



Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, Editor
Monday, October 13, 1919.

A Book of Promises.

The compilation of Squires' Manifesto is at last complete, and was published on Saturday, after the Advocate had waited two hours or nearly so in order to include it in that day's edition. (Quite a change from the days not so long ago when the Star was scarcely looked at by the Advocate writers, and when Coaker called Squires that black rascal). To the keen student there can be no comparison between the Government and the Opposition Leader's Manifestos. Sir M. P. Cashin's Manifesto has been dubbed by the Opposition press as barren of anything excepting the bare report of more taxation. The manifesto published under the nomenclature of Hon. R. A. S., on Saturday, is a lengthy document, and that is the most that can be said in favor of it. It is admittedly tiresome to the reader because of the egotism therein displayed, and also because of the vagueness in which Squires proposes to deal with the vital questions of the day when he is elected (not in 1919). True, the document is at first sight very imposing, but on careful reading of it, we find that had as Cashin's manifesto was termed, yet the hon. leader was glad to include some of the points contained therein in his own publication. There are just one or two things that call for general remarks in the manifesto of the Opposition leader. First of all Mr. Squires omits to state at what precise time he conceived the patriotic idea of doing and daring all for his country's good. He also forgets to explain to the voters what induced him to change so materially since he failed to secure a seat in the National Government. He likewise says nothing about what he did while in the Government, with the exception of that trip to Ottawa, and by the way, was not he, Squires, in confab with W. D. Reid while away, and therefore he talks much of his part in relation to the shipment of Newfoundland fish in 1917, in order to cover up the reported talks which he had with his alleged financier of the present campaign, re the confederation of Canada and this country.

There are quite a few other missions in Hon. R. A. Squires' manifesto, viz., that re the receipt of \$5,000 from H. D. Reid and the small tit-bits he made out of the Government departments while there. But Mr. Squires tried to camouflage his past, and that by lengthily telling the voters he proposes to do this, that and the other thing. Another notable omission is that of Coaker's fantastic scheme of guaranteeing fish prices, and the country stand the loss. Has Coaker dropped this scheme since his circular of October 6th inst., or did he wire his ally to say nothing about it in his manifesto, and is this silence of Coaker's scheme part of the many things which Squires left unsaid in his manifesto? Considering that Hon. R. A. had the manifesto of Sir M. P. Cashin for his guidance, and that he

had the assistance so reported, of such notable writers as J. T. Meaney and A. English, to say nothing of the famous medicoes, it is a distinct disappointment to find the message of Squiresism so devoid of anything that is really definite. The manifesto is made up of propositions, indefinitely made, and with as much promise of fulfillment as Squires' actual fulfillment of what he spoke on the Lord's Day Alliance, and the observance of the Sabbath.

Although Mr. Squires says nothing of why he held a seat in the Executive under the Tory Government for several years, and although he has taken, according to undenied reports, sums of money which, according to his own definition place him among the grafters, yet he says nothing of what induced him to forsake the Toryism he now ridicules, outwardly, and profess that Liberalism which he was formerly against. His first itemized promise is the reorganization of the Board of Health and the support of outport hospitals, the latter part of which is proposed by Sir M. P. Cashin, and apparently Squires copied it. The second promise is that of interest and action in trying to solve the housing problem, but in this connection it is well to recall and ponder over the passiveness which Squires has hitherto maintained re the housing of the workmen, and to show that his promise in this connection is promise only, is it not true that the Act passed in the last session of the House relative to the benefit of the workmen requires several amendments before it is of any material benefit. Where was Squires then with his love of his fellowmen? In this connection, also, be it noted, Squires says nothing about those absentee landlords who, report say, are helping Squires to win the Government.

Sir M. P. Cashin has promised, with a much better guarantee of fulfillment, to remedy the present evils in the Old Age Pensions, and he too, has promised to give the pension to female as well as male applicants. Mr. Squires' promises of educational remedies can be gauged very accurately by the interest he has evinced in education for the past few years, excepting his activity in the Methodist Educational drive of a few months ago. Weren't many of Mr. Squires' promises, re the appointment of representatives abroad to look after our interests, etc., made by Mr. Coaker some years ago, and have not Coaker and Squires had the chance to try and make these promises good, and having failed once, what guarantee have we that they will be fulfilled now? On paper Mr. Squires is the ideal man. He's going to reorganize everything, because every department is at present in an awful condition (according to him), and yet all this organization and subsequent new appointments are to be done by reducing the taxation. Add to all this re-organization, Mr. Squires is promising to cut out the Profits Tax, ostensibly to favor some of his supporters, and thereby reduce the revenue. As a last instance of the value of his promises, the laborers assert that the Star would not print the manifesto of their labor candidates, and yet Squires says in his manifesto, he is in accord with labor, and proposes to make laws in labor's interests. If such is an example of the fulfillment of the Opposition leader's promises, and his past record is indicative of such belief, then there can be and there is no hesitancy as to what the voters say, and will say on polling day:

CASHIN WILL COME BACK!
OUR COAL AREAS.
In that section of his manifesto, dealing with our mineral deposits, and particularly in re-

lation to our coal areas, Mr. Squires casts a grave reflection upon those men who have stated emphatically, Newfoundland equals in quality and quantity, to the coal mines from which we now import most of our coal for annual consumption. Mr. Squires says he proposes to determine whether we have the coal or not. Sir M. P. Cashin declares that the resources we have need more advertising. The former is a reflection upon those who have declared the existence of coal in Newfoundland, as well as upon those who are now trying to develop these coal areas at St. George's and elsewhere, while the latter is evidence of the fact that Sir M. P. Cashin, recognizing the presence of coal and other minerals is determined to bring these deposits more into the limelight of the public and thus increase the prospects of Newfoundland becoming noted for its mines, even as it is and always will be noted for its fisheries.

In touching on this question, it is important to consider carefully the report disseminated and not denied by Mr. Squires, that foreign speculators, for financing the Opposition campaign, are promised an option on all the resources of the island.

More Reid Revelations.

Nobody can have any doubt now that Sir William Reid is the man behind the gun in regard to the revelations that the Squires papers are plotting forward these days as to a plot for Confederation. The originals of letters written by Mr. H. D. Reid are claimed by the Squires papers to be in his possession, and they could, of course, only have been secured from Sir William Reid, and as we said on Saturday, they are counters in the game which Sir William Reid is playing to try and regain control of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and thereby to carry out his plans for putting the country into Confederation, and selling the Reid property in this country to the Canadian Government at a figure running into many millions.

The Squires' paper to-day makes great play with the charge that it was proposed three years ago to invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier to visit Newfoundland. It is quite true that a proposal to invite Sir Wilfrid here was made to the Morris Government of that day, but the man who made it was W. F. Coaker, then Leader of the Opposition, who sent a message to Sir Edward Morris in plain English over the Anglo American Telegraph lines making this suggestion, and asking Sir Edward to see Governor Davidson and ask Governor Davidson if he would entertain Sir Wilfrid at Government House during his stay.

This message was submitted to the Executive Council by Sir Edward Morris. Mr. Squires was a member of the Executive Council and Minister of Justice at the time. Mr. Squires knows this to be the truth just as well as the other members of the Executive know it, and yet he tries to make out that his Confederation "plot" was put up by the men who now control the Government of this country. Mr. Coaker, in his diary of that year, which has been already published, and will be published again, tells in great detail of his visit to Ottawa, how he met the Duke of Connaught, how he was entertained by the principal politicians, and it is of especial significance in connection with the revelations this morning that the "Mr. E. M. McD." who was referred to is Mr. E. M. McDonald formerly M. P. for Picton, N. S., and a close friend of Sir William Reid—the man indeed who stage-managed Coaker's trip to Ottawa and the var-

ious entertainments that he was giving there. Mr. McDonald acted in various confidential capacities for Mr. Reid just as did E. R. Carrington, the manager of the Thiel Detective Bureau, who it may be remembered was here just two years ago, when the party of gunmen were brought in by Sir William Reid to break up the annual meeting of the Reid Mtd. Co. at the Head office in the West End where Sir William was deposed from the Presidency. Now Sir William hands all this material over to Mr. Squires to use in this campaign with the object of discrediting the Government and getting Mr. Squires into office, so that through the agency of that gentleman he can bring about Confederation himself. There is no mystery about Sir William Reid's aims to carry out Confederation. In the effort to accomplish it he has very nearly wrecked his Company, and gone a long way towards dissipating his private fortune. He has spent thousands of dollars on detectives and other emissaries trying to promote this policy, and if the country were to know some of the schemes which detectives resorted to who were sent here by detective agencies purporting to represent Sir William Reid, the country would get a shock from which it would not soon recover.

The intelligent electors can now see for themselves what this country is faced with. Sir William Reid is pursuing a rule or ruin policy as any one can judge who reads the messages from Montreal, about a lawsuit in the Canadian courts. Having been thrown out of the Presidency of the Coy., he is making war on his brothers. He is also making war on the Government, because the Government naturally refused two years ago to accede to his demand that they interfere and use the War Measures Act to keep him in control of the Company, which was seriously proposed at the time. He is supporting Squires in the present struggle, with the idea that he may force himself back into the Presidency of the Company, and in such case he would try to bring about Confederation on such terms as would enable him to get rid of his properties in Newfoundland and secure some millions of dollars in return therefor. That is what underlies the latest Confederation "plot."

The Opposition Manifesto and the Reids.

The Manifesto is out: Judged by its length it might be called a great manifesto; judged by its contents, it might be called anything but a manifesto. Its preamble consists of State history also various changes in the Government during recent years, together with personal history of the various positions held by the framers of the manifesto. Personal abuse of his opponents forms the keynote of the manifesto interlarded with abuse of the present management of the Reid Newfoundland Co., but the kernel is reached in the publishing of an extract from a personal letter from the present President of the Reid Mtd. Company, to his brother the late President of the Reid Mtd. Co., presumably in reply to questions as to conditions in Newfoundland at a time when W. D. Reid by his own statement, to which Mr. Coaker took exception and instituted proceedings for criminal libel, was steering Coaker to Ottawa and Confederation. The possession of this private letter discloses what the public has long suspected that the man behind the gun of the present Squires-Coaker combine is W. D. Reid, the man who thought he could make or unmake Governments in Newfoundland. Squires poses as the man who will put the Reid Newfoundland Company in its place, while all the time the man at his back is W. D. Reid, the deposed President of the Company. Deposed, Why? For his highhanded mismanagement of the affairs of the Company, a man who thought that money was all powerful; a man who listened to the voice of the flatterer and sycophant and thought because they said so he was IT. A man who has no use for the man who tells him he is in the wrong, who judges men by the standard of the politicians whom he has found it so easy to purchase. He now sets up his puppet, Squires, in the vain hope that in the event of Squires' party being elected they may make conditions so hard for the Reid Newfoundland Company that he may be asked to resume the Presidency and save off the Government. W. D. Reid's return to power in the Company is all he asks of Squires and once back, good-bye all Squires' promises of putting the Company in its place. Squires' attack on the present management is only a reflex of the late President's views. As to the conditions of the read bed, etc., if Mr. Squires took the trouble to enquire he would find conditions have vastly improved and that the road is in better shape at present than for many years. The present management had to take over the legacy of the late mismanagement and in their short

time in charge have effected wonders. The late mismanagement devoted all its energies to the building of Branch Railways and neglected the main line absolutely. The present management, despite conditions brought about by the War, such as shortage of labour and high cost of material, have done their best to remedy the state of the road, and when one considers the enormous traffic handled over the road that was not originally intended for such traffic, it is not surprising that some regrettable accidents have occurred. But to return to the man behind the gun, W. D. Reid. Did not the people of this country some years ago indignantly resent his attempt to seize the Government with an all Reid party? Are they to-day going to cast their votes in favour of Squires and Coaker backed by W. D. Reid? The people of this country did not hesitate to give their boys to fight Kaiser Bill of Berlin; are they and their boys to-day going to vote for Kaiser W. D. Reid, Squires and Coaker?

DANCE (in aid of comforts for invalided men in Hospital)—A Dance will be held in the Empire Barracks Hospital on Thursday, Oct. 16th, at 8.30. C. L. B. Band in attendance. Tickets for sale at the G. W. V. A. Canteen and at the Empire Barracks. Double \$1.20, Single 70c. oct13.21

Milkmen,
Do you require
MILK BOTTLES?
½ Pint . . . \$1.65 per doz.
1 Pint . . . \$1.80 per doz.
1 Quart . . . \$2.35 per doz.
STOPPERS—Plain, 65c. per M.
STOPPERS—Flipper, 75c. per M.
If so, please call at
Knowling's
Crocker Dept.
oct9,31,th,m,w

THE BLUE PUTTEE, Rawlins' Cross, Local Sales Depot for Benson and Hedges Cigars and Cigarettes and Samcoet Chocolates.
Jan22,19r



NOTICE!

Electoral District of St. John's, Eastern Division. To Wit.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Electoral Division aforesaid, that in obedience to His Majesty's Writ to me directed and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1919, I require the presence of the said electors at the C. C. Hall (Mechanics' Building), in the district of St. John's, Eastern Division, on the 24th day of the month of October, from 10 a.m. until 2 of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating persons to represent them in the General Assembly of Newfoundland; and that in case a poll be demanded and allowed in the manner of law prescribed, such poll will be opened on the 3rd day of the month of November, in the year 1919, from the hours of eight in the morning until eight of the clock in the afternoon, in such of the polling districts fixed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, dated the 29th day of the month of September in the year 1919.

And further, that at the C. C. Hall (Mechanics' Building) I shall open the Ballot Boxes, count the votes given for the several candidates and return as elected the persons having the majority of votes, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Given under my hand at St. John's, this 10th day of October, in the year 1919.

JOHN B. WADLAND,
Returning Officer.
oct13,14,17,21,23

Steam for North Sydney.
The S. S. SABLE I. will sail for North Sydney on **Tuesday, October 14th, at 10 a.m.**
For freight or passage (first class only) apply to
HARVEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

KNOWLING'S
New
Gloves and Hosiery.

LADIES' GLOVES.

LADIES' TAN KID GLOVES—\$2.60, \$2.90, \$3.50 to \$4.10 pair.

LADIES' BLACK KID GLOVES—\$2.60, \$2.80, \$2.90 to \$3.25 pair.

LADIES' WHITE AND CREAM WASHABLE GLOVES—\$3.65 pair.

LADIES' WHITE KID GLOVES—\$2.80 to \$3.50 pair.

LADIES' BLACK SUEDE GLOVES—\$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 pair.

LADIES' WHITE RINGWOOD GAUNTLET GLOVES—\$1.50 pair.

FABRIC GLOVES—Canary, Brown, White and Black, \$1.75.

LADIES' KNITTED GLOVES—Black and White, 50c. pair.

RINGWOOD GLOVES—Black, White and Fawn, 80c. to \$1.70 pair.

LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES—Canary, Brown, Navy and Black, 70c., 85c. and \$1.00.

LADIES' HOSE.

PLAIN HEATHER MIXTURES—\$1.30, \$1.50 and \$1.80 pair.

RIBBED HEATHER MIXTURE—\$1.45, \$1.65, \$2.50 pair.

PLAIN COLD CASHMERE HOSE—Mole, Fawn, Grey, Green, Tan, \$1.60, \$2.00 pair.

PLAIN TAN CASHMERE HOSE—\$2.00 pair.

RIBBED TAN CASHMERE HOSE—\$1.90 to \$2.50 pair.

BLACK LISLE HOSE—\$1.75 pair.

G. Knowling, Ltd.
sep25,29,oct6,13

Make Breakfast A Banquet—says Bobby
Easy enough when you get wise to
POST TOASTIES

HOW Document

As Mr. Coaker, though he can write articles on other subjects, send out circulars to his Councils, and frame long messages about his progress through Bonavista Bay, has failed to deny Sir Michael Cashin's charge in the Casino Theatre a fortnight ago, that he and some friends of his, saved the Union in the summer of 1918, when it was facing a serious financial crisis, the time has now come to copperfasten the Premier's charge by producing the documentary evidence in relation to it, and this we supply to-day in the photographic reproductions of the exhibits which conclusively prove the truth of Sir Michael's statements. We number these blocks, and in their order they read as follows:

THE FIRST NOTE.
(1) This is the front of a promissory note for \$10,000 made in June, 1918, and signed by Mr. Coaker, whose signature is discernible in the lower right-hand corner.

THE ENDORSEMENT.
(2) Is a reproduction of the back of the note, showing Sir Michael Cashin's signature as endorser, by means of which alone Coaker could get the money from the Bank of Nova Scotia.

THE SECOND NOTE.
(3) Is a reproduction of the front of a second note, made in October, 1918, this time for \$8,000.

THE ENDORSEMENT.
(4) Is the back of the same note, with a similar endorsement to the first, and also it will be noted, that it carries a memo by a clerk of the bank to the effect that \$1,600 has been paid thereon.

LETTER OF THANKS.
(5) Is the first sheet of a letter from Mr. E. C. Collishaw, who was the agent for Coaker in the raising of this money; and

2ND SHEET OF LETTER OF THANKS.
(6) Is the second sheet of the same letter. This, it will be seen by the printed copy of the letter itself, is a note of thanks from Mr. Collishaw to Sir Michael Cashin for his good services in this matter, and as the relations between Mr. Collishaw and the Union are well known, Mr. Coaker will scarcely have the hardihood to deny the genuineness of this document, or the truthfulness of what it purports to be. Following is the letter:

St. John's,
June 20th, 1919.
Sir Michael Cashin,
City.
My Dear Sir Michael,—
This is to say that the Bonds of the Union Electric Company, and the Shipbuilding Company, to be given your good self and others as security for Endorsement, for the F.P.U., were given to the Bank of Nova Scotia as Trustees. These notes have all been paid, and the Bonds returned to the issuing owners. I do not know if they have thanked you or not for your kindness in connection with the matter, on their behalf I now wish to thank you sincerely. I am not now connected with the Union in any way, however, I feel I had enough to do with this Bond matter to thank you for helping out when help was needed.
Yours very truly,
E. COLLISHAW.