

Higgins, Vinnicombe & Fox, the Choice of St. John's East.

(continued from 4th page.)

of the public trust reposed in him he will be unamenable to any influences other than the consideration of the welfare of this country; and that if there are any evils in our body politic that he will honestly set to work to correct them. While he follows that path, I pledge him my undivided support. The day that he knowingly transgresses the principles which should ground true Government, that day I sever my connection with him. But knowing him as I do, I am of opinion that that day will never dawn. It is well, gentlemen, that we should thoroughly understand one another at the outset; and that you should thus know the principles upon which I entered public life and joined my present leader. Pending the publication of the manifesto, it would be improper to comment on the policy the Government proposes to undertake—the consideration of that phase of the situation will come later. But a word as to the campaign may not be amiss. My ideas on a campaign are analogous to my ideas on politics generally, and that is that I am determined to finish as I began—with clean hands. Politics means nothing to me, if it is not clean politics; a campaign means nothing to me if it is not a clean campaign. I have too much at stake, I value my reputation too highly, and set too much store by my own self-respect and confidence of my friends to play a crooked game. Remember that "thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," and if for no other reason the worthiness of our principles, the purity of our desires

and the soundness, should disentitle us to use any but the fairest methods in the fight we are undertaking. But there are weightier reasons than those why we should inaugurate and carry through a clean campaign, and these are: the premier place this district occupies in the political world of Newfoundland and the effect its example may have on the other constituencies; the defence that we should pay to the intelligence of our electorate so that might but the fairest arguments be placed before them; the recollection that we are walking in the footsteps of men whose memories we cherish and whose good deeds we seek to emulate; and lastly the duty we owe ourselves and our own innate feelings of decency and fair play to see that the standard we have set up is not lowered. We will fight hard, as hard as good men can fight; but when the struggle is over we want to be able with a clear conscience to grip our opponents by the hand, and whether we have won or lost, to say, "it is finished, and we played a gentleman's game." My learned colleagues have pointed out the necessity of advocating the straight-ticket vote. I endorse all that they have said. It is well to remember that every vote split is a vote lost—and every vote counts. My colleagues and I have no ambitious ideas about the result of the poll, except that all three be elected. We are in the fight shoulder to shoulder, and we respectfully say to the electorate that "no one on the team desires a vote that the other two cannot get; vote the straight

ticket or please do not vote at all." On this basis of equality are we in this campaign. I did not intend to speak to this length. If I have wearied you, I apologise. Allow me to renew my thanks for your nominating me and for your generous offer of co-operation and support. May I urge upon you the necessity of sparing no effort to make victory complete; and in the words of Mr. Higgins, assure you "that your endeavors will find their counterpart in the endeavors of the members of the Liberal-Progressive team for St. John's East."

A call from the audience for Sir Michael Cashin to speak, who is a voter in the East End, met with a spontaneous outburst of cheering and clapping, and never was a public man accorded such a reception. In St. John's East, the applause lasted for several minutes, and when it subsided the Premier, in calm and measured terms, delivered a practical and common-sense address of more than half an hour's duration. He explained his position as Premier, which he said was brought about through no seeking of his own, but through political circumstances over which he had no control. His joining up with the Coaker forces in the National Government was in the interests of the Empire and the Colony, but when treachery was scented and a trap laid to get Supply and Ways and Means through the House, and then knife the men of the People's Party, who had played an honest and sincere part, there was nothing left but to break clear. The intention of the Coaker Party was—once Supply was through to prorogue the House and carry on the Government with a minority of members, and do what they liked. When this was frustrated, as senior member of the House, following the vote of want of confidence in the Lloyd Ministry, he was called upon to form a Government, and succeeded. What his Government had done since was on record, and he was not ashamed of it. After covering these matters he dealt at length with the attempt of Coaker to stampede the fishermen over the fixing of a price of fish, to be guaranteed by the Government. After reading extensively from the Coaker organ, Sir Michael set forth the facts of the Coaker trick as follows: Some little time ago Coaker wired him from Port Union that something should be done to protect the interests of the fish shippers, and that a standard price should be fixed by the Government for fish. In reply he had wired Coaker to come on to St. John's, meet the fish shippers of St. John's, and that the Government would discuss the matter with them in the Board of Trade Rooms. Coaker came to St. John's, and telephoned Sir Michael, who then made the same offer, with the proviso that if the matter could not be discussed at the Board of Trade Rooms with the fish shippers, to come to the Colonial Secretary's offices, where it would be taken up by the Government. Since then he had heard nothing of Mr. Coaker. In any case, said the Premier, to fix a price for fish by the Government is absurd. Last year Coaker appealed to the Government to fix the price at \$12.00, and as all knew even Labrador fish sold for as high as \$16.00 a quintal. Had the Government fixed the price as asked for by Coaker, the fishermen would be fished out of \$4.00 a quintal and this enormous profit would have been added to the already large one the fish buyers had made. Coaker's idea of the Government guaranteeing a price for fish was to enable himself and others to buy promiscuously at \$12.00 a quintal, then ship as they like at any price and come back to the Government and get the difference, and fill their own coffers at the expense of the revenue of the Colony and to the detriment of the poor taxpayer. Such outrageous attempts to grab the revenues of the country were unique, said Sir Michael, but you voters better be careful, or some fine day you will be waking up with the public funds devoted to private sources, and probably your savings too. In the short space available to-day, full justice cannot be done the Premier's speech in this connection, and attention is drawn to the Escasoni exposure which appears in another column. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem, at 11 o'clock.

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General Service Ribands.

All Officers and Men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and Newfoundland Forestry Companies entitled to the General Service Riband will please call at the Department of Militia, Room No. 3, between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily, and receive their issue of two inches. sep22,6i

Laughing at Death.

(From the Hartford Courant.)
Maine newspapers tell of a resident of Lewiston, in that state, who, on Tuesday last, while on his way from a violent thirst, drank a quart of nitric acid, and a pint of Jamaica ginger. Several things occurred immediately thereafter, but the death of the Lewiston man was not one of these things. He became very ill, and his skin turned green, but he recovered, and is now in condition to continue his experiments with drugs. The story suggests that physicians have not yet learned the possibilities of the human body, which they study so carefully, nor do they know to what strange things it may accustom itself. The Lewiston man had spent six months in preparing for this internal bath of nitre and alcohol he might have swallowed a larger quantity without great inconvenience. Given due notice as to what is expected of it, the human interior will adapt itself to many drugs which, if introduced to it suddenly, prove fatal. We may assume that man learned to use opium to excess shortly after he discovered

that a bitter gum oozed from the stalk of the poppy, and since then he has taken other liberties with his table of contents and has been not much the worse for it. Nicotine is a poison by all the rules of toxicology, but many a man thoroughly enjoys this form of poison. Arsenic is lethal, yet there are arsenic eaters. A few acids, sulphuric, nitric, muriatic and carbolic, are as yet not classed among the habit-forming drugs, and the man who swallows even a small quantity of any one of these will not call for more in this world, but there are many poisons to which man may render himself indifferent. There may be scientists who study this subject, but they have not covered the field as yet.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Chapter 23, 2 Edward VII, entitled "An Act to amend the Post Office Act, 1891," and upon the recommendation of the Board appointed under Section 1 thereof, notice is hereby given that, Three Months after this date, a Proclamation will issue for the alteration of name, or re-naming of places as under, that is to say:—

1. That Turk's Gut, District of Harbor Main, to be re-named MARYS-VALE.
2. That Seal Cove, near Stephenville Crossing, District of St. George, to be re-named ROTHESAY.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.
Dept. of the Colonial Sec'y,
August 6th, 1916. aug7,191,th

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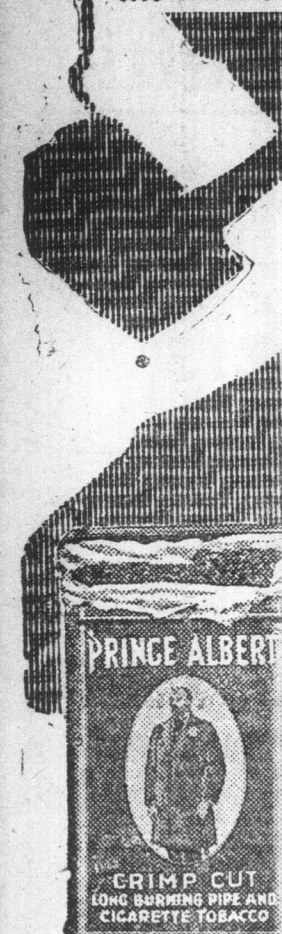
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AMERICAN.
AGAINST RAILROAD ADVER
Billboard and roadside advertisements have been under criticism for years. The weight of adverse opinion has increased and many tiers have taken note of the popular opinion, while public authorities and all persons interested in the rightness of highways preservation of scenery have their stand against these forms of advertising. In Pennsylvania the highway department is reported to have issued a general order of the country road superintending directing that more than 10,000 of State roads "be stripped of tiling signs of every description." Washington Star.

HIS IMMEDIATE WORK
It has been estimated by a statistician that the British Empire will give out in about 90 years the German supply in about 20 years and America's store of about 2,000 years. But that worry the property owner who are empty and who has just received coal shortage threatening us. ter.—New York Sun.

TOO MUCH STATE INTERV
We do not contend that conditions do not require a greater degree of state intervention than necessary when the nation was. But there is reason to believe without realizing the consequences the American people are coming more to surrender their independence and lean on the state. Nowadays the American, instead of thinking what he can do for himself, first of how he can get the State to do something for him, consciously or not his ideal of that it should be a benevolent. —Chicago Tribune.

NO MILITARISM FOR AME
Every American who thinks thing about the future of the try should fight the plan of Baker to create a standing army nearly 600,000 men. We can't need for it if we are to

**There is
Grap**

These
ules co
sweet
nourish
Ask the