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## P. T. McGRATH'S CONTEMPTIBLE TACTICS ARE EXPOSED!

P. T. McGrath—the most contemptible creature ever produced in Newfoundland soil—the most despicable politician that ever entered the Legislative Council—the creature that the late lamented Archbishop Howley refused to admit into the Palace—the negotiator of the infamous Bell Is. Mineral Tax that sold Newfoundland interest out for seven cents per ton Royalty Tax on iron ore—that creature hurls his poisoned arrows at the Fishermen's Union—a body of men from the Northern Bays—and attempts to destroy the Fishermen's Trading Co. by asserting that revelations recently come to light show that Mr. Coaker, twelve months ago, had to obtain financial support through the signing of notes. What a wonderful crime to commit. Ah, "P. T.," what a political crime to commit against the people? Mr. Coaker operating for the fishermen a \$3,000,000 business, purchasing a million dollars' worth of fish, is unworthy of public support, because in order to operate one of the largest businesses in the Colony he sought financial aid by raising money as every big, reliable, honest business man can alone do, by securing accommodating notes to an amount less than a tenth of the value of 70,000 qtls. of fish. Why, there is not a man in the country who would sign a note for P. T. McGrath for ten thousand dollars, because no one would trust such a character with that amount. "P. T." don't mention that one of the members of the present Executive had to secure the endorsement of a Trust Co. to advances of much larger amounts the past few years in order to permit him to purchase fish, but because Mr. Coaker performed a miracle last year and financed his company, enabling it to purchase a million dollars' worth of fish, he is unworthy of public support in days when almost every principal public man before the public is a crook or a shark, aiming only to secure all they can from the public treasury.

The Trading Company's finances were always sound. Every year since the company was established the company has come out financially strong. The Trading Company last spring carried three quarters of a million dollars' worth of stocks, and to do so had to borrow from the Bank, and having such heavy stocks it had recourse to raising financial aid by the endorsement of its notes. This is the wonderful crime committed by Mr. Coaker and is used by P. T. McGrath in an endeavour to injure the Trading Company, in order to make political capital for the enemies of the fishermen of the North. The public will note that there is no money in the Trading Co. belonging to the electors of Placentia, Ferryland, St. John's or St. George's for instance. If there were perhaps McGrath would not be so eager to injure the Trading Company. The shareholders of the Trading Co. reside in northern districts, it is that reason why P. T. McGrath wants to smash the Trading Co., and proclaims that the man who operated the Trading Co.'s business is unworthy of public support because 12 months ago he raised \$6,000 by the endorsement of notes in order to finance a business that purchased \$1,000,000 worth of fish and thus made it possible for the people of Newfoundland to secure such splendid prices.

We warn McGrath to keep his hands off the Trading Co. and use his despicable pen with better discretion. The men of the North are boiling with indignation and the resentment of nine years of political serfdom wants but a match to blaze into a bonfire that won't disappear for many years. The name of P. T. McGrath stinks in the nostrils of the fishermen of the North and West and his dirty, tricky plots to destroy Coakerism in the North have awakened a bitter resentment that require but little to fan into a blaze that would throw its reflection all over the country. If McGrath and his old time partner in duplicity—A. B. Morine—imagine that the North will support Cashinism they are making a serious mistake. Morine has absolutely no chance of obtaining 1000 votes in Bonavista Bay. Mr. Coaker in 1913 polled 3473 and had 120 spoiled votes, making 3600 against Mr. Blandford's 1600—and we have no hesitation in stating that Morine won't poll within 600 the vote cast for Mr. Blandford.

Another of Patsy's kites is that Mr. Coaker spent money at Port Union without authority and repeated that Mr. Coaker did what Mr. Coaker condemned Mr. Goodison for doing in Carbonear in 1913.

Mr. Coaker had authority to proceed with the necessary construction of a road. Port Union had no road. Houses were being built on a hill, a road was necessary to get material to the sites where the houses were to be erected. The Trading Co. had no right to construct public roads. It gave the land free, which at to-day's valuation at Port Union would be worth five times the amount granted (\$430). Had Mr. Coaker brought the matter before Sir E. P. Morris at that time (May 1917) Sir E. P. Morris would not have hesitated in having a sufficient amount allocated, as the building up of a new town would have been strongly assisted by Sir E. P. Morris who would realize its great importance to the commercial interests of the North. Mr. Goodison was not confronted by the building of a new town that was roadless. He spent the money for political purposes and handed out the amount to heeled to secure their votes in the approaching election. The building of a road at Port Union had absolutely no political significance. The two cases are absolutely different. Mr. Coaker had to build roads if he was to erect houses. Sixteen houses were erected along that new piece of road, and the Trading Co. spent \$1200 on that work and gave \$1000 worth of land free for public use, and received \$430 as payment in full.

This is the crime that P. T. McGrath and his newly found puppet Traitor Stone considers sufficient justification for the attempts of the Cashin Government to injure the F.P.U. and the fishermen's business investment in the Trading Co., Electric Light Co., Union Export Co., and the Union Shipbuilding Co. No organization or firm in the annals of Newfoundland ever received such treatment as that meted out to the Trading Co. in relation to the matter of road construction at Port Union. No honest man will refuse fair encouragement of the building up of Port Union, but how many had been bluffed into believing that Mr. Coaker has done nothing during the two years he was in the Government, but securing grants for Port Union to benefit the Trading Co. Why, Stone took \$550 for a week's visit to Halifax, which was \$120 more than the whole amount spent from district grants in three years for the improvement of a new town that possessed a plant owned by the fishermen worth \$250,000.

To show how Port Union is progressing we mention the fact that land values have increased 300 per cent. in two years. To spend \$1200, give land to the value of \$1000 for public road purposes and to receive \$430 in full payment, at a time when the three members handling district grants were F.P.U. supporters, and to find that Mr. Coaker had actually been a member of the Executive Government at the time the payment of \$430 was made, and accepted the \$430 in return for \$2200 value rendered, is the crime that P. T. McGrath—the graft and boodle speculator in general of Newfoundland—lays at the door of the only honest leader in public life since Sir R. Bond was defeated in 1909.

Another wonderful piece of impertinence on the part of Hon W. F. Coaker was the guarantee he gave the captain of the Portia in order to secure the transfer of the Sopwith airplane from the Digby in March when the Portia's captain refused to take the packages on board, giving as an excuse that his ship might be damaged by so doing. If P. T. McGrath will enquire he will find that Mr. Coaker gave no official guarantee as a member of the Executive Government, nor was the Portia injured to the extent of a farthing by the transfer of the cases containing the Sopwith machine. Whatever little damage was caused was when the Portia was berthing alongside the Digby at St. Bride's Harbor. No damage was done after Mr. Coaker gave the captain the guarantee against any damage that might be sustained by the transfer of the Sopwith cases. It would have been a pretty nice mess and a worse advertisement for Newfoundland, had the Digby taken those cases to Halifax because of the Portia's captain refusing to take them on board, alleging that his ship might be damaged by so doing. Mr. Coaker deserves the thanks of the people and all concerned for having the courage and foresight in securing the transfer of the machine at that time, by removing the objection of the captain of the Portia by giving him a guarantee that left no alternative to him but to accept the transfer of the cases. M. P. Cashin ought to be too sporty and British to make any capital out of such an incident. Messrs. Hawker and Grieve appealed to Mr. Coaker to influence the captain who had refused to accept the cases and after a delay of several hours, in which the airmen failed to obtain the captain's consent to take the machine on board, they appealed to Mr. Coaker to help them, and Mr. Coaker boarded the Portia and secured the captain's

### Peace Treaty Will be Discussed in Commons

LONDON, June 30—Premier Lloyd George received a rousing ovation when he appeared in the House of Commons today. The Premier had been cheered by crowds on his way from Downing Street to the House, but the reception from his fellow members in the House eclipsed the cheers he had received elsewhere since his return from Paris. A great majority of the members arose and cheered when the Premier entered and accompanied their cheering by waving newspapers. For a moment the Liberal opposition members remained in their seats, but after repeated demands from the other members they got up and joined in the ovation which concluded with the singing of the National Anthem in which all the members and spectators in the galleries joined. The Premier announced the peace treaty signed with Germany would be brought before the House of Commons Thursday. He said he would introduce a bill to enable the Government to put the provisions of the treaty into effect. At the same time he will take the opportunity to discuss its terms.

### R-34 on The Way

EAST FORTUNE, Scotland, July 1 (By A. P.)—The dirigible R-34 started on its voyage to America at 1.48 this morning.

### Italy Says it is But Another Scrap of Paper

ROME, June 30—"Germany signs today a scrap of paper" is the Epocha's comment on the signing of the peace treaty. "The event at Versailles may have caused emotion to those present," the Epocha says, "but it causes great anxiety to those far away, who besides listening to the rhetoric, look into the hearts of peoples. Bauer, Erzberger, David and Mueller are the same men who voted war appropriations from the first to the last day of the conflict. In reality the same regime of 1914 now exists only it masquerades as being democratic. France with a view to keeping Germany down will be obliged to maintain enormous contingents under colors. This will absorb all the benefits coming from control of the Saare Basin."

### Crown Prince's Actions

LONDON, June 30—German counter revolutionaries have a motor launch in readiness to rescue the former German Crown Prince, wishing him to appear at the head of the military forces of Germany, according to a despatch from Rotterdam to the Daily Mail. The Dutch Queen, the despatch adds, has sent her consort to persuade the former Prince that it would be detrimental to Holland, which granted him hospitality if he participated in a revolt in Germany.

consent and removed his objections against the fears of injury to his ship by giving him a guarantee that if his ship was damaged by transferring the cases the owners would be compensated; but Mr. Coaker gave no official guarantee binding the Government, as member of the Executive.

The above are the three great crimes P. T. McGrath accuses Mr. Coaker of having committed, and because of such, P. T. McGrath proclaims Mr. Coaker is not a fit and proper man to receive the support of the electorate.

We have no doubt about the people's choice when it has to decide between Mr. Coaker and P. T. McGrath and Alfred B. Morine.

### Serious Fracas Between Americans and French

BREST, June 30—Two French civilians were killed, five American soldiers and sailors injured severely, and more than one hundred were injured in riots here last night. The casualties occurred as a result of exchange of shots between American military and naval police and French sailors. The trouble began, according to available accounts, when an American naval officer, who is said to have been drinking heavily, tore down the French flag and trampled on it. A crowd of French seamen attacked the officer and it is said kicked and beat him. Americans who passed by and who were not aware of the cause of the fight went to the aid of the naval officer. A mob of French civilians soldiers and sailors attempted to rush Hotel Moderne where American officers were quartered. They burned a sentry box and threw stones at Americans in uniform wherever they found them. The Americans, it is said, retaliated. A company of United States marines with fixed bayonets was hurried to the scene and soon restored order. Admiral Henri Salnan, French naval commander at Brest, ordered the marines to return to their barracks. As the marines marched back to their quarters, it is declared, they were pursued by a mob throwing stones and bricks. The city is quiet today.

### Railway Fatality

DUNKIRK, July 1—Engineer Clifford of the New York Central's Western Express, desperately tried, according to his dying statement, to avert the rear-end collision with the train No. 41 here early today which caused the death of eleven persons, the serious injury of nineteen others, and slight cuts and bruises to as many more. The air brake failed to work, the engineer declared. Witnesses said the siren was still screeching for the hand brakes when the Western, going fifty miles an hour plowed into the rear coach of No. 41.

### Germany's Fault

BERLIN, June 30—Those German leaders who are protesting so violently against the rigors of the peace terms are not representing what the real sentiment of the German people will come to be when it knows the whole truth, the Munich Post, a majority socialist newspaper declared in an editorial in a recent issue. Germany's own acts are responsible for the losses of territory caused her by the peace terms, the newspaper admits, and her responsible statesman knows this is to be so.

### Japan Is Active

TOKIO, July 1—Japan is sending reinforcements consisting of a brigade of infantry and a company each of cavalry and engineers to Vladivostok because of conditions existing in the maritime provinces of Siberia, it is officially announced. The Bolsheviks recently have been active in this region and, the announcement says, have often attacked Japanese contingents causing casualties.

### Thanksgiving Day

LONDON, July 1—Next Sunday 6th has been named as a day of national thanksgiving for the coming of peace. Services will be held in all churches throughout the country. King George and Queen Mary and public officials will attend the services in St. Paul's. July 19th will be a day of national rejoicing and celebrations will be held everywhere and in the army and navy.

### United States Is Dry

WASHINGTON, June 30—War prohibition effective at midnight will be strictly enforced by the Department of Justice in so far as existing machinery can function to that end. It was said at the department that open violation of the law threatened in New York and other cities will be promptly dealt with by federal agents.

### Big Leaders Get Out

PARIS, July 1.—It was decided this afternoon to constitute a new Council of Five. This Council of Five will have as its members Foreign Minister Balfour, Secy, Lansing, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister Tittoni, and Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation. The council will temporarily assume direction of Peace Conference affairs.



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