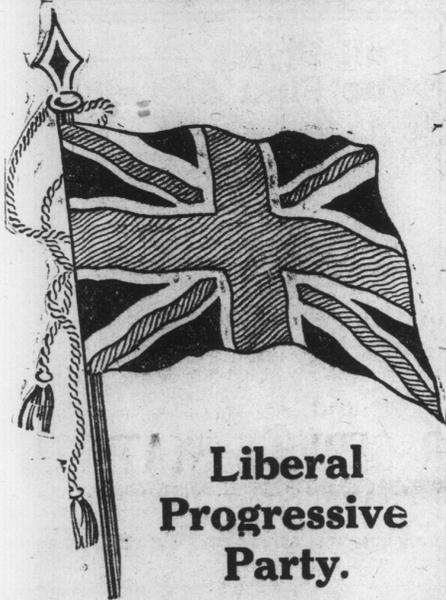


# Government Campaign OPENS IN ST. JOHN'S WEST.

**Wonderful Demonstration at Meeting Last Night in T. A. Armory—Amid Tumultuous Applause Voters Decided Upon "Liberal-Progressive" As Name for New Government Party -- The Prime Minister Present with Hon. J. R. Bennett, Messrs. Mullally and Martin—St. John's West Has Resolved That "Cashin Must Come Back." --- Last Night's Meeting Beat Anything Ever Held By Sir Edward Morris.**



**Liberal  
Progressive  
Party.**

There perhaps never was a time in the political history of St. John's West, when more enthusiasm prevailed at a meeting than was shown in the T. A. Armory last night, when a packed hall greeted the arrival of Hon. J. R. Bennett, Messrs. J. J. Mullally and J. T. Martin, the Government candidates for the district. Sir Michael Cashin, the Prime Minister, was greeted with such a roar of welcome that it made the building vibrate. The sentiment of the meeting was solid and if any opponents of the Government were present, they were certainly convinced that opposition to the popular candidates is idle and futile. The meeting was entirely representative in every respect, comprising business men, tradesmen, clerks, laborers and all other classes who work with their hands. These came to the meeting pledged to defeat the Squires-Coaker combination, and to prevent it from even gaining a hand-hold of the affairs of the country. The old Liberals were present in strength. Men who had supported the late Sir Wm. Whiteway and Sir Robert Bond, were present in force, and the members of former committees of Hon. J. R. Bennett were there for a similar purpose, all unanimous in their loyalty to the Liberal Progressive Party, and all animated by the one determination, viz., the election of Hon. J. R. Bennett and his colleagues Messrs. Mullally and Martin, as the representatives of the present Administration. At no time during the proceedings was there one word of abuse or personalities uttered regarding the Squires-Coaker candidates, and if their names were mentioned at all, it was in the most respectful way, but we do not remember hearing either one of them being referred to, excepting as "the Opposition candidates" only. The general trend of the meeting was toward clean politics and fair criticism, and no man present desired anything but clear treatment of men and subjects. Nor was any disappointed. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. J. R. Bennett, who asked that a chairman and secretary be appointed. Mr. Mark Pike, of Steer Bros., in a brief speech, moved that Mr. Joseph Fitzgibbon of Fitzgibbon & Co. be appointed, which was seconded by Mr. Henry H. Vaughan, one of the oldest and most respected voters in St. John's West, and who sent five sons to the war, two of whom made the supreme sacrifice and one was a prisoner

present time. In 1917, when not a ton of salt was at the disposal of the fishermen, and when it was almost impossible to get a ton of coal delivered in the Island, or a barrel of flour, or anything else for that matter, a Coalition Govt. was formed, into which the Coaker element was taken. All our local shipping had been disposed of to the Russians for use in the White Sea, and our case was practically hopeless. After negotiations with the British Government, who would not touch individual enterprise, steamers were obtained, and what threatened to be a serious matter was overcome. Few knew at the time what stood in our way, and the only solution was to form a united front, and consequently came the coalition. Dealing with the matter of our soldiers and sailors, Hon. Mr. Bennett gave a complete answer to his vilifiers. "The blossom and pride of our country went forth," he said, "to battle for right against might as we are doing to-day. Many of them sleep in Gallipoli, France and Flanders, and beneath the waters of the North Sea, but all that I could do for the soldiers and sailors and their dependents I have done. I fear no man in this respect. For the returned soldiers and sailors I have attempted to do the best possible, and we hope to go a little further. There is the aged father or mother who have lost their son, who have not looked for any assistance, but were waiting for their boy to be a help to them in their old age. These must be attended to, and I have the authority of the Prime Minister and the Government to say that they will be attended to. Many cases of returned men are not yet adjusted, but every case will be considered, and we hope to satisfy every soldier and sailor and parent in due course." Continuing, Hon. Mr. Bennett referred to Premier Cashin and his work since he became Prime Minister, and for the last eleven years as Minister of Finance. He was the son of a fisherman, and from the fishing boat to Premier-ship; and if any man in Newfoundland had the interests of the fishermen and workmen at heart it was Sir Michael Cashin. A political clique made up of factions "too numerous to mention" were masquerading under the title of the "Liberal-Reform Party," who had as much right to assume the name "Liberal" as the Bolshevik. They had neither platform nor programme, but only a policy of abuse and vilification. At this juncture a motion was made to name the Government "The Liberal-Progressive Party," which was carried amidst great enthusiasm. "And," said Mr. Bennett, "if the dead of St. John's West could see the spectacle of the Squires-Coaker or combine calling themselves "Liberals," their rest would be broken and they would turn over in their graves." Touching on the High Cost of Living Commission, Hon. Mr. Bennett stated that he had written the Labor Candidates on behalf of the Government to nominate a man to act for them on this important Commission. It was the intention of the Government to have a man who knew how to get at the root of this evil to act on the Commission. The housing problem was another matter dealt with by Mr. Bennett in full sympathy with the work done by Hon. Mr. Anderson, but thought of housing of the people should become a national affair as in England and the Dominions. It was useless to be building hospitals and sanatoriums if the cause that led to the need of such was not eradicated. This was a matter that should be dealt with, and he was prepared to put forward all his efforts to bring reform about, whether it came from the leader of the Opposition or the Government. Another matter under consideration by the Government was the establishment of a Labor Bureau. For more than a year he had been giving the matter consideration, and he felt that the time was opportune that a Bureau be appointed to deal with any labor troubles that

might arise, forthwith, instead of having strikes, at a loss to the workers and the community. Other matters dealing with local affairs were touched on, but the meeting being only called to form a Committee, Mr. Bennett announced that he would deal fully with the whole political situation at a public meeting to be held during next week in the Casino Theatre.

Mr. J. J. Mullally, whose candidature was so heartily endorsed, followed Mr. Bennett. Mr. Mullally made an earnest appeal to the Committee to support the cause of honest government as against the attempt of a mixed crew who were trying, through piratical means to get aboard the ship of state. Some objections had been raised against him by the Opposition press that he was not a West Ender and had no right to be nominated on the West End ticket. For thirty odd years he had worked in the West End and conducted business there and had paid out more money in labor than his opponents ever could or ever would. It was not his desire or intention to start a campaign of vulgar innuendo as had characterized the opening meeting of the Squires-Coaker candidates, but in the meantime he wished to serve timely notice on his opponents that he was ready and prepared to pay them back in their own coin, with interest if they persisted. He was into the fight from now until polling day, and he looked for a gentlemanly contest. Low, cheap personalities always had their rebound, and the intelligent voters of St. John's West wanted only straight, honest facts and not "little stuff" that some of his opponents were trying to fool the people with. He was prepared to stand or fall on the policy of the Government, and he asked the Committee to vote solidly for the candidates of the Liberal-Progressive Party. The meeting being only called for the purpose of selecting a Committee, he would not address it at length, but at the public meeting to be held at an early date he would deal more fully with matters calling for attention.

Mr. J. T. Martin, taking the floor, was given a great ovation. As with Mr. Mullally he did not wish to take up the time of the Committee at any length, but asked to be put on record as supporting the Liberal-Progressive Party against the Squires-Coaker combine. Mr. Martin, whose name, referred to the housing problem and to the great need for improving present conditions. He was prepared to support the workmen's interests and would devote all his time in their behalf after the ballots were counted, which he was ready to say would give a great big majority for Bennett, Mullally and Martin. He had been among the people and had learned their sentiments. The Squires-Coaker outfit was not wanted in St. John's West, any more than it was in any other part of the country. They had no policy, they were only a scratch team taken from here, there and anywhere, and a good many of them were only going to districts to spend their vacations. Mr. Martin in conclusion said, Bennett, Mullally and Martin were in the fight to win, and their majority would be so great over the Squires-Coaker trio that the latter would not know where they got off.

Hon. Sir M. P. Cashin was unanimously called by the Committee to make an address, and spoke for more than half an hour. He reviewed the financial conditions of the Colony declared up to the present time, and interestingly pointed out the progress we had made since the dark days of 1914. It was a story that did credit to the man who told it, and the great resources of our Island Home. After our entrance into the world war in response to the call from the Mother Land, borrowing abroad had to be resorted to. Our first help came from England, and then loans were floated in the U. S. When these were spent it was thought our finances for continuing the war were at an end, but such was not so. Other loans were obtained, our indebtedness of the earlier borrowings wiped out, and we were still able to carry on. Last year when all obligations were met, there was a surplus of over \$2,100,000. Sir Michael said he would likely be accused of piling on taxes to get this surplus, but he would like to tell the meeting that even more than \$1,000,000 of this amount were paid by those along Water Street and other places in the profits tax collections. A great deal had been said as to the policy of the Government, and himself personally. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was Prime Minister through force of circumstances. It was not of his own personal desire; he never sought the position. But when the ship of state was drifting to destruction he would not show the white feather, and took upon himself a request the task of saving Newfoundland from ultimate ruin. For 27 years he had sat in the House of Assembly and during that time some 75 of its members had passed away. He had been elected by the voters of Ferryland in 1892 as a Liberal, and he had never changed. Over matters which affecting his district he had separated from Sir Robert Bond, but he had never changed his policy. When the Coalition Government was formed he joined it to help along war work and keep the country from suffering in food shortages and depression that

## The Dicky Birds. What the Advocate and Star Once Thought of Each Other.

"Orlick" in The Advocate, (Extract from the Star, May April 1, 1918.) 24, 1919.)

The Star is well aware that the F.P.U. is inimical to its owner, Mr. Squires, and knows that if its owner is to obtain control of the Government, the confidence of the fishermen must be secured. And as the large majority of fishermen are members of the F.P.U., the best way of obtaining their support is to destroy their Union, which possesses their confidence. For its master's personal aggrandizement, the Star has deliberately set about to deprive the fishermen of their independence and to be the cause of a big financial loss to the fishermen, by destroying the companies in which they have invested their money. That is the paper that asserts that publicity will be given to all public affairs, so far as it is possible for the Star to do so. We may be sure that the Star will carry out this policy—so long as it will result in political capital being made for its owner, Mr. Squires. And this is the same Star which is independent and will serve the people. What do you think of it, fishermen? Squires' control of the Government will mean the destruction of the F. P. U.

The opposition papers, and particularly The STAR have been called "destructionists" by The Advocate. Readers of the Coaker organ have been told that this paper and those associated with it are enemies of the people; that we labor to kill Mr. Coaker politically and to bring destruction upon the union. As far as the anti-Coaker charge is concerned, The STAR admits the correctness of the indictment. We have no sympathy with nor are we prepared to display the least consideration for the Wordy President and the methods he employs to maintain a grip on political power in this country. The STAR regards Coakerism as being as unlovely, as undesirable and as destructive of the interests of the common people as it does Bolshevism. There can be little room for doubt as to the unbalanced, socialistic tendencies of Mr. Coaker. He has filled to the brim the political cauldron with abuse, with misrepresentation, with libel and with injustice; to this witches' brew he has added impossible promises and pledges; he has flavored the whole with suspicion of and with prejudice against all that makes for law and for order in the country, and the result cannot be otherwise than such a regime of disorder, of injustice and of sectionalism, as characterises the administration of the Russia of to-day.

## UNION MEN! Note particularly and closely the concluding words of Orlick in the above extract: SQUIRES' CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL MEAN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE F. P. U. After this Can You Conscientiously Vote for Squires or your Apostate leader---Coaker?

have shook the whole Empire. This was the coalition so far as he was concerned. Eighteen months ago while he was abroad, the Coaker element made an effort to throw me out of their jobs who had been faithful servants of the public for many years, but he told Premier Lloyd if such action was taken he, also, was going out. In his opinion every man in the public service had a right to vote as he liked and their places should not be taken by any section or institution because they had assumed political control. When the armistice was signed Premier Lloyd of the Coalition Government was sent to England and preparations were made for a fall or spring election. He was prepared to stand by the Coalition Government, but he soon learned that certain cliques were making suggestions to Premier Lloyd. He also suggested that the Coaker clique had decided that as soon as he (Cashin) had put through Supply Premier Lloyd and Coaker would offer a policy to the Coalition members and if the People's Party representatives did not accept it they would be told to walk to the other side of the House. The Assembly would then be closed and an election held at the whim or wish of Mr. Coaker. He (Sir Michael Cashin) then told Lloyd he would not put Supply through because of this con-

templated treachery, and moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which was seconded by Premier Lloyd himself. The hour was growing too late for Sir Michael to continue further, but he informed the Committee that at the first public meeting to be held next week, he would fully discuss these matters and also offer the manifesto of his Government for consideration. Mr. Bennett before the meeting closed, intimated that Mr. Levi Chafe, Chairman of the 1918 Committee, who was unavoidably absent, had pledged him his support, which resulted in Mr. Chafe being elected Chairman. The meeting closed with the National Anthem and cheering loud and long for the Liberal-Progressive Party, Sir Michael Cashin and Bennett, Mullally and Martin.

A dash of bright embroidery is often the only ornament on the soberhued hats for winter.

**PILES**  
Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operations required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and is certainly cure you. See a next all dealers or Edmondson, Hays & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you enclose 10c paper and collect 10c stamp to pay postage.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve certain Regulations, under the provisions of the Act 6 George V., Chapter XI, entitled "An Act respecting the Naturalization of Aliens". Copies of the said Regulations, together with forms of Application for Naturalization, and necessary information, may be obtained at this Department.

J. R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary,  
Dept. of the Colonial Sec'y.,  
September 23rd, 1919.  
sep24,26,29

## FORD OWNERS.

I have—  
Top Covers,  
Storm Shields,  
Spark Plugs,  
Radiator Cement,  
Blowout Patches,  
Tire Holders,  
Tire Tools,  
and a bunch of other accessories. Also Spark Plugs for  
BRISCOE,  
BUICK,  
CHEVROLET,  
MAXWELL & others.  
**PARSONS,**  
The Auto Man.  
sep12,17

## Below the Standard.

How do you feel to-day? Not quite right? Energy a little below standard—not strong enough to make much exertion?  
**O'MARA'S Hypophosphites**  
is what you need. As an all round tonic, strength restorer and body builder you will find nothing better than Hypophosphites, so why look further? You will be pleased.  
Big bottle, \$1.50.  
**PETER O'MARA,**  
The Druggist,  
46-48 WATER ST. WEST.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Traffic over Topsail Road will be interrupted for ten days while Caul's Bridge is being replaced by a new structure.  
Motor and Horse Vehicles going West must proceed by way of Molloy's Lane and use the Lunatic Asylum Road. Parties coming East must take the Brookfield Road and Waterford Bridge Road.  
By order,  
JAMES HARRIS,  
Secretary,  
Dept. of Public Works,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
20th September, 1919.  
sep22,31

## Newfoundland Postage Stamps.

Used.—WANTED FOR CASH.—Used.  
We want to purchase for cash any quantity of Used Postage Stamps of Newfoundland, especially Cariboo 1919 now in use, and will pay the following prices:—  
1c. value per 100 . . . . . 25c.  
2c. value per 100 . . . . . 35c.  
3c. value per 100 . . . . . 45c.  
4c. value, each . . . . . 1c.  
5c. value, each . . . . . 1 1/2c.  
For higher values we will allow one-third each of the face value and take any number of these at above prices.  
Stamps must be in good condition, not torn, damaged or too heavily cancelled.  
We will also buy for cash all other values, issues, etc., of Newfoundland Postage Stamps.  
Send us all the stamps you have and we will remit promptly on receipt. We also buy West India Stamps. Price list free on request. We are the Oldest and the Largest Dealers in Postage Stamps in British North America.

**HARRIS STAMP CO.**  
253 Spadina Avenue,  
Toronto, Canada.  
118, Sp. St.  
**BLUE PUTTEE, Rawlins'**  
Cream—Ice Cream, Hot Drinks, Hot Drinks, Mince, "Better than the best." (All belt line cars stop at the door.)  
Jan. 17

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