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Those Who Produce and Pay the Taxes Must Have Representation in the House

Once again determined and tricky efforts are being made by the political enemies of democracy and free peoples to influence the minds of the electors of Newfoundland against the men who have proven themselves to be and who will continue to be their real friends.

They are raking up and publishing in their purchased newspapers certain things that are not worth the snap of a finger when compared to the essential and important things that can be put in the opposite scale that will far outweigh, so far as the fishermen are concerned, anything of a trifling nature.

Just for argument sake let us admit that W. F. Coaker has faults and that he is far from being perfect, and because he has faults and imperfections it will be in the fishermen's interests to defeat him. Very well, now. In defeating W. F. Coaker, the organizer of the greatest boon the fishermen of this country ever had, who are the fishermen going to turn to? What man is there in the public life of this country to-day who has even attempted to do for the fishermen what Coaker has actually done?

Will Stone do it? The answer to this briefly is, that the Union which Coaker organized made Stone what he is to-day. And Stone must be either an innocent abroad or a deliberate enemy of the movement that is intended to place the fishermen's interests where they rightly belong if he imagines that the Plaindealer, Herald, News or Telegram, which he makes use of nowadays to bolster up his own traitorous actions are honestly interested in the fishermen of Newfoundland outside of securing their support and votes every four years.

I would give Stone credit for knowing that if Coaker does not come up to his expectations in the battle for the rights of the fishermen of this country no one else that he is associated with does.

Has Morine, Cashion, McGrath, Crosbie, Piccott, Walsh, Parsons, Currie, Higgins, Bennett, Hickman or the other members of the present unholy combination in the government ever made an effort to band the fishermen of the country together in order that they may get fair play, justice and their rights.

NO ONE TRIED TO HELP THE FISHERMEN

All those men must have seen what Coaker saw ten or eleven years ago. They must have known the helplessness and the hopelessness of the fisherman in his struggle for existence. They must have realized the forces arrayed against him—commercial and political. Did they actually make any real effort to stretch out a genuine helping hand to lift him from the "slough of despond" in which so many fishermen found themselves while struggling for a mere existence for themselves and families.

The fisherman and his children needed education. Was there much of an effort made to give it to them? The fishermen needed protection from the merchants, suppliers, fish buyers and exporters. Did they get any help—real help such as Coaker gave them, I mean—from those who now want Stone to take Coaker's place.

They knew that as individuals the fishermen were at the mercy of the merchants. While the merchant settled the price on every article he sold to the fishermen, he also stilled the price on every cod's tail, seal pelt and gallon of oil the fishermen sold to him. Was that right and square? Was the fisherman not entitled to better treatment than that? Certainly he was.

Did the present bunch who pretend to be so much interested in the fishermen's cause and unionism ever lift a finger to bring about a change in the fishermen's condition? Let us not forget that the fishermen placed them where they are to-day. Have they realized their obligations to these fishermen? Rather have their energies and time been devoted to serving their own selfish interests and other interests largely antagonistic to those of the fishermen—union and non-union—

Germans Expect to Ratify Treaty Next Week

PARIS, July 2.—The Germans expect to ratify the Peace Treaty the first of next week, according to a note sent to the Allies. The note was one acknowledging the Allies' stipulation that the blockade will be raised when the treaty is ratified. The Germans also expressed the hope that the German war prisoners would be released at the same time.

The Ex-Crown Prince

PARIS, July 2.—Despatches received at Geneva regarding the former German Crown Prince whose reported escape into Germany was denied, state that the interned prince made a flying visit to Potsdam and returned to Holland. The reports from Constantine and Munich said the former Crown Prince crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and visited his family in Potsdam.

Hamburg Food Riots

BERLIN, July 2.—A plot to blow up elevators containing food shipments has been uncovered at Hamburg, according to the Lokal Anzeiger. Those involved, it was said, were some of the convicts released from the Hamburg jail by mobs during the recent riots there. The authorities gained knowledge of the plot through members of the Seamen's Union, whose gado, St. John's, and Clifden, Ireland was sought by the conspirators.

Is it Really Peace?

LONDON, July 2.—The quaint mediaeval ceremony of reading the King's proclamation declaring that a state of peace now exists with Germany was read to-day at five points in the city. Rain unfortunately marred the occasion, but there nevertheless were large crowds at each of the five points.

The German Officers

ZURICH, July 2.—Officers of the German general staff who offered their resignations have withdrawn them upon condition that the Government does not deliver the former German Emperor to the Allies, it was announced in Berlin, according to despatches received here today.

Hungary's Defiance

COPENHAGEN, July 2.—Defiance to the Entente Powers is expressed in a proclamation to the Red Army, issued by the Hungarian Soviet Government, according to a Budapest despatch received here.

R-34 in Touch

LONDON, July 2.—The R-34 answering a wireless question by East Fortunate as to whether it was receiving adequate weather reports, replied: "Yes, we are in touch with Ponta Delgado, St. John's, and Clifden, Ireland."

of this country.

But here was W. F. Coaker. Just a common man and a backwoodsman, probably a rail-splitter like good Abe Lincoln, who lived in the midst of the fishermen of Green Bay, and who no doubt witnessed the things above referred to, and many, many more, and who made up his mind to do what the politicians and public men of this country for the past half-century utterly failed to do.

His opponents say that what he did was done for himself. Are they prepared to say that his efforts in behalf of the fishermen failed? The pity of it is that more fishermen have not made an effort to help themselves and associate themselves with the great F. P. U. movement. The F. P. U. has been a blessing to hundreds and thousands of fishermen who have never connected themselves with it nor supported it.

ALL FISHERMEN BENEFIT BY THE UNION

The same conditions obtain wherever Unions are organized. Shorter hours, increased pay, better conditions accrue to the men and women who remain outside the ranks of Unionism as well as to those who join up and support the cause. But how much stronger would the producers become—fishermen, laborers, mechanics and others—if every toiler put his shoulder to the wheel. When employers of labor organize for their own protection and benefit how many refuse to connect themselves with the movement?

But to return to the main subject of this article. The plan of the opponents of good government and democracy is clear. Coaker must be defeated. Coaker must be got out of the way. He must be replaced by a man who will serve our cause the more. We want a man who will be more pliable and easily led; a man less aggressive than Coaker; a man who will just walk into our political parlor when the time is ripe; a man who will serve the few and favoured ones at the expense of the many.

And then they plan to try and make the members of the F.P.U. and the fishermen generally believe that it will be in their interests for the Union to be taken out of politics. We must rule by right and you must serve. You must produce and pay the taxes, but being "illiterate" and "cullage" to use a saying attributed to Sir Michael Cashion, you must leave the public business of the country to us. You must remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water" while we scoop in our thousands, become the recipients of titles and fare sumptuously every day.

No, a thousand times no, must be our answer, men, to the base political schemes that are being hatched out daily by the Cashion-Morine-McGrath-Stone bunch. In memory of our departed fathers, who produced the wealth of this country during the last century and who were treated like slaves, scarcely getting enough at times to properly sustain life, we must see to it that we who remain shall have our rights and I shall have some say in the public affairs and Legislative halls of our country.

Remember, there is no country in the world where governmental control is so intimately and closely related to the ordinary affairs of our every-day life as it is in Newfoundland. Therefore, let us as fishermen, producers and taxpayers, unite to secure our God-given constitutional rights and privileges and defeat all pretenders who purpose to take these rights from us.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

June 24, 1919.



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British Dirigible is Having Good Voyage

Expects to Reach U.S.A. on Friday Morning.

Voyage of R-34

NEW YORK, July 2.—All ships in the Atlantic have been asked by Brigadier General L. H. O. Charlton, British Air Attache in this country, to send weather reports by wireless to Cape Race, Nfld., to aid in the navigation of the R-34 on its trip to the United States and return. General Charlton asked that the reports be continued for ten days, in case the dirigible was held up here longer than expected after landing at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N.Y.

All Well In R-34

LONDON, July 2.—The British dirigible R-34, which left East Fortune, Scotland, at 1.48 o'clock Greenwich time this morning, reached 50 degrees 7 minutes north latitude 14 degrees 50 minutes west longitude at 12 o'clock Greenwich time in her attempt to cross the Atlantic. Major Scott, the commander, in his wireless despatch said, that the dirigible at that time was making thirty-two knots an hour in a thick fog. He added that all was well. The position of the R-34 at noon Greenwich time was approximately three miles west of Penzance, England, indicating that

the big airship had travelled in a southwesterly direction along the coast of Ireland. The mail carried by the R-34 includes a letter from King George to President Wilson.

LONDON, July 2.—At 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, Greenwich time, the British dirigible R-34 had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, and 18 degrees west longitude, in her attempted flight across the Atlantic.

Above the Clouds

LONDON, July 2.—The Air Ministry has received a report from Commander Scott, that at 15, Greenwich time (4.15 p.m. New York time) the dirigible R-34 was flying westward at 30 knots, 2000 feet above the sea. At this height the R-34 was above the clouds and enjoying brilliant sunshine. Commander Scott expects to arrive Friday morning.

Bank of Montreal

MONTREAL, July 2.—Concurrent with the signing of the peace treaty the Bank of Montreal has announced its advent into the French banking field, in the opening of their Paris office on Dominion Day.

Economic Conditions In Germany

LONDON, July 2 (Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Reports of British officers on the economic conditions prevailing in Germany are issued in a "White Paper." Describing a visit to Silesia in April, the officers report that Germany possesses a sound case for claiming early relief. There was a genuine shortage of staple foodstuffs, and the health of the population had suffered severely in the last three and one half years, so that the stage had been reached where the working classes could no longer be trusted to keep the peace to combat Bolshevism. Count Von Brockdorff, interviewed, repeated a statement he had made at a secret Cabinet meeting in January, that Bolshevism was the only subject over which Germany and the Entente could possibly meet at the conference table, and act conjointly in the interests of all. He was prepared to go any length to convince Britain, France, and America, of his bonafides. What knowledge he had he was ready to disclose if thereby the peril of Bolshevism could be better understood and combatted. He did not consider the situation beyond repair. The officers who visited Breslau were shocked at conditions in the poor quarters. Soup kitchens brew Spinnach for babies of from three weeks to three years. The sight of babies sucking Spinnach soup instead of milk from bottle was distressing. The average weight of a baby was four pounds and charts showed that the babies at the end of the third year weighed little more than at the end of the first year.

In Berlin there was no evidence of an amelioration of food conditions. Compared with January there was an increasing tendency for the people to give way to despair, and the impression had been gained that Berlin was totally corrupted.

SILESIA'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Regarding Silesia, the officers conclude that it is a wonderful little province, which fought hard throughout the war and since the armistice to keep out evil influences. The people were order-loving, hardworking and morally sound. To-day Silesia only ask for peace and fresh air. Involving freedom from Polish and Czech threats of invasion and independence from Berlin it will not tolerate further loss of territory, especially in the neighborhood of the coal fields about Kattowitz and Waldenburg. It is better placed than any other province in Germany apart from food and resources it possesses, a good army. It longs for independence, feeling unable to trust Berlin henceforth.

SAY BOYCOTT WILL FAIL

The officers are convinced that any programme of inaction rather than Gratschaft, Glatz or Waldenburg is only calculated to drive the population to Bolshevism. The whole country up to the frontier is pure German and should be allowed to remain so. Reporting on the visit to Berlin and East and West Prussia, the officers state that the Allied policy of economic boycott is likely to prove a complete failure, as the United States is not prepared to co-operate, and her exporters are already engaged in various schemes for the capture of German trade for themselves as soon as the blockade is raised. Official German inland water transport is declared by the American Chamber of Commerce to have been founded in Berlin for the revival of trade between Germany and the United States and also Italy is about to resume trade relations with Germany.

SAYS BOLSHEVISM SERIOUS

Bolshevism in Bavaria is a serious movement organized by the non-Bavarians, both Russian and Prussian and fanned by irreconcilable pan-Germans. It is dangerous because the Bavarian troops are infected. The report declares they are unable to judge whether Bolshevism can be checked but the promptest action on the part of the extent is indispensable. As regards the visit to Munich, the report states that even the old aristocracy is convinced of the hopelessness of the monarchist cause. It is felt that Bavaria must begin anew. The fear of Russianism is greater than the fear of Prussianism. The national Bavarian feeling is strongest, there is little fearing of solidarity with the Russian terrorists or Prussian spartacists even among the most radically armed workmen who during the visit controlled the situation.

Te Deum For Peace

LONDON, July 2 (Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster, has issued an order to the clergy directing that there be a special exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in all Roman Catholic Churches on Sunday next with singing of the Te Deum to mark the signing of peace. It is expected that many Canadians will be present at the service in Westminster Cathedral, at which the Cardinal will officiate.

Attended Privy Council

LONDON, July 2 (Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Mr. Justice Duff of the Canadian Supreme Court, attended the meeting of the Privy Council, at which the Proclamation of Peace was publicly read in London to-day was signed.

BE SURE
AND GET

TO-MORROW'S
ADVOCATE

The Chinese Viewpoint

PARIS, July 2.—The Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference expect to sign the treaty with Austria, C. T. Wang, a member of the delegation, told the Associated Press correspondent to-day. He said the Austrian treaty contains nothing objectionable to his government such as was included in the League of Nations covenant. He said the Chinese would gain membership in the league in that manner. The Chinese will also sign the Hungarian treaty, he said, as China declared war against Austria-Hungary, but they probably would not sign either the Turkish or Bulgarian treaties, as war was not declared against those countries by China.

Earthquake's Result

FLORENCE, July 2.—The earthquake in this district Sunday caused 100 deaths, made several thousand homeless, and destroyed 200 houses, six churches and several public buildings, according to the latest computation.

Carrying Out Orders

BUDAPEST, via Copenhagen, July 1.—In accordance with instructions from the Allied Governments, it was announced today that Hungarian troops have begun the evacuation of Czechoslovak territory, into which they had advanced.

Let Us Spend
Wisely for Construction

WE SPENT ROYALLY
FOR DEFENSE.

We need more roads. MAKE THEM. We need more buildings—home, public and industrial. CONSTRUCT THEM.

We need wide gauge railways and equipment. PRODUCE THEM. We need homesteads for many of our returned soldiers. Drain the swamp and irrigate the arid lands, and they will "blossom like the rose."

Possibly 500,000—certainly not less than 300,000—horse-power is literally running to waste in our streams. We need industrial power. Harness the streams. Build the dams. Construct the power plants.

The IMMEDIATE carrying out of only a fraction of our needs in these lines of production will put to work every idle man and every idle dollar in our country.

The PURCHASING POWER of the labor and capital thus profitably employed, plus normal demand, plus foreign demand, will keep every wheel turning, every factor of commerce busy at top speed.

Every DOLLAR wisely expended on productive lands, buildings, railways, good roads, power plants, and on the development of our MINING RESOURCES, particularly our COAL MINES and similar undertakings, is an addition to the permanent wealth and industrial progress of our country.

The development of our COAL FIELDS will accomplish all these great things. We have possibly THREE HUNDRED MILLION TONS of high grade COAL on our areas, with FIFTY THOUSAND TONS IN SIGHT.

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