



Evening Telegram

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Friday, October 24, 1919.

The Railway.

Ammunition almost gone, the Opposition press reverts back to the Railway and tries to frighten the voters by imagined evils resultant from their (the Opposition) own distorted minds. The railway needs repairs. This is undeniable. Now let us, however, consider how the Opposition, as stated in Squires' manifesto, propose to deal with the repairing. In Squires' manifesto we read, "The railway line will, with reasonable despatch, after the election of my party to office (when will this be?) be put in running order."

Further down we read, "It is vitally important that at the earliest moment possible, the railway situation be dealt with by a body of men who will truly and firmly represent the people of this Colony." Now voters, for a fraction of time, study this carefully and note first of all how non-committal Squires is. He has talked, and is talking of the dominance (?) of the Reids over the present Government, but he has said absolutely nothing of how he proposes to relegate the Reids to their proper place, as he styles it. The Opposition is dealing with the railway question by its absence of argument, and profusion of abuse show their actual policy towards the repairing of the railway. Squires and Coaker to-day have no idea whatever of how to deal effectively with the Reids, and their words are a mere bluff given to the electorate, for were Squires and Coaker capable of dealing with the Reids, doubt not but that the Post, Star and Advocate would have heralded it forth ere this with a flare of trumpets, instead of issuing only, publications reeking with abuse.

Coaker, ere he got into the National Government, was death on the Reids, but when he was ensconced on the Government side, how quickly he changed. Care for the country's interests was immediately lost in the comforts of Reid's private car which Coaker so often travelled in. But apart from his travels to and fro in private cars, trips abroad, etc., Coaker, before the dissolution of the National Government, from his seat in the House, stated that the country should spend \$1,000,000 or more on putting the railway into condition. Now Coaker proposes to deal effectively with the Reids. How he is going to do it he is careful enough not to betray. Squires, in his abuse of the Reids, and the negligence of the Government, has not always been so outspoken or so emphatic in denouncing the Reid corporation. What did Squires say about fixing the railway when he was in the Government? Nothing, except that he took \$9,516.00 for some small work on the Bay de Verde branch, and then, it is said, thought it too little for his services. Furthermore he has not denied taking \$5,000.00 from Reid, nor the statement that Reid financed the launching of the Star newspaper. More important than any of the fore-

going, however, is the outstanding fact that Squires is as silent as the grave re the alleged statement that W. D. Reid is financing the present Opposition campaign to the tune of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. When did W. D. Reid express such great love for the Government or people of this country that he was willing to spend his private fortune in a political campaign for the mere purpose of giving to us a doubtful reform Government? Squires has showed by his secretiveness that the allegations made contain more truth than he is willing to publicly admit. In his manifesto Squires also says that he knows he won't be bribed. Easily said, and yet he has not explained why Coaker accused him of taking the \$5,000.00 from Reid, when on a commission investigating certain charges against the Reids. Squires' undenied conduct in accepting such a sum and his reported attempt to get Reid to sign a note disclaiming the payment of such, is poor proof of his self-styled incorruptibility or impossibility of bribery. We wonder what Sir Joseph Flavell will say when he reads the foregoing.

The railway needs the serious attention of our representatives, but Squires and Coaker have both shown by their actual dealings, as well as by the alleged and undenied accusations made against them in reference to the Reids, that they are no more to be trusted now than they were in the past. The confederation talk by the Opposition is a bluff put up on the electorate. It would be more politic and more to the interest of Squires were the Opposition writers to show how Squires intends, or rather has planned to carry out his boasted reforms and drastic measures. Will he ask for another \$5,000? Voters, such are the men who boast to you of their anti-confederation, of their anti-Reidism. "By their fruits ye know them." Are you content to listen to the sophistries of Squires, and the Bolshevistic preachings of Coaker and Grimes, et al? The answer is ready, and in a few days' time will be blazoned forth to all that neither one nor the other is acceptable, but that Cashin and his followers, the men of the hour, are back!

Big Talkers.

It has evoked much comment among the workers of St. John's, to find Hon. John Anderson, reported as persuading, or rather trying to persuade the people to vote for Hon. R. A. Squires. Much might be said of Mr. Anderson, good, bad, and indifferent, but giving him all the credit due him for his interest in the workingmen, etc., it is a noteworthy fact that the gentleman in question is a lover of long speeches and longer writings. We presume therefore that he has been much taken with the manifesto of Hon. R. A. S., simply because the latter uses up quite a bit of space in saying, not nearly as much as contained in Cashin's few words on the same subject. Much as Mr. Anderson may be respected by some of the voters, we do not believe any of them will take him seriously or be led by his counsel, especially in such a matter as the exercise of the franchise. We wish Mr. Anderson success in his housing scheme, and hope that soon a start will be made in the erection of the first house, but we advise him nevertheless to be careful of the "love of long phrases and indefinite sayings," and Squires' talk on the many things he plans to do for the navy and army is mainly comprised of abuse of the Government, and any definite policy of treating our heroes is conspicuous by its absence. Loud talking and long-winded phrases look big on paper, but rarely come to any fruition because the people do not trouble to read

them. Cashin's policy—short and clear, read by everyone, has won the majority of voters, and "empty vapors of the Opposition" will be discarded on November 3rd.

The Firebugs!

The sectarian firebugs—Squires and Mosdell—have been more than busy during the last few weeks pouring the vilest kind of literature into the outposts, especially Burin, Fortune, Burgeo and the Northern Districts. Their one object is to set friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor. Those who are supporting Squires in St. John's, would hardly believe him capable of such low tactics. Mosdell, is of course, capable of anything. That scurrilous article of his about the Penitentiary, is not forgotten, nor is it likely to be. Such beings live for nothing else but to create religious discord. Surely they will be men for once, and try to rise above their debased feelings. It is such scandalous and degrading booklets and posters as are being sent to some of the outposts at present that lead to riots, with perhaps bloodshed. What are such men capable of when they stoop so low to defeat political opponents? What explanation is the Guppyite Squires going to give to the voters of St. John's West? Will he deny that he is flooding the Northern and Western districts with the worst kind of circulars? Residents of St. John's, of all shades of political thought are against such conduct, and on Polling Day, Mr. Squires must answer for his conduct. We have had trouble in the past, let us have no more. SQUIRES CAN'T BE TRUSTED neither can Coaker or his associates.

Can't Be Trusted.

Newfoundland needs strong men at present to guide her clear of the dangers ahead. She needs men of the type of Sir Michael Cashin, Hons. Hickman, Crosbie, Bennett, White-way and their associates, men who have interests in the country and who are not likely to be carried away by such as Coaker, who knows a lot about creating strife and discord, but is ignorant of matters concerning the best interests of our Island Home. Newfoundland cannot afford to jeopardize her future by giving control to such men as Messrs. Coaker, Squires, M. L. Parrell and John T. Meaney. Sufficient of them is known to kill their chances of leading Terra Nova to her financial doom. Coaker is so erratic that he does not know at one moment what he did the previous one. Squires, in spite of his polished tongue, cannot be trusted. By their deeds they shall be judged, and the fruits of the Opposition leader's past has shown that he is not the man to be placed in charge of such an important country as this. There are too many dark stories connected with Squires' name—his present political bed-fellow, Coaker called him the BLACK RASCAL and he knows. No, voters, those of us who hold our native land dear must vote against Squires and Coaker. To elect such men would mean ruin for all. Squires Cannot be Trusted now and he must be voted out on November 3rd before it is too late.

Coakerism Vanquished.

Did Mr. Coaker, while at Salvage, end his political tirade of abuse by advising the people in these words: "When Morine comes, allow him to start, but don't allow him to finish?" Did not an old resident of the place answer: "Why, Mr. Coaker, are you afraid to face Mr. Morine on the floors of the Assembly?" And did not Mr. Coaker exit quickly without answering? What about the whole-hearted reception Morine is getting on the south side of Bonavista

Squires Cries "Boo Man."

AND PUBLISHES THE REID LETTER BUT THE PEOPLE ONLY LAUGH.

If Squires thought he was going to create a sensation with the publication of Mr. H. D. Reid's letter written to his brother Sir William in the spring of 1916, he must have had the surprise of his life. The letter appeared in the "Star" last evening and in the "Post" of this morning, but far from creating the sensation which Squires worked so hard to attain, it did not arouse even mild interest amongst the public. Most people read it out of that curiosity which the publication of private letters creates, but as it was merely a rehash of the extracts that have been appearing in the Squires' organs the past couple of weeks, and there was nothing new in it, the majority of readers wondered just what Squires was kicking up all the racket about, and why he went to the trouble and expense of having such a harmless document photographed and prepared for publication.

The "Reid letter" is merely a private note from Mr. H. D. Reid written to his brother Sir William (a notorious Confederate) when the latter was in Montreal in 1916 and using every means in his power to bring about the Confederation of Newfoundland and Canada. Mr. Reid wrote Sir William just as one brother would write to another, and gave him his private opinion with regard to the question of Confederation. These came as no surprise to the public. If Mr. Reid holds such opinions there is no earthly reason why he should not express them, and we do not think our readers will claim that there is any harm in his doing so.

Three years have elapsed since the letter in question was written, and if Confederation had been desired by the Government, they have had ample time in which to bring it about. They have not done so, they have not considered the question at all, and nobody has been worrying about the matter until Mr. Squires secured this letter, and now springs it on the public in the hope that they will be gullible enough to believe that Confederation threatens, and that the Government intends to bring it about.

Mr. Squires forgets that the public will naturally enquire as to how he came by this private letter. Rumour has it that Sir William Reid is heavily backing him in his election campaign. The fact of Mr. Squires having this letter in his possession would indicate as much. If Sir William Reid is backing Squires, he is doing so for a purpose. Sir William Reid has two ambitions. One is to get back his position as President of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and the other is to effect Confederation.

To achieve these objects he is willing to spend any amount of money. He has already gone through a large part of his private fortune and has spent money like water in an endeavour to bring about Confederation through the agency of his friends, detective bureaus, relations with prominent Canadians, interviews with Premier Borden and innumerable other channels. If he could attain his ambition he would be happy.

He now sees the chance of bringing about his plans through the agency of Mr. Squires and Mr. Coaker. The latter, as everyone knows, was enticed to Ottawa by Sir William Reid about the time the "Reid Letter" was written in order to be educated in Confederation. Coaker in fact was so enamoured with the idea that he wanted Sir Edward Morris to invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier down here. With willing tools like Squires and Coaker in control, Sir William Reid hopes, first, to be reinstated in his position as President of the Reid Nfld. Company, and then to bring about Confederation. He is shrewd enough to realize that if Coaker can, as he positively states he intends to do, enforce his scheme for guaranteeing fish prices, the result will be the ruin of the country and enforced Confederation. Then his life-time ambition will be realized.

This is the menace that confronts the country just now. The best guarantee that the present Government is totally opposed to Confederation is found in the fact that although Mr. H. D. Reid's letter was written nearly four years ago, there has been no talk of Confederation since that time, nor has any one been crazy enough to try to bring it about.

But if Sir William Reid obtained any power or influence in a Government, as he undoubtedly would in the event of the Squires-Coaker party obtaining control of our affairs, all his power and influence would be bent on the union of this country with Canada, and if Sir William is backing Squires, as report has it,

then he will be able to enforce his will upon the formulation of the Bolshevistic policies, and our people can look for a Confederation scheme being put through, that is if Canada will be willing to take us in after Coaker has worked his will upon the country and brought his people to beggary and destitution.

If anyone yet doubts Sir William Reid's sentiments with regard to Confederation, let him read the following extracts from Sir William's letter to Lord Shaughnessy, which shows that not alone was he working incessantly to attain this object, but had actually arrived at terms with Premier Borden.

SIR WILLIAM REID'S LETTER.

Reid Nfld. Co.,
Office of the President,
St. John's Nfld., Dec. 19th, 1917.
Dear Lord Shaughnessy:—

"Let me now refer to a matter which concerns, not merely the fortunes of the Reid-Newfoundland Company, but of the country where that Company operates,—a matter of Confederation of Newfoundland with Canada."

"You will remember that you were in possession of my views concerning the terms on which Confederation could be arranged between the two countries, and that I had requested you to conduct the negotiations leading up to that consummation with the authorities at Ottawa. You will not forget that though these negotiations occupied you for a space of four or five months, nothing came of them, and the question seemed as far from solution as ever. When I heard that you were leaving Canada for England I made it my business to join you on the train and take up the matter with you. I suggested that during your absence I should myself undertake the negotiations, and I asked you for a letter to Sir Robert Borden, intimating that I was in a situation to discuss terms with him. It was not at all necessary for me to have this letter, as my relations with Sir Robert Borden enabled me to approach him with the certainty that my views would be received with respect, and as a matter of fact, I never delivered your letter

to him, but approached him at my own instance, and not at all as your representative. But I wished in view of your connection with the Company, whose fortunes were so intimately bound up with this question of Confederation, to have the benefit of your endorsement of any action which I may take at the end. And in addition, I was willing that your previous efforts to arrive at terms of union should not be regarded as futile, but that you should have the benefit of the success that I believed that I was able to achieve. Perhaps you know the result of my negotiations. Suffice it to say that in the course of a month I brought the matter to an issue which promises complete success. The terms approved by Sir Robert Borden were formulated by me and by me alone; all the modifications that were arrived at were made by me, and by me alone, in the interests of Newfoundland and of our Company."

(Sd.) W. D. REID.

The Candidates Are Nominated.

TEN FOR ST. JOHN'S WEST; SEVEN FOR ST. JOHN'S EAST.

The candidates for election in the coming General Election were nominated this morning and nothing now remains but Polling Day, when the votes will be given.

District of St. John's West were:—

GOVERNMENT.

J. R. Bennett.—Proposer, John Barrow; seconder, J. C. Pratt; witness, Wm. V. Whitton.

J. J. Mullaly.—Proposer, Mark Pike; seconder, S. E. Ebsary; witness, F. J. Canning.

J. T. Martin.—Proposer, Maurice Colbert; seconder, Jonas Barter; witness, Stanley Goudie.

WORKINGMEN.

Wm. Linsgar.—Proposer, W. J. Willard; seconder, Lewis Ashley; witness, Herbert Taylor.

John Cadwell.—Proposer, Jas. J. McGrath; seconder, W. Noseworthy; witness, Wm. Dunn.

Michael Foley.—Proposer, M. Chipman; seconder, J. S. Squires; witness, W. Walsh.

OPPOSITION.

R. A. Squires.—Proposer, J. V. O'Dea; seconder, John Angel; witness, Kenneth Ruby.

A. Campbell.—Proposer, W. F. Parsons; seconder, Thos. J. Pope; witness, N. J. Murphy.

H. J. Brownrigg.—Proposer, Wm.

Snow; seconder, E. Gaze; witness, Jas. J. Coady.

INDEPENDENT.

J. S. Tait.—Proposer, Nicholas Flynn; seconder, Wm. Pope; witness, Arthur Rowe.

The candidates nominated for the district of St. John's East were:—

GOVERNMENT.

W. J. Higgins.—Proposer, Mark Chaplin; seconder, Jonas C. Barter; witness, Arthur Snow.

N. J. Vinticombe.—Proposer, F. Connors; seconder, A. Hiscock; witness, J. C. Parsons.

C. J. Fox.—Proposer, J. J. Long; seconder, J. Bindon; witness, H. Burt.

OPPOSITION.

H. Bartlett.—Proposer, George Marshall; seconder, Moses Wellman; witness, Jas. Quigley.

D. J. Curtin.—Proposer, H. N. Burt; seconder, J. Davy; witness, P. Myrick.

E. L. Carter.—Proposer, George Shea; seconder, F. H. Steer; witness, B. B. Harris.

INDEPENDENT.

T. J. Murphy.—Proposer, C. W. Ryan; seconder, Jas. Rendell; witness, Thos. Snelgrove.

After the nomination the large gathering of supporters of the Liberal-Progressive Team who were in attendance assembled on the King's Beach, where from the steps of the C.C.C. Hall, Messrs. Higgins, Vinticombe and Fox in turn thanked them for their splendid demonstration of loyalty and support.

The demonstration, by comparison, with the little funeral-like parade of their opponents was certainly an indication of what is going to happen in St. John's East on November 3rd. Cheer after cheer resounded for the team and the leader of the Party, Sir Michael Cashin. St. John's East is won. It is now only a question of what the majority will be.

Sir M. P. Cashin

NOMINATED AMIDST GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Special Evening Telegram, To-Day.

FERRYLAND, To-Day.

Hon. Sir M. P. Cashin, K.B.E., nominated by Richard Barnabe, Joseph Kinsella, Matthew Slaney; P. F. Moore, Esq., nominated by Patrick Farrell, James Devereaux, Robert Shannahan. Court House crowded and great enthusiasm.

KNOWLING'S Biggest Selection, Lowest Prices.

We are now showing a large selection of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Wadded Quilts, Eider Quilts, Cot Blankets, and Cot Quilts and Cotton Blankets, etc. See our Bed Clothing at prices to suit everybody.

White Wool Blankets,

See our large stock. Prices from

\$9.00 to \$22.50

per pair.

Grey Wool Blankets . . . \$8.25 pair

Grey Cotton Blankets, \$3.35, \$3.50 pr.

Cot Quilts, Pink . . . \$2.70 each

White Wool Cot Blankets,

\$4.80 to \$9.70 pair

White Cotton Cot Blankets, 75c. pair

Sky and Pink Cotton Cot Blankets, \$1.20, \$1.35, \$3.00 pair

White Cotton Blankets,

\$3.50 to \$5.00 per pair.

New High-Grade Quilts

in Art Cottons, Art Sateens and Satin Coverings,

\$2.30 to \$24.00 each.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

Oct 24, 1919

NEW

This list of special offers in conjunction with make this Store Come in and

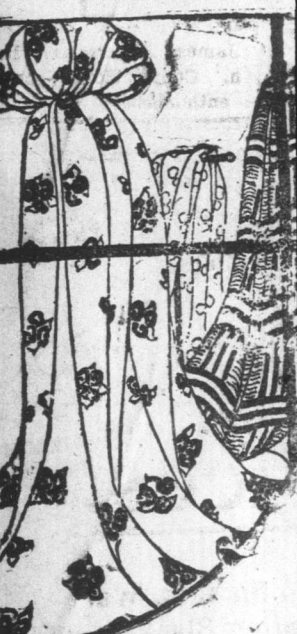
Dainty Neck



RICH BLACK FUR SETS. Wolf in the celebrated Co. The collar is in fox shape legs and tall. The barrel is lined with stout satin and wristlet attached. They are carefully finished through \$27.50. Friday and Saturday.

FUR TRIMMING ORNAMENT. Race for costumes, coats and for millinery trimming. cords attached for cones. White, Brown and Black, each. Friday and Saturday.

Women's



MIXED TWEED SUITINGS—women's and misses' Fall. Well selection of rich new Fawn, Clerical, Brown, etc. ning to have a new costume strongly advise you to come and choose from this line \$2.60 yard. Friday and Saturday.

NATURAL SHADE SHANTUNG. tal of unquestionable merit. Blouses, Dresses, Children's dows shades, Underwear or lawns, cottons or linens are 32 inches wide. Regular 9 Friday and Saturday . . .

JAP SILK—For scarves, trimming. terior decorating. The range of the largest we have ever seen almost every shade you could want 45c. yard. Friday and Saturday . . .

Smart Fall



\$4.75, \$5.75

PLAIN COLOR CORDED S. Rose, Rose, Champagne, C. Niger, Navy and Black; 15 Friday and Saturday . . . 2 1/2 inches wide. Regular Friday and Saturday . . .