure to endorse your remarks concerning the benefits conferred upon the fishermen since the inception of the Union and especially during the past year and we are not unmindful of the increased values of fish and oil which all must thank the activities of you and the Trading Company for.

We appreciate the Legislative efforts of the Union Party and are pleased to know that laws have been enacted for our benefits that will not fail to awaken the gratitude and appreciation of the electorate.

The Logging, Sealing, Shipbuilding, Local Affairs and Pit Prop Laws are on the Statute Book through the F.P.U.'s efforts and to the Union Party must we attribute this

year's addition to the Old Age Pensions. We have every confidence in the Union Party in the Legislature and feel sure our greatest expectations will be attained when the new Government comes into power.

We are pleased to see such progress in the construction work here and record our appreciation of the great undertaking the Trading Company has shouldered, and we believe that if all friends who are able will invest in shares in the Companies, you will in a short time make Catalina a great Union centre of commerce and the town will progress rapidly. We have every faith in the shipbuilding plans of the new Company and have no doubts about the success of the undertaking.

We strongly recommend all Councils to interest themselves in the work of selling shares in the Trading, Export, Electric and Shipbuilding Companies, for the response to the President's appeal to purchase shares will, if liberal, enable the Catalina business to proceed rapidly to completion.

We look forward to the General Elections next fall with every confidence of success. We strongly recommend that no extension of time be allowed the present Government. Our desire is that the General Elections will take place in 1917.

We presume that Candidates will be selected by the District Councils where possible and where impossible just now that you will be empowered to use your own discretion and make the selections as you deem proper.

We have considered the matter of formulating a policy for submittance next year to the electorate on behalf of our Party, and we recommend the following planks in the Union Platform which will be known as the Catalina Platform. (Platform withheld from publication).

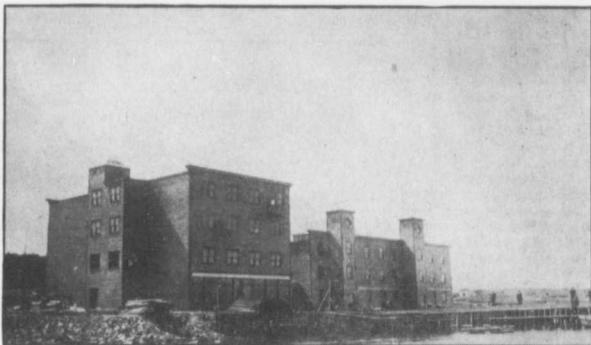
Such a platform ought to receive the support of the whole body of fishermen as it is what the fishermen have desired for the last thirty years. The time has come for initiating a Policy of Fishery Development and we believe that this policy will produce such a change in fishery matters as to best promote the general welfare of the fishermen and the Colony in general.

There can only be one response to an appeal to the electorate based on the platform we have outlined above and we call upon our fellow countrymen South and West to join hands with us in an endeavour to secure a Government for the Colony that will serve its best interests and restore confidence and self respect. We are pleased to learn that you intend to visit the South Coast this fall or winter and organize the fishermen under the F.P.U. Banner. We believe the fishermen South will stand by the F.P.U. and President Coaker in a manner that will prove that the South is as tired of old conditions and corrupt Government as the North has shown itself to be. We predict a grand victory for the Liberal-Union Party at the coming elections and trust that when we meet again next fall that the Colony will possess a Government chiefly composed of men selected by the Councils of the Union and determined to secure for every man his own. With re-

gard to the Leadership of the Party, we recognize you as our Leader in all matters but taking into consideration the circumstances that exist in relation to such a matter as the selection of a leader, we rely upon your good judgment in this matter and will abide by your decision and that of the Party. We offer our congratulations to Dr. Lloyd upon his selection as Leader of the Liberal-Union Party in the House and upon the splendid manner in which he performed his official duties last session.

We deeply sympathize with the families of our departed friends and record our deep regret of the loss we have sustained in the death of such comrades as friends Loder, Turner, Burke, and Diamond. Friends Loder and Turner have attended our Conventions and entered into our closest confidence. Friend Loder was the first Union member to join in Trinity District and took a close interest in all Union work. He was the first life member of this Council to pass away and his name will always be identified with the F.P.U.

We gladly learn that seven additional Union Stores were opened this year and that several more will be added next year making about 40 in operation. We hope the



PORT UNION PREMISES—18 MONTHS AFTER CONSTRUCTION STARTED.

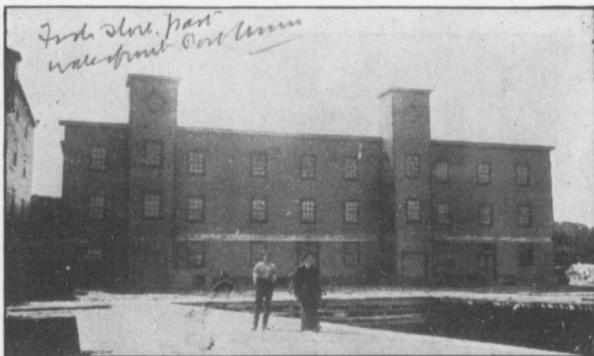
Trading Company will be able to extend their store system until the whole Island is embraced as without doubt those stores are completely changing outport business and proving immensely beneficial to the masses. In buying fish and oil they lead, and but for those stores the outports would have to take what men intent on money grabbing were inclined to offer. Those stores ensure the securing of the fullest values for fish and oil and every member should support them loyally and keep them in operation.

We are proud of the chain of splendid premises the Company possess and are pleased to know more premises are under erection and more will be erected next year. We consider it the duty of every member to back up the erection of our premises and the least the members can do is to perform the labor and invest the amount in shares in the Company. That \$60,000 worth of outport property excluding Catalina now belongs to the Union is indeed a marvellous result for five or six years work and is strong proof of the progress of the work as well as the loyalty of the vast majority of our members.

The enemies of the Union surely must now realize that it is the greatest power in the Colony. They cannot point the finger of scorn any longer at the poverty of the

Union or express the belief that it will be down and out in a few months as was usual up to the past year or two. Can they produce proof of similar progress, improvement or advancement of the masses, under any former organization, government or party? There can be no doubt of the fact that you Mr. President were called by Providence to establish this work. Its efforts are blessed and will prove victorious over every difficulty.

We gladly note that it is your intention to issue a morning paper. This matter has been pressing for some time as we realize that the friends who receive at their harbors the morning mail from St. John's are compelled to take the Tory "News" beside the recent change in the hour of despatching the express across the country leave our evening paper one day old before reaching the subscriber. The issuing of a morning paper will remove those difficulties and enable us to read our own morning paper and save us from having to support a paper bitterly opposed to our Union. We invite all our friends who are interested in the morning paper to subscribe for it this year without fail. The price will be \$2 per year, the same as the evening.



FISH STORE, PART OF WATERFRONT, PORT UNION.

Those who wish to take the weekly paper will find it an immense value for 50 cents, and where the mail is weekly the weekly issue is just as useful as the daily, as it contains matter which appears in the daily. Every effort should be made by all Councils to get the papers in the hands of our members and other friends and Councils should appoint a Committee to canvass every home and do their utmost to obtain as many subscribers as possible. No member can intelligently follow events if he does not take the paper.

The amendments you propose to the Constitution has been submitted to a Special Committee and we will not here deal with them.

We record our appreciation of the Trading Company's action in paying members fees who spend a small amount for goods at the Union Stores. This will enable all members within reach of Union Stores to avail of the Union benefits without having to pay one cent to maintain the organization which is indeed another proof to all that the F.P.U. is not aiming at taking money from its members or allowing anyone to become rich at the Union's expense. It is marvellous that this great organization can now be conducted and maintained so efficiently, without a cent's

cost to its members. Who in the Colony thought such possible when this organization was established by you, Mr. President. Where are now the doubting Thomases? Where are those who became traitors through financial inducements, who aimed at killing the Union work by assailing you sir? Where are the bitter enemies of 1913? Where are those who gladly used us in 1913 but turned on us when they saw uphill work ahead and did not hesitate to hurl their poisoned spears at you and our cause?

We approve of your suggestion regarding the investment of the \$20,000 funds of this Council, and empower you to loan \$15,000 to the Publishing Company to be covered by mortgage and invest \$2,500 in the Shipbuilding Company and \$2,500 in the Electric Power and Light Company. The income on such investments to be used to meet the expenditure of this Council's work and paid as you deem proper.

We note that in future your services will be honorary and without cost to this Council. The Trading Company will pay you the full salary. We wish to record our warmest appreciation of this action

of the Trading Company and believe every member will regard it as another token of the benefits the Company is conferring upon the whole colony, as well as our organization.

We also wish to record our appreciation of the great services rendered the F.P.U. by you for the past eight years, two of which you served us without any compensation and for the six years you were under salary you drew but \$600 per year instead of \$1800 that had been voted to you by this Council. This is a record that cannot be beaten and will forever be a memorial to you, sir. For time has proved your devotion to our cause not as measured by gold but by the best possible services you could render

your fellowman in the way all great men have toiled. Your services to our cause cannot be estimated by a gold payment. You never attempted to so measure them, hence you possess to-day the confidence of your fellow countrymen and the warmest thanks of the members of our Union.

We with you have no misgivings as to the result of the next political battle. We are determined to be stronger than ever. We are confident the other districts will avail of the chance to place a new Government in power that will do their duty faithfully. We have every confidence in our Union members of the House of Assembly and they possess the confidence of a large proportion of voters not included in our ranks. The past four years have made them more valuable as the experience gained by them during their term of service as legislators will enable them to perform their duties more perfectly in the future.

We assure our candidates of our loyal support in the fight next fall and believe that Bay-de-Verde, Carbonear, Harbor Grace, Harbor Main, Burin, Fortune, Burgeo, Placentia and St. George's will no longer tolerate the election of a Government that is not in sympathy with the masses, or are capable of accomplishing anything of material benefit to the people.

We join with you in extending to the bereaved families of our dead heroes that sympathy which we all feel so keenly and pray that God will strengthen them to carry their sorrows. They all died gloriously, as millions of our race did in days of yore. Their example will forever endure and the generations of the future will pay tribute to their memory and glory in their deeds.

The young men of the Country should not hesitate to follow the splendid example shown by our departed heroes. Many months will pass before peace will be proclaimed. Many more men will be needed to ensure the triumph of the Allies. Let the young men bestir themselves and respond to the call of the Empire, for men must be forthcoming and we fear that unless the response is satisfactory that conscription of some sort will be introduced. May such a course be unnecessary, but in our opinion conscription will come if the war continues and if the response to enlist does not produce reasonable results. This is a very serious matter and calls for the serious consideration of the people of the whole country.

In the event of this matter becoming a live issue we rely upon, Sir, to protect our interests as loyally as you have in the past and we feel confident that whatever decisions you and the party arrive at will be founded on conditions and facts that will entitle you to the loyal support of our whole membership. We are of the opinion that your duty is to remain at your post as Head of the Union and Director of the various Union interests. The Country's affairs must be supervised and scrutinized under present circumstances and we cannot approve of any intention on your part of going abroad to uphold the Empire's cause as a fighter, but we consider it right that at least 50 recruits should come forward to serve the cause at the front in your place. It ought not be very difficult to procure the 50 young heroes. Their names should be sent in to you as soon as possible and enrolled on our records and published as such in the Union papers.

We trust the Liberal-Union Party will move at the next session of the House to place the Naval Reservists pay on the same footing as the Volunteers. The Country should gladly make up the difference between the amount paid by the Imperial authorities to our Naval lads and that paid by the Colony to our Volunteers.

We strongly condemn the action of the Legislature in allowing large steel ships to engage in the seal fishery which was done in defiance of the petitions of this organization. We of the North have the greatest interest in the seal fishery and our experience count in such matters. We consider the time opportune to cut out the large steel steamers in view of the superior advantages such steamers possess over wooden steamers. The wooden steamers were fully capable of cleaning up the seal patch each year, if left to themselves, and we decided that as the steel ships had been withdrawn with such advantage to the wooden ships, as demonstrated last spring, that those ships should not be allowed to again engage in the seal fishery or be replaced by like steamers. Great results and much more profit would be the outcome of debarring large steam steamers from engaging in the seal fishery. We therefore

record our strong condemnation of the action of those who killed the proposal in the Lower House. As the platform of the Party includes a plank dealing with this issue we now refrain from further comment.

The agitation in reference to prices for fish to which you refer, require our closest attention and we are of the opinion that when the Export Company is able to export our produce that the proposals of the Company will adjust the matter so far as we are concerned. We strongly approve of the proposals of the Company to fix a price about the first of October for all fish as a current price and to pay any further advances which may result for increased prices abroad after the price is fixed, in the shape of a bonus payable to members of the F.P.U. who are shareholders in the Company. Every fisherman can at least own one share in the Company as a share is but \$10.00. We long for the day to come when the Export Company at Catalina will be able to take over all our produce and save us from risking our lives and property by going to St. John's and also save us very valuable time.

We gladly learn that the Trading Company will be ready to take up the supplying of all who can offer security, or who own their own schooners. This will ensure the



FLUME OF ELECTRIC PLANT AT PORT UNION—FIRST STAVE FLUME CONSTRUCTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

success of the Catalina business as we will be able to trade as well as dispose of our produce at Catalina. Every Council is requested therefore to make every effort this fall and winter to dispose of Export Company shares for capital must be forthcoming if we are to secure benefits and advantages possible through the work of the Export Company. We cannot permit outside capital to control any of our Companies and our members must realize this and invest what they can spare.

We note with pleasure the progress of the work of construction of the Electric Power Plant, and hope it will be in operation by next August or September. We are pleased to learn that the Shipbuilding Company is having large quantities of timber cut this winter for shipbuilding purposes, and we trust all who are in a position to cut shipbuilding timber will do so and bring it along next spring and invest as much as possible of the proceeds in Shipbuilding Company shares. It is pleasing to note that many a doubter in 1913 is now a believer and is investing his spare earnings in the Union Companies, and the examples you have mentioned ought to induce others with savings in the banks to come forward and do likewise.

We have carefully considered your remarks and will

action of the Reid Newfoundland Company in advancing freight charges to such an enormous extent, amounting as we know to over 200 per cent in some cases. This conduct we strongly condemn, and whatever the reason, the present is no time for any sane or loyal subject of Britain to use powers that may be legal, to inflict such misery and hardships as must result from this action of the Reid Nfld. Co. The conduct of the Company deserves our strongest condemnation and we agree that when the coastal contracts are renewed in 1918 that action should be taken to counteract the effects of such unfair charges, and the Government asked to increase the duty on coal used for steam from 50 cents to \$1.00 per ton, which will show the Company that such action as theirs carry two edges.

We also record our condemnation of the Hon. R. K. Bishop who is under contract to the Government for the performance of the Treaty Shore service, in increasing freight rates 100 per cent, just as soon as he felt the season for the use of schooners had ended. His conduct is no credit to him or the Government and will not be swallowed as a sealily as those concerned imagine. If this service is continued in 1917, we trust the Government will see that freight charges are not higher than the rates fixed



THE FLOOD GATE OF THE ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY AT PORT UNION.

by the Bowring contract for the East Coast.

We endorse your reference to the hiring press and regard conditions as serious for the people and country. We know some papers are owned body and soul by certain interests opposed to the welfare of the people in general, but we had some hope of the "Telegram" being outspoken and fearless in attacking wrong doing such as the grabbing so commonly practised. It is another reason why we should be true and loyal to our cause next fall, for those hiring papers will find little support after the ballots are counted next fall. No greater cause can befall a country than that of possessing a hiring press, but our eyes are opened wide enough now to see ourselves. The influence of such papers will not be weighty enough to have any effect upon the electorate next fall. We ask the outport fishermen whether Union or non-union to be true to themselves and subscribe for the fishermen's papers which is their sole friend amongst papers.

We are determined to stand by our Union and our Party next fall, all are now agreed that Graballism must go and Unionism must triumph; therefore, all who love "Right and Country" will "Swim with Coaker" when the day of voting arrives.

We are pleased and delighted to be present at this Convention and believe that our deliberations at this time will result in promoting closer bonds of fellowship amongst us, and action that will greatly benefit our Union and membership, strengthen the hands of our President and advance the best interests of our country.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. JENNINGS, GARFIELD PARSONS, J.
B. WORNELL, JOHN GUPPY, S. A. CHASE,
R. G. WINDSOR, THEODORE PENNY.

The following address of welcome was presented to President Coaker and Delegates at the opening at the F. P.U. Convention at Catalina, December 4th, 1916:

Mr. President and Delegates representing the many Local Councils of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, and Visiting Friends:—

We, the members of Catalina Local Council, hail with delight your presence in our midst and feel we are highly honoured by being afforded this opportunity to extend to you and all the Delegates a sincere and hearty welcome to our Town.

We assure you of our deepest interest in each and every Delegate who has been so fortunate as to be able to attend this Eighth Annual Convention and trust there will be nothing lacking on our part to make your visit a profitable and a pleasant one.

Esteemed President, words fail to express the respect and admiration our Council hold for you. We are fully convinced that you are doing your utmost to obtain for us their own. You have already accomplished what our most brilliant men thought was impossible and all the obstacles which were thrown in your way have been surmounted. With your great ability and with such a powerful organization behind you there is no reason why we cannot accomplish even greater things, not

only commercially but politically. The eyes of all the Country are turned towards Catalina on this particular occasion and the result of this Convention's deliberations will be anxiously watched.

Never before could the fishermen meet from all parts of the Colony to discuss important matters pertaining to the welfare of the Country. The scales have been removed from the fishermen's eyes and to-day they realize that they are a great power and are fully determined to uproot wrong doing and arouse the people to higher ideals. We should all rejoice to find so much already accomplished by the Union in such a short time.

At our last Convention great things were spoken about, viz.: The Exporting Company, Shipbuilding Company and the Union Electric Company. A great many who were present on that occasion were in doubt as to the outcome but now all the Delegates will have an opportunity to visit the South West Arm and behold in course of construction one of the largest business premises in the Country. After this Convention is over Morris won't be the only man who will say that "Coaker is a Mystery."

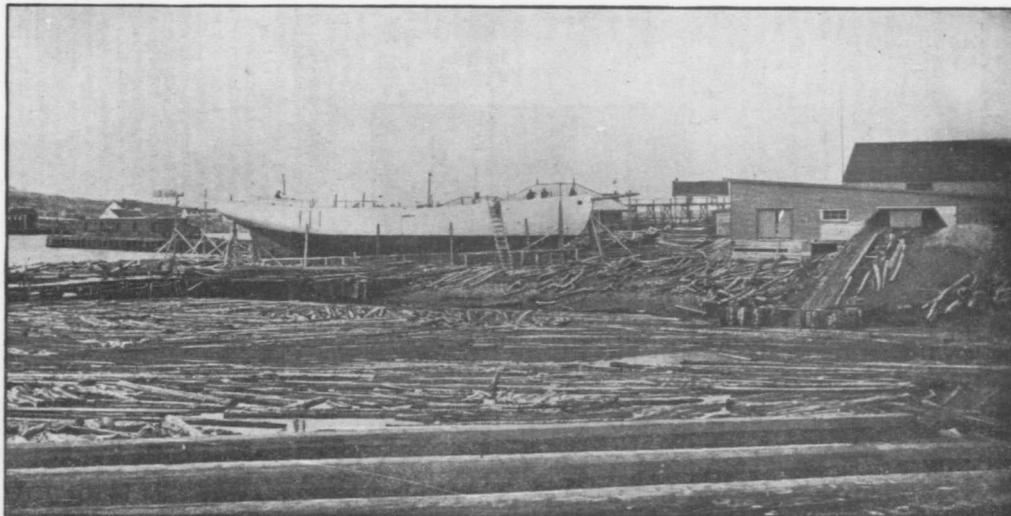
The Companies referred above will certainly be a great boon not only to Catalina but to the whole Colony,

therefore, the stock should be readily subscribed for by all Union men throughout the Country.

We are pleased to know that this Colony has produced a man who is willing to sacrifice time and talent for the uplifting of its poor down trodden people and we feel sure that you are devoting your time and energies in exposing the Com-

and it brings no happiness, therefore, Mr. President, carry on your good work in the future as you have done in the past and the poor Toilers of the Country will reap the benefit which you are striving to attain for them.

Again we welcome you and trust that your short stay with us will be pleasant and profitable and that all the Delegates may return to their respective Councils



SHIPYARD AT PORT UNION, SHOWING TERN SCHOONER "MINTIE" ON THE STOCKS.

mercial and Political wrongs throughout the Colony and to bring about a glorious reformation for the Country and People.

We pledge ourselves to stand to your back through thick and thin and help you to make your work a success. What is obtained without effort does not stay,

well satisfied with the result of this Convention.

Signed on behalf of Catalina Local Council,

DUGALD WHITE,
Chairman.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT CATALINA,

NOVEMBER 13TH, 1917.

Catalina, November 13th, 1917.

THE President declared the Convention opened for the transaction of business, and delivered the following speech:—

DEAR FRIENDS:—Once again we have been permitted to meet together at Annual Convention. Once again we meet at Catalina.

This is our Ninth Annual Convention and the fourth held at Catalina. As Catalina will be the Headquarters for the whole of the Union business in the future it is but right and proper that we convene here at least until the Union premises and industrial enterprises are completed.

Next May the premises at Port Union will be open for business and Headquarters transferred from St. John's.

During the year the Trading Company purchased the Chronicle building at St. John's, and it has become the Home of the "Advocate." An office for the Trading Company will also be operated in the "Advocate" building next Spring, where our St. John's business will be transacted and where I will be found when at St. John's.

You will no doubt be amazed over the gigantic premises, Shipbuilding and Electric Plants now open to your view at Port Union. The whole enterprise belongs to the Fishermen of the Country and you must indeed feel proud of the possession of such a home for the F.P.U. Four thousand fishermen own all this splendid property and control it entirely.

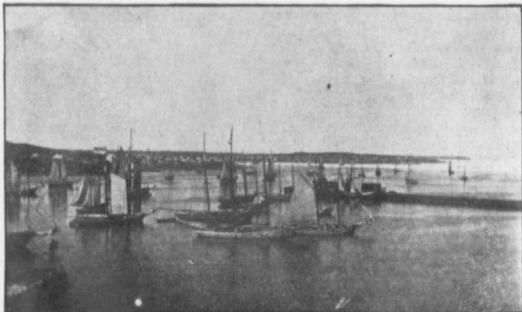
I am extremely sorry the Electric Plant is not in operation, for if it had, your visit would have been more pleasant.

The fruits of nine years exertions are now visible and I want you to ask yourselves, when in the History of the Colony, during any nine years, have the fishermen of Newfoundland made such progress and improved their commercial and financial standing as they have since they possessed the F.P.U.

During the past nine years the fishermen of the Country have deposited in the Banks about \$8,000,000 surplus earnings. Last year \$1,250,000 was deposited, and this year the savings deposited in Banks will exceed \$2,000,000. I estimate additional savings not deposited the past two years to be equal to \$2,000,000 more. The Banks at

present hold about \$18,000,000 on deposit as the savings of the people of this Colony, another Five Million may be added to represent savings not banked.

Never before was Newfoundland so well off. Never before was fishery produce sold at such high prices—
\$10.00 for Shore fish,
\$7.00 for soft Labrador,
\$225.00 for cod-oil,
\$6.00 for



A VIEW OF PORT UNION HARBOR.

split herring, \$10.00 for turbot, \$4.00 for herring from the net and \$8.00 for seals are prices that should cause every fisherman to be proud of his calling and should convince every young producer, that no Country under Heaven offers better opportunities of securing a living for a working man than poor old Terra Nova.

After all the hard past, after all the oppression and harsh treatment, after so many dark financial years, after passing through years of depression when thousands within our own remembrance feasted on doles meted out by fossilized Governments, the day has come when Newfoundland fishermen can truthfully claim to be as independent, industrious, and richer than any body of toilers in any Country under Heaven. Every one present knows that prosperity will remain with us as long as the fishermen remain united and determined to be true to themselves and their all-powerful organization. No power can harm you or injure your interests, or bring back the days of depression, if you remain true to yourselves and loyal to your Union.

The seal fishery the past spring was made remarkable by the action of some crews availing of their rights under the law passed in 1916, to sell their seals to the highest bidder. \$6.00 was offered for seals by the shipowners,

but \$8.00 was the amount paid, because of the action of the Trading Company in competing. This is another instance of how \$40,000 were placed in the toilers' pockets, that would have gone to enrich the rich, had there been no F.P.U.

We have forty stores in operation at present. Stores were opened this year at Kelligrews, Salmon Cove, Hant's Harbor, Pilley's Island, Springdale, St. Anthony and Salvage. New premises are under erection at Leading Ticksles, Springdale, Salvage, Ladle Cove, Moreton's Harbor and Keels. Arrangements are being made to construct new premises at Change Islands and Carmanville. A new store is being erected on the Botwood premises. Pilley's Island and Exploits have just finished additional buildings at their premises. Greenspond premises has been greatly improved and is now one of the best commercial premises in the outports. Alexander Bay Council is getting their premises into shape and will likely have it ready for business the coming Spring.

There are thirty-five Union Halls in use throughout the North and three or four more now under erection. The value of the Outport Stores and Halls now exceeds \$100,000. The funds of the Union amount to \$20,000, which has been invested in the Publishing, Shipbuilding and Electric Companies.

During the past year I visited the Northern Bays in the F.P.U. motor yacht. Last Winter I visited Burin District and became acquainted with conditions on the West Coast.

At last Convention I called upon fifty young men to come forward in my place to enlist for the Front. I am delighted to be able to say that the response to my appeal was magnificent; about 130 young men came forward in six months to enlist as "Cook Recruits," sixty-eight passed the medical test and were enrolled. Their names are:—

Herbert Collis, Wm. C. Christian, J. Norman, C. Green, Garland Penney, William Barnes, Albert Ryan, Nehemiah Day, G. Painter, John Miller, E. Froude, C. Richards, R. Simmons, H. C. Duffett, L. Brett, H. W. Quinton, H. King, J. Clarke, F. Burt, Robert Simmons, Kenneth Langdon, Ward Ball, Archibald Manuel, Pierce Parsons, Alpheus Harnett, Ernest Eddy, James Johnson, J. C. Butt, Neville Samson, Fred. J. White, John Prince, Joseph Prince, Lorin Russell, Albert E. Quinton, Walter P. Vincent, Arthur J. Winsor, Gordon Simms, Mark Lodge, George Pomeroy, Fred. H. Gullage, Harry Blundon, Whittier Holloway, Henry Tulk, William Fowler, W. J. Stratton, Adolphus Locke, Arthur Pittman, A. H. Pittman, Wesley Pittman, H. A. House, Ford Jewer, Olando Howlett, Douglas Pelley, Albert Pelley, Joseph Ford, Gilbert Ivany, Alexander Crews, Henry P. Hillier, George Pike, Dolp. J. Stuckless, Elisha Hellier, John Bungay, E. J. Thornhill, Joseph Pelley, Kenneth Crews, Ches. Hillier, J. Thornhill, H. V. Hunter.

Many a home has lost a noble son during the year, fighting for Empire and Liberty. Amongst those we know is Lieut. Cyril Gardner, who was awarded the D.C.M. with Bar for bravery. Lieut. Gardner was one of our most promising young members and had he lived to return would have attained a high position amongst us.

The War still rages in its hellish fury and no human mind can discern when it will end. God grant that a peace

that will end all war will soon be consummated; any other terms of peace will prove a greater calamity than the war. We must bend ourselves to make any sacrifices our responsibility as part of the Empire entails.

I trust our young men will respond to the Call of Duty imposed upon us, and the response will be sufficient to keep the Regiment intact and maintain the Glory that our Noble Sons have entwined around the name of Newfoundland. We do not want Conscription; let us therefore exert ourselves to secure recruits under the present voluntary system. Should the present appeal not produce say 500 recruits, I fear the Colony will be compelled to consider some sort of Selective Conscription. Let us do our utmost to make this impossible, by exerting ourselves to secure the men required under the system now prevailing.

In May last the Government approached the Opposition Party in view of forming a National Government; after consideration the offer was rejected. The Legislature opened and on the first day it was seen that the Government was determined to hold off the elections until a year after the war ended. We accepted the challenge, and for two weeks held up the business of the House, hoping thereby to arouse the people to a sense of their duty.

The Press was arrayed against an election this Fall and the indifference showed by the citizens of St. John's and large Outports convinced the Opposition Party that the Government would pass a law prolonging the life of Parliament, probably for three years. We noted the indifference manifested by the Electorate, and we were appalled over a situation that would ensue if elections were withheld for two or three years. Enlistment would be ended, agitation and dissatisfaction would increase, feeling would become more bitter between adherents of the two parties, fish would not be worth \$5.00, and a condition of affairs such as few desired would result.

The fishery showed indications of a large catch, tonnage was unprocureable, no efforts were being made to market the large catch of fish. The possibilities of a serious outcome from the German submarine campaign demanded consideration of our public men in view of the effect upon the exportation of our produce to Europe.

A condition of affairs had presented itself in the House that demanded strong action by the Government. The Country desired protection for the disabled soldiers, protection for the people against profiteering, the possible expenditure of a large amount to purchase steamers to export fish, the importation of food and coal, the holding of elections as soon as possible to impart new life and blood into matters of public concern, the keeping of the Regiment intact, the raising of a large loan for war expenditure, the possibility of small revenues resulting from any break down in marketing our produce, the necessity of securing financial support for the Treasury by placing a tax on surplus war profits, combined with the fact that the old Government had become paralyzed, caused the Opposition Party to consider the Premier's appeal for a National Government, and after much consideration the Opposition Party unanimously decided to consent to the formation of a National Government, upon condition that the old Government resign and a new Government be formed upon a basis of equality all round.



R. G. WINSOR,
M.H.A. for Bonavista.

This was agreed to. Sir E. P. Morris handed the resignation of the Government to the Governor, and the Governor called upon Dr. Lloyd to form a Government; this Dr. Lloyd was unable to do, and asked the Governor to re-call Sir E. P. Morris, promising to aid Sir E. P. Morris in the formation of a National Government. A National Government was formed, six members of the Executive Government were selected from the People's Party and six from the Liberal-Union Party. Half the Departmental positions were given to the Liberal-Union Party and half to the People's Party. I was pressed to take the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, but refused upon the grounds, that my first duty was to protect the interests of the Fishermen as President of the F.P.U. and Manager of the Union Companies. It was agreed to make Dr. Lloyd Acting Premier in the Premier's absence.

It was agreed, if necessary, to hold an Election in 1918.

The first act of the new Government was to appoint a Committee to procure tonnage for the marketing of our fish, to find markets for the fish, to secure a supply of coal for the railway system and St. John's the coming Winter, to obtain a supply of salt which had then become exhausted, to make provision for sailors plying to Europe, and to find tonnage to handle the catch of fish on the Labrador.

The result of our action in forming a National Government is now apparent, and who will be bold enough to say our action has not been fully justified and in the truest interest of the whole People and Colony. National issues of great importance demanded united action. We did not seek this co-operation, we were urgently invited to co-operate. There was no hope of turning out the old Government for perhaps three years, except by forming a National Government.

In 1913 we went to the Polls with Sir R. Bond, and I was to be given a seat in the Executive Council, had we been successful; to-day—without a battle that would have resulted in dividing the Colony into two religious divisions, thus creating conditions none but fanatics would welcome—we have secured an influence and power in the Government of the Colony that could not be increased even if we had gone to the Polls this Fall and defeated the old Government. This has been attained by an arrangement that only could be consummated by big, broad and able statesmen.

The new Government has achieved wonders; what was thought impossible has been attained. Dark clouds which covered the commercial and financial horizon in August and September disappeared as if by magic and the bright sunshine poured its beams upon the Colony's business in a manner that has enabled us all to congratulate ourselves. God's blessing has indeed been bestowed upon our Island Home.

His Excellency the Governor, just before leaving our shores, placed in writing for public information his opinions of what the Tonnage Committee had achieved for the Colony.

I venture to say, my friends, that had there been no National Government formed in July, the fishermen would not have received more than \$6.00 for Shore fish and \$3.00 for Soft Labrador. For weeks we searched the world for steamers. We had arranged the purchase of two, just

when the papers were to be signed, the Admiralty stepped in and absolutely forbade the transfer. After days of continuous worry and discouragement we chartered a steamer for six months to convey fish to Europe; no sooner was she chartered than we learnt she had been torpedoed. Again the clouds darkened, again they lifted when we found another ship to replace the one torpedoed.

Then came the blow that paralyzed the exporters, when insurance on the cargo of the big steamer that took 10,000 casks was unprocurable. We were again asked to come to the rescue of the exporters who required \$900,000 worth of insurance, and we succeeded in getting the British Government to cover the cargo; and again the black cloud disappeared.

The Italian Government then responded to our appeal to purchase fish, and we convinced the Fish Exporters and gave them this splendid information at a time when they had given up hope of seeing Soft Labrador prices above \$3.00 per quintal.

Then other firms secured sail tonnage, only to find they could not procure full insurance on cargoes. The Trade again appealed to the Tonnage Committee and Government to find a silver lining in the dark cloud which had again gathered. The National Government came to the rescue and offered to issue Insurance Policies. Had this not been done, buyers would have stopped buying fish.

We then fixed a minimum price on fish by deciding to insure only fish that had been purchased at, at least \$10.00 per quintal for Shore and \$6.00 for Soft Labrador. Under the circumstances, this was the most beneficial transaction of a Government on behalf of the Fishermen that had ever been rendered. Then came the competition of the F.P.U. in buying Soft Labrador fish which raised prices to the highest figure ever paid for Soft Labrador fish.

Day and night the Tonnage Committee has toiled for the Country's welfare. There has not been a day since July 18th, outside of Sundays and when I am out of town, that I have not been attending to some business in connection with the duties of the Tonnage Committee. Mr. Crosbie, who is Chairman of the Committee, has worked incessantly, and his energy and experience have gone far to make the success this has achieved.

For two months Dr. Lloyd has been Acting Premier and the Executive has worked harmoniously and co-operated splendidly in every matter affecting your welfare. Hundreds of matters which you cannot know of have been performed by the new Government, and any man who cannot conscientiously approve of our action is only debared from so doing by jealousy and political blindness.

What I have done I am ready to justify and an opportunity will be afforded the Electorate as soon as possible to approve or disapprove of what we have done and condemn or approve of our record as a National Government.

As soon as I know that my friends disapprove of my action, I shall welcome retirement from Public life. I have no excuses to offer. I have done my part sincerely and honestly, believing it was the only way out for the Colony. I am convinced now that we made no mistake in forming the Fishermen's Government—for that is really what the present Government is. You will be invited to fully discuss this matter later and I would consider it a favour if



JOHN ABBOTT,
M.H.A. for Bonavista.

every delegate will discuss the matter openly and express his approval or disapproval of our action.

The F.P.U. has entered into another phase of its business this season in the exporting of fish to the foreign markets. Some 80,000 quintals will be exported by us this season, which is a step we have long hoped for.

Next Spring, supplies will be issued to our friends at Port Union premises, and fish will be taken in there next year and exported direct.

Looking to the future, I trust the Government at the next Session of the Legislature will be able to enact laws to standardize fish, for this is now the most serious issue confronting the vital interests of the Country and cannot longer be ignored.

A law should also be passed giving the right to every Shareman to take his portion of the voyage to himself over the rail and be free to dispense of it where and how he may.

Old Age Pensions should also be allowed to aged women from 75 years of age upwards at the same rate as paid the men.

A conference of banking owners and men should be convened by the Government at Burin or Grand Bank the coming Winter and the matter of encouraging the Bank fishery discussed.

A vote to establish Night Schools should be passed by the Government at the next session of the Legislature and a Commission appointed immediately to make arrangements for the opening of such schools next Fall.

A vote should also be passed for the erection of Bait Depots.

Fishery Boards with proper authority to formulate fishery rules should be established for the North and Western portions of the Colony.

The Pay Steam Service for Trinity, Bonavista, Fogo and Twillingate Districts should be re-adjusted. Those services were alright 18 years ago, when arranged, but are not adapted for present day conditions.

An effort should also be made to obtain a daily express service across the country and rates for passengers and freight traffic by the Reid system should be revised in order to permit the public to use those facilities with greater advantage and convenience. At present the public is practically debarred from using most of the Reid system because of the exorbitant rates charged.

I would also like to see a law passed enabling the electors of any district to compel the resignation of representatives in the House of Assembly when properly requested to do so by a petition signed by a majority of the electors in a district.

I therefore submit for your consideration the Revised Catalina Political Platform of the F.P.U., which we must endeavour to have placed before the electorate for approval at the coming elections. (Platform not published).

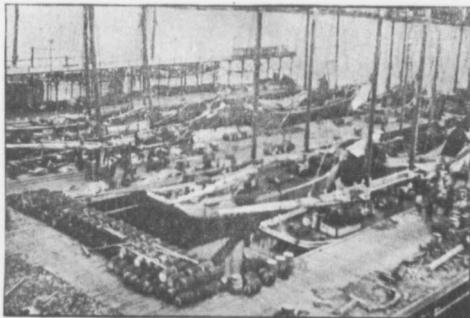
Such a programme should inspire and encourage every man in the Colony. No Government of Newfoundland ever proposed measures so beneficial to the whole electorate. Our Policy will mean general prosperity, abundance of labour, highest values for fishery produce, and the retention of our young men as producers.

For eight years the Country struggled under a Bond administration and then became disgusted and welcomed the Morris administration, which for another eight years

struggled by scratching the surface to ensure prosperity. The formation of the National Government ended the Morris administration and ushered in the first Fishermen's Government the Colony ever possessed. In other words you had a Bond Government eight years and tired of it; you had a Morris Government eight years and tired of that; you will now have an opportunity to see what eight years of a Fishermen's Government will perform for the Colony.

If there are men in this Colony who imagine that you will fall back upon fossilized Politicians and Upper House Profiteers to conduct public affairs in the future, their imagination will receive a rude shock before many months expire.

Some of the Patriots who used their votes in the Upper House to escape paying a Surplus Profit Tax would use disgruntlers as tools to endeavour to undermine your confidence in me by asserting that I was bought because I consented to enter a Fishermen's Government. Let me say here and now for the benefit of all concerned that *I defy any man to prove that my hands are not clean, or that*



THE THREE PIERS OF THE TRADING COMPANY'S PREMISES AT PORT UNION.

anyone influenced me in my political actions, or can influence me in any way in any matter.

For five years I have possessed a free pass over the railway system, but I have not used it; does that show that I am one of the class of public men that can be influenced by any big interests? I am to-day a poorer man than I was when I started the F.P.U. I am not the owner of \$100. If that is not proof enough for you that I have become your leader for your good and through a determination to sacrifice my personal interest, *you had better now and here replace me by someone who will be truer to your ideals of what a Public man should be.*

During the past six years I have made enough money for you in selling fish and oil to make you a present of the great premises at Port Union, while I have become poor financially on a salary of \$100 per month. To-day there are seven employees in our service receiving more salary than I do. Some of them \$300 per year more. You say alright, we will pay you more salary; but I reply that my services are not being rendered in return for dollars. If my services are to be valued on a dollar and cent basis you cannot find enough to retain me in your service. I have become your servant and leader for my Country's good and to enrich my fellowmen. I have proved during

the past nine years my sincerity and my genuine devotion to ideals I told you I believed in nine years ago. I have laboured continuously for your welfare, the result of my labours is apparent to all.

To the abundant labours which fall to me as Leader of the F.P.U. and Manager of your business concerns I have now added those of Public responsibility, which are more exacting than any other duties any man can undertake. Surely no one envies me my responsibilities and constant toil? Surely no one envies me what compensation I derive financially? Surely no honest and reasonable man can accuse me of seeking self-aggrandizement, or promoting my own financial interests? What then does anyone want me to be that I am not, if what they want is clean hands and a clear conscience?

Go find your Coaker where you will, search for him world-wide, make him what you will, powerful, yet a servant; loved, yet despised; trusted, yet doubted; rich, yet poor; a watchdog, yet reasonable; a storm, yet calm; rough, yet smooth—make him as you would have him to be, and some would then require a powerful microscope to

to the Fishermen's investments in our Companies. La Scie members alone purchased \$5,000 worth of shares in the Trading Company. This rate of investment will I hope be maintained from now until next Spring, in order to permit me to develop the business of the Union. Stocks to the value of One Million Dollars will have to be carried next year in our stores. The purchase of fish will require another Quarter of a Million, as we expect next year to export at least 150,000 quintals of fish.

All our collections, except about 10,000 quintals sold to the Spanish buyers, has been or will be exported, and the Trading Company will stand to make some profit by the transaction.

Next year the Export Company will rent portion of the premises at Port Union and take up its duties as exporters of fishery produce; this can be done only if the members of the F.P.U. will purchase \$100,000 worth of Export Company's shares during this Fall and coming Winter. Canvassers will visit various settlements to storm the outcome of those shares and I trust a ready response will be the result. You have the means and it is your duty now to become partners and shareholders in this great business which is your own and which has flourished so well since its inception.

The Trading and Export Companies paid a ten per cent dividend last year and will I trust declare a similar dividend this year, which will make 58 per cent dividend during the six years the Trading Company has been operating. In what better way could you invest your spare earnings? You do good for yourselves and you help thousands inside and outside of the Union to derive great benefits from the operations of your business. Your countrymen have benefited to the extent of many Millions of Dollars during the past six years by your action in establishing the Trading Company which has done so much to force up the price of fish and oil.

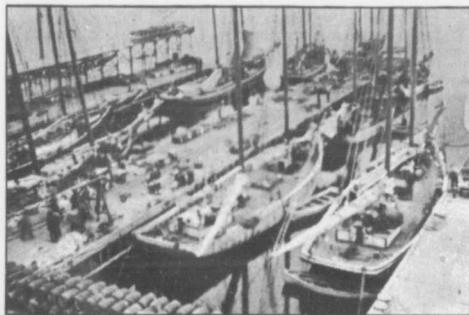
I can sincerely recommend you all to invest a portion of your savings in those Union Companies and there need be no hesitation in so doing.

You must remember that the war is not over and sacrifices may yet have to be made far exceeding any yet endured. There is no possible chance of peace until the German ideas of world domination are shattered and destroyed, and it may take many months before the German people are convinced that no other peace is possible.

The Government is now considering proposals that will probably give employment to ten thousand men and increase labour wages of all description, possibly 50 per cent higher than the present rates.

A new era has truly dawned for Terra Nova. I feel convinced that in 20 years, if we are true to our ideals, the population will increase to 500,000. What is wanted is united harmonious action and a solid determination to back me, to carry our reforms essential to the public interests and allow us an opportunity to show what a real energetic Government can do to uplift our Island Home. I am confident of great developments in fishery and industrial matters if we are trusted to work for Terra Nova.

I will strive to develop the ideals you have for nine years endeavoured to instill in the whole Electorate. I ask you all to be strong and falter not, for now is the day of deliverance come and prosperity such as none of us dreamt of will unfold itself as time passes if all F.P.U. men stand shoulder to shoulder.



VIEW SHOWING EXTENT OF PIERS AT TRADING COMPANY'S PREMISES, PORT UNION.

discover that he had any good in him. There will always be some chaff amongst the wheat. We must go along un-mindful of the few weaklings and dissatisfied. One was found among the twelve, that one will always be with us, if it were otherwise life here would run so smooth that we would not be encouraged to think of the Haven of Rest above.

You cannot now be injured except by your own disloyalty and want of discretion; your enemies are ever on the alert, and are ready to use every unscrupulous means to destroy your faith in me and your organization. If you become disloyal your position will become the most lamentable of any toilers of the Empire.

If after nine years of office as President, you consider it possible to select a man better able to conduct your affairs, don't hesitate to replace me.

Some whom we know as disgruntled politicians hope to see us destroying ourselves as an organization at this Convention. I speak for you all—every man of you—when I say that again they will be mistaken and disappointed, for such thoughts arise only from men tainted and full of political leprosy. None such exists amongst us; had we such amongst us, his stay would be short as has been the stay of two or three who strayed in amongst us.

During the past month over \$25,000 has been added

I welcome you to this our Ninth Annual Convention, and I assure you it is a pleasure to meet so many old friends once more, and I trust a pleasure to meet each other. I leave you now to your deliberations, feeling that they will at this time draw us closer together, promote the welfare of our great organization and prove the cradle of proposals that will eventually bring great development, progress and prosperity to our Country.

W. F. COAKER,
President F.P.U.

The Committee appointed to draft a reply to the President's Address, submitted the following report:—

Catalina, November 13, 1917.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider a Reply to your opening Address, beg to submit the following report:—

We are pleased to learn that the Union business will be transferred to Port Union next Spring, and supplies for fishing vessels will be available there. We hope all our independent planters will take their outfits from the Trading Company, and thus support our own business.

Section 1.

We are glad to learn that the Export Company will purchase fish at Port Union and will export all the Union collection of fish next season. All will be pleased to know this, and be proud of the day when the F.P.U. was strong enough, not only to import supplies, but to export our produce.

The premises, Shipbuilding and Electric plants, are indeed signs of great development, as well as confidence and courage. Your energies have indeed attained developments surpassing our expectations. There can be no doubt now—none can ask what the F.P.U. has accomplished; for Port Union and the 21 other Union premises throughout the North is sufficient reply.

We ask all our Councils to exert themselves to secure the sale of more and more shares in all our Companies.

The whole of the Northern people will reap great benefit from the business at Port Union.

The great buildings, excellent department stores, and suite of offices exceed anything to be found in the Colony. The Electric and Shipbuilding plants are indeed a surprise to us all and show what money and energy can accomplish when properly directed.

Section 2.

The Government has done well, by linking up Port Union with the Railway, and making Port Union a terminus for the Northern Service.

We recommend that steps be taken to adjust the Bay Steamer Service of Trinity, Bonavista, and Green Bay, in such a manner as to give connection with Port Union.

We trust the Government will be able to secure more moderate rates for travelling on the Reid boats, and thereby allow the public to utilize these boats to a greater extent than at present. The Public is now prevented from using the Reid boats, because of high fares for passage and meals. We therefore hope that the whole service will be re-adjusted, and rates reduced; for if this were accomplished it would be highly appreciated by the people of the three great Northern Bays and any other Bays where the Reid system operates.

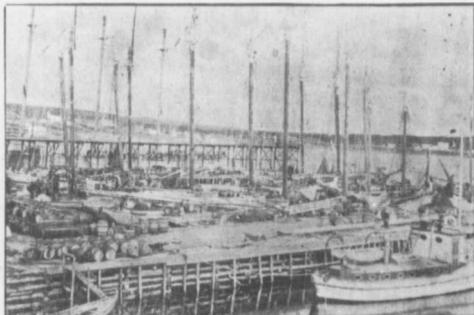
The price of fish has been maintained splendidly, and we highly appreciate the efforts of the Tonnage Committee in securing tonnage, supplying insurance, selling fish abroad, securing coal and salt, encouragement to seamen, and other results which have brought about such a splendid condition of affairs, which is chiefly responsible for the great and universal prosperity that exists throughout our land.

Such prices were never before obtained. Success, such as never before witnessed, attended the labour of the Shore, Banking and Labrador fishermen. Crops have been good, and peace, plenty and contentment reign throughout the Colony. Never before in the history of the Colony were the people so well off, and we give absolute credit to the F.P.U., and your exertions for what we to-day enjoy. Oppression and want have fled—our men are free and independent, and Newfoundland has indeed been born again since we established our great Union.

We intend to be true and loyal to it, and we are more than ever determined to stand by you in the great work in which you are now engaged for our Country's betterment.

Section 3.

The price paid for seals last year did indeed prove



VIEW SHOWING UNION PREMISES, PORT UNION, AND NORTH SIDE OF PORT.

the true worth of our Union members, in procuring a law so beneficial to the sealers, so as to allow them to sell their seals; and the Trading Company under your guidance showed its value when by competing in prices, it advanced seals \$2.00 per qtl., and put \$40,000 into the pockets of the sealers. We deeply appreciate this transaction, and thank you and the Trading Company for the benefit conferred in this and other ways during the past few years. We are pleased to find forty stores in operation this year, and that steady progress is being maintained in extending the Trading Company's business. Let all true Union men stand by those stores, and not only purchase goods and sell fish, but purchase shares from surplus savings. Such a gigantic business must be sustained by more and more capital; let us therefore keep the rate of progress going, and get the capital to extend and develop the business.

Section 4.

Our warmest thanks are due to those brave lads who came forward in response to your appeal for recruits, and enrolled their names in the list you read to us. Many more of our young men respond to the appeal for more men. We trust that the number called for will be recruited within the next three months, and thereby save the

Colony from having to put into operation any form of Conscription. We want to do our duty to our Empire and our Country, yet we sincerely hope the number of men required will come forward voluntarily; that it will not be said of us in years to come that Newfoundlanders were forced to fight in the Empire's defence, through a Conscription Law.

Section 5.

The Union members' action in forming a National Government, we endorse, and consider what was done was the best possible under the circumstances. We have now a greater say in Government matters than we would have had if our Party had been returned in 1913. We have seen by the doings of the new Government that it is animated by ideas that you so often outlined to us. We consider we have attained all that we aimed at, and in view of your explanation we feel sure every Union member, worthy of the name, will stand by your actions. We have full confidence in you, and are more firmly convinced of your sincerity and integrity.

Section 6.

We trust a General Election will be held as soon as possible, and candidates selected by our Councils will be



"TOKALOU," CAPT. GID. BOWN, FIRST SCHOONER WHICH SHIPPED FISH AT PORT UNION PREMISES.

nominated for Union Districts. We are prepared to stand by you as a Union Party, or as a National Government Party, at the coming elections. We would like you, Mr. President, to be the Leader of the new Government Party at the coming elections, but if you decide that our best interests would be served by supporting Dr. Lloyd as Leader, you have our consent to do so. We want our friends to return every candidate nominated in our districts, for we realize that if we do not stand firmly to your back we cannot expect results from a Government, such as we desire.

We congratulate friends Halfyard, Stone, Grimes and Dr. Lloyd upon their advancement to positions of trust and responsibility, and we feel sure each will endeavour to do his best for Country, and to advance the objects of the Union. By placing men from our ranks into the Public life of the Colony, we look for great results, and we trust our expectations will be realized.

Section 7.

We trust that laws to standardize fish will be enacted at the next Session of the Legislature. We all deplore the inferior cure of Shore fish this season, and we are more convinced than ever that the only remedy is a standard cull, as recommended by this Convention in 1909.

Section 8.

The reference made to Night Schools, Bait Depots, Encouragement of Bank Fishery, the Re-adjustment of the Bay Steamer Service, Daily Express, Reduced Rates, are matters we leave to your hands, as the people have long desired Legislation respecting these affairs, and we fully rely upon you and our friends in the House to secure Legislation on the lines suggested by you.

Section 9.

The Catalina Platform of 1906 we again endorse, and trust that you will exert all your influence to have all those planks inserted in the Platform of the National Government, which it will present to the Electorate.

Section 10.

We are indeed pleased to learn from you that big proposals for industrial development are now being considered by the Government, and will likely result in the inauguration of a new industrial era for the Colony, as well as a new fishery development era.

We rely upon you, Mr. President, to do all in your power to develop industry on land and sea. We have no hesitation in empowering you to aid such enterprise as you are convinced will tend to promote the Colony's welfare.

Section 11.

We record our appreciation of the action of the National Government in passing such laws as Pensions for Soldiers, Board of Food Control, Board of Liquor Control, Surplus Profit Tax, and Parliament Act regulating the Upper House's power; the two latter being a portion of the Policy contained in the 1916 Catalina Platform. The Upper House brought it upon itself the punishment contained in this just as the Lords of Britain did a few years ago, when it rejected the Budget.

The Government are to be congratulated upon the courage shown in handling this matter, and promptness in dealing with it.

If these gentlemen expect to organize a party to oppose the Government, they may rest assured that the fishermen will show little favour to men who refused to give one-fifth of their huge war profits to aid the Colony in meeting a war expenditure this year of \$5,000,000, while they had the impudence to advocate a tax on fish exported, which of course would come out of the fishermen's pockets.

We feel confident that the next few years will prove milestones worthy of our great Union and the Fishermen's Government; and your estimate in 20 years of a population 100 per cent larger than it is to-day is not impossible.

Section 12.

We consider a Section should be added to the Constitution, containing a pledge, which must be obtained from all Candidates for Election to the House of Assembly who receive the support of the F.P.U., whether Union members or otherwise, and until such a pledge is given in writing no support from the F.P.U. must be forthcoming.

We therefore recommend the addition of the following Section (No. 70):—

"The political support of our organization shall only 'be given to Candidates pledged to resign seats in the 'House of Assembly when called upon to do so by a Petition properly signed by a majority of the Electors, which 'such Candidates represent in Parliament. Such pledge 'shall be in the following form:

"I, _____, Candidate for Election to the House 'of Assembly at the forthcoming Election for the District 'of _____, do hereby pledge myself without reserve,

"to resign my seat in the House of Assembly, should I be
 "elected thereto, when called upon to do so by a Petition
 "signed by a majority of the Electors of the District of
 " "

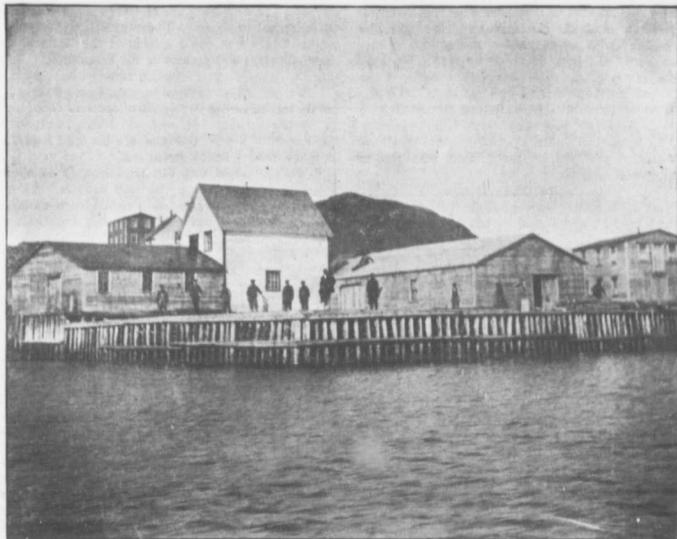
"Signature,

"Witness

"Dated at _____, this _____
 "day of _____, 19 ____."

receive any remuneration for your services as President
 of the F.P.U., that this Council show its appreciation of
 your services the past year, by presenting you with a
 Gramophone of the best quality, and a supply of Records
 for the same.

We trust our deliberations at this time will prove
 harmonious, and tend to the uplifting of our Country and
 people, and the advance of our valuable organization. We



F.P.U. PREMISES, PILLEY'S ISLAND.

This pledge shall be secured by the President, and
 left in his custody.

We also recommend that the following words be add-
 ed to Section 69, after the words "of my District Council,"
 "or by a Petition signed by a majority of the Electors in
 my District."

Section 13.

We also recommend that as you, Mr. President, do not

sincerely wish the Union, the Union Companies, the Na-
 tional Government, and our President every success in
 every undertaking the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. JENNINGS, S. A. CASE, W. F. N. BUGDEN,
 H. G. PARDY, J. H. LOUGHLIN, G. BISHOP,
 ALBERT ROGERS, NEWMAN FROST, DUG.
 WHITE.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT PORT UNION,
DECEMBER 10TH, 1918.

THE President declared the Convention opened for the transaction of business, and delivered the following speech:—

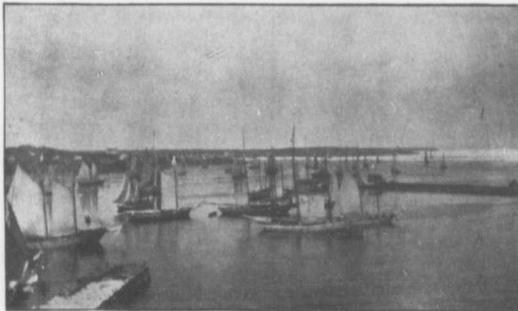
DEAR FRIENDS:
—Permit me to welcome you to Port Union—the the home of the F. P. U.—and to the Tenth Annual Convention of this Council. As I look back to the night of November 2, 1908, I feel that Providence has abundantly blessed us and our country. The dark days of the close of 1908, when fish sold at \$1.80 per qt., and the comparison of to-day and the past ten years ought to be enough to fill our hearts with pride, and make us thankful for having been courageous and sensible enough to establish and build up this great institution.

The work has not been easy—the difficulties were almost unsurmountable, the enemies of the movement numerous and influential. Yet thanks to your determination and unity, all difficulties were overcome, and we stand to-day in a position strong enough to protect ourselves from any assaults. There can be no enemy strong enough to do us any injury unless such enemies are aided and abetted by traitors in our ranks; if we stand united even traitors, within and without, cannot injure us.

We have passed, this year, through the most trying of the ten years of our existence. The passing of Conscription was used as a lever by our enemies to disrupt our ranks and destroy our Union. Some settlements were influenced by the partisan intrigues of the skeptic party, which, backed by the papers controlled by those who hate us and would trample liberty and prosperity amongst you, under their feet, showed lack of faith in our action in standing by the old Flag in her most pressing hour of

need. We were denounced as traitors to your cause, as deceivers and bluffers, because we did our duty as Britishers in the days of sore distress; yet a few days previous

we were denounced by the same skeptics and the subservient press as unpatriotic and anti-British, because we had not called Parliament together to enact a Conscription Act. If any of you can find courage in this Convention to denounce my action or those of my colleagues in Parliament because we refused to be traitors to Liberty and Freedom,



ANOTHER VIEW OF PORT UNION HARBOR.

and the truest interests of our Country when every man was expected to be a *man* in Liberty's most severe hour of need, I invite you to do so. It is easier to find fault and criticize than it is to shoulder grave life and death responsibilities and do one's duty fearlessly, and without considering personal affairs or popularity.

Who to-day would be bold enough to proclaim that I was a traitor to your best interest when I stood by the old Flag and supported Conscription? England has triumphed, and the glories of the past combined with the glory of the present, will live through all the ages and will be an inspiration forever to all who come after us to bear the Empire's responsibilities and the individual rights of every citizen of the world.

We pride ourselves on being the oldest Colony under the British flag—the flag that has flown victoriously on every sea. Last winter and spring Britain's enemies had begun a terrific battle for the supremacy of the world. It required all the forces that the Allies could command to stem the German onslaught. All the Allied countries had adopted Conscription. It was our duty to do likewise. Our boys at the Front and in the Navy had proven them-

selves men of fearless courage. Had this country held back under such circumstances, it would not now be holding its head free from shame. If Britain and her Allies and the United States had not enforced Conscription, who can say when the war would have been over, and no man who calls himself a man would want to prolong the war a single day. The people of this country would be living in false security if we let the peoples of other countries do all the fighting and our share as well. The call became pressing and we could not keep out and keep our heads up too. The war was a righteous war and the cause was just.

The Bill passed the Lower House without a dissentient voice, and the Upper House supplied amendments relating to its enforcement.

The need of the hour required from everyone something more than lip-service. As soon, however, as men began to see their duty to their country, there were two newspapers in St. John's, which set out to fasten upon the Government and upon Coaker the consequences of the Conscription Act. Those two newspapers supported the Conscription law, but insinuated that if there was any dissatisfaction among the peoples because of it, Coaker should be blamed.

The papers referred to, are the means by which two dangerous politicians of the Upper House get in their dirty work. They were both ignominiously defeated at the last election, and each of them now controls the politics of a newspaper designed to throw mud at Coaker. Their newspapers tried to support the war, and at the same time to blame Coaker when men were required because of the war. This is an example of lip-service with a smooth tongue, but the spittle is poison. And of those two politicians of the Upper House, one is forever rendering lip-service, while the other is deficient. What was their object? Did they hope that the amendments which they supported, looking to enforcement of Conscription, would rebound against Coaker and kill the confidence existing between you and myself? Do they wish to kill your Union and destroy the half million dollars which you have invested in Union Companies? Is that the object of those two political upstarts who could not

get the electors of any portion of the Dominion to trust or confide in them, but who hoped to crawl into power and pay over the mangled political body of Coaker and the organization that has held you within ten years the most prosperous and contented people on the face of God's earth? I did not decide to support Conscription without giving it the fullest consideration and counting the cost. I expected to be misunderstood by some friends and misrepresented by my enemies, and I made up my mind to face what I considered was a most critical period of my public career. I knew also that the very existence of the Union

and the Trading Company would be assailed; but I resolved to be a man, to take my medicine and if my constituents of Twillingate wanted to send me to political oblivion I would give them a chance to do so. I asked them to investigate my conduct, and if found incompatible with my duty to them and the F.P.U., to ask for my recall. Not one Council or one of my constituents had any fault to find, and that being so, you find me here to-day filling the position I have so imperfectly filled the past ten years.

The lessons taught us by the tactics of enemies in this matter will I trust be long remembered by all the fishermen. I warn the whole country to beware of those two political Ishmaelites and the few skeptics led by them; they are known to me privately and officially, and I have no hesitation in denouncing them as the two most dangerous politicians that were ever thrust into seats in our Legislative Halls. One has already been exposed by me from my place in Parliament, he accepted my exposures with a brazen silence for he has not denied them. It will be for you to take some action before this Convention closes, as guardians of the people's interest and the reputation of public servants, and ensure in some manner that this serious matter does not rest where it is at present.

Another person is paid well to circulate base falsehoods and misrepresent my actions, who writes columns of stuff published in The News and signs an assumed name. That creature has a record that is already well known, and when the time comes we will expose him as



CORPORAL WILLIAM COAKER CHRISTIAN

Only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Christian of Hayward Avenue, and nephew of President W. F. Coaker of the Fishermen's Protective Union. Enlisted before he was 16 years of age, went overseas in January 1918, was mortally wounded and died on October 26th, 1918, at the British Hospital near Boulogne.

he deserves.

Do you know that I read in his articles one day, matters relating to my private telegraphic business of the day previous. You ask, "Why tolerate such rascality?" My answer is: "War conditions compel all who love the Empire and Country to refrain from partisan action; but now the war is over, those who have so freely played with the patriotism of their opponents will get what is coming to them.

Our only weapon is to stand united politically, and by our action at the polls demonstrate our contempt for those so unprincipled as to seek our destruction by misrepresentation, personal persecution and the circulation of falsehoods.

The year 1917 proved a successful year for the Trading Company and we paid a tax to the Public Treasury of nearly \$4,000.00.

In February we removed from St. John's to our new commercial home here, and you can see for yourselves whether the half of the good things of Port Union has been written. We have made rapid progress here the past season; a new building has been completed, two new piers have been built, a pier has been equipped for loading and discharging steamers, three elevators have been installed, a steam heating apparatus has been installed, the electric power has been brought into service, two new vessels have been completed—one 402 tons and the other 125 tons, the railway has been connected with our premises, a commodious railway terminus pier 350 feet long has been constructed with sheds, station, fresh water supply for steamers, etc. We have exported from Port Union the largest shipment of casked fish ever shipped by one firm. We have established facilities for discharging salt that enable us to handle 660 tons per day from two hatches. We loaded the S.S. Wellington with casks at the rate of 150 per hour, and could have doubled this output if four winches were available instead of two. We have had as many as 23 schooners discharging fish at one time at our premises, and have stored 5,000 qtls. of fish in two days. We have paid over \$100,000.00 cash for fish in four days, in one day this season I drew cheques to the value of \$600,000.00. The trade

in merchandise for October amounts to over \$700,000.00.

We are now about to install two additional elevators that will enable us to store 5,000 quintals of dry fish in ten hours. We have a coopeage in operation and will equip it with machinery for making casks, barrels, etc. We will require to make 10,000 fish casks, 200,000 drums, 40,000 half drums, 10,000 herring barrels, next year, and if you know of young men suitable for the coopeage send them along to us, as we want a score or more.

The volume of business for 1918 will exceed 1917 by a million dollars. We could have secured 200,000 quintals of fish here had we so desired. We have sold \$9,000.00

worth of goods at our store here in one day and \$20,000.00 worth in three days. What is essential for a five million dollar business next year is big stocks of goods and provisions. Every article required by our customers we will have to carry in stock. Our outpost stores can dispose of five times as much goods as now handled if stocks of every requirement are kept. The expansion of our business can be multiplied many times if capital is forthcoming to carry large stocks. We will have to increase the capital of the Trading Company from \$250,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00, we will also sell ten year bonds of the Company which will bear interest at 8 per cent. Your assistance and that of all interested members of the F. P. U. is required the coming winter to institute a big effort to sell shares and bonds of the Trading Company, and shares of the Export Company. Money is the cheapest article on the market to-day, most of you have done immensely

well this season owing to the high prices; therefore if you 6,000 friends interested in the Trading Company and Export Company wish those Companies to perform the work you established them for, it will be up to you to exert yourselves on behalf of the work and aid in securing the necessary capital.

The Trading Company, Export Company and Shipbuilding Company will pay 10 per cent dividends in cash for 1918. This for the Trading Company means 68 per cent dividends in seven years.

Not one cent of capital or loans received on deposit has been expended in the construction of the colossal pre-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRUCE PORTER

Doctor in charge of the Wandsworth Hospital where the Newfoundland boys were cared for.

rises here, or of one of the twenty-five outport premises the Trading Company owns. Every cent of capital and loans from you has gone into stocks. Last February the Trading Company carried nearly \$700,000.00 worth of dry goods, groceries and provisions. It will be necessary next year to carry at least twice as much if we are to meet the requirements of the business.

The Trading Company now transacts all its banking business at the Catalina Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia; the account was transferred from St. John's to Catalina Branch in August and is a great convenience to us and our customers. We trust the Bank will see the necessity and advantage of having a Branch of the Bank opened at Port Union.

The Shipbuilding Company will lay down three keels shortly, for one 250 ton vessel, and two 70 ton schooners. We have also to build a tug for use here, which will carry about 1,000 quintals of fish and do part of our freighting.

We hope to connect Bonavista with the Electric Station next year. Ellison, if it exerts itself in selling shares in the Electric Company will also be connected. It will cost about \$17,000.00 to connect those two places with the power house here.

Extensions will also be made the coming year to the premises here. Fogo premises, purchased from the Scott Estate, will be rebuilt; Barr'd Island will also construct a premises—a site suitable has been obtained. A premises will also be constructed at Moreton's Harbor, Winterton, Southern Bay and Ellison. During the year premises have been constructed at Leading Ticks, Change Islands, Wesleyville and Salvage. The Trading Company now owns first class premises for commercial business at Port de Grave, Hant's Harbor, Champney's, Bonavista, Keels, Salvage, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Wesleyville, Cat Harbor, Doting Cove, Ladle Cove, Seldom, Tilting, Joe Batt's Arm, Fogo, Change Islands, Herring Neck, Exploits, Botwood, Lewisporte, Leading Ticks, Pilley's Island and Springdale; all equipped with deep water piers and conveniently arranged for saving labor and handling freight. No firm or company in the Dominion ever possessed such a chain of splendid premises. The whole business of the North is influenced by those stores; the other firms watch the Union Stores in buying and selling, and when the F.P.U. started fish at \$12.00 this season others were talking \$10.50 to \$11.00 for fish; as the Union Stores advanced prices, the others followed.

The competition of Port Union with St. John's in fish buying has largely helped to bring about the big advance in prices this fall. Never in the country's history has fish advanced at St. John's \$5.00 per quintal in one season. Cod oil advanced from \$280.00 to \$390.00. Everywhere the Union Stores were instructed to pay highest prices for fish and oil.

St. John's firms believed this year that Coaker had captured most of the fish at Port Union, for until November 1st very little fish was offered at St. John's. The price soared day by day because of the competition created at

Port Union. The fishermen will therefore stand to gain something like Four to Five Million Dollars this year by the F.P.U. activities. How, may I ask, can the fishermen do better? To whom will they go for protection in prices if the F.P.U. and its subsidiary companies are removed? Will Squires and M. P. Gibbs influence the price of seals, fish and oil by one cent's value if they succeed in killing the F.P.U. and Coaker as they have sought the past ten months to do, as they both attempted by publishing my private circulars to you respecting Conscriptio, and the finances of the Trading Company and as they were barefaced enough to discuss in the Upper House last spring.

If it is possible to possess an institution that can confer greater benefits upon country and fishermen than ours, then by all means let those dreamers and falsifiers be up and doing, for have we not shown the way and succeeded in our aims to a degree that surprises all of us; yes, and all outside our ranks as well. Those men and the papers they control have incessantly, for eleven months, attacked me most violently, they have assailed the financial standing of the Trading Company, they have insinuated all sorts of stuff in order to create a panic amongst the depositors



PORT UNION AND PIERS.

of the Trading Company. They have recently attempted to embarrass the Union Companies by publishing a scare article re Wellington cargo and the Italian combine which matter had been taken up weeks ago by the Government. That they have miserably failed is apparent to all—out of \$180,000.00 deposits in the Trading Company only one man withdrew his deposit, and there are about 2,000 depositors. One man only, and that man belonging to La Scie. This is the nett result of the biggest attempt ever made in this or any country to injure a co-operative concern owned entirely by working people. Every method was practised to embarrass the Trading Company.

Ten years have passed since I began this work of combining the fishermen in an effort to secure a square deal, and the great change observable as well as the universal prosperity and absence of all want, show what results have blessed our exertions. The sealers are now protected in their lives, and in the treatment and food accorded them on board sealing steamers. The loggers also have been enjoying benefits conferred by our exertions.

The local public monies, hitherto largely wasted, have been expended by elected Boards, and in all Union Districts the resulting improvements and general satisfaction,

as a result of honestly spent grants, fully justify the efforts we made, and the law we supported for the establishment of elected Road Boards.

We have protected the fishermen's timber limits and reserved various sections of the timber; thus safe-guarding to a great extent the future supply of timber for fishery purposes.

We have improved the Bay Steam Service, adding scores of settlements to the Ports of Call, and reducing rates for freight and providing fares that include meals. The new service between Port Union and Lewisporte has proved a splendid success; the traffic is important enough to expect that as soon as circumstances permit an additional steamer will be placed on the route.

Our five years efforts in the Assembly have resulted in producing a general interest in the fishery never before attained and have secured a general recognition of the fishermen's interests that will always bear fruit. In other Legislation we have endeavoured to protect the general interests of the country, and many an Act placed on the Statute Book the past five years bears testimony to the

tration of the public affairs of the Colony. We have shown that we have no desire to injure any other interest, we have placed Country's interest always before Union.

We have by our support the past four years stood by the old Flag and Empire, and when the death struggle for Liberty and Democracy shook the foundations of civilization and when Anglo-Saxons the world over responded to the call, we resolved to risk all and courted destruction to our ten years' achievements rather than receive the appeal of the Empire for men and more men with indifference.

The war is over, and a new world has found birth. Britain once more has been blessed by a kind Providence, and thereby enabled to pursue her mighty efforts to uplift humanity and bestow true Liberty and Freedom upon all races; and we sincerely enter into the glories and general rejoicing consequent upon the triumph of Right over Might. But what would our feelings be if we had heeded the threats of those even in our ranks who six months ago were un-British-enough to consider that those who stood by Democracy in its greatest hour of need were traitors to this Council and the Country's best interests. We warn all once more against heeding for a moment the whisper-

ings of our enemies and the vapourings of their vile press and well paid henchmen. We stand determined to be true to our Country and your best interest. We are often called upon to make decisions of great importance; in such matters you must trust and rely upon our honesty of purpose and pure motives, and this is your bounden duty until you can prove that we have been unfaithful to the trust you confided to us.

So far as I am concerned, my presence in the Government has not added a penny to my belongings. The Trading Company has not benefitted a cent by our connection with the Government, and the Publishing Company has not received



PORT UNION RAILWAY STATION.

general interest and knowledge of the F.P.U. members of the House of Assembly.



I do not think any sensible fisherman will heed for one moment the suggestions that the F.P.U. or fishermen have no right to a controlling influence in the adminis-

tration of the Treasury the past ten years.

We have not asked for favors for the F.P.U., we have not attempted to use our influence in any way to build up the F.P.U. at the cost of other public interests. We have refrained because of the tremendous burden cast upon your rulers the past couple of years entailed by the mighty war that raged. Now that the war is over, we will be able to confine our attention to Union advancement, but troublesome times are not yet over and great care will have to be exercised by public and commercial men during the coming year.

The war is over, but its obligations will be with us for a generation. We must be loyal to those who fought and endured, and be generous to those who offered all for Liberty and Freedom and are disabled for life. For those whose bodies lie in the soil of France and Gallipoli we can but shed a tear, or offer a prayer for their eternal welfare; but the shedding of their blood has once more saved the world from tyranny, and Britain from becoming a vassal state of Germany. To the parents and families of those who fell in this great cause we extend our deepest sympathy. The sacrifices they have made entitle them to our

deepest respect and esteem. May they bear their heavy burdens with Christian fortitude and find consolation in the fact that their boys died for the maintenance of the grandest cause that man ever fought for. May the sacrifices of Newfoundland entitle her to consideration at the Peace Conference that will remove the thorn in the side of Newfoundland on the part of France in relation to the Island of St. Pierre. I trust the Right Hon. Dr. Lloyd will succeed in obtaining from France the transfer of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

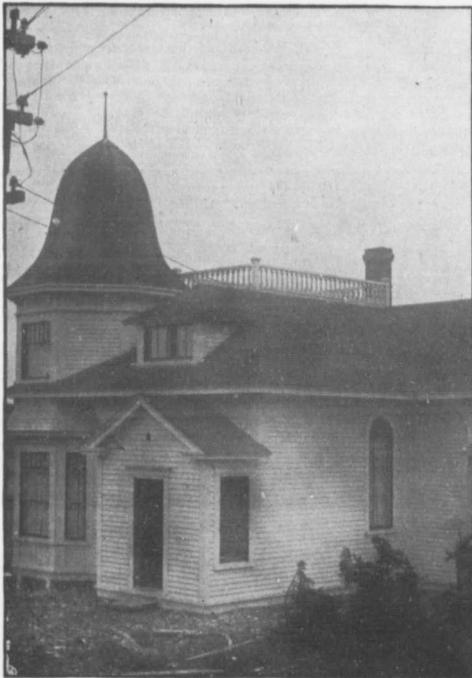
I consider legislation is necessary to regulate the buying of cod oil, as the methods adopted by the agents of some merchants the past two years and a Boston firm buying on the West Coast for some time past, is but an invitation to the fishermen to practise dishonesty. I refer to the buying of cod oil by the cask without gauge. If this vile practice is not stopped it will demoralize the fishermen of the country. We must strive to live up to principles of Right and continue our efforts to destroy all that demoralize our people. We have made progress in this respect in connection with the expenditures of local public monies. We have striven to inculcate ideals of honesty and morality in our political and commercial business, and I condemn severely the Job and Morton methods of buying cod oil without gauge. I have seen as much as 11 gallons of water taken from a cask of cod oil purchased without gauge the past fall. All that is required is a strict amendment to the Weights and Measures Act prohibiting the sale of cod oil except by gauge or imperial measure.

I also consider legislation desirable in connection with saw mills and lumber survey and every holder of a license to cut timber should be compelled to operate a mill or forego his license. The sale of lumber is gradually becoming a monopoly, and its production limited in order to force a scarcity and high prices. Every steam mill operating on Crown Lands under a license should be compelled to manufacture at least 500,000 feet annually or forego its license. Every such mill should be compelled to turn out 10 per cent of its cut in coopers' lumber. Every mill should be compelled to have its lumber surveyed by competent lumber surveyor who is not in the employ of the mill owners. The surveyor should not survey unless granted a certificate of competency by a Board of Lumber Surveyors. The grading of lumber the past two or three years is an outrage upon honesty. In Number One lumber will be found all grades including ween edges, rotten, thick and thin, while what is sold for Number Two is but rotten refuse. Most mills only measure and have given up grading; the run of the mill at Number One price is the terms continually submitted. In coopers' the grading has gone from bad to worse, what is sold at Number One coopers' now would be refuse three years ago. There is no grading or effort made to live up to a standard, and the higher the price the worse the quality and dimensions grow. All this is tending to demoralization and ultimate destruction of moral principles that must bring ruination.

It is our duty to protect the interests of all concerned. Let every man have his own. Last year a law was enacted

to protect the honest hoop makers and punish the dishonest. That law provided that all bundles should contain 24 hoops of sound timber, that each bundle should be labelled bearing the maker's name, that any failure to live up to this law would be punished by a fine of \$5.00 per bundle sold. So far as I am aware this law has not been carried out, and no notice has even been published of its provisions.

The packing of herring has become an important branch of the Country's business, and it is pleasing to note the improvement in Scotch pack and the efforts being made to establish a standard Norwegian pack, but no at-



CORNER VIEW OF PRESIDENT COAKER'S BUNGALOW,
PORT UNION.

tention has been paid to the common split herring pack. I would suggest that every man who packs a barrel of split herring be compelled to place his name on the package, and if improperly packed, salted, or short of the 200 lbs. weight, that fines be imposed.

The time has come also when sharmen in schooners should receive their portion of cod oil. Some schooners have allowed sharmen their share of oil for several years, others refuse. I consider every sharmen is entitled to a share of the whole earnings of the voyage, and I trust that every schooner owner will in future give the crew

its portion of oil. If you deem it desirable a Bill to cure this trouble could be prepared and submitted to Parliament.

Last year the sealing laws respecting food were disregarded by some captains. I am convinced that the only proper safeguard against ignoring the Sealing Laws, is to place an official representing the Fisheries Department on board of each ship. Such an official would see that food according to the Act was placed on board the ship he sailing, and that food according to the Act was properly cooked. He would be empowered to draw the captain's attention to any breach of the Act, and if not remedied to take

shore cure of 1918.

I cannot say the same of soft Labrador, for in many cases fish was sold that was never spread. This is a serious matter for the Dominion, as sooner or later it must bring its evil consequences. The sole responsibility for such a deplorable condition must rest on the shoulders of fish buyers. The resalting of fish cured for shore make in order to dispose of as soft Labrador should not be permitted, as it produces an inferior article. But the remedy is in the hands of the buyers; if they will purchase soggy soft fish at the same price as they pay for soft Labrador which has been properly dried and cured, they will find every planter offering soft soggy fish.

These are matters that apparently are too unimportant for the notice of our purchased press, who strangely enough know so little about the Country's material requirements, and are such adepts in political intrigue and deception. One wonders how it is that so many newspaper editors in this country continually clamor about petty parochial politics, and are absolutely silent in reference to matters of vital importance to the people of this Dominion. Those papers find the cash to pay unscrupulous writers who utilize many columns of their space to vilify someone that is too honest and clean to be bribed or purchased to accomplish their political intrigues; yet one searches their columns in vain for a common-sense and intelligent article dealing with vital industries of the Dominion.

The coming year we intend to publish a book dealing with the first ten years' operations and developments of the F.P.U. This book will include the ten years' records of this Council as contained in the Journal of Proceedings. It will include a history of the Trading Company and other Union activities up to the close of 1918. It will include a record of the Union's political activities and several friends will write a chapter of their impression of the F.P.U. and its affiliated interests. This book will contain numerous cuts and will be a complete history of the first ten years of the F.P.U., and I trust every member will purchase a copy which will be greatly valued as the years pass. Councils and Clerks are asked to open lists of friends willing to buy one or more copies of this volume. It will cost about one dollar.

As usual many are dissatisfied with the prices paid for fish; those who sold early consider they lost considerably by the advance in prices. The cure for such conditions is to fix a price by law; many will oppose such a proposal, but to fix a regular price would not be as difficult as it looks and would produce more satisfaction amongst the people than anything else that could be attempted in their behalf. I would approve of a Board being appointed, consisting of five men, say, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Fisheries, the President of the F.P.U. ex-officio, a fish buyer and outport fisherman appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board would have power to fix the price of cod fish, and regulate its cure and cull. Fish in the early season should be sold at a price the Board would fix about September 20th or October 1st. Anyone buying or taking fish at a price above or below the price fixed would be severely punished.



ANOTHER PEEP AT WATER FRONT OF TRADING COMPANY'S PREMISES, PORT UNION.—RAILWAY CAR SHOWING IN FRONT.

action to recover when the ship reached port. Such a law would ensure the same treatment for all crews, and the supplying of food according to the Act, which I am sorry to say is not observed by all the captains.

I trust you will note those suggestions and take up their consideration, and authorize Bills to be prepared covering those abuses.

I am pleased to find the cure of shore fish the past season greatly improved and far ahead of 1917 cure. Our collection of fish this season with but two or three exceptions was all that could be desired and the Northern settlements are to be congratulated upon the splendid

If prices remain so unsettled as they have been this season, fishermen will hold their fish to the last possible day in the fall, and consumption in the early part of the season will be immensely curtailed and slumping in normal years will result, thus causing severe losses to someone.

The day has come for greater, far greater State Control over staple articles of production, and although such a proposal would appear radical yet I am convinced that as the people become more closely associated with administering public affairs, and the electorate more concerned about national issues on broad lines, that legislation on such lines will follow. There is no doubt of the great injustice inflicted by paying one man \$12.00 for an article and three weeks later paying another \$15.00 for a similar article. Surely our ideals of Government can provide a remedy for such an injustice. I am ready to give such a system a trial and if the fishermen are fully determined to have a fixed price settled they have the power to test its possibilities by supporting the proposal and urging the necessary legislation.

Conditions must considerably change after the lessons taught and changes established by the war. What was sufficient five years ago will be exceedingly insufficient the next few years. The war has won for the people the absolute right of equality. Efficiency, co-operation and organization coupled with the efforts of a parental government will now be the keynote of every progressive and prosperous country. Governments will have to be composed of men representing broad democratic views and largely selected from the ranks of the honest wage earners. The common people must exert themselves by doing things, and abandon any idea of improving their lot at the expense of their fellow countrymen, or getting something for nothing.

All who toil sincerely should be entitled to a comfortable home and ample returns to secure a share of the good things of life. The lazy man or woman should be an outcast, but a decent living should be the portion of every industrious man or woman. No man should be permitted to become immensely rich for where great riches abound its accumulation is often attained at the expense of the general public or the outcome of unjust extortion of the lower people. The establishment by law of a fixed price for fish I am ready to aid and support, and if you are ready for such an important step it is for you to say so.

A word in reference to our political position, and our aspirations. We entered a National Government in order to get the Country through troublesome times, as well as to secure united councils, harmonious actions and absence of political differences during the world war. The necessity for such has passed to some degree since the war ended, we need therefore to consider the future and its bearing upon our organization and its aspirations.

The experiences of the past five years and especially of the past eighteen months have enabled me to locate

many weak limbs and sore spots in the body politic.

What this country requires is a political giant whose patriotism and honesty will give way to no interests and whose love for Country will cause him to do what he considers right whether it will secure for him a second term of office or not. No Government with the sole object of securing a second lease of office will accomplish what is needful in the Country's public interests. The National Government is entitled to the best thanks of the Country for the labors of the past twenty months. A great patriotic work has been performed and all connected with it have, in my humble opinion, placed Country first and given of their ability to shelter the people from the awful storms that raged on all sides.

I worked in harmony with my colleagues in almost every matter of importance. Since Dr. Lloyd became Premier we labored together early and late in what we believed was the best interest of the Dominion.

I know some in charge of Departments who toiled incessantly and successfully for the Country's best interest; but the cause that induced me to enter the Executive of a National Government has disappeared and so far as I am concerned, I leave the direction of our political plans to your discretion, be it what it may.

A word of praise for our esteemed friend Hon. W. W. Halfyard. He has been true to his ideals and has performed his duties as Minister of Agriculture and Mines and Colonial Secretary in a manner reflecting upon himself the greatest credit. Sir Robt. Bond was not a more popular Colonial Secretary than our own Halfyard. He has co-operated with me in every possible way and aided me all in his power in the performance of my public and Union duties, for which I express my sincere thanks.

I have not been so closely in touch with friend Stone as Minister of Fisheries. He has been attentive to his duties. War conditions did not permit many

reforms in that Department. Now the war is over, we will expect many beneficial reforms in fishery matters.

I am ready to retire from public life if you wish it. I am ready to stand by the Union forces in Union Districts at next year's elections if you so desire. I recommend you to place every possible Union Candidate in the field next year, and I call upon the body of fishermen to aid and support those candidates for their Country's sake. A work awaits our party such as was never before undertaken by any political leader. Drastic changes are essential and I have no hope of such being accomplished by any party on old established lines. The Union influence will alone accomplish the desirable in public affairs.

In outlining our plans, let me ask you to trust me fully and empower me to act on your behalf, as discretion shall direct, taking into consideration all the circumstances, or replace me by someone to whom you will confer this power. When this matter is discussed I will explain my views more fully, when you will be better able to arrive at



TYPICAL COAST SCENERY NEAR ST. JOHN'S

a decision.

We will place candidates next year in the Western Districts. Burin, Fortune and Burgeo will join hands with their Northern candidates, and if the old districts remain true to their principles then the F.P.U.'s influence in public matters will be very considerable after the next elections. We should accept no half measures, we know the Country's requirements almost as thoroughly as some of the legal and medical newspaper cliques, who aspire to control public affairs; and knowing what is necessary and how best to accomplish it, why should we be content with anything less than our full responsibility and authority?

Remember I crave neither responsibility nor authority. My five years' glimpse of public life has not created a keen desire to continue in it—I would prefer remaining at Port Union continually, and directing the colossal enterprise in operation here; but if you are convinced that I should still plow the furrow politically, I am ready to carry the burden for a year or two longer, provided I am given a solid Union support, backed by every Union Candidate. Our greatest work lies before us; this country has been misruled; there is a pressing need of a big cleaning up in every department of the public service.

Influences are constantly demanding favors or concessions that the governments grant, because to refuse would mean almost intolerable existence. There must be a give and take amongst rulers, but often matters are agreed to because of an incessant flow of influences that are met with every hour, rather than in the Country's best interests. Men in high positions do not deem it an infringement of the independence of public men's obligations to write strongly worded letters either officially to the Government or to individual members of it, in the hope of influencing decisions in the personal interest of some one who thinks the Government was established solely to look after his personal interests. These abuses will only be removed by the placing in the legislature a large proportion of men of the standing and character of many of the F.P.U. members. Don't believe for one moment that men of the stamp of Squires, Gibbs, Mosdell, Currie, Puddister and James have any object in view than to secure power and pay for their self aggrandisement. I don't say that all the men supporting the National Government are actuated by pure motives, but I do say that those men who so violently oppose your Union and myself realize that the loaves and fishes in public life for them will be very few while the F.P.U. and Coaker continue the influence for good that has been so marked the past five years.

Every honest lover of Newfoundland should give serious consideration to the matter of who is to rule their country. Able men may be few, but there remain some honest men who will not tolerate boodling and political corruption. The vast majority of such men will be found in outport life rather than in the city. Just look back to the closing days of last year and the opening days of 1918

when a Premier was to be selected. All know what happened officially, but very few know of the intrigues of the few poor fellows who imagine they were destined for the chief executive seat in the Government. One or two of them are almost persuaded that they must rule even by Divine Right—that before they saw daylight they were destined to rule the better part of the continent of North America.

I love my country and ten years trial on its behalf should teach you that I do not place self first, and I warn all to guard against being deceived by the clamors of a few irresponsible men that lack mental stability and knowledge of the country's affairs, and who would, if trusted, produce the most incapable government that ever governed this Dominion.

So far as Dr. Lloyd is concerned he stands head and shoulders in ability and integrity over all the aspirants for leadership. He has his faults but, they leave him able, well educated, square, broad, honest, and unawed by influences. Both Lord Morris and Sir Robert Band are able men, but they are not in public life; I refer now to those who are before the limelight of public opinion, who consider they are leaders of the people.

I have no desire to become Prime Minister. No matter how well qualified you might consider me, as I desire to consolidate the work that I established and no man that I know is capable of managing your affairs and leading a Government at the same time. But this doesn't prevent us from exercising an influence upon the administration of public affairs and legislation that will tend to uplift and purify as well as promote development of the country's resources.

In the delicate matters that present themselves for arrangement and adjustment in forming our forces for the next elections, I ask you to give me full power to act on your behalf, and the strict assurance that whatever I do you will abide by.

This is asking you for a greater power, but it is the only way I know to meet the circumstances. I will know the inside movements of all concerned, and will be in the best position to act for your best interest and that of the country.

I now invite you to discuss matters outlined or any others that may be submitted, and trust the outcome will prove beneficial to our organization and the country we love so much.

I now declare the tenth convention of this Council open for the transaction of business.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

Port Union, December 10th, 1918.

The Committee appointed to draft a report to the President's speech, submitted the following report:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee appointed to consider a reply to the speech delivered by you at the opening



A SALMON LADDER

session, beg to submit the following report:—

Section 1.

It was with pleasure and great interest we learned of your intention to convene this Council this year at Port Union.

We are more than pleased with the great work already accomplished at Port Union. The colossal and well arranged premises of the Trading Company is without equal in the Dominion, and we never expected the F.P.U. interest to own such a valuable and useful property. It surpasses the expectations of the most sanguine, and we warmly congratulate you on the accomplishment of such a great work, and the Trading Company on being owner of such. We doubt if any mercantile premises in America can compare to this Port Union premises. We commend to all our members the care of this great business, feeling sure that all will recognize it as the fishermen's sole property, and under their absolute control, and operated entirely for the good of the masses.

The days of dependence on mercantile whims have passed, and Providence has directed that the toilers of this Dominion should become their own importers and exporters. What profits the Trading Company make belong to the fishermen. No Water Street merchant prince will gain by any success the Trading Company or Export Company may have.

All who love their country and wish to see it prosper and remain free and independent should rejoice over the fact that the F.P.U. has accomplished such a wonderful change and brought such prosperity to the country.

The watchword for Port Union is Capital, as a gigantic business will be operated that will entail keeping great quantities of stocks; at least a million dollars worth of stocks will have to be carried continually. We advise all friends to aid by the purchase of share and bonds. We are pleased to know the Trading Company has issued bonds at 8 per cent payable in ten years. This will enable those who do not feel like investing permanently to put \$100.00 into bonds and in ten years to receive \$100.00 interest and the principal, which ought to be satisfactory to all. We trust hundreds will purchase those bonds, and thus provide money to keep the stores stocked.

Those who doubt the stability of the Trading Company are Thomases, who do not know the truth. Some facts we will relate:

The Trading Company paid a business profit tax of nearly \$4,000.00 last year, that would not be paid if profits were not made. This fact dispels all yarns and gossips and proves the sound standing of the Company. The Company has not expended a cent of capital or loans on the premises it has erected throughout the North and at Port Union. Every year since the Company started it has been successful. The dividend this year will be 10 per cent., payable in cash, which brings the returns in seven years for dividends up to 68 per cent.

The Export Company has not yet begun to export or purchase fish, as it is necessary to raise say \$100,000.00 more capital before a start in this direction will be made. If all make an effort to help this \$100,000.00 for the Export Company should be easily secured before next spring.

The Trading Company's property here cost \$100,000.00. It could be sold to-day at twice that amount. The shares which cost \$10.00 are really to-day worth almost double what they cost, and all should be proud of the manner in which you, Sir, have managed and directed this great undertaking. There is no room for complaints, but there are solid reasons for congratulations. Your enemies did not accomplish their deep desires to destroy the Trading Company and discredit you, Sir, when they started their evil works last spring, which they continued all through the summer. That any power outside of our ranks could injure us, is but the imagination of men jealous of your wonderful success, Mr. President.

Section 2.

The Electric Light & Power Company is to be congratulated upon the possession of such a compact economic plant, which operates with such satisfaction, and contributes so much to the success of Port Union business and social comforts. The most of the shares of this Company are owned by the Trading Company, a small balance on construction is due the Reid Mfd. Company. The amount of \$70,000.00 has been spent on the plant to date. Residents of Bonavista, Catalina and Elliston should avail of



PORT UNION HARBOR AND PORTION OF WHARVES.

the benefits and blessings of this great convenience to humanity.

The Shipbuilding Company has expended about \$25,000.00 on capital account. The most of the shares in this Company are owned by the Trading Company.

Shares in both the Electric and Shipbuilding Companies are to be had, and those who wish to help on the wheels of progress in poor old Newfoundland, and who wish to help a sound business proposition should not forget those Companies. Both Companies go far to make a successful town, and have aided greatly in making Port Union business such a great success. It is with pleasure we inform this Convention that the control of both Companies is in the hands of the Trading Company.

Section 3.

We record our appreciation of your action and those of our Party in supporting Conscripton last spring. Any other course would have meant ruin and disgrace to you and the F.P.U. and the F.P.U. Party. Some were disgruntled over Conscripton because of the interference made with carrying on the fisheries when the fishery was just starting, but we all consider now that your action was

directed by great foresight and wisdom, and in the best interests of the Country and the Empire which we are so proud to belong to.

We also wish to thank your constituents of Twillingate and Twillingate District Council for the wisdom shown by their action in turning a deaf ear to the opposition cliques campaign of killing you over Conscription, which wisdom was shown when you invited them to ask for your recall from Parliament.

Section 4.

We also draw the Premier's attention to your statement re the writer of *The News* slanders against you, and to take steps to have such a man as "Calchas" shown up in his true light.

Section 5.

We are of the opinion that the competition of Port Union in buying fish has been chiefly instrumental in driving prices up at St. John's and over the whole country. We believe the outport men would sooner sell at Port Union than at St. John's. The fishermen believe that no such



PORT UNION WITH SHIPPING IN STREAM.

prices would have been paid for fish had there been no Port Union or Trading Company.

Section 6.

So far as Mosdell is concerned we knew what he is capable of, when he betrayed our interests to serve Squires, and run an anti-union paper. His record is one that will brand him for what he is, and no northern district would return such a timeserver to the House of Assembly.

Section 7.

The ten years life of the F.P.U. which closed Nov. 3rd will always be considered ten of the most progressive years in the history of Newfoundland. The F.P.U. influence is plain to all, and no right-minded man can deny that the greatest move ever made to uplift the country and break the bonds of bondage which held the fishermen for so many generations was that started by you at Herring Neck, November 3rd, 1908.

In consideration of the untiring zeal, conscientious performance of duties as President of the F.P.U., and abil-

ity in which you have conducted the political and commercial affairs of the Union for the past ten years, and as a token of our appreciation of your ten years' service, we propose that you be made President of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland as long as you wish to hold the office, and when you feel disposed to retire that you become Honorary President for life. We propose that the following Section be added to the Constitution:—

"The President, Hon. W. F. Coaker, who has established this Union and has been its President for ten years, shall hereby be confirmed in the said position of President of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, during his pleasure and until he intimates in writing that he no longer wishes to hold the office. And further, that when the said Hon. W. F. Coaker resigns the position of President of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, he shall thereby become the first Honorary President of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, and in that capacity preside over Supreme Council Conventions when present and instal the duly elected Presidents from time to time."

This section will be nullified in event of the death of President W. F. Coaker. This section is enacted as a token of appreciation by the Supreme Council of the ten years service of President Coaker, as organizer and leader of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland and can be rescinded by a two third vote of this Council at Annual Convention. This section amends any section in the Constitution that may be contrary to this section in relation to the duties of the President of the Supreme Council.

Section 8.

We recognize the improvements that have resulted from the F.P.U. legislation, regarding Sealing Steamers, Logging Camps, Road Board Expenditures, Timber Reserves for fishery uses, Bay Steam Service. All the country have benefitted by those changes, and it is impossible to realize fully all that these changes mean to us and the country.

They were not won easily—some were obtained only after two years exertion in the Legislature. The new service to Port Union meets a long felt need and gives the North continual connection with Port Union and the railways. We know what improvements are suitable and we regard the new service between Port Union and Lewisporte as essential and satisfactory to the public. We trust a suitable hotel will be erected here next year to meet the requirements of the travelling public, and a proper ferry service will be provided for Goose Bay and nearby settlements, such as the Government has invited tenders for.

A new ferry service is also required for Bonne Bay according to the proposition submitted last winter by the F.P.U. Council there. There is urgent need also for the extension of the telegraph and telephone service, and we expect a substantial grant will be allocated for this purpose when Parliament meets the coming winter.

Section 9.

Those who say that the fishermen should not have a controlling influence in the Government do not speak according to conscience, for the lessons of the war have taught all concerned that the people must rule and not the few. As the fishermen number four-fifths of the electorate why should they be compelled to have a one-fourth say in ruling the Colony as a celebrated public man has stated.

The Fishermen's Protective Union will insist upon exerting its full strength to accomplish the return to power of a Party that will support our Union policy. We do not wish to cut out all other interests or to dominate every interest, but as the fishermen's interests far exceed all others combined, there is no intelligent reason why three-fourths of the people owning the largest part of the savings of the country should not be represented by at least 24 members in the Assembly or two-thirds of the total number. Let those who deny this right go to the fishermen and ask them if the fishermen are no longer to be treated as unworthy of their full power or unfit for their full responsibilities in the Government of their country. We ask you, Sir, to be party to no arrangement that does not provide an influence in the Government favorable to the fishermen's interests.

Section 10.

We trust every possible effort will be made to satisfactorily provide for those who return from the war disabled. The Government should be liberal to all such. We rejoice to find the Allied nations have overcome the German power of Might, and the war has ended so gloriously for our Cause and Empire. May the lessons of this war never be forgotten and may peace forever reign throughout the world. We trust Premier Lloyd will secure from the French nation the transfer of the French Islands in Newfoundland to the British Empire. This would show that the French nation appreciate the efforts this country made to aid them in their bitterest hour. You, Sir, might communicate our desires in this respect to the Prime Minister.

Section 11.

We condemn the practise recently introduced of buying cod oil by the cask instead of by the lawful gauge. We would like to see this dangerous practise stopped, and suggest that a Bill be prepared and introduced into the House of Assembly to remedy this evil.

Section 12.

We endorse your remarks in reference to Saw Mills and Timber Licenses. We believe that steps should be taken to cancel all Licenses of those who do not operate Saw Mills as provided by the law under which licenses

were given to operate mills or forfeit their claims. All mills should be compelled to employ regular surveyors of lumber who have passed a proper examination. No surveyor should be in the employ of any mill he surveys for, and all surveyors should be paid by the thousand feet and not by the day.

Section 13.

Packers of split herring should be registered, and every man be compelled to place his registered signature or name on every package he packs, as is done in connection with Norwegian and Scotch pack.

Section 14.

The time has come for the shremen to receive their fair share of the whole voyage; cod oil should be considered as a part of the voyage, and after deducting motor boat expenses for fuel, a share of the balance should belong to the shremen. If necessary legislation should be introduced to enforce this proposal.

Section 15.

We gladly welcome the proposal to publish a book of the proceedings of this Council and the F.P.U. progress

for the past ten years, and we trust every member will be ready to purchase a copy when it appears.

Section 16.

The matter of fixing prices for fish is a matter of great importance and one that every Council should discuss the coming winter. We therefore propose that the suggestion contained in your opening speech concerning the passing of a law to regulate the price of fish should be submitted to the Councils at the

weekly meeting held the last week in February, and a vote taken thereon. The vote as taken "yeas" and "nays" should be reported to you, and if the result endorses the proposal, a Bill to cover the matter should be introduced into the House of Assembly.

Section 17.

We are satisfied with the progress of the Union's political interests, and consider that all your political achievements of the past have been accomplished to our satisfaction and the benefit of the country. We cannot see where our interests have suffered, and we feel that in the future as in the past you should do as you think best in our interests. We empower you to take what steps you deem necessary regarding the Union's political action in the coming elections. We will follow your lead, and be guided by your actions. Now that the war is over, if the Union Party with your approval believe that the best interests of all would be served by withdrawing from active participation in the present administration, and believe that our best interests would be served by taking an independent place in the House of Assembly and supporting the Government while its policy is in sympathy with our ideals, then it will be for them to act; but we place our



CORNER OF PRESIDENT COAKER'S OFFICE.

confidence in you and them and will abide by any decision so reached which you approve of. We would like the Union to appeal to the country as a Union Party, in conjunction with others that are willing to concede us the power in the Government that belongs to the toiling masses.

Section 18.

We approve of your proposal to ensure the proper carrying out of the sealing laws by placing an official representing the Fisheries Department on board of each steamer to enforce the laws and bring action against offenders in event of any breach of the law. The official referred to should be paid from the proceeds of the voyage, and receive the usual share as one of the crew and should be appointed by the Governor in Council.

Section 19.

We wish to express our severe condemnation of the conduct of one Alexander Carter, master of the S.S. *Devon*, (a ship under daily charter with the Government to carry mails and passengers), in refusing to respond to the appeal to save life made by the Bonavista people through Hon. W. F. Coaker. No language is too severe to use in connection with such cowardly and inhuman conduct, and we in ex-

in their power.

Section 21.

The placing of a beacon light at Mamal's Island fills a long felt want, and we express our appreciation of the action of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in providing this light.

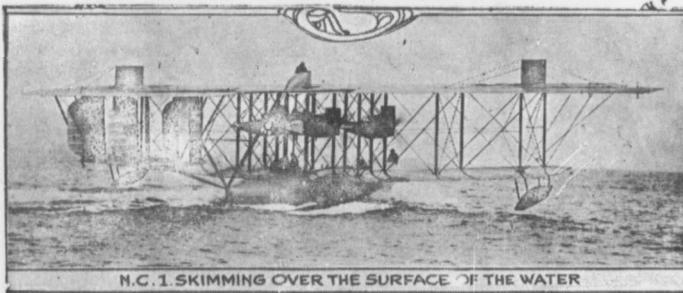
Section 22.

We feel it our duty to protest against the railway service thrust upon the people travelling on the Bonavista Branch Line. The service is irregular and schedule time is as rare as Sundays. The journey from St. John's to Bonavista and from Bonavista to St. John's is the hardest railway journey encountered in the Dominion. Seats should be placed in passenger cars that can be extended as couches for night journeys. Present conditions on the Bonavista Branch cannot be longer tolerated. We call upon the members for Bonavista and Trinity Districts to aid you, Sir, in obtaining from the Company through the Government, a decent service, regular, on time and fitted so that passengers can rest at night.

Section 23.

We offer our warmest congratulations to our friends

HOW THE NC-1 SKIMS OVER THE CHOPPY WAVES



N.C. 1 SKIMMING OVER THE SURFACE OF THE WATER

pressing our indignation trust that never again will such conduct belong to any Newfoundlander. We ask you, Mr. President, to bring this matter before the proper authorities, requesting an immediate investigation into this inhuman action on the part of Carter. In our opinion he should never be permitted to command a ship in this Dominion, as we are in possession of all the facts relating to this black outrage against humanity.

Section 20.

We strongly urge the replacing of the Fog Alarm at Green Island, Catalina, with one of the most up-to-date and most powerful Fog Alarms obtainable. Catalina is the harbor of refuge for the whole fleet of schooners north of Bonavista. Thousands of schooners enter and leave port annually. The port is made in the thickest and roughest weather, and amidst fog in summer and snow in the fall. No delay should be permitted in making this change as the lives of hundreds are risked. The shoals outside of Catalina should also be provided with proper bell buoys or whistles and we request that you, Sir, take this matter up with the Government. We urge all the F.P.U. members in the House to support this recommendation by every means

at Port Union and Catalina for the manner in which we have been cared for and welcomed, and we assure all concerned that our best wishes will always follow Port Union development. We also thank the Reid Nfld. Co. for granting delegates special fare by train and steamer. We are sure all Union Districts and the fishermen in general will stand by the F.P.U., Coaker and Port Union next year when the ballots are marked, for we are convinced that the prosperity of this Dominion to-day is the outcome of the activities of the F.P.U. and the man who organized it, and every fair minded man will now regard the establishment of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland as the most beneficial movement ever accomplished in Newfoundland, and none but the evil disposed and prejudiced can be found to-day to oppose us.

Respectfully submitted,

D. WHITE,
ROBERT BOONE,
SAMUEL PRINCE,
JOHN GUPPY,
WALTER WATTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT of COAKER RECRUITS

Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

No.	NAME.	NEXT OF KIN.	ADDRESS.	NATURE OF CASUALTY.
3371	WM. C. CHRISTIAN	Wm. Christian, father	72 Hayward Avenue	Died of Multiple, G.S. Ws. Fract. Femur on 26/10/18.
3512	JESSE NORMAN	Theresa Norman, mother	Catalina	G.S.W. R. Arm, mild, Nov. 22nd, 1917.
2841	JOHN MILLER	Chas. Miller, father	36 Mullock Street	G.S.W. L. Arm, mild, Oct. 15th, 1918. Transferred to Foresters June 1, '17.
3444	CHAS. RICHARDS	Stephen Richards, father	King's Pt., N.D.B.	G.S.W. L. Leg, severe amputation. Missing Dec. 3/17; rep. to Eng. Feb. 1918 with 2nd Battn. 1/4/19.
3380	ROBT. SIMMONS	Wm. Simmons, father	Botwood, N.D.B.	G.S.W. L. Shoulder Aug. 1917. Demob. 25/4/19.
3386	WARD BALL	Mrs. Jos. Luscombe, mother	Botwood	Joined Batt. in Field 2/7/17. Demob. 14/4/19.
3425	PIERCE PARSONS	J. Parsons, father	Cat Hr., Fogo	Died of wounds 47 CCS. Le Trepourt, 16/8/17.
3251	ERNEST PARSONS	Mrs. Mary Sharpe, mother	Lady Cove, T.B.	Ad. Wandsworth G.S.W. L. Hand 15/10/17. Appvd. Demob. 21/6/19.
3403	ADOLPHUS LOCKE	Philip Locke, father	Filley's Island, N.D.B.	Ad. Hosp. Rouen Oct. 11/17 G.S.W. L. Knee. Rep. Depot St. John's 12/10/18. Died Pilley's Isld., 3/11/18.
3404	A. H. PITTMAN	Chas. Pittman, father	Filley's Island, N.D.B.	Rep. Miss. 3/12/17. Later rep. K. in A. Auth. Off. German List.
3488	HERBERT A. HOUSE	Wm. House, father	Twillingate	Enlisted 22/2/17. Disch. med. unfit 26/4/18.
3456	DOUGLAS PELLEY	Jabez Pelley, father	Springdale, N.D.B.	Dang. ill S.W. Chest 29/11/17. Dis. to Base 19/1/18. Ad. Wandsworth 25/3/18. Dis. to duty 25/5/18. Demob. App. 23/2/19.
3432	JOS. FORD	Stephen Ford, father	English Hr., T.B.	Demob. approved 19/6/19.
3474	C. GREENE	Mrs. Ed. King	Harry's Hr., N.D.B.	G.S.W.R. Leg and R. Arm 5/4/18.
3506	G. PAINTER	Mrs. A. Painter, mother	Hr. Breton, F.B.	Demobilised 21/1/19.
3389	E. FROUDE	Abram Froude, father	Old Perlican	G.S.W.L. Leg severe. Adm. 6th Gen'l Hosp. Rouen 11/10/17. Dang. ill G. S.W. Abdomen. Died of wounds 14/10/18.
3308	H. C. DUFFETT	John Duffett, father	Burgoynes Cove	G.S.W. Leg severe 10/7/17. Demob. 24/4/19.
3394	F. BURT	Silas Burt, father	Hamilton, N.D.B.	G.S.W.R. Thigh severe 10/10/17. G. S.W. Back slight 30/9/17. Demob. 25/4/19.
3387	KENNETH LANGDON	Rich. Landon, father	Northern Arm, Bot.	GSW. Ws. Back & Forehead 27/11/17. Demob. Confirmed 10/4/19.
3388	ARCH. MANUEL	Philip Manuel, father	Northern Arm, Bot.	GSWL. Leg severe 23/11/17. Demob. 17/4/19.
3415	ALPHEUS HARNETT	Saml. Harnett, father	Seidom Come By	GSW. L. Arm, mild, 22/11/17.
3372	W. J. STRATTON	Mrs. Jas. Burry, mother	Valleyfield, B.B.	Died of wounds 13/3/18.
3400	ARTHUR PITTMAN	Geo. Pittman, father	Filley's Island, N.D.B.	Discharged med. unfit 17/8/18.
3401	WESLEY PITTMAN	Wm. Pittman, father	Filley's Island, N.D.B.	GSW. R. Leg Nov. /17. GSW. Head slight 30/9/18. Demob. 23/5/19.
3399	FORD JEWER	Jos. Jewer, father	Lewisporte	Demobilised 14/2/19.
8103	ALBERT PELLEY	John Pelley, father	South West Arm, N.D.B.	Demobilised 11/4/19.
3438	GARLAND PENNEY	Francis Penney, father	English Hr., T.B.	GSW. Finger 27/9/17. Demob. 1/5/19.
3470	NEHEMIAH DAY	Reuben Day, brother	Champney's, T.B.	Discharged 11/2/17. Med. unfit.
3544	NEVILLE SAMSON	Thos. E. Samson, father	Flat Islands, B.B.	Killed in Action 3/12/17.
3568	LORIN RUSSELL	Arthur Russell, father	Princeton, B.B.	Demob. 21/4/19.
3567	JOS. PRINCE	Robt. Prince, father	Princeton, B.B.	G.S.W. Face and R. Shoulder 1/10/18. Wandsworth Apl. 14th, 1919.
3515	MARK LODGE	Mary J. Lodge, mother	Catalina	G.S.W. L. Arm 20/11/17. Disch. permanently unfit October 15th, 1918.
3704	FRED. H. GULLAGE	Geo. Gullage, father	Catalina	Disch. 20/4/19.

THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

No.	NAME.	NEXT OF KIN.	ADDRESS.	NATURE OF CASUALTY.
3768	WHIT. HOLLOWAY	Mrs. W. Holloway, wife	Greenspond	G.S.W.L. Wrist, mild, Apl. 19/18. Demob. approved 6/4/19.
3839	DOL. J. STUCKLESS	Mrs. Emma Watkins, mother	Comfort Cove, N.D.B.	Wounded Apl. 13/18, later reported missing same date. Presumed dead Nov. 9/18. Demob. U.K. June 10/19.
5200	JAS. THORNHILL	Ambrose Thornhill, father	Little B. E.	Demob. 27/4/19.
3439	WM. BARNES	Rich. Barnes, father	English Hr., T.B.	G.S.W.R. Leg 15/8/17. G.S.W. Chest 2/12/17. Disch. med. unfit 3/9/18.
3471	J. C. BUTT	Mrs. Moses Butt, mother	Henley Hr., Lab.	Killed in action 3/12/17
3542	FRED. J. WHITE	Robt. White, father	Princeton, B.B.	Demobilised 10/3/19.
3566	JOHN PRINCE	Saml. Prince, father	Princeton, B.B.	Adm. Jensen Camp 13/6/17. Died 27/6/17.
3525	ALF. E. QUINTON	Alfred Quinton, father	Southern Bay, B.B.	Missing 3/12/17. Reported P. of W. 13/2/18. Discharged Med. unfit 20/12/18.
3703	GEO. POMEROY	Wm. Pomeroy, father	Catalina	G.S.W.L. Arm severe 15/4/18. Discharged 3/7/19.
3702	HARRY BLUNDON	Theo. Blundon, father	Catalina	G.S.W. Chest, 30/9/17, G.S.W. Knee 13/4/18. Rptd. Hqrs. 1/6/19.
3558	GEO. PIKE	Mary Cater, mother	Grand Falls	Demob. Apprd. 20/6/19.
5161	E. J. THORNHILL	Geo. Thornhill, father	Little Bay Islands	G.S.W.R. Hand severe, 10/10/17. Retired 11/3/19.
3437	GILBERT IVANY (2nd Lieut.)	Wm. Ivany, father	English Hr., T.B.	Retired Mar. 11/19.
3398	H. W. QUINTON (2nd Lieut.)	Jacob Quinton, father	Red Cliffe, B.B.	



PTE. PIERCE PARSONS

Pte. Pierce Parsons, Regt. No. 3425. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Parsons, born at Lumsden Oct. 17th, 1890, aged 23 years, who until 19 years of age attended the day school and thence to the Methodist College, St. John's, where he spent a year, after which he started teaching. For two years he taught at Englee, the third year went to Lewisporte and took charge of the Superior School there, remaining until about the middle of January 1917 when he enlisted as Coaker Recruit, 1st Nfld. Regt. After four months training he went overseas to France where he received his fatal wound August 17th being taken from the battle field to the Geneva Hospital in France where he died August 18th and was buried at Le Treport in France. Private Parsons was a young man of many good qualities, being held high in respect by all who knew him. Truly it may be said he died a Hero fighting for Freedom and Justice against the brutal Huns.



2ND LT. H. W. QUINTON

Royal Naval Reserve

NAME.	NEXT OF KIN.	ADDRESS.
HERBERT COLLIS H. KING	Mother, Elizabeth Chafe	13 Prospect St., City
R. SIMMONS	Mother, Jessie	Winterton, T.B.
J. CLARKE	Wife, Mary	Dunfield, T.B.
L. BRETT	_____	_____
ORLANDO HOWLETT	_____	_____
ALBERT RYAN	_____	_____
JAMES JOHNSON	Mother, Mary	11 Larken Square, City
WALTER P. VINCENT	Father, George	Triton, N.D.B.
ARTHUR J. WINSOR	Mother, Harriet	Triton, N.D.B.
GORDON SIMMS	Mother, Lavinia	Triton, N.D.B.
HENRY TULK	Wife, Alice J.	Pt. aux Gaul, Lamaline, P.B.
WILLIAM FOWLER	Sister, Sarah	Grand Bank, F.B.
ALEXANDER CREWS	Mother, Deborah	Point aux Gaul, Lamaline
HENRY P. HILLIER	Wife, Emily	Pt. aux Gaul, Lamaline, P.B.
ELISHA HILLIER	Father, John	Silverdale, Green Bay
JOHN BUNGAY	Mother, Lizzie	Harbour Mill, F.B.
JOSEPH PELLEY	Mother, Susan	Beaverton, N.D.B.
KENNETH CREWS	Mother, Laura	Point Crew, P.B.
H. V. HUNTER	Father, Richard	Salvage, B.B.
CHESLEY HILLIER	Mother, Deborah	Lamaline, P.B.

(None dead)



OLIVER BATT, JOE BATT'S ARM

THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION

By W. B. JENNINGS, M.H.A. for Twillingate

FOR every effect there is a cause. You would have to go back to the days of the old fishing admirals to the time when the merchants of the Old Country influenced Parliament to keep Newfoundland a fishlake for them to make untold fortunes thereby, in order to get at the root of the cause, which contributed toward bringing the Fishermen's Protective Union into being.

The time was overripe; for years before it would have started if a leader had been forthcoming. Every other trade in the country had its unions, no matter how few the number, long before the Fishermen's Union moved, in spite of the fact that in 1890 about 60,000 persons were engaged in catching and curing fish. When W. F. Coaker started the F.P.U. its growth was phenomenal, the idea caught on pretty quick. This, coupled with his personality and administrative ability, has contributed largely toward its success. It is well known that the F.P.U. has two objects in view—Commercial and Political. I have always thought that the commercial problem bristled with difficulties, yet who looking with unbiased mind at what has already been accomplished can say that it has not justified its existence, even if that alone was the only thing attempted. I firmly believe for one thing that the fishermen have heard more and learned more about the general trade of the country since the F.P.U. came into being, than in any fifty years previous. And now Coaker gets the blame if you get too much for your fish and doubly so if you get too little. If Mr. Coaker and the Union were the nonentity his enemies would have you believe how could it play any part or have any influence whatever? Sit in his office for an hour in the fall of a fine day and count the number calling with a bundle of fish, and the question, "What is this worth, Mr. Coaker, or what price can I ask for oil?" and listen to the reply to each individual case and the most skeptical must admit that W. F. Coaker had become a factor in the commercial life of this country.

But to my mind always the greatest possibilities for the Fishermen's Union have been in the political arena. Every man at the polling booth has an equal value. The X of the poorest man in the country counts as much as that of the richest; that, and the grave, are two places we come on the same level, and therein lies the power of the F.P.U.; and is it not their right and should not a sane majority rule and is it not the essence of true democracy that they should rule, subject of course to the highest moral society and economic laws that exist, or can be framed.

The F.P.U. Party entered the field with little knowledge of what political life meant, but their intentions were square and above board, and as far as I am aware are still the same. This terrible war tragedy has upset everything and Britain's peril has had to receive first consideration, our own life and well being rising or lost with hers. I be-

lieve that the future will recognize that not the least sacrifice was made when the F.P.U. consented to be a party in the formation of a National Government, to cope with conditions that not a great many people realized, or even now realize ever existed. Living in peace and quietude it is difficult for people to believe that only a few hundred miles off, death lurks in almost every square yard.

But in its short political life has the F.P.U. been instrumental in accomplishing anything? Has it influenced legislation in any way for the better? Some folks when looking this way put the glass to the blind eye. Give one square look and see. What will appear? No big deeds perhaps, but to its credit lies the Local Affairs Act, the Sealers' Act, the Loggers' Bill, and last but not least I claim the Prohibition Act. Is it necessary to explain in detail what each of these above-mentioned Acts mean, space forbids just now, suffice it to say the first named deals with one of the greatest causes of graft that ever existed in this country, and I trust will ever remain a thing of the past, as it must while this Act is enforced.

The two next Bills dealt with matters connected with the safety of human lives, any government or country which does not strain every nerve and thought to protect the lives of its subjects is, to say the least, gravely remiss in its duty, and perhaps someone may try to explain why it was left to the despised F.P.U. Party at this late date to introduce measures for the protection of the sealers and loggers.

The Prohibition Act. "What do you know about it?" asks some one. Quite a bit, and this is a part: The Union Party was the only party in the House or out of it which showed an unbroken front in supporting everything in connection with the movement, the only party who one and all worked their level best to aid the success of the Plebiscite and THE ADVOCATE true its pages with no uncertain sound in order to aid its success and this in spite of the fact (and no man knew this better than the President who was foremost in support of the movement) that many individual members of the F.P.U. were not favorably inclined toward prohibition. There is an old saying, "Give the devil his due." Some folks are so mean, they would treat Coaker and his Union worse than they would treat the gentleman with the cloven hoof.

The F.P.U. had a right to organize, even if it proved a failure it would justify its existence to-day, even if it only existed as a watch dog. It can only fail through the indifference of its members. Human nature is prone to change, but woe betide the day should that change be a backward one toward the old days of darkness and oppression, which is no fairy tale told to scare children but hard facts proved up to the hilt and recorded to some extent in the Text Book of Newfoundland History.



W. B. JENNINGS
M.H.A. for Twillingate

Memories of the F. P. U. in the Early Days of Its Organization.

By P. K. DEVINE

IN the early days of the F.P.U. the writer was as closely connected with the movement as any man who took an interest in the organization, except Hon. W. F. Coaker (then plain W. F. Coaker), since it was my privilege to have intimately known the President away back in the eighties and more intimately still in the nineties when he occupied the position of Post Master and Telegraph Operator at Port Blandford. He was then in the prime of his manhood and was boiling over with enthusiasm like myself for the "Grand Old Liberal Party." We both were brimming over with ideas for the advancement of our na-

the community amongst the operators. "Look out for trouble" I said to myself, that was in July; by the end of August the whole country was up in arms and the operators to a man, or rather I should say—to a woman, were in entire sympathy with the movement. A few weeks after I had taken a vacation and was presented with a free pass by Mr. Reid, of the R.N. Co., to make a tour of Notre Dame Bay with Capt. Knee in the S.S. Clyde, and write up a series of articles on its scenery and industries for my paper—The Evening Telegram.

I wanted to visit my old home at King's Cove, Bona-



MR. COAKER'S TRAIN SNOWBOUND.

rive land and the triumph of democracy which from our viewpoint first struck the community in 1889, when Sir Wm. Whiteway carried the whole country at the polls.

Looking back at the glorious period now we both can conscientiously say that our enthusiasm and our motives were disinterested and the leading idea in our minds was to get every voter, especially every fisherman, in the country to think as we did on political matters, the surest and most direct road to save them from serfdom of centuries, wrought about by mercantile cupidity and government indifference and neglect. Mr. Coaker had tried in a small way on his own account to get Mr. Bond to do certain things in Green Bay which he believed would be good for the district, but was turned down. He was shortly after elected to the quiet atmosphere where it was no doubt believed he would be able to the least harm and stir up the minimum amount of trouble. His mind was too active and his body too robust not to be doing something.

In 1895, being then myself on The Evening Telegram, I received a letter from Mr. Coaker telling me that he was starting a "Telegraphers' Union" in order to look for better pay and more consideration generally; next week he had a small sheet published and was circulating it round

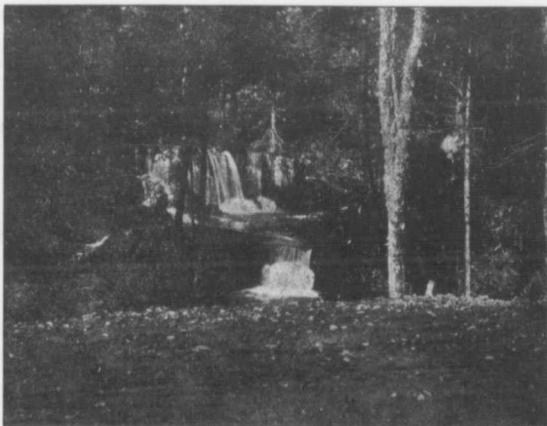
vista Bay, and see my relatives there. I had only ten days up and wondered how I could visit both Bays in that time. Adopting Sir Edward Morris' motto—"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it"—I took my departure for Port Blandford. Here I met the future President of the F.P.U. running a Post Office and a Telegraph Office, but *chafing for want of something to do* there was actually work enough for ten men. We walked the platform five hours while I waited for the Dundee and it was then I realized that there was political energy enough in W. F. Coaker to run the whole country. There was indignation enough against the treatment of the masses by both the merchants and government to return thirty-six men to the House of Assembly when an opportunity was secured to be seriously listened to. I will say for both of us that we were dead-ly in earnest and longed for an opportunity to tell our countrymen what was in our minds; as for myself the avenue was opened in a newly born paper—The Plaindealer—in 1907, and for Mr. Coaker the right one in the organization of the F.P.U.

I believe it was the writings in The Plaindealer that started Mr. Coaker. The tenor of the appeals to the fishermen must have had a familiar sound in his ears and car-

ried back his mind to the days when like a caged lion he tramped the platform at Port Blandford. He informed me afterwards that he was as much perplexed as he was moved in regard to the articles appealing to the fishermen appearing in *The Plaindealer*. Finally he made up his mind to come to St. John's and find out all about it. I shall never forget the look on his face when after much waiting, preparation and ceremony he was introduced to the Editor. At that time the whole country was ringing with the fame of *The Plaindealer* and the articles that were directed to the fishermen were admitted by all to be the principal factor in winning the election of the People's Party. If we had the back files now they would be found addressed to the fishermen to form a Union for their own protection and to have their own men in the House of Assembly. I have not put this question to Mr. Coaker, but I believe if asked where he got his information to form the F.P.U. he will not deny it was in the columns of *The Plaindealer*.

When the Fishermen's Union was started first The

However I met the late Judge Prowse on Water Street one day about the time the series ended and he greeted me most enthusiastically, saying: "I was just up to Reids, they were talking about those articles you wrote about your trip in Green Bay. They're great! I read them myself. That's the stuff. Give the public plenty of that. We'll let 'em know what the Reids are doing." I tried hard to get in a word but the Judge went on at the top of his voice: "Yes, yes; very clearly written graphic description. That's the kind of stuff we want and not this political abuse." I tried to get a chance to give the credit to Mr. Coaker once more and said—"But, Judge." He interrupted me again. "Yes, it's all right. I am going to put it in my scrap book,"—and the Judge never knew and the Reids never knew since, but when they read this they will be able to say amongst his other versatile qualities W. F. Coaker—now Hon. W. F. Coaker—gave the best description of Notre Dame Bay that was ever given, but the man who must be puzzled afterwards if he can read it was Capt. Knee, whose name appears here and there, what he did and what he said, etc.



FALLS AT BOWRING PARK, ST. JOHN'S.

Plaindealer was its organ and published articles for Mr. Coaker for three months, or more. A veto was then put on Coaker's correspondence but so congenial to me was the cause that several articles were smuggled in several issues afterwards. Finally things got hot and Mr. Coaker was shut out, they did not know where he was or where he was going to fall. He then started a small paper of his own, printed at Barnes'.

Going back to the trip on the Bay, Mr. Coaker soon showed me a way out of the difficulty. He volunteered to write a description of a trip around Green Bay as if written by him on the boat, he knew every arm and inlet, the industries, the business places, etc., and when I continued from King's Cove the next week in the S.S. Dundee he had the big roll of manuscript all ready. And that was some description! I kept away from Reids for several days fearing they would be alluding to the series of articles then appearing in *The Telegram* and might be throwing bouquets at me that I had no right to accept.

I had intended to say more about the F.P.U. whose 10th anniversary you are now celebrating but wandered off into this light narrative which after all may be interesting and has a touch of nature that I know most readers like. I may say, however, that I believe all the time that the Union would have been more powerful and do better work for its members if kept between the two parties in politics for a balance of power. In fact this was Mr. Coaker's original intention he had told me so frequently in 1908 and 1909. It is in politics now and has a big say in all the Government's doings, and if the fishermen are true to themselves they will not lose the grip they have gained but will take a round turn next year, force Union legislation and regulations for their own welfare. They have got up a little way on the upside they may allow themselves to be doped, fall asleep and be rolled down to the bottom where they started from 1908. That's their affair! If they trust their President they will come through all right.

PRESIDENT COAKER'S TRIUMPHANT TOUR NORTH, 1919

WE started on our eighth annual inspection of the Union Stores in the new auxiliary "F. P. Union," accompanied by Mr. Halfyard. Our first stopping place was Ladle Cove where a Union premises has been erected during the past two years. Thos. West is in charge of the store—a man from the fishing boat—and he is proving himself worthy of the confidence and responsibility placed on his shoulders. The fishery along the Strait Shore will prove an average catch. Seldom was next visited, where a splendid premises has been erected during the past three years with a waterfront sufficient to accommodate the loading of foreign vessels. Mr. George Richards, who is turning out to be a good business

built up under the management of Mr. Jonas Noble. The fishery here and at Moreton's Hr. is a complete blank. The people pack a large quantity of split herring at those places which helps them very considerably in making two ends meet. We as usual received a warm welcome, remaining for the night.

The next port of call was Leading Tickle where a fine premises has been erected the past year on a site adjoining the public wharf. We started discharging freight, and amidst the firing of musketry and general rejoicing the people flocked to the public wharf to welcome to us. Leading Tickle also pos-



J. H. SCAMMELL
Travelling Delegate of the
F.P.U.



F. W. HODDINOTT
Chairman F. P. U. Council,
Brig Bay.



CAPT. GEORGE BISHOP
Chairman F.P.U. Council
Wesleyville, B.B.

man, is in charge, assisted by Mr. Newman Abbott. The fishery at Seldom is equal to last year's catch. We received a royal welcome from the people, discharged freight and at daylight started for Herring Neck.

At Herring Neck the Trading Co. has another splendid premises worthy of the place where the Union was first started. Edgar Hussey is in charge here, having been recently appointed. We saw several old friends and after discharging freight passed on through Friday's Bay to Moreton's Hr. Here we also received a royal welcome and spent a few hours conversing with friends. A Union Store is to be erected here during this fall and winter on a site purchased which adjoins the coastal wharf. Mr. W. B. Jennings joined us here, en route to Springdale. Our next call was Exploits, where another splendid Union premises has been built and where a fine business has been

sesses a splendid Union Hall. Mr. J. Parsons is in charge of the store, and a big business in herring is transacted here. We took on board several friends, amongst them being Mr. Chipsett and his sons, and started for Winter House Cove, which is a settlement of Union men, about two miles from Leading Tickle. Here another splendid reception awaited us, although the people had no idea that I would visit their little harbor.

We started for Triton, where the people are pressing us for a Union Store. We received here another grand welcome. Bunting flew from scores of poles and powder seemed as cheap and as plentiful as in the days of 1913. We held a meeting in the nice little Union Hall, which was crammed full with solid sincere Union friends. Messrs. Halfyard, Jennings and myself addressed the meeting. The address covered matters of pressing interest and took

up two hours at a time in the day when all who attended made some sacrifice to do so. The ladies had prepared a picnic for the evening but we were unable to remain. We arranged matters pertaining to the erection of a premises which will be proceeded with at once, the site being presented free by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. Simms.

At Triton all are Union members and the people are well to do. It is a flourishing and neat looking settlement possessing a splendid harbor. We next visited Pilleys Island, passing through a beautiful run. The day was perfect, and the scenery enchanting. Few indeed know of the beauties of Notre Dame Bay. In my opinion there is nothing in the world to compare with the beauty of those deep waters, narrow runs, which exist between Leading Tickle and Springdale, Halfyard, who beheld this scenery for the first time, was enchanted, and I wished thousands of our countrymen could enjoy a trip through those delightful runs on a perfect summer day. All along settlements were passed, at each joy guns belched forth their noisy but sincere welcome. Pilleys Island friends also turned out to extend a hearty welcome and joy guns again sent forth the tidings that something unusual was happening at Pilleys Island. The Union premises has been enlarged during the past year and we arranged for the erection of additional shop space which will be completed this fall. The herring fishery is an important factor in the support of Pilleys Island people. Some activity is observable at the old mine. We learned that one of the old managers had started boring with a diamond drill for copper, and we trust the venture will be a success. Pilleys Island Store is in charge of B. Hoddinott, who is fast becoming a successful manager.

We had a difficult job to convince our friends at the several places of the impossibility of remaining a night to address meetings, as such would entail a six weeks' trip, instead of one of ten days as I had planned. Our next port of call was Springdale where we heard the welcome of musketry when miles down the Bay. It was a beautiful evening and the charm of the splendid sheet of water and the wooded slopes of the Bay had full effect. A rousing reception was accorded us. Hundreds having assembled at the Union wharf. The U. T. Co. owns a fine premises here and is transacting a good business. The premises has been erected during the past two years. Mr. T. W. Peckford has been in charge the past year. He returned to Change Islands with us where he will take charge of the new premises there. Mr. Jennings will take charge of Springdale business, where his family will reside in future. A mass meeting was held at 9 p.m. at the urgent request of the people. The L.O.A. Hall was crowded. The speakers were Messrs. Jennings, Halfyard and myself, and the meeting

did not close until after midnight. It was indeed a good old-fashioned Union meeting, reminding me of the 1913 campaign. We partook of refreshments at the home of friend Dan Blandford.

We started early next morning for Nipper's Hr. where friends again received us royally. The firing of joy guns was kept up for half an hour. The people assembled at the wharf to welcome us. My visit was to arrange about the erection of a Union Store. A rented Union Store was opened here three years ago, and was destroyed by fire. I have objected to using a rented place and the people have been pressing the past year or so for the erection of a store. A site has been secured and work will be started by the Council in a month or two and the store will be ready for next season's business.

We passed Round Hr., Shoe Cove and Burying Place where joy guns did duty in expressing the delight of the residents in having us visit their coast once more. At La Scie the usual warm enthusiastic reception awaited us. The people crowded to the wharf and we had the pleasure once again of shaking hands with old friends. Skipper Bill Swyers is the Chairman and an excellent one he is. A good old public meeting was held, which was addressed by Messrs. Jack Scammell, Halfyard and myself. Friend Scammell joined us at Springdale and we left him at La Scie to visit St. Barbe District. He is the travelling delegate of the F.P.U. and is an excellent speaker and organizer, and is doing his work satisfactory to the people. We visited La Scie to arrange for erection of a Union premises. The store formerly in operation was rented and its owner required it, and it was closed last year. The people finding out the great benefit it was and the great change that came over the other traders when it closed, resolved that a Union Store owned by the Union should be erected as soon as possible. We trust by the time I visit La Scie next year, the store will be ready



J. A. PARSONS, CLERK F.P.U. STORE, LUMSDEN.

for business. The public meeting proved that the people of St. Barbe have resolved to stand by the Union in the coming election and the desire was to have a Union Candidate.

We left La Scie for Coakerville and had a splendid trip across Green Bay, passed inside of Exploits, entered that magnificent group of islands with unsurpassed scenery and other attractions—Dildo Run—and after an anxious journey of 15 miles amidst the 365 islands that make up the archipelago we anchored at Coakerville. We proceeded to Boyd's Cove and met old friends once more, and on to Change Islands where a splendid union premises has been erected since my last visit. The new store is at Fox Cove and adjoins the coastal wharf, and will be managed by Mr. Thos. Peckford, assisted by Mr. Thos. Scammell.

The old rented store at Main Tickle will still be operated. We held a Union meeting and friend Halfyard delivered a splendid address. I spoke for two hours and I recognized the old fire which accomplished such grand work in 1913.

The next day we went to Gander Bay to load lumber at French's mill and finding the Dundee there took passage for Port Union. We were anxious to take the trip on the Dundee as it was her last trip on the Lewisport-Port Union route and not having travelled by that route I was anxious to make some observation as to the possibilities of establishing a permanent service later on, and if any inconvenience attended the service. We reached Port Union 48 hours after leaving Gander Bay. The route should have become popular to pleasure seekers and tourists, as one saw so much of the beautiful scenery of both Bays, and could learn so much about the runs, islands and harbors. The experience of this season will demonstrate the necessity of an adjustment of the service.

I left by the F.P.U. on a second visit to finish places we did not call at during the first visit. Our first port of call was Doting Cove where we landed some freight. The fishery here is an average one. Trapping was about over. Most of the people were at Peckford and Wadham Islands. Our friends on the Strait Shore are as loyal as ever and will stand by Halfyard next fall.

Joe Batt's Arm was reached later in the evening, but the people found out we were entering the harbor and used their guns to consume powder and gathered at the Union wharf, remaining until the small hours of the morning—it being a beautiful moonlight night. I arranged to return the following night to hold a public meeting and left for Tilting.

We were received royally by Tilting friends. Flags were hoisted on scores of poles and joy guns were kept firing for an hour. I spent an hour with Rev. Dr. Jones. Inspected the premises, which is an excellent one, erected two years ago. Spent a few hours with friends and started for Seldom.

Passing Wild Cove the people showed their loyalty by

firing guns while the boat was in sight. At Seldom another reception awaited us and musketry again did duty in devouring powder. Many friends crowded to the Union premises. We discharged freight and were ready to face an easterly breeze to Joe Batt's Arm. Seldom has one of the best outport Union premises, owned by the Trading Co. It was finished last year. The store is now operated by

Mr. George Richards, assisted by Mr. Newman Abbott. We had a head wind and big lop to Joe Batt's Arm but reached it about 7 p.m., receiving another royal reception. The gun was taken from the rack to do service once more in welcoming the Union Leader.

The meeting was held at the spacious new S. U. F. Hall—which is the largest in Fogo District. Fully 500 electors were present and the hall was crowded, many ladies attended. I spoke for about three hours. My last public address at Joe Batt's Arm was

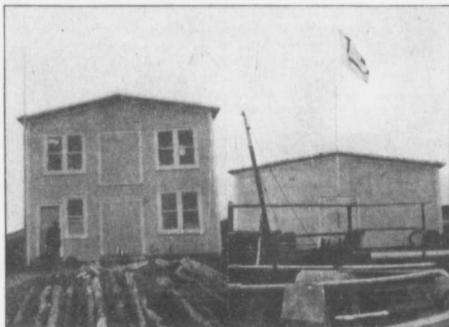
held six years ago. The meeting was a grand success. I never found an audience more sympathetic and enthusiastic. Men from Tilting, and Barr'd Island attended.

The next day I proceeded to Fogo, where I arranged to have a new store erected and the premises rebuilt. The premises was purchased from the estate of the late Robt.

Scott last year, some of the buildings were taken down and new shop and store will replace the present one which is too small for present day requirements. Mr. Alfred Hussey is in charge of the business at Fogo and he will give a good account of himself by the time I visit Fogo next year. We met several friends, all were anxious to have a meeting, but I arranged to be at Twillingate and could not remain to hold a meeting. The Union sentiment is stronger at Fogo than it was in 1913.

Very few indeed desire a continuance of the present administration and Halfyard will receive seven-eighths of the votes at Fogo proper the coming election.

We proceeded to Twillingate and started to load hering. The meeting was held at the Union Hall and was well attended. Half the men are away in summer, but we had a fine meeting. I finished my address at 12.30, and



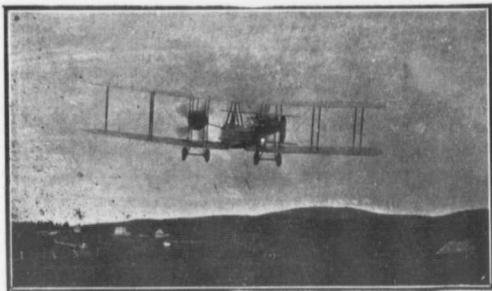
F.P.U. PREMISES AT DOTING COVE.



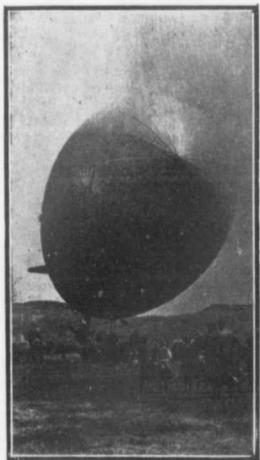
F.P.U. PREMISES AT HANT'S HARBOR.

one old friend who had travelled four miles was even then anxious for me to continue another hour as he said it was his first time hearing me and it was three years since the Council heard me. Twillingate will cast a solid Union vote next fall. The opponents of the Union will secure no foot-

of Mr. E. Hayward. It adjoins the coastal premises and belongs to the Hodder family. There is some activity in building at Sleepy Cove Mine, and the mine will be re-opened when it is hoped success will crown the efforts of those who have invested money in the venture.



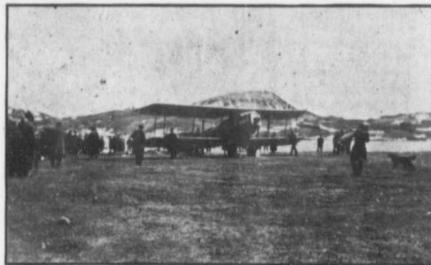
VICKERS-VIMY BIPLANE—THE SUCCESSFUL TRANSATLANTIC FLIER.



THE ILL-FATED DIRIGIBLE, C-5, which flew here in the morning, was moored at Pleasantville, and burst her moorings in the afternoon and flew away to sea and was lost. She has never been recovered.



THE MARTYNSIDE MACHINE PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.



THE "RAYMOR" FINISHING A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL FLIGHT

ing in Twillingate District. One friend asked what party now misruled the country. I replied Tory Party. "Well," said he, "they must go bag and baggage." Twillingate never had any use for the Tory gang, and his remark was warmly applauded. The store at Twillingate is in charge

We left Twillingate early next morning for Herring Neck where we finished loading herring. We spent several hours with old friends of long ago, some of them we had not met for ten years. In the afternoon we visited Pike's Arm and as usual old friends flocked aboard the F.

F.U. and chatted about everything from the scarcity of fish to the abomination of John Stone and A. B. Morine. I selected a site for a new Union Store at Clark's Cove, and a start will be made this fall to erect it. I resided at Pike's Arm for five years. It was the first place North I resided, having been sent there in 1889 by the firm of McDougall & Templeton to manage a small business they had opened there. It was in the election of '89 that I first became interested in politics. I was 16 years old and happened to attend a political meeting and in response to an invitation by one of the Tory candidates I asked a question which

dom at dusk, receiving another musketry welcome, for as soon as the F.P.U. made her appearance a rush was made for the old muskets and powder which did service in sending flame and thunder into the darkness from the old iron gun barrels. We left Seldom early next morning bound for Port Union. Passed numerous fishing punts and skiffs during the day along the Strait Shore, Cape Freels and Pinchard's Isld., which saluted us as we passed. We also passed the Fiona, Susu and Earl of Devon, and arrived after a run of 12 hours from Seldom. The fishery from Fogo to St. Anthony is a blank. Fogo District has a



PORT UNION—SHOWING SOUTH SIDE OF PORT UNION OFFING.



F.P.U. PREMISES AT LADLE COVE.

brought about the collapse of the meeting, which baptized me into the ranks of the Liberal Party. I well remember every incident of that stormy meeting and of the part taken by the late John Warren and Samuel Miles still living, who assailed Tory Indian Meal and Sour Molasses served out by the Thorburn Government. I trust our friends at Pike's Arm and Cobb's Arm will pull together and avail of the chance now afforded to secure a business store at Pike's Arm, and cut off the trip across the Bight which has been the custom for nearly forty years.

We left Clark's Cove about 4 p.m. and reached Sel-

dom at dusk, receiving another musketry welcome, for as soon as the F.P.U. made her appearance a rush was made for the old muskets and powder which did service in sending flame and thunder into the darkness from the old iron gun barrels. We left Seldom early next morning bound for Port Union. Passed numerous fishing punts and skiffs during the day along the Strait Shore, Cape Freels and Pinchard's Isld., which saluted us as we passed. We also passed the Fiona, Susu and Earl of Devon, and arrived after a run of 12 hours from Seldom. The fishery from Fogo to St. Anthony is a blank. Fogo District has a



COAKER RECRUITS—Top row—3618 J. Bradbury, 3660 T. Stone, 3608 J. Mate. Bottom row—3662 E. Cuinton, 3544 N. Samson, 3372 W. J. S. Stratton, 3626 F. Spencer, 2631 R. Dave.

acquainted with every interesting and historic place there and was our guide during that memorable week, for which we gladly express our thanks. London must be forever the greatest city on earth, as its history is over 2,000 years old, and almost every milestone in the history of England is connected, in some way, with London. As I saw before my eyes the subjects of so many of my readings in history, I began to realize in a small degree what the great events and tragedies of history, meant for London, England, and the world. I could stay a year in London, and hardly know I lived a day, for the historic grandeur of London history, is all in all to a loyal Briton from across the water. Four spots in this wonderful city became almost objects of worship to me, viz.: Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, The Tower, and Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. The Abbey is the most precious spot in the Empire, to a loyal Britisher. Fancy standing by the graves of England's greatest men and women, who lived during the past 800 years. The graves of the Kings and Queens up to George IV; King William and Queen Mary, his wife; the Grand old Queen, Bess; the spot where Cromwell was buried, but from which Charles II ousted his body. One could hold on in the Abbey for a month and not spend one idle moment. All the great historians, poets, warriors, discoverers of the past eight hundred years find resting places in this grand old sacred building. The building itself with all its associations, without its great graves, is the most dear and sacred to any heart interested in his race.

St. Paul's Cathedral again looks down upon 800 years, and contains many graves of great men. We attended service here on February 9th, sitting under the great dome.

The Tower of London is the oldest royal residence in London, and contains the oldest church—the Chapel of St. John, which is directly above the cell where Sir Walter Raleigh spent 12 years of his life as a prisoner. I would not exchange the Tower for New York. We entered the cell where Sir Walter Raleigh spent so many nights. He carved several biblical quotations on the walls. Adjoining his cell is the block and axe used for beheading royal and distinguished victims. The great were beheaded inside the walls, the poorer victims were beheaded on Tower Hill, just a few yards from the Tower.

We entered the little wooden partitioned room, where Edward IV and his little brother were thrown by their uncle, and subsequently murdered.

We saw the cell where poor Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey, was imprisoned. We were shown where that poor innocent woman, Lady Jane Grey, was confined, the spot where she, as well as Henry VIII., two Queens and other royal prisoners were beheaded. Nearby is St. Peter's Royal Chapel, which contains their graves, and many other distinguished

sons of England, who died whether innocent or guilty, because of having aroused in some manner the King's animosity.

The rooms of the Castle contain suits of armour worn in days past by some of England's greatest warriors. Kitchener's letter appealing for the first five hundred thousand volunteers to fight Germany, is also to be seen amongst the precious contents of the Tower. When one finds himself inside of this historic castle,

passing from chamber to chamber, and learning of the history of each room, one feels that a visit to London is repaid by this one experience alone.

The Tower is exactly as it was 800 years ago. The walls are fifteen feet thick in some sections, was built for strength, and there is no ornamental work about it. The floors are of oak, the beams of the floor of heavy oak balk, roughly hewn. One feels cold shivers as the different places indicated by history are shown.

The cell on the ground floor, where 370 Jews were thrown to force them to yield up their cash and belongings, out of which number about half died after the first night, is one that one shudders to enter.

The well is another interesting spot, and the Traitors' gate, where poor Cranmer entered from the Thames.

The portion where the King lived in those early days, before any of the palaces were erected, is interesting, for it is unpretentious and plain, yet it is famous as the first residence of the Kings in London. The greater part of the White Tower was erected by William the Conqueror, who was the first King to take up residence in it.

The Chamber of the House of Lords is a stately spot, and when I visited it, the Archbishop of Canterbury was speaking. I also heard Lords Harcourt and Morris speak. Needless to say Lord Morris' remarks were audible all over the Chamber, while the others I could scarcely hear, although I was not more than fifty feet from the speakers. Lord Morris complained that the Newfoundland mineral exhibits at the Imperial Institute had not been restored, or the rooms used for their original purpose, although vacated by the war officials for over six weeks. It was indeed a pleasure to hear our own and only real Lord addressing the Lords in his own right, a right that may never again come to a native of Terra Nova.

The House of Commons is indeed a fascinating spot. It was an honour to be present on opening day, but a still greater honour to hear the Labour Leader speak for the first time in the history of England, as the official leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. Mr. Adamson spoke from manuscript, but his remarks were logical and to the point. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, replied, delivering one of the most momentous speeches ever delivered by a British Prime Minister, as he dealt chiefly with after-war conditions and labour unrest.



THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Commons Chamber is not a large room, and can seat about half of the seven hundred and odd members. No member has a desk, not even the Prime Minister. All sit on long seats along the sides of the room, there are about five rows. Some day a larger chamber will be used, and probably the present chamber will then be the House of an Imperial Parliament, while England will enact laws for England in a chamber erected as an additional wing of the Parliament Building.

Without doubt Mr. Lloyd George is the greatest Englishman alive, and at present he has no equals in British politics. He is not liked by many who support him, but they recognize his great abilities and wonderful energy and constructive ability. They can't get along without him, hence they must follow his leadership. I saw Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Long, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Sir G. Geddes—six of the great Commoners—not one of them could to-day successfully lead a British Government. The general opinion is that Mr. Thomas, the Labour Leader, will replace Mr. Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, before many years. Mr. Thomas is looked up to generally as a safe level-headed man, and one of the ablest amongst labour leaders. Mr. Barnes, the Labour Cabinet Minister, is also considered an able and very safe leader, and he has accomplished a great work in the present Cabinet, on behalf of labour.

The King is generally regarded as an ideal King for Britain. It would be a calamity to have a man of Mr. Lloyd George's ability and energy as King of England. The King must always do as advised by his Cabinet, and a very strong ruler would in these days soon clash with his advisers, and serious trouble ensue. England is content with King George, and it is generally recognized that he will perform his kingly duties in a manner that will ensure the respect and devotion so long held for the occupant of the British Throne.

The Queen is a great and grand lady, truly a queen and a leader amongst women and men. She looked well on the opening of Parliament, as she moved through the Royal Gallery of the Parliament, on the way to take her place at the King's side, in the Lord's Chamber. She looked a Queen in every respect. She is much taller than King George. The Royal Family is very popular with the people, and Londoners in particular.

Buckingham Palace is not very large. The palace of the former French kings at Versailles is twenty times as large as Buckingham Palace. Marlborough House, the Dowager Queen's Palace, is also a medium sized building, so is the residence of the Duke of Connaught. St. James' Palace, the old residence of former kings and queens of England, is much larger than King George's London Palace, but is not modern, and is used now for government offices.

London is a vast city, and stands head and shoulders above any other capital in the world. Paris is a grander city, better laid out, but contains only a tenth of the population of London. Rome again is a grand city, rich in historic treasure, and possesses the

grandest cathedral in the world, yet Rome can never hold a candle to London. The traffic arrangements, over and below ground—the great masses of people passing through hundreds of miles of streets—the wonderful police arrangements, and the courteous genial care of the people by the police, the sanitary arrangements for the seven millions of souls composing London, the great historic buildings, the wonderful stores with their hundreds of millions' worth of stocks, all combine to make London the greatest capital and city of the world. Britons should be very proud of their great capital.

I have visited New York, Washington, London, Paris and Rome, and in my humble opinion London greatly exceeds any other city. The British is indeed a great nation, and one sees this very plainly after a visit to France and Italy. Britons in Great Britain are living in a Paradise to-day as compared to France or Italy. If English labour had to endure half the inconvenience and poverty abounding in

France and Italy, it would be abundantly justified in turning things upside down. In France food is almost twice as dear and progress very slow, conditions are fifty years behind England, and Italy is fifty years behind France. In some parts of France conditions are about the same as they were in Napoleon's day. Parts of Italy are just as far behind England as the Treaty Shore is behind St. John's. The French will have to gather greater energy and vim if they are to keep pace with their British neighbours. They possess a splendid country, the soil is rich and well cultivated. The French farmers are industrious and economical, and are devoted to the land and love their country. They are genial and light-hearted, but love to be free and untrammelled. The roads of France are well kept and both sides are planted with trees, which looks grand as one travels along miles in a straight line. They adore Marshal Foch, and are proud of their Prime Minister, who they acclaim as the Saviour of France.

In France the farmers live in villages. There are very few houses erected on the farm land as in England. The land is not fenced, stones mark the divisions of the land. For miles clear fields are observable without fences or trees—then one comes upon the village with the houses, barns and yards, surrounded by high stone walls. In England things are reversed. Trees and hedges separate each farm or division of land, upon which the farm house and barns are erected. The English roads are lined with trees and hedges. The English country is beautiful while the French is grand. The roads in England are the best in the world, but the French roads are very good. The French railroads are very good, but not equal to the railroads in England. The sleeping cars between Paris and Rome far exceed those in use in America, but in France sleeping apartments by train are very meagre, about one in five requiring such, obtain them under present circumstances.

Thousands of demobilized French soldiers lie about the cities and towns unemployed.

We landed at Boulogne, which is a port made out of the sandy mouth of a river, the entrance is not more



QUEEN MARY

than 70 feet wide, and the approach being sand banks extremely shoal. We remained a day at Boulogne, in order to visit the grave of Cpl. W. C. Christian—my nephew—who died October 26th. last, at the British hospital, about a mile north of Boulogne. We found his grave with but little trouble. Nine other Newfoundland soldiers are buried at this British cemetery. There are about six or seven hundred graves of British soldiers in this cemetery, the graves were then being properly laid out, roads built and trees planted. A large British hospital adjoined the cemetery, from whence came the bodies of those poor heroes who had crossed to France to do their bit for liberty and Britain. It is sad to think of so many brave lads dying so far away from loved ones, filling soldiers' graves, marked by wooden crosses, bearing the names of the heroes, their regiment and day of burial. They rest in French soil, and before a year passes none but their mothers and perhaps fathers will remember that they ever lived.

Willie Christian was a splendid boy and was less than nineteen years old when laid in a soldier's grave. He was an only son, and enlisted before he was 16 years of age. It seemed hard to leave his body in this foreign land, where no loving hands could plant flowers in loving remembrance. This boy was as dear to me as any one creature was to another, and when he wished me good-bye at St. John's in January, 1918, I felt I would never see him again alive. To bend over his grave in far away, cold, indifferent France, was no easy trial, but how many poor mothers and other loved ones have passed through similar affliction and bereavement, because of the insane thirst of an intoxicated nation of maniacs, for that which belonged to others. Some want us to forgive Germans this stupendous crime, but those at least who have passed the countless myriads of wooden crosses, which mark the graves of British and French heroes, will surely never forgive nor forget.

I often wondered if France is grateful to Britain for the tremendous sacrifice in blood and money made to save her from political destruction. I cannot say that I believe the sacrifice is appreciated. At any rate, so far, there is very little to indicate that the French nation has realized that she owes her safety and freedom to Britain. The bodies of one thousand two hundred of Terra Nova's primest manhood rest in France, who died for the freedom of France, and a million more of such British manhood laid down their young lives that France and the world should triumph over brutality and hunnish serfdom—yet this staggering sacrifice is the one matter that so far seems to be unappreciated in dealing with the world affairs.

Again who remembers the stupendous money sacrifice made by Britain to save Europe from serfdom, a sacrifice that will prove almost a crushing burden for Britons for the next thirty years or more. Let the Germans suffer, they will never endure the quarter of the punishment their deeds entail.

Pass through bleeding France, laid prostrate, see thousands of once flourishing, happy villages and towns razed to the ground, with hardly a stone wall a foot over ground remaining, behold for hundreds of miles

the crosses over millions of spots, under which lie the bones and decaying garments of three millions of the primest and noblest manhood that God's pure sunshine ever embraced. I saw in those three days' journey through the valleys of death, enough to steel my heart against ever believing that Prussians are human. While I live the sight of that huge battlefield, with its miles of white wooden crosses, its thousands of miles of trenches and barbed wire, and its thousands of obliterated towns and villages, will never be erased from my mind. The field of Beaumont Hamel will always be before my view, and the forms of our 750 boys who, with the other two thousand British heroes, fell on that field of sacrifice on July 1st., 1916.

While I live I will ever oppose the dispatch of another son of Newfoundland to fight and die on foreign soil. I have seen enough of this curse of war during my visit to Europe to cause my blood to run cold, and to curse the day that gave birth to the insane son of the German Emperor Frederick.

Some believe that this war has assassinated religion. I have taken some trouble to ascertain results re religion from the war point of view. I find a general opinion backing up man's firm belief in religion and another world, for all I have enquired from, affirm that when the moment arrived to go over the parapet, the few silent moments were occupied in prayer to his Creator, asking forgiveness for the past, and eternal rest if death was his portion that day, then a few thoughts of loved ones at home, and on to duty. What an awful moment in the life of each soul going forward, each expected to face that long eternity whence so many soldiers had gone—gone with a prayer upon their lips—a supplication for forgiveness and eternal rest. Who can describe the anguish of the wounded dying soldier, as he lay in a shell hole or exposed in No Man's Land, with the shadow of death surrounding him. Yet some would have us believe that religion was scorned by those brave men. Let the loved ones of those who fell, never to rise again, during those four years of war, be comforted by the thought that their departed loved ones faced eternity with a prayer upon their lips. Those who came out of the shadow of



QUEEN ALEXANDRA

death will never forget those awful moments, and the supplication that poured forth from a contrite heart as the order to be ready to advance was heard on that ever to be remembered morn. How many of us who were not among them can understand what such an experience meant. Was there ever such love as this, that a man gives up his life for his friends. We can never repay such sacrifices. Those who have returned from the valley of the shadow of death are entitled to our everlasting gratitude, and the best treatment in our power to bestow, while the memory of those who never returned should be revered and remembered, not in exhibitions of idle sport and indulgence, but in humility and mourning and in deeds of love and benevolence. May a better world ensue from this awful suffering inflicted on humanity, and may men unite everywhere to extend the true hand of fellowship, and help each other over the slippery places of life, bringing happiness and contentment to all, and making life worth living

for, then the world for all would indeed be what the Almighty Creator intended it to be—the loveliest portion of the universe appropriate for preparing for that more perfect life above the pure blue skies.

We spent a week in France and crossed over to Italy. The journey from Paris to Rome occupied fifty hours, including the stop at Mentone, on the border, where three hours were taken to examine luggage and passports. It was a mighty hard job to get into France from England, but harder still to get out of France either to Italy or England. It took us quite a time throughout the journey in visiting passport offices to have our passes vised.

We saw France and Italy at a time when one could plainly see the sores and bleedings of the great war.

The battle front was as near to its original condition under war as was possible, with this advantage, that one could roam about without dread of bullets or shells. Millions will in the coming years inspect the scenes we surveyed, but the wire entanglements, dugouts, trenches and war materials, will be a thing of the past. France will have to carry her tremendous war burden for the next fifty years, but the triumph over the Hun, and the restoration of the two lost provinces, with a buffer state on the Rhine, will soften the burdens that Frenchmen for two generations must carry.

In Britain taxation will for many years be almost unbearable. A forty billion dollar debt is some load for 48 millions of people to carry. Never in our day will goods or food be as cheap as in pre-war days. Every living person will for a score or more years have to pay a considerable portion of the cost of this great war, while future generations will be paying its proportion 100 years hence.

In England, France and Italy labor unrest is encountered everywhere. The masses are intent upon changing the old order and introducing reforms, but changes will come whether for good or ill. In England a few irresponsibles advocate extremes, but if the masses will be advised by such men as Lloyd George, Barnes, Thomas and Adamson, the principles of evolution will triumph. Many workmen are in a state of mind that if not controlled will prove a menace to progress and prosperity, but I am satisfied that the great majority are working along safe lines and will eventually secure great reforms that will place Britain in the forefront of social regeneration and lead the

world along safe lines, ensuring the complete balance between capital and labour, and enabling all who will to partake of the newer and better life, born of the sufferings and sacrifices of the past five years. There will be great unrest in all democratic countries for many months, but Britons will not overstep the bounds of reason in the onward march of uplifting the masses, and making Britain a better and happier nation.

In Italy the signs of unrest are plainly visible. The people are not energetic or industrious as a whole. Women are the hardest workers, and endure more than their share of the daily toil. The sunny climate permits indolence and carelessness. Very little will suffice to keep body and soul together. The climate is responsible for those conditions. Morals are extremely lax, sanitation is disgraceful, but the clear blue skies protect the populace from death dealing germs. If like conditions prevailed in England or America, plagues would be the order of the day. Italy will not make much progress in industrial activities, or become a greater nation, unless new blood and new ideas are introduced. France is a long way ahead of Italy in progress. The Balkans are still far behind Italy, the sorest spots in Europe are in territory over which the Turks held sway. It will take a century of fair progress to place the Balkan nations on a level with France of to-day.

The population of Italy is rapidly multiplying, children thrive in that sunny climate with little attention. Families are seldom less than 10, and many exceed 15. I saw scores of begging men and women asleep along the street, and no one noticed or cared. An American or English



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

American or English woman would never care to visit Italy the second time. The sun is bright and warm even in Winter, for in February the trees in Naples were breaking with ripe oranges and lemons. Yet glance at the Appenines above and more snow can be seen than I ever saw in Newfoundland. In France also the Alps are white, and where the railroad grade begins to rise, one soon passes into villages that are as wintery as White Bay in February.

Italy and France are agricultural countries first, industrial activities are secondary. In England industries flourish and control, agriculture is a side line.

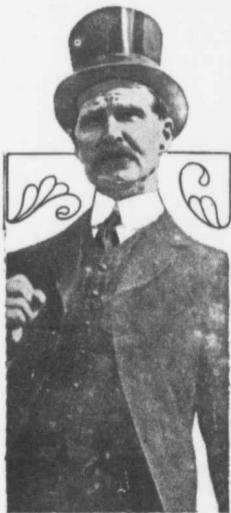
In Italy some of the business men are capable and ambitious, but the country is badly governed, and much can be attained even if contrary to the law, if a cash

payment is made large enough. I wish Italy well. She could become a very great nation, but I have no thought of such materializing, unless something produces greater ambition, activity and energy amongst a large portion of the inhabitants.

The Italians display the same weakness as the French even greater proportions. I fear there is little hope of improvement in that direction. Italian hearts with pride are still hankering after republican changes. Many of them are unstable and ungrateful, and are in no mood to bestow thanks or appreciation upon their King, Government or Britain for saving Italy from German and Austrian vassalage. Many of them desire a republican form of government, with a constitution based on American principles, but I doubt very much whether such a change will produce politicians and statesmen that will in any way be an improvement upon those now in the forefront of

given to or welcome afforded the appearance of the King of a victorious nation; no cheers were given, but a few clapped their hands as a token of respect.

In London the appearance of the King, Queen, Queen Mother, Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught and Mr. Lloyd George, on a similar mission before Buckingham Palace, under similar circumstances, would be received with thunderous and continuous cheers, which would have been warmly supported by the soldiers being reviewed. Yet the English are phlegmatic, stable and undemonstrative, while the Italians are very excitable. This incident was an eye-opener to Anglo-Saxons of whom many were present. The Italian troops which marched before the King that day, March 6th, were untidy and vimless, they appeared inferior in style, physic and training to the British and American soldiers, so numerous in the streets of



A. BONAR LAW

Italian life. What is wanted is not changes in the constitution, but in the character of the populace, for the great need of Italy is stability of character in the people, and honesty in its public men.

With Capt. Lewis and C. Bryant I attended a review of victorious troops, numbering about five thousand, which just arrived from the Italian front. The review took place in front of the Quirinal—the King's Palace—a half holiday was proclaimed. The day was beautiful and warm, and thousands gathered in the square before the palace; we were one hundred feet or less from the balcony of the palace where the King and Queen, the Queen Dowager, the King's uncle and Crown Prince, with Prime Minister Orlando, reviewed the troops as they passed by. When the first soldiers arrived the King and his suite appeared on the balcony. The troops were fairly well received by the crowd, but I was astonished to find very little attention



THE KING OF BELGIUM

London, Paris, Rome and other European cities. The Italians marched without spring or uniformity, and often did not keep step. I was greatly disappointed, for I saw more of the true soldier bearing and style in our outpost boys, after three days drilling, while training at St. John's, than I saw in the soldiers at the Quirinal, after three years of warfare, opposing the Austrians on the Italian frontier.

The fault lay with the higher command, who apparently cared little about the appearances and training of the common soldiers. Some of the troops were well built chaps, but the majority were very inferior to the British and American Tommies. The Italian officer is gaudy, dressed expensively, with a rich gray-blue cloak reaching almost to his knees, and an over-display of gilt braid and red velvet. His long sword is often an expensive toy, with ivory and often mosaic figured handles, the bearer of which often refuses to spurn the paint and powder so

profusely used by the Italian women. Some of the officers are excellent men, the pity is that the excellent chaps are not permitted to generally impress their virtues upon the many. The Italian soldier can be as easily trained as an American, the question is "Why is he not?"

As for France, what she requires most in her character, is stability. The French are a genial, pleasure seeking people, who refuse to take life's struggles seriously. They must have their pleasures, their wine and their leisure hours. To see the sidewalks of Paris turned into beer gardens, where under canvas awning the crowds sit around tables smoking, drinking and gambling, women as well as men, to hear the chit chat and laughter of the multitude, which forgets all else but the pleasures of Paris, is to realize the difference between the English and French characters.

England is within sight of France, yet the traits of character as different as those between the Canadians and Mexican. The hope of France is her army of agriculturalists. They are economical and industrious, the city folk are just the opposite, their wish is to get all possible pleasure out of life, regardless of who is to pay for it. Would to God the French had more of the stability of the English, more of their phlegmatic sternness and modesty, had they such, the horrors of the ten years revolution, 1789-1799, would not have occurred, and France might have become great and free without letting loose the floods of blood, the volume of which makes one shudder. As one surveys the places, streets and scenes of that terrific conflict between brother and brother he stops to think of those days of 1795 to 1799. I do not condemn the longing of the French to be free in 1789, or their desire to curtail the power, pride and extravagance of the King, but had they at that time possessed the stability of the English character they would have established a constitutional monarchy equally as free as the British, and prevented the reign of terror which stripped poor France of its brightest and best citizens, and the slaughter of two million men. No nation since or before endured what poor France endured during those awful ten years from 1789 to 1799. Russia is following in the exact steps of the terrorists during the French Revolution, but few believe that the world will permit the maniacs in Russia to prolong the reign of terror many more months. The French revolution was inevitable, reforms had become necessary and the time had arrived, for Louis XVI. was just the right sort of a King to grant reforms that the people long sought. He was a good King, he reaped what his grandfather and father sowed. Louis XIV was the most absolute of all French Kings. He erected those magnificent and

enormous palaces at Versailles, and spent millions on laying out its parks and gardens, making Versailles the greatest Royal Palace in the world, and its miles of parks and gardens the grandest sight on earth. Versailles was built from taxes filtered from the miseries and agonies of a half-starved nation. Millions were starving in France during the period Louis XIV was erecting this greatest palace on earth. When the population of Paris beheld the glories of the King's palace at Versailles, its huge extravagance, its army of flatterers and courtiers, its immorality and wickedness, coupled with the shameless audacity of the women favourites of the grandfather and father of the respectable Louis XVI., their blood boiled with indignation, but under the absolute, inhuman, and clever tyrants they were compelled to hide their feelings, and

pay the utmost farthing of taxation. The sun shone clear and full under the mild and human grandson of the great Louis XIV, and the pent up feelings of indignation and hatred engendered in the French blood during the preceding century, were let loose, and the result was a reign of terror such as the world never experienced before or since until the Huns were let loose in 1914.

Had Frenchmen attempted to adjust their grievances as Britain is now adjusting its labour and capital differences, the history of the past 130 years might have been written in very different strain and the world might have been much further advanced in principles of equality and fraternity.

The French, under Napoleon, were masters of Europe. Had the nation possessed more stability, and cut out its fatal fickleness and ever changeable propensities, by controlling its great warrior and keeping him within reasonable bounds, France might have continued the ruling of Europe, and Napoleon's descendants might still be the Emperors of

France. Had Napoleon's ambition been controlled by the representatives of the people, as would have happened if the French character possessed the English characteristic of stability, France would have arisen from the Revolution as the greatest nation in Europe. The ten years struggle of the French against despotism and absolute monarchism, which the revolution had succeeded in accomplishing up to the time Napoleon appeared as First Consul, although bloody had given the French freedom and made the people masters. Yet, after a struggle which cost the lives of a million French, the people permitted Napoleon to destroy representative Government by a stroke of his pen without protest or murmur, and what is still more incomprehensible five years after permitted Napoleon to be crowned absolute Emperor of the French, undoing by one act the whole



ADMIRAL BEATTY

accomplishments of a revolution, which surpassed in terror and bloodshed every revolution before or since.

This lack of stability in the French character became a menace in the last six weeks of 1917, when the body of French soldiers lost their morale and caused the British High Command extreme uneasiness. From conversations with British officers in France during my visit I learnt that had the Germans started an offensive late in November 1917, the result would probably be offers of peace by the French, as the common soldier had become war weary, and gave up all hope for an Allied triumph. A new spirit now pervades French thought and action, which all lovers of France hope fervently will forever prevail. They love liberty and let us hope that in future they will know how to cherish and maintain it, by obliterating tendencies to fickleness and imbibing some portion of the great British characteristics of stability and perseverance.

The great resting place of Napoleon is indeed worthy of the glorious deeds of this great warrior. The French Government erected a chapel at the "Invincibles," where the remains of their great hero may rest amid the grandeur and dignity the French nation well knew how to establish. The chapel is large, and beautifully furnished, and the tomb is in the nave about ten feet below the main floor, and is approached by stairs. The opening is railed by lights, which are always burning. Only one hundred years ago the French people transported the great Napoleon to St. Elba, refusing to recognize his rule any longer. He afterwards brought even greater trouble upon them by deserting his little island kingdom and raising the banner of defiance and defeat at Waterloo. Yet his deeds of glory live, and all Frenchmen regard their hero as the greatest soldier the world ever produced, hence his remains will forever lie in state, to be honoured by all who visit Paris.

I met Lieut.-Col. Franklin at the Military Hospital at Shepherd's Bush, London. I was indeed pleased to see him after four years. He looked the same as ever in the face, but his right leg was useless, and he crippled along with the aid of two sticks. He was delighted to see me and talked of poor old Terra Nova. He is indeed an ideal British soldier. I succeeded in getting him to tell me something of his experiences in the field. He spoke proudly of the Newfoundland Regiment. He said the Newfoundland Regiment were the best troops on Salisbury Plains, he thought it hard not to lead them in the battlefield. I gathered from him by close questioning a little of the harsh, unreasonable if not ungrateful manner in which he had been treated by Governor Davidson and the Newfoundland Government under Sir E. P. Morris. Poor Franklin is one of the best men I ever met. If there is one man more than another who in the early days of the infant F. P. U. gave it encouragement, it was W. H. Franklin. When the war came he was the first to approach the Governor about sending help to Britain and at once offered to enlist in the Newfoundland Regiment and started to train the first five hundred. He was a born soldier and his connection with the C. L. B. gave him some training and experience in handling men. He was considered too strict and too much of a disciplin-

arian for some who rushed at the beginning to become officers and he knew his job too well, and was too much a master of it to allow Governor Davidson, who had no training as a soldier, to boss him about, and he eventually encountered the enmity of Governor Davidson, and eventually that of Sir E. P. Morris. The long and short of it was they made up their minds that Major Franklin was not to remain with the Regiment, but they lacked the courage to so inform him first or last. He was transferred to a British Regiment, and took the rank of Captain, but did not first or last give up his connection with the Newfoundland Regiment, and at present wears the caribou badge on his uniform. He rose in the British regiment from Captain to Lieut.-Colonel, and was severely wounded on the 1st. of July, 1916, in the drive that cost Newfoundland so many lives. He was on that day only two or three miles from Beaumont Hamel, and was Lieut.-Colonel of his regiment, which he led into action and obtained his objective, having driven out the Germans from their third line of trenches. He started with 850 men that morning, and when they drove out the last German from their third line of trenches, had

but twenty-five of his regiment alive, the other eight hundred and odd had fallen. He was wounded in the back in nine places early in the attack, but the wounds being chiefly flesh wounds and he being strong and healthy, went on leading his regiment. He was wounded in the leg by a shell when retreating, as he was ordered to retreat to his own trenches in the original line of defence, as on each side he was unsupported.

He was a mile ahead of the British line, and his action covered one mile front and therefore held one mile frontage of German trenches, was unsupported on each side and consequently was ordered to withdraw. On returning he was wounded by a shell, then by machine gunshot three times in the same portion of the right leg, just above the knee. The most of the knee bone and leg bone above the knee was shot away. He lay in No Man's Land about two hundred yards from his own trenches

and when found had to be dragged that two hundred yards, owing to enemy activity no facilities could be sent to aid him. When he reached the British line he was a wreck, having suffered excruciating pain through having to be dragged to the line, and blood poison had set in. He was recommended by his commanding officer for the V. C. on that occasion, but the higher command recommended the D. S. O. He was recommended prior to July 1st. action for promotion to the rank of General, which would have followed about July 15th. had he not been put out of action on the 1st. for the remainder of the war. Lieut. Col. Franklin was the second to raid German trenches, the first raid was organized by the Canadians. In that raid Lieut. Col. Franklin led 40 of his men, reached the German trench, surprised the occupants and killed 56, and lost but one man. Most of the Lieut.-Colonels commanding battalions sent their men forward under captains, but brave Franklin would not allow his boys to go unless led by himself, and the result is he is crippled for life, and endured months of torture, having lain on his back in hospital for eighteen months, with a weight attached



LIEUT.-COL. FRANKLIN

to his foot, unable to move. Had he remained behind he would have become a General and might have attained to great honour and glory. He is now undergoing another operation, as septic poison is still doing its worst, and it is probable the leg will be amputated from the hip joint. He still suffers intense pain at intervals.

Lieut. Col. Franklin has sacrificed more on account of the war than any other man of his standing in the country—his financial position was entirely sacrificed by entering the war and even if he recovers from the present operation, he will be a physical wreck. His courage is equal to any demands, and all will be glad to learn of the success of the present operation, and be pleased to hear of his services and sacrifices being appreciated by an appointment to some suitable position. He will not be able to return to Newfoundland even if he recovers from the wounds under treatment, as medical advisers say he must live in a warm climate. He learned of our departure from London by the Liverpool Express and surprised us by appearing at the station, leaning on two sticks, just a minute before the train started; we bid him adieu, and as I passed out of Euston station, I wondered when I would see him again. He is in the prime of life (46), yet how different his case is from many along Water Street, whose duty beckoned to the shore of France, but beckoned in vain. He is the only Lieutenant-Colonel in the Newfoundland Regiment that received his promotion on the field of battle, on merit. Newfoundland will never be able to repay him for what he has endured on behalf of Empire and Liberty. I received a very touching letter from him while at Liverpool, in which he explained the deep pleasure my visit afforded him.

A word or two of my impressions of Rome. In company with Capt. Lewis and C. Bryant I arrived at Rome Sunday evening, the 2nd of March, secured rooms at the Continental. Owing to large numbers of American soldiers visiting Rome before returning to America, hotel accommodation was hard to secure.

On Monday I visited the British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Charles Ross, whom I found very agreeable and interesting, and our interview occupied an hour. He arranged that I should meet Commander Capet Cure, the Commercial Attache of the Embassy, at 6 p.m. and take up the matter of the Consorzio with him, which I did, spending over an hour with Capet Cure, and he arranged luncheon for next day with the Deputy Minister of the Food Control Dept. to discuss the situation. At the luncheon next day the Italian Secretary agreed to send to Genoa for the President of the Consorzio to meet me at Rome. The Secretary could not speak English, but understood it very well. The luncheon occupied two hours, and the British Secretary, Commander Capet Cure, had to interpret my replies. He knew of the F. P. U. movement, and asked several questions about it. Capet Cure informed me that this official is about the cleverest in the service of the Italian State in Rome. We made fairly good progress, and the British Secretary proved an able exponent of the

Newfoundland position.

Capt. Lewis, C. Bryant and myself attended by a guide, who spoke English well, started in on Monday to see the grand historic sights of old Rome. St. Peter's Cathedral easily comes first, words cannot describe its grandeur, extent, or its effect upon the visitor. We were admitted to the top of the edifice, where we had a splendid view of Rome, and ascended the balcony of the dome, inside, where we had a grand view of the whole interior, as well as the grandeur of the mosaic work of the dome. There is nothing in London to compare with St. Peter's in grandeur and dignity. It is unlike any other church or cathedral. We were shown all the interesting portions of the grand edifice—St. Peter's grave, which is situated where he was supposed to have been killed; the Pope's altar and chair of state

used when in attendance at St. Peter's, which is very rare; the vestments and all valuable gifts to the church and the graves of several of the Popes, including Pope Leo. Hundreds of visitors were being shown around when we were passing. It was a great consolation to Capt. Lewis to be in a position to pray at St. Peter's grave and the Pope's altar. The whole of the interior is faced with mosaic description of biblical and other great events in the history of the church, some 28,000 shades in colouring being used. The great works of Michael Angelo and Raphael are predominant. The statues cut by the hands of Michael Angelo are seen throughout the edifice and everywhere in the Vatican museum. The Church of Rome has indeed a treasure in St. Peter's that surpasses anything in religion seen in Europe. Millions of dollars must have been spent on its decorations, and the greatest brains of many centuries must have performed abundant labours to place before the world a shrine to the honour and memory of Christ and St. Peter that has no equal. One could spend a week examining the grandeur of St. Peter's and not cover quarter of the ground. The collection of art at the Vatican is equally valuable and interesting. Here can be seen in the Pope's museum the best in Roman and Greek art, covering a period of

2,500 years. The paintings are magnificent and it would fill books to describe them. The ceilings are even more valuable and grand than the walls. We were shown the Pope's private reception room, and the old State Chambers, used when the Pope was a temporal ruler as well as spiritual. Those chambers are now open to the public view. Much of the Vatican palaces are shown to visitors. The Swiss guards of the Pope protect every portion of the Palace, they are a fine looking body of men, splendidly and attractively attired and very genial.

We visited several of the famous churches and cathedrals. St. Paul's is almost as grand and valuable as St. Peter's. Here we saw St. Paul's grave, situated on the spot where he was killed. The edifice is indeed worthy of the great Apostle's resting place. Here there is a painting in mosaic of every Pope from St. Peter to Benedict. I think there are about



KING VICTOR OF ITALY.

268 of these pictures ranging around the building just above the pillars. We saw portions of the true cross of Christ, two thorns from the Crown of Thorns. Those are to be seen at the Church of the Holy Cross, and a beautiful but simple ceremony is performed by the Priest and visitors, before the aperture is opened to view which contains these holy relics.

The stairs supposed to be those in Pilate's palace at the time of our Saviour's passion, is seen at the Church of the Holy Holies, twenty-eight steps about seven feet wide, of oak wood. Christ is supposed to have ascended and descended those steps at the time of his passion. The stairs were brought to Rome by Empress Helena and the church was erected as a fit resting place for such a treasure.

The Vatican Palace was for centuries the Court of the Temporal Ruler of Rome as well as the Spiritual. The Chambers once used by the Popes as temporal rulers, where State receptions were held; and Ambassadors from all nations received, which were once crowded with brilliant courtiers and princes, are now silent, but open to visitors. In the Vatican is the chapel where the Popes are elected. We were shown through this historic spot. For centuries, the Cardinals on the death of a Pope, assemble here and are locked in, until the selection of the dead Pope's successor is announced. No one can enter or leave during the election of a Pope. The balloting must go on until one of the candidates nominated receives the necessary number of votes for election. Each ballot is destroyed at a furnace adjoining the chapel. The crowds outside know by the colour of the smoke issuing from the chapel chimney whether the ballot last taken resulted in an election or not. Straw is burnt with the successful ballot and a dark smoke in larger volumes ascend, when the populace know an election has resulted.

This chapel is indeed an interesting place, the walls and roof are covered with original paintings, that must have taken years to accomplish, the altar end is entirely covered by one painting—"The Last Judgment"—by Michael Angelo. This is a world renowned painting—the coming of the Saviour surrounded by the angels blowing trumpets, the dead arising from their graves, and the casting into hell of the wicked.

The museum of the Vatican contains life-size statues of all the great poets, writers, kings, etc., collected from Greece, Egypt, Pompeii, and works of the great Roman sculptors.

An historic building still intact is the church of St. John—the first cathedral and palace of the Popes. used before St. Peter's and the present Vatican were built. The Pantheon of Agrippa, the Tomb of Emperor Adrian, are colossal erections. The great Roman Forum, the spot where Mark Anthony stood when delivering Julius Caesar's funeral oration is pointed out. This historic place, where all the great Roman orators of ages past pleaded with the people on

great festivals and occasions, which often caused the multitude to undertake changes of great importance, is now in complete ruins, the material has mostly been used to construct other great modern buildings of Rome. In this Forum stands the arches erected by the Emperors Severus and Titus, which are fairly well preserved and intact; nearby are the ruins of Nero's Palace. Not far away are the remains of the Palace of Caesar. The arch of Constantine is also fairly well preserved. Those have withstood the decay of many hundred years. The greater part of those remains have endured the period of the Christian era. The greatest of the remains of Old Rome are those of the Colosseum, which took twelve years to build, and for which purpose 12,000 Jewish slaves were brought from Palestine about the beginning of the

Christian era. This gigantic construction has already provided building material for a dozen churches at Rome. The construction is of enormous dimensions and could seat 40,000 persons. The seat used by the Emperor still remains intact, the underground cells, where wild animals were kept, are still intact, some portions of the walls to the full height of the structure remain intact. No mortar was used in its construction, each tier of stone was fastened to the tier next below by iron fastenings. All the iron fastenings have been cut out of the stones, throughout the whole structure, which conduct was a crime against the ages, and done to save the cost of obtaining iron by some ruler in the latter centuries. To me, the Forum, Colosseum and remains of the Palaces of the Emperors, was a reminder of transactions in the early history of Rome, known to all who study history, and I greatly enjoyed the time we spent amongst them.

The city was paved with stone blocks even in the days of Julius Caesar. Those old stone-paved streets are still visible in some places. Portions of the Temple of Venus are still intact, those remains speak of the worship of the people before there was a crucifixion. The Arch of Constantine is equal to the Arch of Triumph at Paris, which commemorates the victories of Napoleon.

The old Appine Road and its entrance into Rome through the massive wall's and gates is still intact. The Catacombs, which extend for miles under ground, and

contain thousands of graves, hewn out of the soft rock, where the Christians of the early days, before Constantine, were secretly buried, are perhaps the most interesting of the remains of old Rome. We spent a time inspecting those Catacombs, entering at the Church of St. Sebastian and descending into the third corridors, about 100 feet below the surface. All the corridors are connected and narrow lanes lead hither and thither. Here and there a little chapel containing the grave of some saint or martyr, which served for places of worship when Roman power recognized only the worship of the Temples, and the laws penalized with death all who believed in Jesus of Nazareth. We passed hundreds of graves, some containing remains of bodies in shape of skulls, legs, ribs, etc. Many of the graves have been opened to secure the remains of certain saints and



PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

martyrs and many vaults were inscribed with names of occupants, date of death and age, all cut in slabs or in the rock. The graves were formed by cutting out rock, and leaving partitions or shelves, generally in tiers of three. Each aperture would be sealed up with brick or a marble slab, and were of many sizes, for men, women and children. Babies were placed in small openings along the corridors. The bodies were placed in coffins hewn out of solid marble blocks, and the covers were of one slab. The roads or corridors extended in all directions, and were crooked and straight, wide enough to carry a corpse, and were about six feet in height. The passages leading to the lower corridors slope like stairs in a house. The only light was candles. The chapels contain stone altars and space for about twenty to twenty-five persons, standing or kneeling. Apparently many families owned a chapel, where they gathered for worship, and where their dead were placed in the apertures around the sides. The stone is of a soft composition and not difficult to excavate. The work of removing the material when excavating the corridors, chapels, apertures or graves, must have been considerable. The floors of the Church of St. Sebastian were broken up, and men have been digging for some time excavating the whole space, and laying bare stone coffins containing remains of prominent Christians. They had also uncovered Pagan vaults under the floor of the church, which were open to our view. The Pagans practiced cremation, and placed the ashes of their dead in small receptacles, placed in holes hewn in the sides of a vault. They had family vaults or rooms under ground, where they deposited the ashes of their dead; but the surprising thing about those excavations at this church was that Pagans and Christians were buried in the space which the church covered. The Sebastian monks in charge told us that they had excavated seventy inscriptions referring to the work of St. Paul at Rome, and they now believed that St. Paul resided, while at Rome, in the vicinity of the church, where he would be near the Catacombs to administer the sacraments, and lead the Christian services of worship and burial.

Another fine work is the monument to King Victor Emmanuel, which is in keeping with the best work of art in the great historic City of Rome. King Victor Emmanuel's memory is dearly cherished and he is to the Italians what Napoleon is to the French.

Rome has a population of about 700,000, so it is about one-tenth the size of London, but it is a city that all who have read history long to visit. All who visit Rome will be well paid for the trouble and expense, for it brings one back to the days before Christ was born, and to the days of the Apostles, to behold the crumbling greatness of those far away days, and the almost unbelievable perfection of art 1400 years before America was discovered. It would take a month to properly see all that Rome possesses of the great times of long ago.

We visited Pompeii. This city contained 28,000 persons, or was about the size of St. John's, and was destroyed by an eruption of ashes and sulphur from Mount Summers—about half a mile east of Vesuvius,

79 years after Christ was born, or nearly 1900 years ago. The city is almost completely excavated. The streets are exactly as they were when the city was destroyed. The remains of the buildings that were not crushed are as they stood an hour after the eruption. The walls of public buildings, temples of Pagan worship, private houses and business stores are in many instances just as built 2,500 years ago by the Colony of Greeks that went there to establish a settlement. The visitor sees before him a city just as it was 1900 years ago. Many of the buildings contain inscriptions cut in stone, giving the names of the owners. The manners, sports, styles, methods of worship, Government and administering law are all unfolded. It is indeed an extraordinary freak of Providence. That the city was wealthy, wicked and contained the latest in civilization at the period of destruction, is proved beyond doubt. We saw a house that was recently excavated, and in



GENERAL FOCH

one room the remains of six bodies were found, those remains were left as found, and one can judge of the agony and torment endured by the people during the short time the eruption took to engulf the city and all it contained. At Naples a museum has been established containing valuable works of art, furniture, utensils, etc., recovered from the ruins after being embedded in ashes and sulphur for about 1800 years. The marble sculpture is indeed marvellous, the forms perfect, the work as complete as can be turned out by the best artist of our day.

The style of dress attracts one's attention, for the women dressed their hair exactly as the most fashionable ladies do at present, and the dresses similar to the latest styles of Paris, London and Rome. One would believe that mantle makers went to Pompeii to copy the styles of 2000 years ago. The low bosom blouse, the band on the hair, the short skirt, are exactly the same as the styles that existed before Christ was born. Pompeii alone is worth the trouble and expense of a 3500 mile trip, which is about the distance it is from the American coast line. The utensils shows that they had cooking utensils, lamps, scales, weights, currency, locks, hinges, cash chests, water supply by lead pipes to various centers of the city something like the old public hydrants. Each house contained a well, rooms for eating, sleeping, receptions and gardens enclosed in the center of the house, all were one flat, built of brick and marble, the partitions were all of brick, the walls all cemented and plastered, and hand painted. Some of the paintings described their methods of living, worship, sports, and even their vices and virtues, and are equal to most of the art paintings of to-day.

The public water fountains were cut out of granite or marble, and the people drank from the flow, their being no cups at the fountains. Where they rested their hands as they placed themselves into positions to drink, shows the enormous use made of them, for the stone where the hands rested, at all the fountains, is worn to a depth of several inches. To place one's hand on the worn surface, which thousands of persons used 2,000 years ago, and to find those stones exactly as they then were, is indeed soaring back to past ages.

After a close inspection of Pompeii and observations of the suburbs of Naples and rural sections of Italy I am convinced that in some respects the Italy of to-day has changed but little from the Pompeii of 2,000 years ago. The whole history of Pompeii is written on its ruins, one need never search records in history to discover what conditions there were like 2,000 years ago. It is about four miles from Mont Vesuvius. About ten years ago Vesuvius became active and erupted Lava, destroying two or three towns nearby. The people have not been frightened by the past eruptions, from those mountains, for within a couple of miles villages exist as vigorous and contented as though 100 miles from Vesuvius. Oranges, lemons and the choicest grapes are produced on the slopes of Vesuvius. Mighty masses of Lava are seen in all directions within a radius of three to four miles of Vesuvius. Lava is simply liquid rock, and it runs down the mountain sides just as ice forms and increases, growing day by day as water freezes from the ground or is supplied by rain or springs. The lava rolls over and over, tier on tier, as it passes it thickens and cools, and after a few days it is exactly like rock. It can easily be split and shaped, and is extremely hard and brittle. The streets of Naples and the towns in the suburbs are all paved with blocks of lava from the mountain sides of Vesuvius. These blocks are about four inches thick, and a foot square, and are good for about twenty years, as a city pavement.

We proceeded to the mountain by an electric car and a cog wheel conveyance, which runs cars up the steep incline. About 500 yards from the top the cars stop and passengers proceed on foot, in the care of guides, along a footpath across the mountain slope, and reach the crater. The crater is about 500 yards in diameter, we approached close to the edge and could see into a portion of it. Sulphur smoke was issuing and the wind blew portions of it into our faces. There were about a dozen onlookers in our company. A strong wind blew, the clouds then enveloped the mountain top, a hail storm broke over us, and the cold became intense, as none of us was heavily clad, for down in the valley, a mile below, the sun shone warmly, and oranges covered the trees. We remained only about five minutes at the crater, as the fumes of sulphur made all cough and sneeze, and there was nothing more to see. We could see fire through the white fumes, and we listened, at the guide's request, to hear the confusion within. We could hear heavy rumblings, resembling the noise caused by throwing in a weight of five tons, the noise was light first and then became heavy.

At the time of the eruption ten years ago, when the three villages nearby, were destroyed with a few hundreds of the inhabitants, Mount Vesuvius dropped 300 feet—it was 3600 feet above sea level and fell to 3300, which is the present height.

We retraced our steps from the crater along the slope of the mountain, amidst the wind and hail, and soon reached the station where the cars connected, but all were suffering from intense cold.

I took a stone from the mouth of the crater, as a souvenir, and at the station we purchased some little

articles as souvenirs, took some imitation deadheads made from lava, the exact form of skulls, used by the privileged citizens at Pompeii when entering the forum or theatre for tickets. When admitted free, they represented deadheads—hence the word deadhead for free messages and passes.

There were four Newfoundlanders in the party that looked into the crater of Vesuvius that day, Capt. John Lewis, C. Bryant, A. S. Bremner and myself. We knew that it was not often that four natives of our little island, so far away, looked down into Vesuvius at the same time, but we did not forget that for two hundred years our sailors had carried our salt dried cod to Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius. Every mariner who enters Naples Bay casts his eyes towards Vesuvius and many visit the famous mountain.

Naples is a city of one million inhabitants, and is built on a plateau, with a hill in the center. The city rests at the bottom of a 10 mile bay. It has an artificial harbour, breastwork and breakwater protect it. It is

not a large commercial port, Genoa being the great seaport of Italy, but it is the largest city in Italy. It possesses two royal palaces—the residences of the former Bourbon Kings of Naples. General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, is a native of Naples. The residents are very warmly attached to the city, and there is some ambition in keeping it the largest city in Italy. It consumes large quantities of codfish. Some of the fish merchants of Naples are wealthy and conduct a large fish business. I found them very friendly and interesting, and some of them with progressive ideas. I carefully studied conditions relative to the fish business, and I am exceedingly pleased with the knowledge gathered by my visit. The manner in which the Newfoundland fish business with Italy has been conducted is anything but creditable to our exporters' business methods. There must be changes, and if the trade won't undertake to introduce those changes and protect the interest of Newfoundland, it will be the duty of the Legislature to provide a remedy. Italy imported 770,000 quintals of fish in 1913, 420,000 in 1917 and in 1918, up to November 20th, 460,000. In 1913 the Norwegian imports were 320,000; in 1917, 72,000; and 1918, 40,000. Great Britain sent to Italy 70,000 qtls. in 1913, 200,000 in 1917, and 130,000 in 1918. The fish from Great Britain is the produce of Iceland, taken by British trawlers, found unsaleable for English markets, and prepared to compete with our Labrador fish. The Grimby market also sends Iceland fish, half to three quarters dried, and considerable ling is sent from Grimby to Italy. Recently 120,000 qtls of Iceland fish, of which half was cured by artificial heat, to compete with our dry shored, was received at Genoa. This fish was mostly purchased last season by the British Government for Italy, in order to prevent it falling in the hands of the Germans, but it has administered a severe blow to the interests of Newfoundland, and has apparently done so without regrets, and indifferent to the effect upon the Newfoundland trade. This fish went into Italy for payment in bonds, which made the Newfoundland business look still worse. The Italian Government established a



PRESIDENT WILSON

combine last September to handle all fish imports, and distribute the same through Italy. That combine has treated our fish exporters with contempt, paid what it choose for our fish, kept as much as it wished laying around at its pleasure, and after months of ill usage demanded reductions for rejected fish. Some shippers have lost as much as \$30,000 on first class cargoes, landed in splendid condition. The law provides that the combine is to continue until six months after peace is signed; in that case, it looks as if this year's fish business with Italy will be transacted with the Consorzio or combine. Needless to say the Italian Government has been fooling the Italian people through the combine, for it was selling fish to wholesale dealers at a profit of ten dollars per quintal, who in turn were allowed to retail it at a profit of another ten dollars, so instead of protecting the consumer it was the means of taking ten dollars per quintal from them as a tax, and giving the retailers the chance to make another ten dollars per quintal profit. This is Italian politics, and the people grin and bear it. The "Trade Review" is in the offices of every fish buyer, and its prices are thrown into one's face everywhere. The article of the "News" re trade decisions last December was cabled to the Consorzio, apparently by agents, or the Italian Consul, and at once the Consorzio refused to pay one cent more than those figures, even for fish that was freighted and insured at war rates.

The loss of the trade caused by the publication of that diabolical article has caused Newfoundland shippers a loss of six dollars per quintal on some 100,000 quintals of fish. The editor of the "News," who knew the seriousness of the situation, and whose reasons for publishing were intended solely to injure, should be horse-whipped for the crime. The Government should take action at once to protect public interests and censor all references that would tend to cause us injury in the fish markets abroad. Some justification existed for protection towards the Italian importers, as in 1917, many were crippled by losses incurred by buying fish at St. John's, which after being held for months at Gibraltar, reached Italy in bad condition, and the shippers here refused to recognize any responsibility or meet any claims, but protection against such would have been reasonable, while the action of the Combine or the Italian Government, in taking fish at their own prices, paying for it when they felt inclined, and demanding reductions for fish they ill-treated after three months of exposure in that climate, is but the transactions of highway men. The Italian Government has done its best to prevent consumption of Newfoundland fish, because it objected to sending money out of Italy—as the condition of exchange had reached a deplorable position in Italy. The markets up to March 1st. were almost bare of fish, and what existed could have been disposed of in 24 hours, yet the Control refused to supply the demands, and kept the dealers without fish during the whole season. The British authorities are well aware of every particular. I laid the facts in writing before the British Ambassador at Rome, and the

representatives of the Italian Government met and discussed them. They admitted the facts so far as consumption was curtailed, and admitted the reasons, and promised to pay promptly for cargoes if guaranteed against inferior fish. The matter is now a burning one for the Italian Combine and Government, and everything has been done to arouse the activity of the British authorities, in view of the consequences to us, which must ensue if the Combine in Italy is allowed to continue for another year, its untidy methods of strangling the industry of a British Dominion.

Capt. John Lewis was sent to Naples early in February and did useful work on behalf of the exporters. The manner in which Newfoundland interests were being protected is a serious reflection upon the trade of Newfoundland. Their conduct demonstrated want of intelligence, and appears more like the transaction of

insane than sane business men. If any of them were to conduct their Newfoundland business interests as some of them conducted their interests in Italy, not only would they be denounced as lunatics, but their doors would very soon be closed. I venture to state that during the last fifty years Newfoundland interests in Spain and Italy have been defrauded of fifty million dollars. I defy anyone who knows the business to contradict this statement. Those abuses must be removed, the pigheads who stand in the way of establishing business upon latest business principles and protecting the trade as a whole, will have to be handled without gloves, and if necessary legislation must be passed to control and protect our foreign business. The methods of the past must be replaced by common sense rules and regulations, which will establish our reputation for quality, and keep some of the pigheads in business from cutting off their nose to spite their face. The Government must exert itself, and insist upon legislation that will develop our markets and secure honest values for an honest article. Iceland and Norwegian fish is driving us by leaps and bounds from the European markets. The quality of Iceland fish has become a standard, and Norwegian stock fish is an article they can be proud of anywhere, and our cure has gone from bad to worse: until it has come to a pass, where slop

fish, purchased at \$16.00 has been shipped to Italy at a cost of \$12.00 per quintal freight and \$5.00 per qtl. insurance and dumped into the ocean as unfit for the use of man or dogs. If Newfoundland imagines this can continue with impunity, she mistakes the intelligence and taste of European people, who are just beginning to realize that the best article is the cheapest.

All are to blame, fish buyers and fish sellers. I have seen this rejected fish in Italy, have seen the article sent from Iceland and Grimsby, and the stock fish of Norway. Not only is the quality sent to Italy often inferior, but Greece, Spain and Portugal have had ample cause to grumble. There must be a standard for export and at least a soft fish standard locally, there must be agents sent into all markets and those matters cannot longer be delayed.



PRESIDENT POINCARÉ

Too much notice hitherto has been attached to the kick of the exporter on the one hand and the fish curer on the other, resulting in a condition of affairs that strongly reflects on our honesty and intelligence abroad. I am prepared to shoulder my part of the responsibility for a forward march in respect to those evils, and those who endorse my position must come forward as patriots and work regardless of how extremists on each side will denounce us, for a work as great as any yet undertaken for the progress and uplifting of our Dominion, awaits to be undertaken and completed.

After a three hours' conference with the Italian authorities at Rome, March 6th., which was held at one of the State buildings, attended by the Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy, the President of the Consorzio, the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Department of Food Control, and myself, I boarded the express, accompanied by Capt. Lewis and C. Bryant, and arrived at Genoa the next morning, having spent the night in a seat of an Italian railway coach.

We made good use of our time at Genoa and entrained for London, via Paris, LaHavre and Southampton. At London I met Sir George Fiddes, the permanent head of the Colonial Office, Lord Milner being at Paris. I submitted a report of Italian conditions, and we discussed it. He submitted the matters involved to Lord Milner on his return from Paris a day or two later, and the British authorities are giving attention to the Italian situation.

It must be remembered that Italy is in a bad, very bad financial position, owing 450,000,000 pounds to England for goods sent Italy. Italy since it entered the war has been living on capital chiefly loaned by Britain and America. America will only advance loans to purchase American produce. Britain has had to bear the burden of Italian expenditure. The Italians in business have accumulated great riches out of war expenditure, thousands of Italians who were penniless before the war are rich men to-day, yet they are not anxious to purchase Italian bonds, their local loans are anything but a success. In Italy now hundreds of thousands of soldiers are idle, hanging about the streets and public places. Unemployment is more general in Italy than in any other of the Allied countries, and she is in for a tight nip the next year or two. A general election takes place June 8th., when, according to the feelings I heard, the Orlando Ministry will be defeated. The chief cause of discontent against Orlando is the maintenance of the numerous Food Controls, which all expected would disappear as soon as armistice was signed. Food is dearer in Italy than in any other Allied country, black bread is the standard food, butter and sugar is unobtainable, fresh fish is a luxury only for the wealthy. A fresh muller, weighing about 2½ lbs., cost us 24 francs on Ash Wednesday at a restaurant in Rome; 24 francs equal \$5.00 of our money. Only the poor use Newfoundland salt codfish; it is sold by the retailers, watered, at about 45 cents per pound. One half of the Italians are very poor and live on very little. Dry black bread and a piece of fish is considered a noon-day meal for the working people, if they can add wine as a drink it is a good repast. Macaroni is the evening meal if procurable, and is to the Italian what

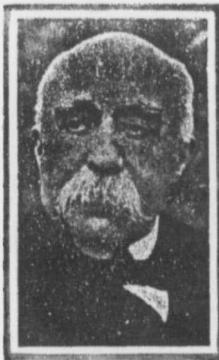
cheese and bacon is to the British, and beans are to the Newfoundland logger. Wine and coffee are the drinks of the Italians, they use no tea. Wine to the Italian and French is what beer is to the Britisher; the wine is cheap as it is a local product.

We lunched with Lord Morris at St. Stephen's club, near Parliament Building. He is as energetic as ever, and kept up a very interesting chat about old times in Newfoundland. He expects to visit Newfoundland in 1920, and will then probably explain in public his reasons for retiring from public life. Those who think they scored a point against him by personal attacks in the "News" and "Star" will likely feel small when Lord Morris pours in his twelve pounders in retort. He is as eager as ever to assist his native land in any possible way, but apparently intends to reside in England and is now a director in a large insurance company, with a big office at London, employing eight hundred officials, with the head office at Perth, where he goes monthly to attend meetings of the Directorate, and is also a director in the famous Handley-Page Airplane Company, which employs five thousand men at their works. He is now writing a book on the memories of his life and on "Newfoundland," and has delivered 50 lectures on Newfoundland by arrangement with the War Office. He was in Liverpool and the guest of the Mayor the day we left by the "Digby." Invitations had been sent out to the leading citizens to meet Lord Morris and hear his address on "The needs of the Empire." He will also visit the British Army in Germany in April to deliver lectures dealing with the needs of the Empire.

I met him in the House of Lords the day he spoke there, and we had tea together at the rooms in the Lords' department. He urged me to remain longer in London, as he wished me to meet some of the leading men I had not then met. From private enquiries I learn that Lord Morris possesses no wealth to any extent, and has to earn his living by his exertions. I was told he receives £2000 as director from each of the companies he is connected with. He is highly esteemed by the British Government and worked in three constituencies for Mr. Lloyd George at the last election. Some of the most noted of England's great men are close friends of Lord Morris, he is not changed and is full of vigor. I would not be surprised to find him appointed as Governor of some portion of the Empire sooner or later.

While at London we received invitations to the luncheon tendered Sir Edgar Bowring, as High Commissioner of Newfoundland, by the Imperial League; also one from the Lord Mayor of London inviting us to a reception he was tendering the nurses of the war, at which Lord Morris and Mr. Lloyd George were to speak. We left London the day of the luncheon to Sir Edgar Bowring, as we had arranged our plans before we received the invitation.

At Liverpool we spent a few days and met several friends of Newfoundland, amongst them Mr. Samuel Job, brother of Messrs. Will and Robert. I proceeded to Grimsby and met Sir Thomas Robinson, who took me around that great fish depot. The piers and market buildings extend over an area equal to that between the



PREMIER CLEMENCEAU

Long Bridge and Chain Rock. The normal steam trawling fleet of Grimsby in 1914 was 650, about 200 have been lost, and the place is one great workshop now, refitting about 350 to 400 of those trawlers for fishing, which had been engaged during the war by the Naval authorities. About 50 trawlers were fishing and 25 had arrived to discharge that morning I was there. Sir Thomas Robinson had two of his in that day; one arrival of his a day or two before had landed a catch for nine days valued at \$7,000. The captain shared \$700 and the men \$50. The crews are on wages and bonus, the captain and mate on shares. Sole sold for 50 cents per lb., turbot for 35 cents, flat fish for 25 cents, codfish for 17 cents and raies at 30 cents. Those prices are wholesale. The most of the catch was haddock. I went into the question of cold storage fish for Europe with him, and he is full of hope for this branch of our work, and is willing and ready to aid us in every way by his experience and advice.

I have confirmed views regarding the fresh fish export business, which I will endeavour to have submitted to the country as soon as practicable; they are on a large scale and would embrace half the catch of shore codfish, and all the salmon, turbot and lobsters available. This much of our catch can be disposed of in Europe and the U. S. if we care to go into the business as its importance requires and demands. met Mr. Boyd Butler of Murray's at Grimsby, where he has been attending to business for his firm since last December. He was anxious to return home, and was delighted to see someone from St. John's.

Liverpool, Sheffield and Huddersfield are great and growing cities, which the Old Country should be proud of. The manufacturers are on an enormous scale and one is astonished to find such great cities and depots of industry in such a small country.

We all might feel proud of Great Britain, for had she not possessed a vigorous and industrious race, she could not be the Great Britain that she is, for she is confined in a small corner of Europe and her area is very small compared to some of the nations of Europe and especially that of America.

At the Paris conference Britain undoubtedly led; America had no such men as Lloyd George, Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil or Churchill amongst her delegates. As great as Wilson is, he is but a student in European politics, and had the intelligence and good judgment to be guided by the ripe, practical experience of the British delegates. The French delegates were easily next to the British in experience and knowledge.

I met the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, all of whom are able men, and experts in matters relating to their respective dominion. Mr. Hughes is regarded as flighty and talkative; he no doubt did more talking than his share. Massey, Ward and Cook are practical men, and good all around statesmen. Borden, of course, is regarded with high esteem, as Canadian interests come first among the Dominions. All regarded Sir W. F. Lloyd as a close student of world politics of no mean ability, possessing lots of courage and scoring points in debates, which were of first-rate importance and of vital interests. The Colonial Office Officials expressed to me their high estimation of his modesty and ability. The British Prime Minister, voluntarily recommended

him for the Privy Council, and the Colonial Office, without suggestion, recommended him for the K.C.M.G., an honour that comes to Newfoundland once in ten years.

The British Delegation must have numbered 200 of the greatest of Britain's sons—all were experts and high authorities.

Sir William Goode was one of the leading Secretaries of the British Delegation. He was born at Channel and the son of the Rev. Mr. Goode, a C. of E. clergyman. Sir William Goode is exceedingly interested in Newfoundland matters, and one of the best friends Terra Nova has at London.

The whole Conference recognized Mr. Lloyd George as leader, and he surpassed all the other British delegates, and was looked up to as the man to solve great difficulties. In courage and energy he was not surpassed.

From conversation I had with several of the delegates, I learnt that they possessed no high estimation of President Wilson's abilities as a peacemaker and adjuster of European troubles.

In London I ventured to satisfy myself as to the standing of the leading men in public life, and the general opinion prevailed that Mr. Balfour would soon retire, that Lord Robert Cecil would likely emerge as the leader of the Conservatives, and that Mr. Lloyd George was generally disliked by the big men of the Unionist Party, but all followed him because they recognized he was the only man in British politics possessing the required qualifications to bring Britain and the world through the present crisis. They recognized his great ability, and above all, his controlling personality and almost superhuman energy; but they were not in a line with him personally, as they could not forget from whence he came and his radical career.

Winston Churchill was regarded as an exceedingly clever man, probably the most brilliant of Britain's public men, barring the Prime Minister, but while they so acknowledged his brilliant abilities, they all mistrusted him. The weakness in his make-up is that he was too smart, and none of them knew what he would say or propose next, or what sort of a somersault he would attempt.

Bonar Law is regarded as an able business man, possessing lots of common sense, but he is not a leader of men, and his personality is a hindrance rather than a help, yet he is highly regarded by the people, but has not the dash and vim for successful leadership.

Austin Chamberlain is not considered seriously as a leader, although his brother, Neville, who recently entered Parliament, is regarded as the son of his father, and will likely arrive at the top of the ladder.

Mr. Lloyd George in appearance and size resembles Sir W. F. Lloyd very much; the one difference is Mr. Lloyd George wears his gray hair quite long, longer than any other man I met on the other side.

The opinion at Paris was that the British Lion would emerge from the conference with the lion's share, as no one disputes her the major part in winning the war. All regarded the British Navy as the chief weapon in the defeat of Germany.

The British Tommy has come out of the war with a reputation as creditable as his forefathers ever held. The British recognize the dash and daring of the

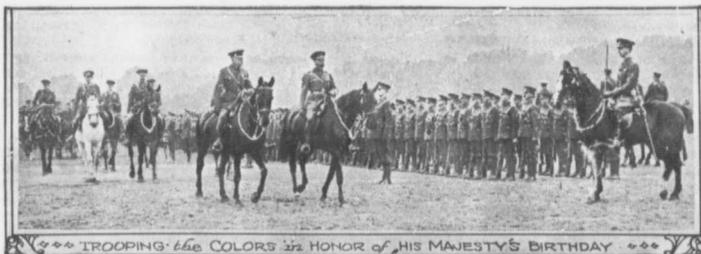


PREMIER BOTHA

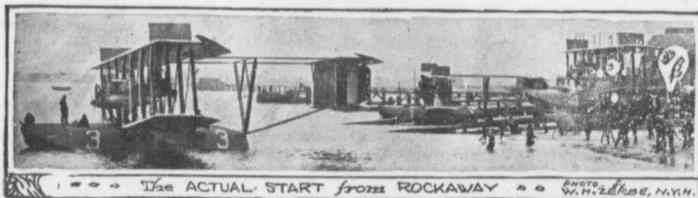
American Tommy, and with a year or two of duty on a front like France was the past four years, the Americans would be the equal of any soldiers of the world. The Australians, Canadians, South Africans, New Zealanders and Newfoundlanders are regarded as first class troops, the equal of any the world has ever had. The Portuguese and Belgian troops were not highly regarded by any of the Allies, and I heard complaints of them wherever I met Allied soldiers. Complaints of the treatment accorded the British troops by Belgian civilians are heard in France and England. Many of the Belgians became German spies, and much German money found its way into Belgian pockets.

We visited Wandsworth Hospital, where the most of the Newfoundland lads have been treated. We met about twenty-five of the Newfoundland Regiment, all of whom were doing well, and hoped to reach home by the first of May. All our lads speak well of the treatment at Wandsworth, and highly esteem the medical superintendent, Lieut. Colonel Sir Bruce Porter, and the Matron.

Sir Bruce Porter was, when the war started, London's most famous surgeon, and had his choice of the most distinguished cases in London, his practice was worth many thousands of pounds; he was too old to enlist for active service, but when the first wounded



♦♦♦ TROOPING THE COLORS IN HONOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY ♦♦♦
KING GEORGE REVIEWING HIS TROOPS



♦♦♦ THE ACTUAL START FROM ROCKAWAY ♦♦♦ PHOTO W. H. ZIESE, N.Y.N.
SEAPLANES AT START OF LONG TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

A very bitter feeling exists in France and England, particularly amongst the Dominion troops, against the German soldiers. They regard them asinhuman and brutal, and unfit to live among civilized nations, and one is not surprised at or puzzled over the feeling, when he sees the awful destruction and havoc which has laid low so much of the fairest and richest part of France, and hear the soldiers speak of their experiences. The ten millions whose bones lie in soldiers' graves, and the thought of the ten million heroes who must live on in torment, many of whom are either armless or legless, will forever brand Germany as the greatest foe man has yet experienced.

arrived from France he offered his services to the military authorities, was accepted and placed in charge of Wandsworth, about four miles from Westminster. Wandsworth was, up to that time, a house for the orphans of soldiers. Sir Bruce Porter at once prepared it for an hospital for wounded soldiers. The main building was fitted to take 500 beds, the demand increased and temporary buildings were erected, surrounding the main building, and these erections now contain 2,000 beds. A church for Catholic soldiers was erected, and Sir Bruce Porter informed us that some scores of our Newfoundland boys have attended Mass at this hospital church. The main building is connected

with a little Church of England chapel, formerly used by the orphans for service; it contains a splendid pipe organ, presented to the hospital by the Admiralty. This little chapel is bright, and no doubt will be long remembered by the many Protestant soldiers who worshipped

whose memory is so dear to his company and the regiment.

We boarded the S. S. "Digby" at Liverpool, March 20th, and left about 3 p.m. The next morning we passed near Cape Clear, and had a good view of that

S.-1320 h. (Established—May, 1905)
(Revised—January, 1917.)

NAVAL SIGNAL.

From— <i>Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet</i>	To— <i>Admiralty</i>	P. O. of Watch— Read by— <i>13</i> Reported by— Passed by— Logged by— System— <i>104</i> Date— <i>21-11-18</i> Time— <i>10p.5</i>
--	-------------------------	--

The Grand Fleet met this morning at 0900, five Battle-Cruisers, nine Battle-ships, seven light-Cruisers and forty nine Destroyers of the High Sea Fleet, which surrendered for Government and are being brought to the Fort of Spit

(1005)

AL 1774/108

Sta. 6/14

THE FAMOUS MESSAGE.



The crash of thrones in Europe as a sequence of the Allied victory is unparalleled in history: (1) Constantine of Greece; (2) Nicholas of Russia; (3) Ferdinand of Bulgaria; (4) Carl of Austria; (5) Mohammed VI of Turkey; (6) Boris of Bulgaria, and (7) Wilhelm II of Germany.



SIR J. R. JELlicOE



GENERAL JAN SMUTS
of South Africa.

in it during the four and a half years of war. I noticed the names of several of our dead heroes who went forth from Wandsworth restored to health, only to find graves in French soil, one of those being Capt. Strong,

portion of old Ireland. The Irish Sea coast resembles portions of the Newfoundland coast, especially that between Torbay and Cape St. Francis. We had a good chance to see the Fastnet Lighthouse at close quarters.

The "Digby" had on board very little cargo, and we expected her to toss around in rough water, but she behaved splendidly, and our voyage was equally as pleasant as that going across per "Metita" early in February. The captain and officers are an excellent bunch, and the menu as passable as any of the bigger ocean liners, and those going to Liverpool from St. John's will find the "Digby" equally as good as the

young men I have ever met, and is sure to be heard of as years pass, if he remains attached to the old sod. He is genial and very intelligent, and won promotion from the rank of lieutenant to that of acting major, by his merit and courage. He was attached to a British regiment and soon became a favourite officer, and by his gallant behaviour and devotion to duty, won his laurels.



HON. A. J. BALFOUR



PREMIER MASSEY
of New Zealand.



GENERAL
JOHN J. PERSHING

bigger American or Canadian liners. I would not hesitate to go by the "Digby" if I had occasion to cross next year.

We were a fairly nice group of friends before we reached Newfoundland. Major Cashin and Lieut. Blackall became intimate friends before we were long on the journey. Major Cashin is one of the finest

Lieut. Blackall, of the British Aviation Corps, was unfortunate in being brought down just within the German lines and was taken prisoner and held two years in Germany. He is an expert airplane pilot, and should start Newfoundland in the road towards aviation. There should be an airplane mail service established immediately with St. Barbe, and no doubt

the sealing fleet, next spring, will be served by an airplane, which I am hoping will be operated by Lieut. Blackall.

I am hoping to secure a seaplane the coming summer for my own use to ply between St. John's and Port Union. This distance can be covered by seaplane in forty minutes.

Before another year passes I expect to see an air service between St. John's and Halifax; there is now no obstacle in the way of successfully operating such a service. I would like Lieut. Blackall to interest himself in the Newfoundland airplane service, and feel sure we would succeed in arousing sufficient interest to establish a regular service between the Continent as well as to the extern sections of this Dominion.

Lieut. Commander Grieve and Mr. Hawker were among the passengers on the "Digby," and became close friends during the voyage. They were fortunate

men, and they will be rewarded by a money consideration, which will border on half a million dollars. St. John's will, no doubt, give them a great send off, and all will eagerly await the news that will flash across the ocean the next day.

The "Digby" met ice off Cape St. Mary's and was unable to proceed to St. John's, and through the good offices of the Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Shipping, the "Portia" was dispatched to take off passengers, baggage and airplane, which was successfully performed at St. Bride's, where we wished good-bye to the "Digby" and proceeded to Placentia, arriving at St. John's March 29th., after an absence of less than nine weeks.

Those notes have been written for the information of my F. P. U. friends, and I trust will prove as interesting as those I have published of my former trips. I have endeavoured to state facts and express opinions



MR. BARNES
Labor Cabinet Member



W. H. HUGHES
Prime Minister of Australia



LORD ROBERT CECIL
Under Foreign Secretary

in having their machine transferred to the "Portia" from the "Digby," and which I trust will enable them to win the coveted prize offered to the first brave men to cross from the new world to the old, or from Terra Nova to England. They hope to leave St. John's on the 16th at 2 p.m., with a full moon and a western wind, and will reach England 20 hours after. As the difference in time between St. John's and Ireland is about four hours, those famous and courageous air experts will have but seven hours of moonlight during their epoch making cruise from Newfoundland to England. Every Newfoundlanders will wish them God speed. I have no doubt of the success of this venture, and both of the air experts are as confident of success as they are of day following night. If they succeed, their names will be added to the world's list of famous

without colouring or exaggeration. What I have written may not suit the taste of all or be considered to have any literary merits, but it is honestly written, with no intention to discredit or deceive. What is written herein is simple, uncoloured and correctly represents my feelings and impressions, and if the publication of those few notes give any friend pleasure, I will feel repaid for the time I have spent in scribbling those few pages.

My trip to Europe was at the request of the shareholders of the Union Trading Co. I had no commission of any sort from the Government and am in no way responsible to it for anything I said or did on the trip. My expenses were paid by the Trading Co. and Export Co., and my trip was not at the public expense, as so many of the knowalls falsely assert.





SERGEANT T. R. RICKETTS, V.C., D.C.M., CROIX DE GUERRE,
of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, a native of Middle Arm, White Bay, Newfoundland.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF
THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, HELD AT PORT UNION,
NOVEMBER 27TH, 1919.

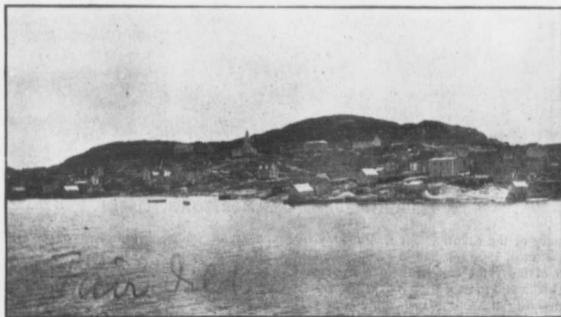
MY FRIENDS :—I welcome you to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the F.P.U. and once more to the Home of the Union, which is so rapidly taking a prominent place in the harbors of the North.

Your efforts to place a clean Government in power were successful and to-day the Tory Anti-Union Government of Cashin and Morine has passed into oblivion, from which it can never return. The new Government stands for economy, honest administration of departments, fishery development and the general advancement of the country on the road of progress.

I have been appointed Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Halfyard Postmaster General and Mr. Jennings Minister of Public Works; therefore the large spending departments of the Government will be directed by men you have

within a year, as I have no desire to add to the duties I must perform in my private capacity as Manager of the Union Companies.

One of the most outrageous transactions ever known to you is that already publicly exposed in connection with the stealing from Bonavista and Twillingate Districts of their lawful grants for public improvements and transferring such to Anti-Union Districts. This unholy crime was committed by men who knew better and should have been honest and manly enough to swallow the medicine, so well flavoured, that the people administered on November 3rd. Sir M. P. Cashin and A. B. Morine knew they were committing a dastardly crime when on November 6th they visited the Fisheries Department and demanded of the Deputy Head that he transfer \$11,800.00 of the grants for



FAIR ISLAND, B.B.

placed in high positions in the country and from whom you expect, upon principle, economical expenditure of grants entrusted to their guardianship.

The expenditure of public departments of the Government for the past ten years will be investigated by competent men and a general clean up will, I hope, result. I went to the Fisheries Department to perform a service to the country that you long ago considered should be performed. A general re-organization will result and a Fishery Department of some value to the fishermen and country will, I hope, be developed.

Needless for me to say, I found the Department anything but what a Fishery Department of a country like ours should be. I hope to have the work of re-organizing advanced sufficiently to enable me to leave the Department

Bonavista District to Ferryland District, which was sent to political heelers of Sir M. P. Cashin.

A. B. Morine's name stinks in your nostrils but did you think him capable of robbing Bonavista District of \$12,000.00 and handing it over to a District that had already received 50 per cent more benefits from public expenditures the past year than our Union Districts. The six months transactions of the Cashin Government will be shown to be the most outrageous and obnoxious of all Governments that ever ruled Newfoundland.

I found in the Fishery Department that Mr. Stone had before resigning contracted for all the supplies required by the Department for 1920, even the blacklead and scrubbing brushes required for lighthouse supplies for 1920 had been purchased by agreement, signed, sealed, witnessed

and delivered, but I can assure you that not one cent's worth of those supplies will be purchased under those agreements while I am head of the Department. You can imagine why such an outrage was committed, you can rest assured that those purchases were not made in the interests of the public service. I found that kerosene oil by the cask had been purchased by Mr. Stone under agreement in 1919, for which the Department paid 40 cents per gallon. The oil was supplied by a middle man who purchased it from the Standard Oil Company at 31½ cents per gallon, it being admitted Duty Free. I stop to ask where the 8½ cents per gallon profit went? Yet this John Stone is the man our enemies and himself had selected to cust me from the Presidency of this Council.

In the light of what we already know, I have no hesitation in saying that had the Cashin Administration been returned on November 3rd for four years the House of Assembly might just as well have been abolished and the Auditor General dismissed, for the Cashin Combination treated the laws with contempt when it suited their plans a 3d headed the Auditor General and even the warnings of the Governor only when it suited their conveniences.

Our victory over Cashin-Morineism is the greatest in

ago caused very considerable harm to the Trade and local price of fish by underselling in the markets and destroying the work of the Trade the past six months, in its attempt to meet unparalleled conditions abroad which had arisen the past twelve months. The cutting of prices abroad during the past 25 years by exporters who are compelled to make sacrifices in order to meet financial demands, has caused immense trouble as well as great financial loss to the Trade, and our purpose now is to prevent such conduct in the future. Unless sales are conducted on lines approved by the Minister of Fisheries, there will be no export permit. We shall endeavour to place the business of exporting and standardizing cod fish on a basis that will ensure proper values abroad and the removal of vexatious claims for inferior quality. We will gradually insist upon the proper standardization of all grades of fish, and introduce Government inspection of all bulk cargoes and fish in packages. We desire to protect foreign buyers against unprincipled shippers and we want to establish a reputation for Newfoundland dry cod fish that can be relied on by every purchaser abroad.

The intention of ensuring affidavits as to quality is the first step in the long road to standardization. The new



A BRIDGE ICEBERG OFF MORTEON'S HARBOR.

the political history of the country. Sir R. Bond's victory over Morine-Reidism in 1900 resulted in giving him a majority of 11,000 of the votes cast and two Morine candidates lost their nomination fees. Our victory has resulted in giving us a majority of about 30,000, while eight Cashin-Morine candidates lost their nomination fees. Therefore the country has spoken in a manner that leaves no doubt of their opinion of Cashin-Morineism.

The Manifesto of Mr. Squires fully explained the proposals of the new political party led by him, and it will be our earnest endeavour to accomplish the reform he outlined. One of the most important of essential reforms is that of the exporting of cod fish. Under a law passed last year the Government has started out to do something in this connection, and last week a Proclamation was issued which brings all exporters of cod fish under license, and makes it essential for all sales of fish to be submitted to the Minister of Fisheries. It also provides for a qualification of fish exported. The one sure way to get after defaulters in exporting fish is to prevent them from exporting, and the license is issued in order to punish any underhanded methods by cancelling the license which will prove far more effective than fining. Some exporters two weeks

laws are intended entirely to protect the best interest of the country in general.

The Minister of Fisheries will consult an Advisory Board on matters connected with the export of fish and a Sub-Committee of the Board of Trade will also be consulted. The Minister of Fisheries has appointed Mr. George Hawes of Alicante to be his consulting agent in Europe. Mr. Hawes is probably the most experienced man procurable, as he has conducted a big fish business on behalf of the Newfoundland Trade in Spain the past ten years, which has proven successful.

The action of the new Government in taking up this National issue so firmly and promptly will considerably stabilize foreign conditions and show the country that the new Government intends to solve problems that business men have discussed for many years but were unable to attempt. The country will therefore now feel confident that the new departure means the inauguration of a new era for Newfoundland fishery interests.

The local affairs act was treated with contempt by the late Government and its provisions ignored. We will ask the new Government to amend the Act to prevent such outrages in future, and our proposals will include the pun-

ishment by imprisonment for all outside legally appointed Road Boards, who in future receive public monies to be expended for roads, bridges, piers, wharves or other public works, and will empower Road Boards to take criminal proceedings against offenders before Magistrates. Governments must never again be allowed to demoralize the people by Family and Special Grants, as has been witnessed the past six months in the allocating or giving away of the \$500,000.00 grants for public improvements voted by the Legislature last spring. That grant has been used almost entirely to buy up votes and corruptly influence the electorate. The greatest offender probably is the very official charged by the Statute with enforcing the laws. I refer to A. B. Morine, the late despicable Minister of Justice.

More stringent laws should be enacted respecting Bribery and Corruption at Elections. During the past few weeks it was discovered that clergymen as well as fishermen were in some cases open to the influence and intimidation that flow from receiving public grants and special favours. We should enact laws to prevent public grants for roads, bridges, wharves and other public works being allocated to clergymen. Peruse the list of allocations made

Constitution, I hereby expel the Vice-President from our ranks and ask you to confirm the same.

Traitor John Stone was expelled last May and that action has been endorsed by 3700 voters of Trinity District.

I trust the Government will during the coming session of the Legislature enter into a contract for the performance of a Coastal Service North and South. I consider four steamers should replace the two steamers of the past fifteen years, and those steamers should be constructed strong enough to prosecute the seal fishery.

The law in connection with Bell Island ore tax of seven and a half cents per ton expires next month. Ten years ago we asked Premier Morris to place a tax on the ore exported from Bell Island and a tax was forthwith placed by agreement. We now venture to propose that the new Government should place a tax on such ore which will be equivalent to a return of one million dollars annually to the Treasury of this Dominion.

The condition of the railroad calls for prompt attention, and will probably be considered the coming winter. It is a difficult problem and requires considerable consideration, but I believe it is your wish to have this matter



CLAIR'S FAIR, BOYD'S COVE.

outside of Road Boards the past three months and you will find several allocated to clergymen.

The electorate has declared its opinion of the tactics and conduct of the late Government so emphatically that there need be no hesitation on the part of the new reform Government from establishing the necessary reforms required by the people.

We regret that Port de Grave Unionists were not loyal to George Grimes on November 3rd, but they probably now realize what their disloyalty will cost them. I regret to inform you that the Vice-President also sought the loaves and fishes and supported our opponents and betrayer in Bay de Verde. Although Bay de Verde through the disloyalty of certain Unionists did not have the privilege to vote for a candidate selected by their Councils, yet they fully realized that a vote for Hickman meant a vote for a traitor and enemy of the Union, and a vote for the Opposition candidates meant a vote for the F.P.U. Party, which, under the authority conferred last Convention upon the Union Members of the House of Assembly and myself, had agreed to co-operate with the Liberal Reform Party in ousting the Cashin-Morine Government from office. By and under the authority conferred on me by the

dealt with as speedily as possible.

The operations of the various Union Companies operating here the past year turned out successful, and you will, I feel sure, note with pleasure the many improvements made at Port Union since our last meeting. You all feel proud of the great business plant we have built up here and I trust that the coming year will witness the same steady progress.

We are erecting a Church here, as you no doubt have noticed. This Church I hope will be dedicated to the memory of the twelve heroes who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the Great War, who enlisted as Coaker Recruits at the invitation of this Council. I hope to see a stained glass window erected to the memory of each hero. A Brass Plate will be placed in the Church containing the names of the seventy-eight who enlisted, the names of those wounded and those who never returned. I would like the Church to be named the Church of "The Holy Martyrs." It will be a Church of England building, as the other denominations are well provided for by their existing churches at Catalina, which are convenient for Port Union. The Anglican Church at Catalina is very inconveniently placed for Port Union adherents, hence the erec-

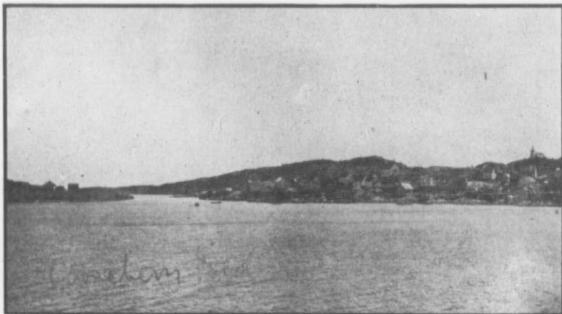
tion of the Church at Port Union, and this being necessary I consider it a splendid chance to do something to commemorate the high regard we hold for those brave lads who went forth to France to defend our liberties, and who nobly responded to your appeal calling for fifty volunteers as substitutes for the President of this Council. I would like all Councils to take up a collection or open a subscription list and donate what is possible towards the erection of this Memorial Church.

Although Port Union Churchmen and the Trading Company have subscribed liberally, yet a very considerable sum will be required in addition to complete the building. The cost of the twelve mentioned memorial windows might be donated by twelve Councils. What Council will undertake to provide one window? The cost will probably be from \$150.00 to \$200.00 each.

Last session of the Legislature, the House of Assembly passed a vote of \$10,000.00 for a Fog Alarm at Catalina which vote was submitted to the Government by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The printed estimate included this vote. I remember it passing through Committee on Supply. I found however from enquiries made since we took office that Sir M. P. Cashin and John Stone

fixed on fish also prices that exporters should sell for and Government should guarantee exporters against loss unless this is done local conditions will become desperate and collapse with destitution must ensue with prices such as Consorzio offers and much diminished market any hesitation will mean withholding of fish by fishermen and consequent loss of consumption the catch demands that fish should be rushed as early as possible to market suggest you convene a round table conference of principal exporters and Government representatives who understand market conditions thousands of quintals ready for shipment by fishermen but no one willing to name a price that will enable the fishermen to make two ends meet sincerely urge you consult Minister Shipping and take steps to stabilize price local and foreign presume action can be taken War Measures Act."

Reply:—"Quite agree that conditions require serious consideration your proposal however to fix selling price for fishermen and exporters with Government guarantee against loss to latter merely amounts to expurchase by the whole people from the fishermen and would throw all possible loss on the tax payers with all possible gain to exporters your suggestion for a conference sounds reason-



FLAT ISLANDS, B.B.

contrived to cut out this vote in the last hours of the session without making any reference to it in the House. John Stone's action in this respect is not a surprise to me or to you who know him as he is and was, but the electors of Trinity District will be able by this incident to estimate this traitor at his proper value. Catalina voters will learn of this transaction with disgust. We will take this matter up with the Government next session of Parliament and endeavour to secure the inclusion of this vote in next year's estimates. This matter was fully discussed by you at the last Convention and the recommendations you made were favourably considered by the Lloyd Administration.

During the present season there has been considerable anxiety over the value of fishery produce, and in view of the action of Italy in placing the purchase of fish entirely in the hands of the Government Combine which endeavoured to pay us what it pleased for fish, and considering the effect such action would have in depressing prices in this matter in view of protecting the fishermen locally and the exporters in foreign markets, I therefore despatched the following message to the late Prime Minister:—

"Consider Italian and other market conditions demand immediate action part Government price locally should be

able as you are heavy exporter better come here and discuss situation with Government and trade Government has protested to British Government against existence of Italian Consorzio."

My reply:—"Thanks for reply mine of Monday Government guarantee against loss to exporters would not permit of any gain. If losses were claimed and if losses ensue they should very properly be paid by whole of taxpayers as standard price would benefit whole population not fishermen only I will proceed St. John's next time our motor coaster goes."

Sir M. P. Cashin in his Manifesto also refers to this matter, but condemned the proposal. I wished a price to be fixed in order to ensure purchasing locally which had been weak because everyone was talking and expecting lower prices. The fixing of a firm price would have created confidence amongst buyers and shown the foreign purchasers that it was useless to hold off buying in order to secure lower prices.

The fixing of export prices would have created confidence in prices abroad and prevented cutting of values by timid exporters in order to dispose of their holdings, while the many held back in order to secure fair values.

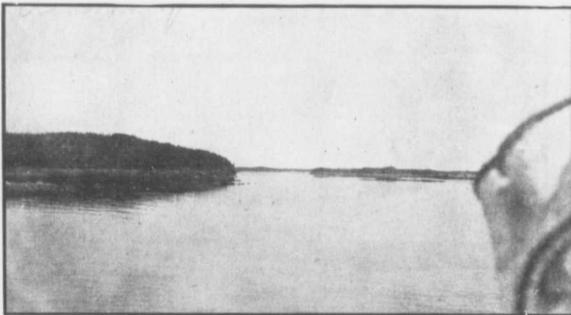
The proposal was discussed on many platforms and dealt with by The Advocate and I consider the verdict of the polls an endorsement of the proposal. The maintenance of prices would benefit the whole country and be as beneficial to St. John's interests as it would to the fishermen. The idea of making political capital out of such a proposal is not creditable to those who used it. The Tory cry of Outports against St. John's in the recent elections and the result of that cry should prove an enduring lesson to those unscrupulous enough to use it. I trust we have heard the last of such unhealthy miserable twaddle and in future all the people will appreciate that St. John's and its laboring interests have as much to gain by decent prices for fishery produce as the fishermen themselves.

The issue placed before the electorate by the opponents of the F.P.U. was: Is Coakerism to prevail? The answer "Yes" is decisive and conclusive. The country has approved of Coakerism which is Unionism on the same basis as established by the Constitution of the F.P.U., and you must endeavour to live up to the principles we have espoused and work harmoniously to uplift the country and aid her all in your power on the road to real progress. The first step in this direction is to establish clean Gov-

ernment. Endeavour always to place the interests of the whole country first, and you will be proud of your work and the achievements of your Union as the years pass.

The business of the Trading Company for 1918 was a success, and resulted in adding a nice amount to the credit of the Reserve Fund. All obligations in connection with the bonds issued last year have been met. The Company held a credit cash balance at the Bank as early as February of this year, having by that time met all demands and squared all obligations of the Bank.

New premises were erected the past year at Southern Bay, Change Islands, Leading Tickle and Wesleyville. We have 31 Branch Stores in operation at present. We have new branch premises under erection at Winterton, New Chelsea, Elliston, Cape Island, B.B., Barr'd Island, Triton, Nipper's Harbor and La Scie. Pike's Arm will also erect a store the coming season, Hant's Harbor premises will be rebuilt, Pimley's Island store has been enlarged, Fogo premises will be rebuilt, Lewisporte store will be re-opened, a branch store will be erected at Catalina and by next fall the Trading Company will be operating 40 branch stores.



A PORTION OF DILDO RUN.

ernment. You must insist on Members of the House of Assembly keeping their hands clean and living true to the principles we stand for, and I depend on you to stand by me every time I am compelled to take a stand in defence of those principles, as I did last spring in connection with John Stone, A. E. Hickman and A. B. Morine. I ask for your loyal moral support in the battle that must be waged the next few months against graft and boodle. I ask you to stand by me in the work of reform that must be undertaken the next year or two.

Don't expect me to hold my position by using public patronage to secure friends. I will have nothing to do with such methods to hold on to political power. The Government of the past ten years has done much to demoralize the electorate, but it did not succeed in demoralizing the major portion of it, but if you closely consider what has taken place in some districts you will realize to what an extent this evil has grown.

I will have my hands full during the coming year and I ask you always to be patient and reasonable and to trust fully those you have sent to Parliament to represent you. Use the powers you possess reasonably, always keep your eye on those that would use you for their

During the past twelve months we have sold \$20,000 worth of shares in the Trading Company, \$60,000.00 worth of bonds. During the same period we have sold \$11,000 worth of shares in the Export Company. We carry also a Trading Company Reserve Fund of \$200,000.00. Consequently we have added over \$100,000.00 to our Capital during the past year. During the past year we have paid as dividends, interest on bonds and deposits, about \$40,000.00. This large amount has been returned to our friends, who appreciate their wisdom in investing in our enterprises. The Trading Company has paid 78% dividends during the eight years of its existence and it looks as if we will this year again pay a dividend of 10 per cent.

I feel that an increase of 50% in Capital is essential if the Company is to transact the volume of business next year necessary to accommodate the demands of the stores we operate.

Every effort should be made the coming winter to dispose of additional shares and bonds in order to meet the demands of the coming year's business.

There has been a large increase in this year's turnover as compared to last year's operations. We have to date this year cleared our tenth cargo of fish, some of them un-

usually large.

The shipyard turned out during the year the "F. P. Union" motor coaster of 84 tons, the tern schooner "President Coaker," 406 tons, and will shortly launch a 70 ton fishing schooner. The shipyard will be as busy as ever the coming year, as the Trading Company will require for foreign trade all the ships that can be built.

The Electric Company has partly constructed the transmission line to Bonavista and wired a large number of houses at that town, and but for a shortage of poles would have ere this connected Bonavista with our lighting plant. We hope to make this connection early next June.

I trust some arrangement will be made the coming year to provide funds to defray the cost of lighting the streets of Bonavista and Catalina, and we will endeavour to have a law passed enabling towns to raise funds to provide street lighting. I would like you to consider the advisability of changing the ground colour of the F. P. U. flag.

I thank every Council and member for the splendid response made on November 3rd and for that full and abiding confidence reposed in me by the fishermen in general during the eleven years I have occupied the Presi-

terment and advancement of our organization and our native land.

I now declare this Council open for the transaction of business and invite friend Scammell, the Travelling Delegate of this Council, to submit a report of his labors for the past year.

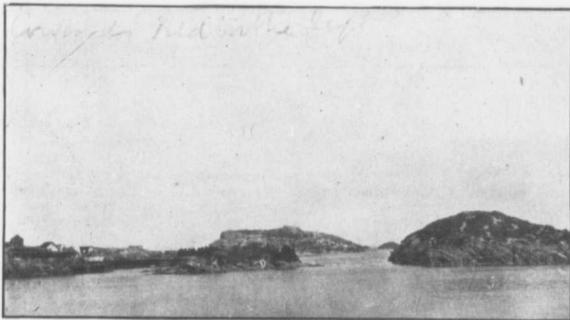
W. F. COAKER, President F.P.U.

MR. PRESIDENT:—

The Committee appointed to draft a reply to your opening address, beg to submit the following report:

We are pleased to meet once more at Port Union and to find so many improvements since we last met, which we feel sure will be continued from year to year. We realize that the country has spoken with a strong voice in choosing new rulers to administer the public affairs of the country, and believe a new era will result from the actions and conduct of the New Administration, and we congratulate you and all our friends on the high positions you have attained and trust all will prove worthy of the confidence reposed in you.

We feel sure that your services as Minister of Marine and Fisheries will be crowned with success, and great ma-



A PORTION OF LEADING TICKLES.

dent's chair in this Council, and I feel sure that our endeavours to assist the fishermen to secure a square deal will in future merit your cordial support and confidence and keep the wheels of Progress in motion as regularly as they have revolved the past ten years.

I am pleased to welcome to our Convention to-day friends Guppy, Samson, Hibbs, Jones, Scammell and Archibald, enrolled for the first time on the long list of those honoured with seats in the People's House of Assembly. I know you are all proud of their attainments and I trust their conduct will always merit your high appreciation and esteem. They will have no easy problems to solve and they will be expected to follow in the footsteps of the seven patriots who composed the Opposition Party in the People's House during the lonely week Sir M. P. Cashin led the Morineites in the House last May. None of us need feel ashamed of Halfyard, Jennings, Bob Winsor, Abbott, Targett and Grimes, who scorned the loaves and fishes last May and went forth as standard bearers in the battle to oust demoralized Toryism from its entrenchments on the eve to be remembered 3rd of November last.

I welcome also many new faces as Delegates and I trust our deliberations at this time will conduce to the bet-

terial benefits will result to the fishermen and country.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Jennings is filling the position of Minister of Public Works. His record already as a Member of the House of Assembly is sufficient to warrant a belief that honesty and integrity will mark his career in the conduct of that important office.

We note that our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Halfyard, is to be Post Master General, and have no doubt that he will fill it in the same capable and efficient manner in which he filled the position of Colonial Secretary under the National Government. The services he rendered there not only reflected with honour and credit to himself, but also to our Union and the Dominion.

We endorse your remarks in reference to the conduct of Sir M. P. Cashin and A. B. Morine in taking from Bonavista \$12,000.00 and handing it over to Cashin heeled in Ferryland District, and we learn with delight that the Government has so far recovered \$9,000.00 of the amount so disgracefully stolen from Bonavista District grants.

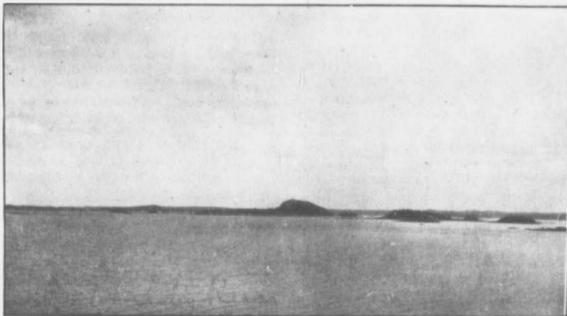
We cannot refrain from condemning the conduct of John Stone and trust his methods of running the Fishery Department will be exposed. We are pleased to learn that a full and complete investigation will be held into the

conduct and expenditure of the various departments of the public service and believe a thorough cleaning up will result from such an investigation.

We are pleased to know that the Government has tackled in a firm manner the problems of protecting the country's interests in the foreign fish markets and endorse what has already been done and believe lasting benefits

defeat in Port de Grave and regret that some Union men in that district were open to influences that outrage the principles we stand for. Port de Grave has gained nothing, it has lost the services of one of the most honest men that ever sought the support of the electorate.

We endorse your suggestion to prohibit clergymen from having public monies granted them as Commission-



A PORTION OF DILDO RUN.

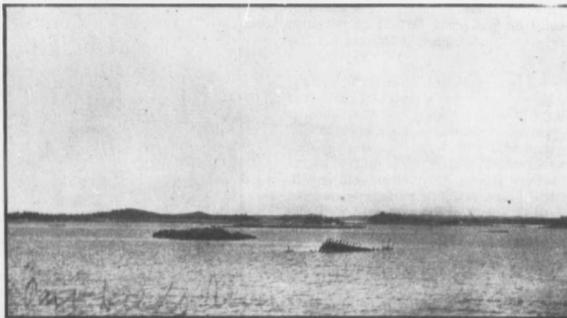
will accrue to the country. We strongly support the proposal to standardize fish, and welcome the intimation that an inspection of fish for export will be established as speedily as possible.

We strongly endorse your suggestions for the creation of an Educational Department, and trust steps will be taken by the New Government to inaugurate it at an early

date or otherwise, and trust an amendment will be made in the laws to meet this undesirable practice influencing the clergy.

We are pleased to endorse your action in expelling John Stone and A. Broaders from our ranks and we cannot too strongly condemn their treachery and conduct.

We believe the time has come to enter into a contract



WRECK OF HODDINOTT'S SCHOONER, DILDO RUN.

date.

We welcome the proposal to amend the Local Affairs Act, making it impossible for a corrupt administration to use public monies to purchase votes, and your proposal to punish by imprisonment all, outside of Road Boards, who receive grants, will, in our opinion prove a proper remedy for this demoralizing evil.

We greatly sympathize with friend Grimes over his

proposal for Coastal Steamers for the North and South Coastal Service, we strongly urge that such steamers be constructed strong enough to contend with ice conditions and prosecute the Seal Fishery.

We believe the Bell Island Mining Company should pay a tax of at least 75 cents per ton export duty on all ore exported from Bell Island, unless the Companies concerned are prepared to smelt those ores in this country. We



JOHN PETERS, SALVAGE.

trust the Government will properly protect the country's interests in this matter and secure for the people the just benefits that should accrue to the country from this valuable mining property.

The condition of the railroad and the congestion of traffic should receive the early and earnest consideration of the Government and an adjustment made that will properly protect the public welfare.

We are delighted to learn that the fishermen continue to maintain their confidence in the Union Companies and have added \$100,000.00 to the Capital of the Companies during the past year, and we sincerely recommend that every member should do his best to still add to the Capital of the Companies, by purchasing their shares and bonds. We believe greater development will be witnessed the next few years, and beg to suggest that the Capital of the Trading Company be increased to \$500,000.00 and that the new shares will be all taken up the coming year. If all who can will put their shoulder to the wheel, this can be easily accomplished.

We warmly endorse the proposal to erect a Memorial Church dedicating it to the memory of the noble Coaker Recruits who came forward in your place at our invitation in 1916, and we trust every Council will gladly respond to the invitation to subscribe to the Building Fund, and provide for the twelve colored glass windows suggested in memory of the twelve fallen heroes.

We are pleased to find you interested yourself in the matter of fish values and thank you for placing the matter so strongly before the Government. We believe prices should be fixed locally and foreign under circumstances such as existed the past season and the refusal of the Government to consider your proposals was one of the issues

that gave our Party such a sweeping majority, as fishermen are alive to the requirements of the country and are now able to form a proper opinion in matters of such vital concern to them and the people in general.

We trust every honest son of Newfoundland will stand by the efforts of the New Government to purify the political atmosphere and unite in demanding a clean administration of public affairs and the enactment of laws that will ensure prosperity and happiness to the people.

We are pleased to learn that the Shipbuilding Company is doing such splendid work and giving employment to so many men. We are glad to know that Bonavista will be connected with the electric plant next June and trust ways and means will be devised by the Government to provide for the payment of the lighting of the towns.

We recommend that the ground colour of the F.P.U. flag be white instead of blue, as we believe that such a change will add to the beauty of our highly valued Union emblem.

We warmly welcome amongst us as Members of the House of Assembly recently elected, Friends Guppy, Samson Jones, Hibbs, Scammell and Archibald, and trust they will perform their duty in a manner that will be appreciated by their constituents and ensure their return when they again appeal for support on behalf of the principles for which the Union stands.

Respectfully submitted:

GEO. F. GRIMES,
S. LODER,
LEONARD GREENE
SAMUEL WELLS,
JAMES J. WADE,
D. WHITE,
ALEX. GROVES,
JOHN FITZGERALD.



LIVE CAPLIN ON THE BEACH AND IN THE SURF.

OPPORTUNITY—and THE MAN

By Hon. Alex. W. Mews, M.L.C. Editor of The Advocate

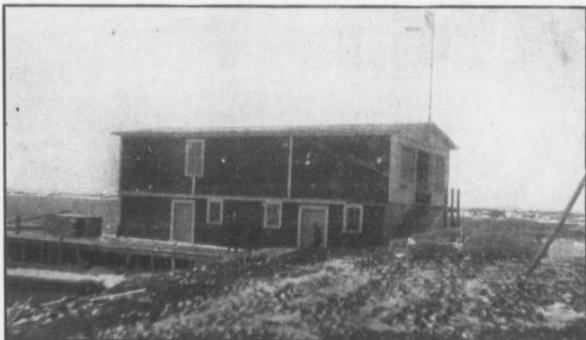
THE World and all the material things of the Universe exist for Man. They are given for man's enjoyment in making them of use in the development of his Higher Life. The development of Justice, the production of food, the education of finer sensibilities are the assets of the Human Race which keep it sane. Without any reaching out to improvement of the conditions of this our life, man would become stagnant and dull and his brain would gradually take on the "drying up" process until he became an object something lower than most of the animals we know.

The opportunity of improving conditions is always with us; there is no limit to activity along these lines. Many people limit themselves to getting as much money as possible and live for power on the style of the "jungle," where the beast of the greatest strength is King; some limit themselves to getting enough to eat and wear;

years a chain of forty Branch Stores is conducting a business of over three million dollars annually; in all a marvellous achievement, and the result of indomitable energy. It is to such activity that man owes his growth, and it is by such energy that results which seem impracticable are made possible.

The romance of the F.P.U. under Mr. Coaker is a record of achievement under difficulties, of obscure beginnings and triumphant ends; telling of a man who has seized common situations and made them great, who has succeeded by dint of indomitable will and inflexible purpose. This story is told in the pages of this History. Step by step is shown the work that sprang from a little meeting in Herring Neck. And the best is yet to come.

Greater opportunities always come to him who forces his way against all obstacles; Mr. Coaker's way means a path of greater responsibility than ever, and the magnitude



F. P. U. STORE AT WESLEYVILLE.

others, but unfortunately not very many, limit themselves not at all but are continually "stretching out," exploring new fields, inaugurating new methods, accomplishing the impossible, and generally putting the world on new and strong legs to bear the weight of new conditions.

Of the latter class is Hon. W. F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, who has advanced so rapidly in "things accomplished" that the whole political and commercial activities of others have appeared to have "stood still." In ten years a new town of Port Union is established, one of the finest little electric plants is put in operation supplying power that makes the town one of the brightest spots in Newfoundland, supplying power that runs many elevators in the Big Departmental and Fish Stores, supplying heat to many electric "dogs," giving power to work the big sledge hammers and other tools in the big Shipbuilding Yard and Blacksmith's forge; in ten

and the far-reaching effect of perhaps his greatest work for the Country—the Fish Export Regulations—show that he is prepared to take hold of the plough and has no intention of "looking back." The opportunity of 1908 found the man ready, the crying needs of the Sealers and Loggers found the man ready in 1914 and after; the big crisis of the Great War found the man ready; against his big achievements the faults which petty partisans speak of are forgotten.

The President of the F.P.U. has fought his way over the road of difficulty and through all sorts of opposition, and as there can be no real success without this, it may be taken that Mr. Coaker has established the organization he heads upon a foundation that is strong and wide enough for the great commercial and political structure which he had in mind even when he first scanned the proof sheets of his first Constitution.

The Fishermen's Advocate and Its Mission

By RICHARD HIBBS Esq. M.H. A. Manager Union Publishing Co.

CHIEF among the factors that contributed to the success of the Fishermen's Protective Union movement, stands the fishermen's paper, *The Advocate*. In order to bring the big Union to its present status, the co-operation of a combination of elements was essential; among those, public expression was an indispensable feature and the necessity of this was quickly grasped by President Coaker at the outset, and while the Union was still in its infancy and in the opening rounds of the big fight for existence,

It has been said that the opponents of the Fishermen's Union failed to make the best of their opportunity, for while they scoffed at the idea of a successful issue and predicted its early disruption, the Union babe soon discarded the swaddling raiment of helpless infancy and rapidly developed that virile vigor of the giant that it has since proven itself to be in all the trials and vicissitudes through which it has passed in its fight for a square deal for the country's producers.



THE HOME OF THE FISHERMEN'S ADVOCATE.

which it has since been forced to wage and out of which it has emerged triumphant, *The Advocate* was launched.

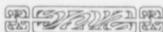
It first made its debut in the journalistic sphere in the form of a ten by twelve inch paper but modest as was its first appearance the advent of this tiny sheet heralded the dawn of a new and better day for the workers which has since been amply demonstrated.

Since the inception of the Union *The Advocate* has been the friend and official spokesman of the fishermen, ventilating their grievances, adjusting differences, exposing corrupt practices and generally fighting the toilers' fight in the face of great odds, and it invariably scored the winning goal.

The history of the Fishermen's Protective Union,



HON. W. F. COAKER (Pres. F.P.U.)
First Editor.



HON. ALEX. W. MEWS, M.L.C.
Present Editor.

briefly told, is a decade of unparalleled success. In all the achievements which form the sum total of this beneficent evolution, *The Advocate* has been so closely linked and so largely instrumental that the history of both must be told in the same words; their character and work are identical and inseparable.

To be connected with such a work, to have contributed even to a very limited degree in the consummation of the grand success told in the story of this ten years of unionism, is to me something to have lived for and something

Dominion, is surely something from which a degree of pardonable pride may be derived.

Viewing the progress of the F.P.U. movement from a close and interested standpoint gives one a clearer vision, and naturally a more intimate knowledge of the work of its founder and leader, President Coaker. And looking back to-day over a very eventful period, fraught with many obstacles, and surrounded with pitfalls designed to wreck and destroy, we can clearly realize the truly remarkable characteristics of the man, and in my opinion



RICHARD HIBBS, M.H.A.
Business Manager.



Linotype Operator (Job)—J. T. Long.

from which springs an inspiration to stimulate and support my humble efforts in the years that are to come.

To be identified with a movement that has revolutionized an industry which forms the bed rock, not only of our industrial life, but of our very existence as a

one of his great sustaining virtues, as applied to the movement, was his never failing confidence and optimism, as well as his farsightedness and indomitable will to overcome and conquer difficulties.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just." Presi-

dent Coaker's great love for this work of emancipation, his fitness for the role which he was destined to play and his firm confidence in its ultimate success, all combined to enthuse and inspire the toilers and producers who to-day comprise the greatest organization in Newfoundland.

And this is why the Union won out. That is why we are permitted to rejoice that the tenth milestone has been passed in safety "and all is well."

What will the next ten years bring forth? This question naturally forces itself upon us as we review the history of those years that are past. Years crammed with stirring events and bitter struggles with relentless opposition that resented interference with old ideas and long established customs and abuses.

out the northern section of the Dominion brought a message of good cheer and hope to the weary toiler who sweated his life out under the galling yoke of a tyrannical mercantile system. It helped to arouse a dormant spirit, implanting new hopes and new desires, and in every case utterly destroying the subservient idea by creating a new social organization.

Where the Union has been established in a majority, the people have been wise enough to adapt their social and political ideas to the new conditions and it is only by an anti-union campaign of misrepresentation on the part of those whose personal interests it effects, that its universal spread throughout the Dominion has been delayed. It is, however, safe to predict that before another ten years



Standing in doorway (left to right)—R. Hibbs (Manager), Geo. M. DeVeer, Pernambuco, Hon. W. F. Coaker (Pres. F.P.U.)
 Standing—W. J. Long, J. T. Long, Hon. Alex. Mews (Editor), H. Brown, W. Learning, Leo. Dillon, F. Boggan, E. Pottles,
 T. J. Ryan, P. Skanes, S. M. James, R. Petten, A. King.
 Sitting—W. Brown, R. Watson, M. Dillon.

Now we enter on another stage, the danger point on the first lap has been safely navigated, the treacherous reefs have been skillfully avoided and if the good old F.P.U' keeps on the same course in the days that are to come there is little to fear as to its future. In the development of this evolution *The Advocate* proudly claims to have played an important part.

The Fishermen's paper has done more to break down the old barriers that stood between the classes and the masses, than any other known agency. Its introduction among the fishermen in every harbour and hamlet through-

pass the fishermen of the South will have joined with their brother toilers of the North in that grand co-operative scheme which must result in their mutual advancement and finally secure "for every man his own."

Before closing, a word in reference to the development of the Union Publishing Company's premises may be in order. In the early days of *The Advocate* our friends who may have visited the office will remember it as located just off the wharf, at that time occupied by the F.P.U. and Trading Company. In order to expand and equip ourselves to meet the growing demands of the organization

it was necessary to secure more suitable and commodious quarters, and consequently President Coaker decided in 1917 to purchase our present office, situated at 240 Duckworth Street. Being built and fitted for a newspaper and job office in 1908, this building is one of the best situated in the city. To note the activity of the Union Publishing Company, since occupying the new office, one has only to walk through the big press room and job department and observe the equipment which has been installed during the last two years.

With the electrically driven Duplex, Cylinder and Platen presses in operation, under the efficient superintendency of the press foreman, Mr. W. J. Long, where the most neat and artistic jobs, ranging from a business card to a coloured plated catalogue is printed the visitor is made



Linotype Operators (Newspaper)—A. King,
S. James, P. Skanes.

to realize that this branch of Union activity is not behind in development.

The job department under its skilled and artistic foreman, Mr. Allan Sutton, has the reputation of turning out the neatest work of any office in the city. It is equipped with the latest model Linotype, operated by Mr. J. T. Long, who operated the first Linotype imported by President Coaker. On this floor will be seen the most modern type, cabinets, presses, stereotype outfit, stitcher, perforator, puncher, stabber, book press and many other articles essential to the trade.

The newspaper department is diligently looked after by Mr. Edward Pottles and staff on whom devolves the responsibility of making up the daily and weekly newspapers. The most important side of a newspaper is its editorial management. In this *The Advocate* is particular-

ly fortunate in being under the guidance of the Hon. Alex. Mews, whose literary talents are so widely known and who has put in such splendid work during the past three years. During the recent election campaign *The Advocate* has been singled out, by political opponents as well as supporters, as the best campaign paper in the Island, and responsible in no small way, for the great landslide which drove the Tories out of political life on November 3rd.

In the city Regatta held in 1919, *The Advocate* printers entered a boat's crew in the race in which all newspapers took part, and succeeded in winning silver medals for second place, and but for a "tangle" during the race would have easily come first.

Future years will no doubt bring many changes and improvements with which it will ever be the aim of *The Advocate* to keep pace. Its greatest duty, a duty it owes to its friends, patrons and supporters, will never be shirked. The great cause for the promotion of which it was created, and has since existed, will never be forsaken.

In the future, as in the past, it may be necessary in defence of right and justice, to give and take hard blows, if so, *The Advocate* will always be found on deck, girded and ready for the fray, free, unfettered and untrammelled by any influence free from any allegiance, save that of the Fishermen's Protective Union whose official organ it has the proud honour to be.

Strengthened and encouraged by the knowledge that we have contributed in some degree to the grand movement that has bettered the condition of our countrymen, firm in the conviction that our cause is just, we look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

In conclusion we avail of this opportunity to sincerely wish the Fishermen's Protective Union good luck and God speed.



THE F. P. U. AND ITS LEADER

By T. E. C.

HON. W. F. COAKER is 48 years old, was born at the South Side of St. John's. He is the son of the late Wm. Coaker, carpenter, son of Jonas Coaker who resided at Twillingate but was born in Old Devon. Mr. Coaker has one brother living—Mr. J. J. Coaker, an ex-Councillor of St. John's, now Inspector of Public Roads, for St. John's East; another brother Edward, famous as an oarsman, died in 1901; also two sisters—Mrs. Wm. Christian of Hayward's Avenue, and Mrs. J. J. Hodgkin of Stellarton, N.S. Mr. Coaker's mother was Elizabeth Ford, daughter of John Ford of the South Side of St. John's. John Ford came from Devon about 100 years ago and married Elizabeth Ebsary of the Ebsary family, South Side, St. John's. Mr. Coaker's mother died in 1894; his father died in the year 1900.

At the age of 16 Mr. Coaker was sent by the firm of McDougall & Templeton to Pike's Arm, Herring Neck, to manage a small business the firm operated there. In 1895 he gave up business and engaged at farming on an island in the beautiful Dildo Run where for 18 years he lived a life close to nature amidst fields, forests, cattle, sheep, on

farmer he went into a wilderness at Coakerville and cleared a farm and erected buildings, cutting the logs in winter, bringing them to the mills in summer and working the lumber into construction work in the fall and spring, aided solely by his one helper—Charlie Bryant—who went to Coakerville from the Church of England Orphanage to work as a farm boy with Mr. Coaker. No days have been the same to Mr. Coaker as those spent at Coakerville. He visits the old spot annually and his notes of his trips demonstrate what an attachment had grown towards the spot he spent 18 of his happiest and best years.

The Fishermen's Protective Union was organized formally November 3rd, 1908. During 1909, 1910 and 1911 Mr. Coaker travelled almost continually holding public meetings and organizing Councils, and by the end of 1911 the Districts of Twillingate, Fogo, Bonavista and Trinity had been fully covered. During those years Mr. Coaker worked without pay or compensation, and collected from Councils as he travelled the cost of travelling expenses. His boarding was always supplied free and halls were placed at his disposal by the L.O.A. and S.U.F. with-



THE HOUSE IN WHICH PRES. COAKER WAS BORN.

the sea and in the runs and tickles that abound in and around Coakerville. One has to visit Dildo Run to realize its beauty and its attractions to one who studies nature and loves the open, free yet strenuous life that all agricultural producers must live. The most beautiful spot in all Newfoundland is Dildo Run—and anyone visiting that Paradise in Nature would soon realize the effect that a residence of 18 years in such a spot must have upon an intelligent and energetic man.

Mr. C. Bryant, now Manager of the Provision Department of the Trading Company's business at Port Union, spent a dozen years at Coakerville with Mr. Coaker. Those who know Mr. Bryant can see quite a similarity in opinions and ideas with those of his life-long friend and the foundation of those ideas and opinions might be traced to the life of living near to nature for so many years at a spot like Dildo Run.

Mr. Coaker was always energetic and enthusiastic and did things out of common. He was an ardent church worker as a young man, a close student of public affairs and wrote articles to daily papers when but a boy. As a

cut charge. The F.P.U. therefore was fully organized without cost to the fishermen and without having a dollar funds.

The years of organizing work were strenuous ones, as most of the work was performed in the fall, winter and spring. Few now realize what work was entailed by the organizing of the F.P.U. during the first five years of its existence. Mr. Coaker during those years worked on his farm at Coakerville in the summer season and supported himself by his work as a farmer.

In 1911 the Trading Company was established and Mr. Coaker was paid \$50 per month as Manager of the Trading Company, that salary being continued up to 1913 when it was increased to \$100 per month, which was all the remuneration received by Mr. Coaker at that time for all his work. In 1917 the Trading Company shareholders gave him an annuity of \$1000.00. He receives to-day therefore as compensation for his service to the F.P.U., Trading Co., Shipbuilding Co., Export Co., Publishing Co. and Electric Co. the sum of \$2200 a year and the use of a house at Port Union. He is therefore a poor man, with

no banking account. His friend and companion is Mr. C. Bryant, who has for eighteen years worked and toiled daily with him and who has travelled with Mr. Coaker whenever he travelled abroad.

Mr. Coaker is a lover of animals. Many of his present friends and visitors to Port Union know "Smutty," his pet dog, who is never so content as when he is fondled by his master.

Few to-day realize what a fight Mr. Coaker fought during the first six years of the Union's existence. Business men, peddlers, and travelling agents savagely opposed his work. Everywhere he had to surmount difficulties and obstacles placed in his way by business, com-

deal in the markets of the world and he will succeed. The few disgruntled so called brokers along the street who have their offices in their hats and who have been the means of destroying the Country's earning power since 1915 to an amount equal to ten million dollars will now be taught that a Country's interest comes before that of a few individuals whose methods of doing business have already landed some of them in jail.

The people will back Mr. Coaker in his efforts to establish the exporting business on a sound commercial basis and secure for the producers of the Country millions of dollars that hitherto went into the coffers of foreign commercial highway men who have been able to strangle



PRESIDENT COAKER AT THE AGE OF 19.

mercial, financial and political foes—but he fought and won. *The Advocate* was his only defender and protector during those years of bitter conflict. Many to-day complain about *The Advocate's* work in its early years, but they forget that Mr. Coaker had to fight the Country and Government single handed and his only weapon was *The Advocate* which he edited with such splendid success and courage.

Things are different now. He has triumphed over every foe and the same spirit and energy that placed the fishermen where they belonged and gave them a square deal and a strong voice in governing their Country is now being utilized to ensure the Trade of the Country a square

deal and a strong voice in governing their Country is now being utilized to ensure the Trade of the Country a square

our fish exporters on various occasions. Those conditions must pass away and the few office-in-hat individuals along the street who will be interfered with by the Fish Export Regulations will not deter a man of Mr. Coaker's composition, from going ahead, and once and for all establishing our fishery export business on a sound commercial basis that will protect honest business methods and ensure abroad a respect and esteem for Newfoundland produce such as will bring honour and prosperity to our fishermen and Terra Nova.

Mr. Coaker will do for the Trade what he has already done for the Toilers of the Sea—and nothing that small or big commercial or political foes will attempt will deter

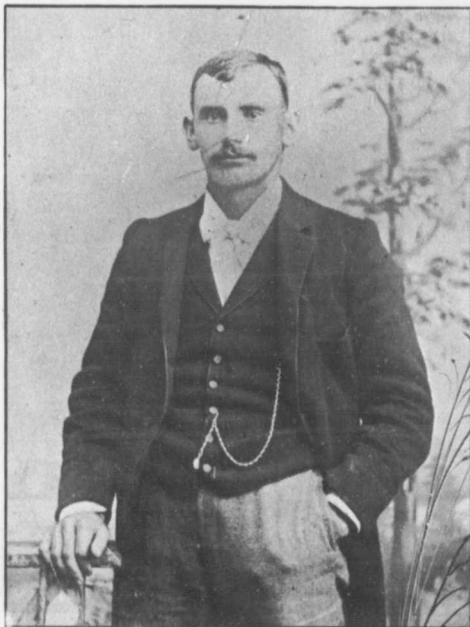
him in his efforts to accomplish the almost impossible task he has set out to attain. When that task is accomplished, the benefits to country and trade accruing from it will be another proof that Mr. Coaker desires nothing less and nothing more than the prosperity of his fellow-countrymen and the betterment of the land of his birth.

AS TO THE F.P.U.

One can usually read in the history of every country the story of one or more great uplifting movements, which have evolutionized or revolutionized the conditions of life of its labouring masses. Such movements have invariably had for their leaders great men, towering in practical

watched by the great men of the leading nations, who are personally acquainted with him.

In 1908, Coaker was but the "backwoodsman," despised, criticised, abused. To-day, there is not an individual in this country but who would take off his hat to him and acknowledge him unequalled, in this country, for his marvellous accomplishments, for his indomitable pluck and energy. In 1908, Coaker was but the Chairman of a single Council of the F.P.U. Today, he is the life-elected President of 250 Councils, whose rolls are swelling daily; is the successful inaugurator and manager of the Union Trading, Export, Shipbuilding, Electric Light and Power and Publishing Companies; and is, as proven by the November elections, the greatest political factor in New-



PRESIDENT COAKER AT THE AGE OF 25.

knowledge, in energy, whole-hearted desire to help others and in unselfishness far above their fellowmen.

The Fishermen's Protective Movement has been the greatest evolutionizing factor in this country. Its leader, W. F. Coaker, has shown himself to be the country's greatest benefactor and the fishermen's only leader.

Eleven years have now passed since Mr. Coaker left picturesque Coakerville and began the mission of his life; but his influence and his friends are not now confined to that small loyal circle which on November 4th, 1908, placed their names first on the long, splendid list of Union fishermen. His influence is now, not even confined to Terra Nova. It is now almost worldwide. His career has been

foundland.

The election verdict is unmistakable. By majorities never before equalled, the people have endorsed the political and commercial career of Mr. Coaker and have given the lie to those who shamefully, and for their own selfish ends, sought to belie and belittle him. According to his opponents, the F.P.U. had died many months past; its Councils were disbanded; its flags were torn down, and Union Halls were to be sold at auction. Their President, in the most convenient political opinion of Toryism, had brought about the Union's downfall, by his dictatorship and, of course, by his failure to agree with their lowdown ideas of political conduct.

Mr. Coaker's adversaries had evidently forgotten the lesson which the northern districts had administered in 1913, when the Tory press were expressing similar opinions. It required a still more impressive defeat in 1919, and the fishermen were ready, in their extra thousands, to show the world that Coaker was their great-

of service, a service wrought by themselves, for themselves, their homes and country. The Founder of the Union always recognised that principle and found joy, even amid the turmoils of public life, in doing good to his fellow-workers. The principle under which he labours has been inculcated in the minds and hearts of the thousands



BARN AT COAKERVILLE.

est hero, that the Union was their dearest strength and that Toryism, the Graft gospel of Anti-Unionism, was a curse. And not only did the North, the Home of Unionism, endorse the principles embodied in the F.P.U., the West Coast and other sections recognised their justice and shook hands, with their kindred masses, in a determined

whom he leads. Good, clean, energetic government can result only from the people themselves. Through Mr. Coaker the producers have learned that it is essential that they take an interest, in their country, an interest livelier than merely electing the "stranger" politicians who promised them most and gave them nothing. They know bet-



PRESIDENT COAKER'S HOME AT COAKERVILLE.

effort to heal old sores on the body politic and lead themselves in brighter, better walks of social life and social service.

To those who wish our country well, it is encouraging to find that so many many thousands of our people, especially the producers, have come to recognise the principle

ter conditions of life, on land and sea, in the lumber woods, the mines and on the ice-floes can result only by a larger voice, on the part of the fishermen, the lumbermen, the sealers and miners, in the making of the laws effecting their conditions of life. The producers knowing their conditions can best improve these conditions but, to do this,

they must get a grip on political power, truer and firmer than their fathers had, and a standing in commercial life sufficiently strong to protect them from the business intrigue under which their fathers suffered.

For long years, the producers had waited vainly for others to help them. Mr. Coaker, through the F.P.U.,

One cannot overestimate the good accruing from the Local Councils of the Union. Held every week, attended usually by the great majority of electors and young men of each settlement, these assemblies afford opportunity for debate on matters affecting local and general conditions, which debates are usually followed by wise recommenda-



A CORNER AT COAKERVILLE.

taught them they must serve themselves and, in this, was the very essence of democracy.

The Newfoundland of to-day is happily different from the Newfoundland, prior to 1908. Her people have awakened to a true sense of their right standing and responsibility in the social, commercial and political life.

tions or decisions. These Councils are great educators. The same may be said of the Annual District Councils, which combine every matter affecting the different localities, which are brought to the attention of the House of Assembly representatives, who are thereby drawn in direct contact with their constituents and are enabled to acquaint



THE BARN AT COAKERVILLE.

Her people are swinging unitedly forward on the road of Prosperity. The F.P.U. has been the impelling evolutionizing force but the F.P.U. has been the outcome of the energy, genius, personality and organizing ability of Mr. Coaker. Thus, to him, can be ascribed credit for the regeneration of Newfoundland conditions.

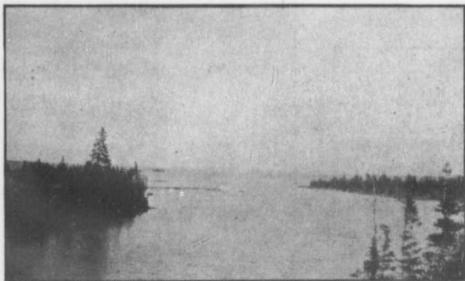
themselves with matters in a way impossible to representatives of the pre-1913 period.

The Supreme Convention of the F.P.U. is the most representative and democratic body of producers in this country. In no other assembly can matters affecting the producers and country be discussed so wisely and well.

The F.P.U. representatives attend the Convention and discussions there fit them, admirably for the legislative duties in the Assembly. As proof of this we have the Sealing Bill, the Lumber-camp Bill, the Local Affairs Act, which are sufficient justification, in themselves, for the existence of the F.P.U.

Port Union and its subsidiary establishments in the

acruce politically, commercially, socially and educationally to the toilers from their Union? We point to past accomplishments achieved in the face of some of the greatest obstacles ever placed before a leader of men; and we remind readers that these original obstacles have been overcome and the best of which the producers are capable can, under direction of Mr. Coaker, be applied to solve



COAKERIVLLE HARBOR.

northern centres speak sufficiently of the success of the Union commercial programme and the business ability of Mr. Coaker. It has been estimated that \$30,000,000 have been saved to the toilers through the efforts of Mr. Coaker; but the value of his work does not consist merely in dollars and cents. A new light has dawned upon this

future problems.

As for Mr. Coaker, his works speak for him. To the men who stood by him, when he came from the obscurity of his northern home, he is the same "Coaker"; the same determination and grit is there; the same indomitable character. The cares of responsibility have laid, apparent-



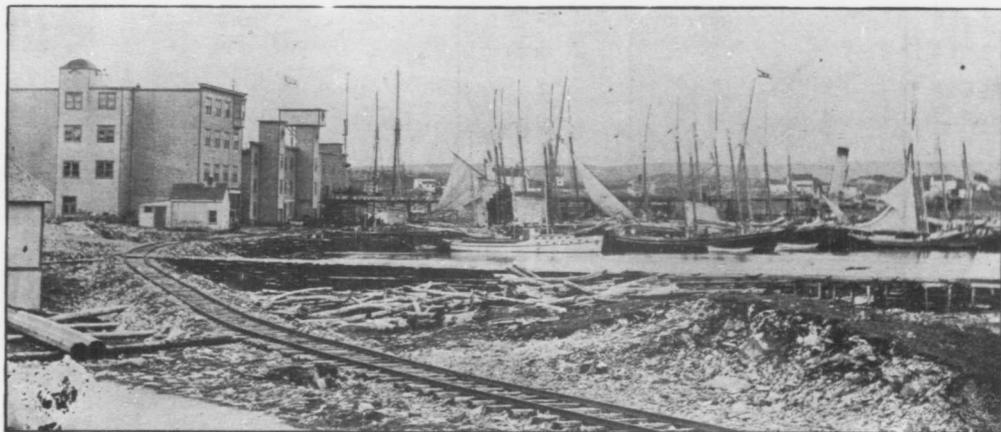
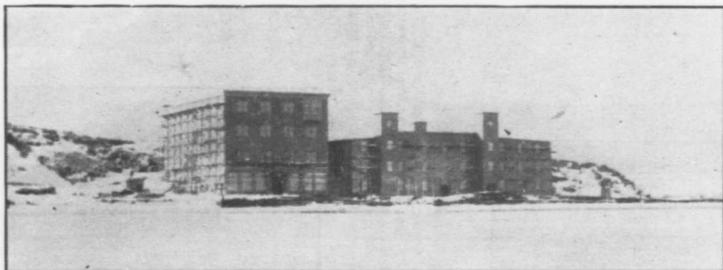
ANOTHER VIEW OF DILDO RUN

country. It is the Light of the People's era, the Light of Democracy and Liberty.

And, still, we are only in the morning of the Toilers' Day; though selfish adversaries declared the Union's Sun had set.

What does the future hold for the F.P.U.? What will

ly, lightly upon his shoulders. He has added to his tasks by undertaking the work of reorganizing the Fisheries Department. The scope and efficiency of his efforts, in the face of his increasing responsibilities bespeak his giant intellect and no one wonders at his magnificent co-operative successes and no one doubts that the toilers will stand by him to the last.



F.P.U. PREMISES AT PORT UNION.

F. P. U. PROGRESS, 1909 to 1919

By PRESIDENT COAKER

THE first meeting held by me to establish a Union for fishermen and working men was convened at the L. O. A. Hall, Herring Neck, which had been loaned to me by the L. O. A. Lodge, November 2nd, 1908. That meeting was well attended. It was my first attempt to speak before the public, and my address was about two hours duration. The meeting was a success.

I invited those present to think over what I said and attend the second meeting to be held the following night. At the second meeting, November 3rd, 1908, after addressing it for an hour or more I invited any who felt like establishing such a Union to remain. Nineteen remained, and we decided to establish such a Union. The names of the Nineteen will become important as the years pass and in order to form a complete record should be included in this review. The names are as follows:

W. F. COAKER	JOHN HUSSEY, JR.
HENRY W. TORRAVILLE	GARFIELD WOODFORD
BENJAMIN TORRAVILLE	WILLIAM KEARLEY, SR.
SAMUEL MILES	SOLOMON REDDICK
DORMAN TORRAVILLE	EDWIN KEARLEY
ARCHIBALD MILES	THOMAS MILES
PATRICK ATKINSON	HUBERT WALKINS
EDWARD RICHARDS	JOHN KEARLEY
KENNETH WARREN	JOSIAH KEARLEY
JESSE REDDICK	JOHN GILLINGHAM

A Constitution was adopted at a subsequent meeting. Within a few days about 200 at Herring Neck and Pike's Arm had enrolled.

The second Council established was at Pike's Arm, the third at Boyd's Cove. In February 1909 I started to organize in Fogo District; Change Islands responded splendidly and 58 enrolled at the first meeting. Within two weeks after Change Islands meeting, Councils had been established at Fogo, Joe Batt's Arm, Seldom, Tilting, Carmanville, Indian Islands, Ladle Cove and Musgrave Harbor. Doting Cove friends at first worked with Musgrave Harbor Council, but soon asked for a Council for their own settlement. Cat Harbor Council was established by the Chairman of Musgrave Harbor Council, friend Adam Bradley.

Shortly after Fogo District had lined up, I visited Twillingate, Tizzard's Harbor, Moreton's Harbor, Exploits, Fortune Harbor, Botwood and New Bay, establishing Councils at each place.

In March 1910 I visited Trinity Bay. Mr. John Loder of Snook's Harbor—now deceased—met me at Clarendville and accompanied me to Lady Cove, Ireland's Eye, White Rock and British Harbor. From British Harbor I passed along the North Side of Trinity Bay establishing Councils at Bonaventure, Trinity, Port Rexton, Champneys, English Harbor, Catalina and Elliston.

I then entered Bonavista District, starting at Bonavista where I addressed 1000 men in the big L. O. A. Hall and began the work there with a Council of 11 members which in six weeks grew into 280. Newman's Cove, Amherst Cove, King's Cove, Keels, Red Cliffe, Indian Arm, Princeton, Brooklyn and Jamestown all fell in line and I

returned to Coakerville in the spring much encouraged by the visit to the North Side of Trinity Bay and the South Side of Bonavista Bay.

In November 1910 I visited Salvage, Salvage Bay, Flat Island, St. Brendan's, Greenspond, Valleyfield, Wes-



HON. W. F. COAKER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

leyville and Newtown, establishing Councils at each harbor.

In December the 3rd Annual Convention was held at Greenspond which was attended by over sixty delegates. The first Convention was held at Change Islands in December 1909 and was attended by nine delegates. The second was held at Catalina and was attended by thirty-eight. The fourth Convention was held in 1912 at Bonavista, which Convention framed the so-called Bonavista Platform of the F. P. U. Party. Bonavista Convention was attended by 160 delegates and was a great success.

1913 brought the General Elections. The F. P. U. formed forces with the Liberals under Sir R. Bond and

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 embrac-

The Country prospered under the National Government. Fish was sold in 1918 at \$15.70 for Labrador fish 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.

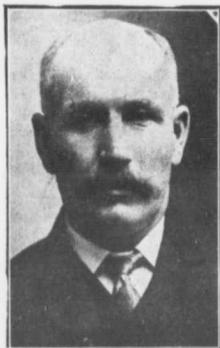
In 1916 the F. P. U. Convention resolved to raise fifty recruits to go forward in the place of President Coaker, who stated he considered it his duty to do his bit to help the Empire, although 46 years of age. The F. P. U. Convention considered the President could aid the Empire and Country best by remaining 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:



R. HIBBS, ESQ.,
Member for Fogo.



JOHN ABBOTT, ESQ.,
Member for Bonavista.



CAPT. GEORGE JONES,
Member for Twillingate.



R. G. WINSOR, ESQ.,
Member for Bonavista.



J. H. SCAMMELL, ESQ.,
Member for St. Barbe.



ARCH. TARGETT, ESQ.,
Member for Trinity.

3371 WILLIAM COAKER CHRISTIAN, St. John's.
 3425 PIERCE PARSONS, Lumsden, Fogo.
 240 ADOLPHUS LOCKE, Pilley's Island, N.D.B.
 3404 A. H. PITTMAN, Pilley's Island, N.D.B.
 3488 HERBERT A. HOUSE, Twillingate.
 3389 E. FROUDE, Old Perlican
 3372 W. J. STRATTON, Valleyfield, B.B.
 3544 NEVILLE SAMSON, Flat Islands, B.B.
 3839 DOL. J. STUCKLESS, Comfort Cove, N.D.B.
 3542 FRED. J. WHITE, Princeton, B.B.
 3525 ALF. E. QUINTON, Southern Bay, B.B.
 3703 GEORGE POMEROY, Catalina.

At Port Union a church is being erected which will be called the Church of the "Holy Martyrs" and will be dedicated to the memory of the twelve Coaker Recruits who fell in France. A coloured glass window will be erected to the memory of each hero. One of the recruits was William Coaker Christian—nephew of President Coaker—who enlisted when but seventeen, and died Octo-

ber 26th, 1918, from wounds received October 14th—the day our hero Ricketts won the V.C. The bones of this noble boy rest in the Military Cemetery at Boulogne. He died at the British Hospital there, and I visited his grave last February during my visit to the battlefields of France, as our readers will note when reading the notes concerning this trip published elsewhere in this book.



GEORGE F. GRIMES, ESQ.,
Secretary of the F.P.U.



M. BOWN,
Pool's Island, B.B.



JOB WORNELL,
Greenspond.

In 1913 the 5th Annual Convention of the F. P. U. was held in St. John's after the General Elections, and was attended by 180 delegates and was a great success. In 1914 the 6th Annual Convention was held at Catalina and was attended by 200 delegates. The Conventions of 1915, 1916 and 1917 were also held at Catalina and were well attended.

The 10th Annual Convention was held in November 1918 at Port Union, it being considered that no more fitting place could be selected to celebrate the ten years work of the Union. The Convention was a great success and was attended by 200 delegates. In recognition of the great services of the President to the F. P. U. during the ten years of its existence, it was resolved to make Presi-

dent Coaker—Hon. President of the F. P. U. for life, he having the right to preside over the Annual Conventions. In May 1916 work was started to construct a Union mercantile premises at Port Union, which was to be the property of the Fishermen's Union Trading Company. A Union Electric Light and Power Company was also formed and work was started to construct a plant to supply the new town with motive power and light and to extend it to Bonavista and Elliston. The electric plant paved the way for the success of the business venture of the Trading Company. The power was turned on for the first time February 1918, and all the industrial works at Port Union are operated with electricity. The line is being constructed to Bonavista and a large proportion of the buildings at Bonavista have been wired. The current to Bonavista will be turned on next June and the power line will be continued to Elliston.

In 1916 a Union shipbuilding plant was established by a Union Company at Port Union on the premises of the Trading Company, and has turned out a success under the supervision of Capt. James Jones, a noted ship-builder from Little Bay Islands. Up to the present the following

ships have been launched:

"Fisherman," 138 tons; "Nina L. C." 408 tons; "Mintic," 125 tons; "F. P. Union," 84 tons—an auxiliary schooner used as a coaster by the Trading Company; "President Coaker," 304 tons, and a fishing schooner 70 tons. The keels will shortly be laid for two tern schooners of 150 tons each to be built for the Trading Company.

The Trading Company plant at Port Union is without doubt the largest and most up to date in Newfoundland and already a population of 400 persons secure a living from the operations at Port Union. Photo cuts of the premises will be found elsewhere in this book, which speak for the progress of the last three years at Port Union.

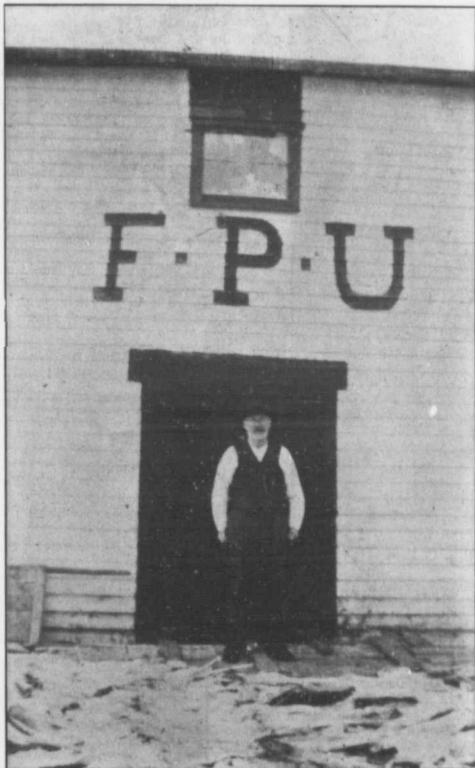
The Trading Company started business in 1911 with \$8000.00 capital, it now operates 35 branch stores, 30 of which are the property of the Trading Company and mostly newly constructed, modern mercantile premises. The paid up capital of the Company is \$225,000.00. The Company carries a Reserve Fund of \$250,000.00. In addition an affiliated Company—The Union Export Company—has a paid up capital of \$80,000.00. The Union Electric Light

and Power Company has a paid up capital of \$50,000.00. The Union Shipbuilding Company has a paid up capital of \$25,000.00. The Trading Company has also sold Bonds to the value of \$100,000.00 and carries deposits of the members to the value of \$200,000.00.

The F. P. U. also operates a Publishing Company which publishes the Fishermen's Union organ—The Advocate—which represents another investment of \$60,000.00.

An investment of \$1,000,000.00 has subsequently

tice The Reid Nfld. Company influences were arrayed against Port Union and our connection with their system was most unsatisfactory. A. B. Morine was given a free hand by the Executive to dislocate Port Union traffic and cut off coastal connection of the Trading Company by taking away the "Clyde" and "Dundee" from the Port Union route, which route gave Port Union connection with eighteen Union harbors operating a Union business. The "Dundee" was allowed to call at Bonavista, but prohibited



THOS. J. BURTON, BAY DE LEAU, P.B.

been made by the members of the F.P.U. in its business enterprises, and great success has resulted.

The advent to power of the Anti-Union Government, led by Sir M. P. Cashin but dominated by A. B. Morine, demonstrated to what extent some men were willing to go in order to wipe out the fishermen's investment of \$1,000,000.00 at Port Union. An attack of the most vile and unprincipled type was made upon the Trading Company in the House of Assembly by A. B. Morine, Minister of Jus-

from calling at Port Union, a distance of 20 miles from Bonavista. The "Prospero" was not permitted to call at Port Union, although Port Union had no direct connection with Green Bay or the Treaty Shore. The "Earl of Devon" was not allowed to make Port Union a port of call. The "Susu" was allowed to call once or twice; she was filled to the hatches with freight from St. John's and the Trading Company had to take piles of freight placed on the piers back to the stores, there being no space available.

St. John's interests were large enough to secure large subsidies from the Treasury to accommodate trade demands per "Prospero," "Susu," "Earl of Devon" and the Reid system, but it was considered but right that Port Union with a three million dollar business should be debarred and the whole monopolized by St. John's interests. The wishes of the Northern Bays were ignored and the Fishermen's Union investments could go to kingdom come so far as its claims to public facilities were concerned.



J. PETERS, F.P.U. CLERK, TILTING.

The Northern Bays have suffered in silence for years because of unfair treatment at the hands of the Government and the Trade. The Districts of Trinity, Bonavista, Fogo and Twillingate represents 21,000 voters and returns ten members to the House of Assembly. Conception Bay represents 11,000 voters and returns nine men. Why should 100 voters in Conception Bay be as good as 150 voters in the North? There must be a re-adjustment of seats and a vote North must be as good as a vote in Conception Bay or Ferryland District. The Northern people must be permitted to work out their own destiny as they consider best, without advice or interference of outside influences.

The result of the elections demonstrate clearly that the F. P. U. movement has come to stay and the people intend to stand by Coaker and his trade evolution at Port Union. Every possible facility must be granted. Improvements must be assisted and supported. The plans of the F. P. U. Conventions so far as they affect the Northern Bays must be carefully considered by the powers that be, as those Conventions speak for the North.

The vote in Bonavista, Trinity, Fogo and Twillingate is a complete endorsement of Mr. Coaker's plans to give the whole North connection with the Union headquarters

at Port Union. If ever the electorate in Union Districts cast a vote of confidence in a public man, his work and proposals, that confidence was voted November 3rd in Coaker, his work and proposals, as set forth at Union Conventions and in the Press over his signature.

The issue in Trinity and Bonavista Districts was: Will you support treachery; and ingratitude to Coaker and the F. P. U.? Will you endorse Morine's plot to kill Coakerism, which is Unionism for fishermen? Will you vote confidence in Coaker by returning the F. P. U. men or will you vote want of confidence in Coaker by returning traitors and enemies of him and the F. P. U.? Will it be Coaker or Stone? Will it be Coaker or Morine? And the answer comes back so emphatic as to make it almost unbelievable. Trinity Bay says Coaker by 3768 votes, Bonavista says Coaker by 3732 votes, while Stone's friends to the number of 1185 say No, and Morine's heeled to the number of 1455 say No, and two-thirds of those No's were paid and bribed to vote No from money taken from the Treasury and handed out as individual grants for private purposes.

I feel proud of the astonishing confidence placed in me by the F. P. U. Districts—out of twelve Union Candidates placed in the field November 3rd, eleven were victorious. George Grimes was turned down by Port de Grave, not because they lacked confidence in his honesty or integrity, but because some of his friends were more interested in their individual, personal interests than they were in the interests of their Country and their fellowman.

The dazzling of private favors and the intoxication which flows where unscrupulous men are ever ready to



CATCHING CAPLIN.

multiply promises; where merit is considered, folly and integrity madness, trapped a few men in Port de Grave and George Grimes had to give way; but in the Union Districts of Trinity, Bonavista, Fogo, Twillingate and St. Barbe, principle guided the electors and Right triumphed.

In districts which has seen the light of the F. P. U. and had not kept it burning brightly, the old spirit of Right prevailed and they recognized that the New Gospel in politics was their safest guide.

Bay de Verde had received benefits from Unionism and A. E. Hickman was chosen as their friend in 1913. He no sooner was made a M.H.A. than he set out to destroy the organization that had made him a public man. He picked out the best and most intelligent Union leaders at each place and secured their good will by appointing them agents to purchase fish. This being done his next step was to create a lack of interest and confidence in their duty as Unionists. Gradually he secured several of the leading men as buyers of fish, and being Hickman's agents they soon forgot about Union meetings or Councils. Hickman worked to make himself independent of the F. P. U. and when he considered himself safe, he showed his ungrateful teeth and crawled into the bosom of men he hated in order to destroy the organization that for ten years had compelled him to pay from fifty cents to a dollar more for fish than he would have paid if no Union existed. He backed Cashin and Morine in order to assassinate the thing he dreaded, which they called Coakerism. He secured from Cashin the promise that Crosbie would not be allowed to appeal to Bay de Verde as a Government Candidate and that Hickman should lead the Government ticket in that district. Cashin consented, as Hickman's

Bond carried 32 seats out of 36 by 11,000 majority against Morineism—only two candidates lost their nomination in that fight. On November 3rd 12 candidates lost their nomination fees. The voice of the People must be respected and woe be to him of the Liberal Reform Party who heeds not the wishes of his constituents whose verdict on November 3rd wiped out Tory Rule for at least 25 years to come.

Reforms must be instituted that the electorate has been longing for; changes drastic and far-reaching must be accomplished. The air we now breathe pleads for reforms and the institution of new ideas and maxims. Newfoundland has not been asleep as a close observer can realize when studying the F.P.U. movement and the steady evolution it is responsible for in transferring the commercial and political power from the few to the many.

There must be reasonable changes. The people must not lose their heads and demand impossibilities. I am no believer in the methods of revolution but I do believe in the methods of evolution and sad will be the condition of any people that believe revolution to be the cure for all the ills our present civilization is responsible for. In Newfoundland during the next four years great develop-



A PORTION OF DILDO RUN.

vote, if against, would have ousted him from forming a Government, and Hickman numbered himself with the traitors and arrayed himself with the enemies of Unionism. But he, like other traitors, failed to accomplish his purpose. Bay de Verde electors were not all purchasable and tracherous and Cave and LeGrow were received as the representatives of clean Government and enemies of treachery. Hickman received his just desserts and never again will a district trust A. E. Hickman.

Hickman succeeded in obtaining the support of an officer of the F. P. U. whose conduct has been under suspicion for a year past. He became an agent for Hickman purchasing fish and did his utmost to return Hickman on November 3rd. Like other traitors such as Jack Stone, Sam Wells of Salmon Cove, A. A. French, Lewis Little, E. J. Wornell, A. Hoffe, A. Yates, Jabez Winsor, Sidney Hill, Allan Hudson, and others, a troubled conscience and a feeling of contempt for his conduct is the compensation derived by the once esteemed official of the F.P.U. referred to.

The majority of 30,000 cast on November 3rd against Toryism and Cashinism has demonstrated once more that the people cannot always be fooled. In 1900 Sir Robert

ment and progress will I hope materialize. I can see in my mind's eye two or three large industrial undertakings as large as Grand Falls being successfully established.

I see a new railroad much more efficient and much more competently operated which will adequately meet the freight and passenger traffic of the country. I see a large plant operating at Bay of Islands, another at Bishop's Falls, another on the West Coast and one at Glovertown. I see Bell Island mining 100 per cent more ore and employing an additional thousand men. I see the advent of a thousand or two families from Europe to turn the wheels of industrial progress. I see fishermen better off than ever, securing fair prices, banking considerable annual balances. I see the trade prosperous and business more stable than ever known before or dreamt of even 10 years ago. I see education flourishing with the attendance at schools added to by thousands of children. I see a fine fleet of new sealing steamers, uniform in size and speed, heading for the northern patch, guided and directed by wireless from a dirigible airship attending the fleet. I see the extern districts and Labrador brought within almost daily touch with the center of trade and administration by air mail service.

I see Port Union flourishing and multiplying—with an increase of 300 per cent in population with several industrial plants. I see during the four fall months cargoes of cod leaving Port Union almost daily—some propelled by sail, others by steam and motor. I see the North, South and West served by a coastal service sufficient and modern that the country will feel proud of. A service that will be the lungs of the coast in summer and the heart of the seal fishery in spring that will bring its 120,000 seals annually. I see the Fisheries Department easily the most important and productive of all public departments with trade agents in every fish market, with many additional markets taking our produce, with a Scientific Research Service that will enable Newfoundland to know as much about her fisheries as Norway knows about hers. I see the King's Brand on all fish leaving our ports for market—a brand that will cause the world to respect the food exports of Newfoundland. I see a local improvement in the cure of fish brought about by a standard cull. I see the fishermen striving to make his produce the best possible in order to secure the highest price for the prime article. I see the trade united, closely co-operating, working in harmony and successfully demonstrating to the world that there need be no doubts about the quality of

rampant during the past few years in matters of public concern. Demoralizing influences have held sway for many years in several districts of the country and those influences must be destroyed. Who will assist in so doing?

A most dangerous situation has presented itself in many parts of the country by the local manufacture of a poisonous liquor. In Bonavista Bay recently three deaths have occurred directly attributable to the use of this dangerous and illegal drink. It is being used by women as well as men and the effect upon the children that will be born by mothers addicted to the use of this cursed drink will remain with the children while life lasts. This evil must be eradicated sternly and firmly, and in the interest of the coming generation and the health of the people. The Prohibition Act might be modified and another system arranged that would cut out the issuing of doctors' prescriptions, providing a supply of stimulants, but preventing their abuse. Something must be done to stamp out the manufacture and use of "moonshine," and when the Legislature so modify the Prohibition Act there must be no mercy shown to those who manufacture and use "moonshine."

I ask fishermen who has so far followed and trusted me to carefully consider my warning about the awful re-



F.P.U. PREMISES AT SELDOM.

fish exports. I see commercial matters resting on a stable foundation transacting business on a solid business basis that will receive the approbation of all countries we trade with.

I see the salt supply made a Government monopoly, operated for the sole benefit of the fishermen and the cure of fish. With salt selling at a figure that will leave no margin of profit and will leave no fishermen short of a supply at all seasons. I see a fleet of auxiliary vessels belonging to the trade transporting our produce to Brazil, and other South American countries, Italy, Greece, and the Balkans. I see 25 per cent of the cod catch exported frozen and large quantities of salmon, lobsters, turbot and halibut leaving our shores in refrigerating ships, while thousands of tons of fish offal will be utilized as fertilizer or feed for cattle. I see also a bunch of disgruntled opponents reaping what they sowed the past ten years—discredited, impotent, and unavailing—who will probably attempt to thwart me and the Government in our progressive proposals but who will succeed in finding themselves in smaller pieces in 1923 than they proved to be in 1919.

I hope every man—every elector—will place country's interest first in every transaction during the coming four years. I ask all who love Newfoundland to encourage Right and trample on the foes of Right that have been

sults from the use of "moonshine" and make up their minds now to use it no more and to exert all their influence to persuade their friends and neighbours to abstain entirely from using this most dangerous and cursed drink. Any doctor or clergyman will, if he is honest with himself, bear out my statements in this respect and if you value your health and especially the health of your children you will never allow this stuff to enter your body and on no account allow a woman to use it. The offspring of a woman who drinks this liquor will be born blind or if not born blind, blindness will surely eventually be the doom of that child. Once more men and women I ask you to follow my advice—"Never drink Moonshine."

I must apologize for not writing more fully about a matter I know so much about—the F.P.U.—but you will I trust consider that it is no easy matter now for me to devote an hour or two to writing as my hours are all occupied by day and I am tempted to rest in the evenings when I can really have one to myself—which is not often.

This book is intended as a record of F.P.U. proceedings. The records of new organizations are often destroyed or neglected and are lost, hence I have attempted to collect the important records in order to permit our children and their children to know and study the early progress of our organization.

