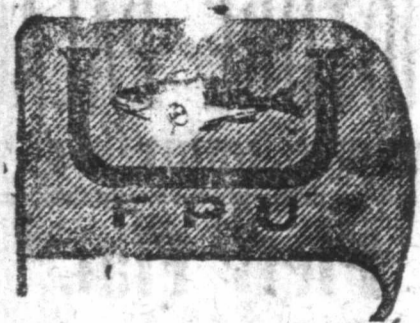


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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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Railroad Traffic

The demands upon the Reid Nfld. Co.'s system this fall for transportation of goods will exceed that of any other year, and the public hope that everything possible will be done by the officials to get freight through as quickly as possible. Already a large quantity of flour has been collected at Sydney and there is some slackness observable in connection with the handling at the Sydney-Port-aux-Basques end.

We call the attention of Mr. H. D. Reid to this matter, feeling sure everything possible will be done by him to hasten transportation at Sydney and along the line. The affairs of the Company were never better handled and supervised than at present and it is noteworthy that when negligence or indifference on the part of the railway employees is reported that a speedy remedy is found.

Another very important improvement is apparent at headquarters during the past season, for when the public require to communicate by phone or interview the management the Vice-President is always found at his desk. At any hour from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. this season, those requiring to do business with Mr. H. D. Reid have invariably found him at his desk.

We urge Mr. Reid to keep a close eye on the Sydney freight traffic and to remove if possible the lack of confidence, so far felt by importers, in importing via Sydney, which hitherto has been caused by the long delays in forwarding freight not only at Sydney, but at Port-aux-Basques.

The West Coast

THE people of the West Coast have been badly treated in the matter of coastal requirements. Sometime ago the Reid coastal boat was detained for about ten days to convey the Supreme Court from place to place which aroused intense indignation along the whole coast. The Government ordered the Reid Nfld. Co. to hold the ship at the disposal of the Court, while the Fiona was impudently sent to the Labrador on a pleasure trip with the Governor. His Excellency should not have been a party to the disruption of the public business of the Colony, and the Fiona's proper place was with the Supreme Court on Circuit, which is far more important to the Colony than a pleasure trip of the Governor.

Why the Government so contemptuously ignored the wishes of the people of Burgeo, Fortune and Burin Districts by ordering the Glencoe to attend the Court, is a surprise, and show that the influence of the four Tory members for those districts don't count for much in such matters. To permit the Fiona to proceed on a three weeks pleasure trip to the Labrador at a time when the Chief Justice was about to hold Court on the Western Circuit is an outrage

that it will not be easy for the Government to explain. What steps were taken by the four dummy Tory members representing the Districts of Burgeo, Fortune and Burin to protect the public interest in this instance? We know right well that they were silent and failed to protest, and probably did not know what was going on until the whole coast had been set on fire by the outrage.

Labrador Arrivals

THE tardy arrival of Labrador schooners from the Labrador is a positive indication of a very poor catch by the floaters as well as the shoremen. Usually, three fourths of the fleet reach home by the 20th of September, but up to the present less than 100 schooners have arrived. A majority of those arrived home fared well and average 350 qtls., equal to 35,000 qtls. fish. Many of the fleet are fishing with the jigger in the hope of securing saving voyages.

With Labrador soft at \$6 per qtl. the men are tempted to prolong the voyage in an effort to secure with the jigger on the upper part of the coast enough to make two ends meet. It is estimated that 300 schooners returned from the northern portion of the Labrador with catches under 100 qtls. each, consequently fish will arrive here later than usual. During the past ten years it was usual to find as much as 40,000 qtls. of Labrador fish brought on here by the 20th of September; this year, so far, no Labrador fish has reached the city by floaters.

Another Shipbuilding Plant at Salmonier

ANOTHER company to operate a shipbuilding plant has recently been incorporated under the name of the Lumbergrass Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. and will operate at Salmonier. It is capitalized at \$10,000 and intends to turn out boats for the bounty up to 40 tons. The promoters hope to begin building this fall.

Dock Residents Changing Name

THE residents of the Dock, in the District of Port-de-Grave, have never liked the name of their locality and of late have been busy among themselves to find a suitable substitute. The death of Earl Kitchener suggested to the residents that in view of his great services to the Empire they could honor him by making his name a lasting memory to themselves and their children and have decided to request the Nomenclature Committee to change the name of Dock to Kitchener.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

SEPTEMBER 19

THE biggest gale for thirty years, Native Hall, near Colonial Building, in Bannerman Park, blown down, 1846.

Kossuth born, 1802.

Vincent P. Burke appointed R. C. School Inspector of Western division, 1899.

Ordination of five deacons and one priest at St. Thomas's Church, 1847.

Professor Baldwin's panorama of Russian war opened in Old Factory, 1856.

Edward W. Bennett, Riverhead brewery, died, 1898.

Battle of Chickamauga (American Civil War), 1863.

John Hall, R.A., killed by fall of cannon at the Queen's wharf, 1868.

President Garfield died, 1881.

Colin Campbell married, 1881.

Engineer Gorman died from injuries received at the Rushy Pond railway disaster, 1898.

A boy, five years old, and his sister, aged twenty, killed by fall of timbers from Native Hall, three other persons were injured. The hall had been occupied by several fire sufferers, 1846.

Job's Bridge damaged; King's Bridge swept away, and St. Thomas' Church moved from its foundation, 1846.

Howley's schr. Native Lass was lost in an outpost; the Lavinia, belonging to Hounsell, was lost in Pouch Cove with 3000 qtls. of fish on board. Eleven boats and forty-six men lost of Burin, 1846.

Thomas Meagher, Cochrane-st., died, 1898.

Thomas Hanrahan gazetted as Catholic School Inspector for the Northern diocese of Newfoundland, 1899.

The boat Shamrock, belonging to St. Mary's, lost with all hands at Cape St. Mary's. The skipper

was Patrick Murray, and there were four others with him, 1846.

Joseph Kane's boat and all hands lost at Cape Ballard, 1846.

THE HARVEST OF THE WAR

These Articles Published Under the Above Heading Are Republished From the Round Table Review of Politics of the British Empire

THE great struggle which is now devastating Europe contains within itself a double issue. The first is whether national liberty and the independence of small nations are to be preserved in Europe or not. The second is whether, if the ideals of liberty prevail, a settlement can be made which will prevent such a conflict recurring in the future.

On the first problem there is little new to be said. Except for a few extremists, everybody in the five nations of which the British Commonwealth is composed is satisfied that national freedom in Europe, the reappearance of honour, chivalry, and mercy in the dealing of nations with one another, the very possibility of the progress of mankind towards unity and peace, is bound up with the defeat of the German purpose. That purpose, stripped to the facts, is to deprive the neighbours of Germany of their independence by compelling them in greater or less degree to subordinate their policies to the German will, and this result must follow a German victory. No serious person wishes to dismember the German people or to deprive of the means of self-defence or to reform, from outside, their system of government. But few fail to recognize that until the German people have abandoned their blind obedience to a system which is insatiable of dominion and power, and which justifies any form of military barbarism which contributes to its own triumph, there can be no real peace for the world, and that they are not likely to set about reforming the autocratic machine in which this evil is incarnate, until its promises have been proved vain. Therefore there is practical unanimity on the necessity of continuing the war till liberty is secure, and controversy centres chiefly on how the British peoples can best organize their resources so as to achieve that end.

But there is no similar unanimity on the second problem. It is clear that the mere victory of the Allies will not be sufficient. Similar vindications of liberty were made in 1713 after the era of Louis XIV, and in 1815 after the era of Napoleon, yet when the generations which had experienced the horrors of war were dead the nations flew at one another's throats again. In each case the settlement registered the defeat of an attempt to establish a military domination over Europe, but did nothing to place international relations on a basis which did not contain within itself the seeds of fresh war. To prevent a repetition of this mistake is no less important than the vindication of national liberty itself. As the question will spring into practical importance directly the conflict of arms is at its end, and as vital decisions may have to be taken at the peace conference, it is worth while to attempt to arrive at certain ideas as to how we are to avoid the mistakes of 1713 and 1815.

I.—The Armaments Dilemma

ON a preliminary view we seem to be confronted by a hopeless dilemma. Assuming the defeat of the German attempt to terrify Europe into submission to a single will, how are the free states of the world to secure their rights and liberties in the future? On the one hand there is the school which believes that national liberty and progress can only be safeguarded as the result of the possession of armed force, and that therefore it is the primary duty of every people to maintain such armaments as will secure its safety and vital interests, and that no state can call itself a free country unless it is strong enough to repel invasion and ensure to its citizens liberty and justice wherever they may go. On the other hand it is the school which believes that the policy of armaments is in fact the prime breeder of war, that the possession of force is a standing temptation to use it, that military training is in large measure the deliberate blunting of those humane and merciful feelings which, if given full play, would most readily stop

war because of the horrors and cruelties and suffering it entails, and that if nations would only abandon armaments altogether good will would reign and the era of wars would come to an end.

The ordinary sensible man is unable whole-heartedly to stand under either banner. He feels that there is much truth in the arguments used against the first school. The policy of defensive armaments and the balance of power, if pursued to its logical conclusion, must inexorably lead to war, for as national safety and national liberty are thereby the equilibrium of forces is changed. Consequently, as the population and industry and wealth of peoples continuously alter, and as their conception of what are their vital interests also alters, the diplomatic world is kept for ever in a condition of feverish anxiety attempting to redress disturbances in the balance of power by dextrous diplomatic shufflings or fresh crops of armaments. As the strain and burden grows there grows also suspicion and jealousy of the intentions of other powers, and the adjustment of conflicting national interests or ambitions becomes ever more difficult. Finally a trivial cause, or an irresistible temptation to put an end to an intolerable situation by overthrowing the balance once for all and establishing the predominance of a single power in its place, produces Armageddon. The policy of securing national independence and rights by means of armaments and the balance of power has been in the ascendant for three centuries, and it has repeatedly deluged the world in blood. There is obviously no possibility of ending war along this road.

But if the ordinary man finds small ground for hope in the promises of this school, he is hardly more attracted by those of the other. He cannot forget that ambition and selfishness and greed do exist in this world, and while they exist he is not prepared to dispense with the only means which seem to guarantee him his freedom and his rights. It may be true that armaments and diplomacy do, in the long run, produce war, but war is a lesser evil than the slavery and oppression which has always followed weakness and the desire to escape the burdens of self-defence. The sufferings of Belgium and Poland, the fate which hangs over the Chinese, the chief devotees of the doctrine of non-resistance, are small encouragement to the belief that pacifism is a safeguard of right and liberty. If all peoples were to agree simultaneously to abolish armies and navies there might be something to be said for the policy, but so long as one nation prefers to rely upon military strength there seems to be no alternative but for

YOUR CHANCE
By Fobge R. McKinsey

WHEN her heart forgets its singing,
Then's your chance to do your part:
When her rosy cheeks are fading,
Then she needs you, mind and heart.
When the summer of her spirit
Sinks along the shadowy isle,
Then's your chance to turn her sorrow
Into beauty and to smile.
If ever she tires of loving,
That is different, and the blame
Shall not rest in justice on you,
Nor shall you have cause for shame.
But when through the grind and struggle
She forgets to smile and sing,
Then's your chance to make her happy—
Then's your chance to be her king.

its neighbours, however peaceful, to maintain at least armaments as will save them from being at the mercy of its arbitrary will.

We are, therefore, apparently on the horns of a hopeless dilemma. If we abandon armaments we place our welfare and that of our children at the mercy of others who are bound by no law and awed by no international policeman. If we put our trust in armaments we seem inevitably destined sooner or later to drift into the war. Is there no way out?

(To be continued)

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To her soul will cheer her still:
And again the songs come winging
To her lips from far away
In those meadowlands of girlhood
Where her memories often stray.

When her lips forget their laughter
And her heart forgets its song,
Then's your chance to bless and help her,
Then's your chance to keep her strong,
And she'll only ask one promise:
That your love come back in gold
To her twilight of the shadows
As it used to do of old.

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- DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
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