

The Evening Advocate

The Evening Advocate. **The Weekly Advocate.**
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"To Every Man His Own"

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, OCT. 1st., 1923.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT HAS SAVED A CRITICAL SITUATION

Although clouds have been threatening and although the days are still dark, Newfoundland has much to be thankful.

There was an apiriod in our history, when, though having the same resources as now, the people could not have faced such a poor shore fishery, except with the greatest anxiety and dismay. This was a period when fishermen, and the workmen generally, had to stand or fall by the fishery. To-day there are other great auxiliaries to the still staple industry, and to these industries men must now turn to secure the wherewithal to live.

It is a fact that the industrial development policy of the Government are responsible for the increased labour giving operations throughout the country. It has been a policy, the success of which has been won during the most crucial period in the history of the country; a period which, as in other countries of the world, made the problem of earning a livelihood a most distressing task.

With decreased values from the fisheries, with a curtailment of the few industries which the country did possess, and with a decreased revenue the Government had to keep the people going through every means available, while an extreme effort was made to develop our great sources of wealth.

The Government, fortunately for the country, succeeded, and it is a matter of short time when Terra Nova will have stable conditions, through the creation of industries in all sections of the country, which will provide work all the year round and will considerably advantage the industry that has been our only great service of strength in past years.

The Humber project, the Mooney and Crowe projects, the extended operations of the A. N. D. Co. at Grand Falls and Alexander Bay and the promise of giant future operations on the Gander are signs of an industrial era that will hearten our race and bespeak future prosperity.

It is only necessary to "hold on" until the dispelling clouds that have hovered over the country are completely vanished.

True, Bell Island operations have just been curtailed, but against this, the Grand Falls situation creates hope.

As had been forecasted several months ago, the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company will shortly have an output of 300 tons, instead of 200 tons as the ordinary daily average. The extensive additional operations towards this end are proceeding with dispatch, great advances having been made since the visit of the members of the Assembly to the paper town in August. The new building then started is well under way. In this building will be space for two new paper making machines; though the Company contemplate only the installation of one machine at the present time. To operate these machines, a nine mile pipe line connects the Grand Falls mills with Bishop Falls, where the Company's taking over of the A. E. Reid Company property will be enabled to secure ground wood pulp, for manufacture in the new annex of the Grand Falls plant. It will be remembered that the construction of a new plant by the A. N. D. Co., Bishop's Falls was under their consideration in the early part of the spring, but the project was dropped for the pipe line pumping system which is an engineering feat of no small importance. The completion of present construction work will mean increased employment at Bishop Falls and Grand Falls.

This development work combined with the Company's acquiring the Blakstead property at Alexander Bay, where operations will be in full swing in the near future, speaks well for the paper and pulp industry. Manager Harris and officials of the Company have recently visited Alexander Bay and made necessary preliminary arrangements.

Development Versus The Board of Trade

In the discussion of the flour-mill project by the Board of Trade that body were given a chance to display some of the genius which various of its members credit themselves

with possessing. It does not require the Advocate to inform the public that the Board of Trade miserably omitted to make such a display of talent, and its failure to do so may be laid at the doors of the few individuals and politicians who took the mean advantage of discussion of a private business affair to unwarrantedly ridicule and misrepresent the Fishermen's Union and Port Union.

Knowing the record which has been established during the past years by many of its members, it is difficult to see the propriety of any discussion of such a matter by the Board of Trade. Its recent exhibition indicates the rule of that body not to judge any matter, whether of a private or business character, by its own merits, but to denounce or approve it according as its originators are politically distasteful to themselves or otherwise.

It is that establish custom of the Board of Trade, which is largely responsible for landing that body outside the esteem of the common people of the country; and the Board have only to blame its various irresponsible members, who would be politicians, for this deplorable position. The low down attacks by the Daily News and Telegram on Sir William Coaker for alleged responsibility for the flour-mill proposal and the subsequent crawling down of those newspapers were mimicked by their individual political firebugs along Water Street in such a fashion as to make the general debate of the Board of Trade of no effect and a huge farce.

But it is not the Board of Trade that the people of this country thank for any industrial, business or social benefit.

The history of the Grand Falls industry does no credit to the Board of Trade; though it employs thousands of workmen. Here was an industrial project which when under discussion, was resolutely against in public meetings by the Board of Trade, then swayed, as now, by men who were mere politicians.

Only a few months ago Water Street was lined up against the Humber proposition, which engages 2300 men at the present time. Most of them were playing the same petty political game as they performed last week in the Board of Trade, denouncing Coaker and doing nothing more.

The utter futility of expecting the Board of Trade to give a sound expression of opinion on the real merits of any proposition is certainly evident, and does not encourage a submission of any proposition to that body by the Government in future.

The individuals who made impossible a sane fishery policy and are content to victimize fishermen under the present, unsound system, and who will seize any opportunity to abuse the man who have stood behind advanced policies along fishery and industrial lines, may never be expected to view public matters except from a partisan and personal viewpoint.

It is pitiable that the Board of Trade has thus fallen a prey to the influence of politicians and others.

The people must shift for themselves. What they get they must wrench from these men. What the country gets must be secured in the face of them.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Discussion on the work of the coming Imperial Economic Conference has been largely with regard to tariff preferences, says the Toronto Globe. The more contentious topic, the more people like to talk about it, and the controversy between free traders and protectionists is interminable, and, therefore, peculiarly inviting to those who love an argument.

It would seem, however, that the Conference will consider the question from other angles as well. There is a proposal for an Empire Economic Council to continue the work of the Conference. Other suggestions are:

- Employment of surplus Empire wealth within the Empire.
- Extension of credits.
- Institution of Empire currency bills as a means of combating fluctuations in exchange.
- Development of natural resources and co-ordinated action for improvement of technical research.
- Organization of economic intelligence and unification of the law and practices in matters affecting trade.
- Development of inter-Empire shipping and communications.

There is great scope for enlarged British investment of capital in the Dominions, for instance, in Canadian manufacturing. American manufacturers establish branches in Canada and thus climb over the tariff wall, obtain the benefit of the Canadian tariff for their own products, and even enjoy the preference given in the United Kingdom on automobiles and some other articles coming from the Dominions. Because of this movement Canada has become, in proportion to population, the greatest exporter of automobiles in the world, the number being 61,543 for the last reported year, as compared with 101,000 from the United States. It seems strange that American concerns should reap the benefit of the Canadian tariff and of the United Kingdom preference, but, however much we may desire to help the British manufacturer, we can hardly shut the gates against capital coming from the United States. The only way in which the Britisher can meet the American movement is to follow the American example. Geography is on the side of the latter, but in the widely scattered British Empire something must be done to offset the geographical advantage of more compact organizations.

Development of inter-Empire shipping and communications is another important subject. The British Mercantile Marine, far surpassing that of any nation outside the Empire, affords a leverage for Imperial trade which might be used to a greater extent than it is now. In Canada the railways are regarded as very powerful factors in the development of the country. British supremacy on the sea highways may be similarly regarded as a factor in the development of Imperial trade. A lower ocean rate on wheat would answer the same purpose as a preferential tariff, and might lessen, instead of enhancing, the price to the consumer.

What is needed is to concentrate the trading skill of British business men, the fruit of long experience, on British trade. It is by this individual enterprise, rather than by legislative and administrative action, that the vast fabric of British trade has been constructed. Tariffs may help, but too much dependence ought not to be placed upon them. The Imperial Conference ought to try to build an edifice that will stand, no matter how the British Government and Parliament may deal with the tariff. To use a more homely figure, all the eggs should not be put in one basket.

OUTLOOK FOR COD OILS

Norway's 1923 codfishery has been some 4,000,000 fish less than last year, but greater in value than any fishery for the past seven years. The yield of each year in codfish and refined codliver oil was as follows:

Year	Catch of Cod	Yield of steam refined cod-liver oil
1923	44,800,000	77,267 (Hect.)
1922	45,900,000	76,000 "
1921	37,900,000	54,468 "
1920	33,000,000	49,997 "
1919	26,000,000	32,896 "

The hectolitre is a barrel tin lined, with a capacity of 25 Imperial gallons. The last quotations were 107 to 110 shillings per barrel and this is an advance of about 10 per cent on last year's values. But we learn even with this fine figure it is impossible to pay more than 60 cents the gallon in the local market for cod liver oil.

Soap manufacturers in the United States held a conference not long ago at which it was pointed out that there was no surplus of fish oils whatever and no possibility of lower prices for such oils until a larger production of surplus was in sight.

The manhadden and pogie fisheries of the United States usually afford the American soap boilers the large supplies of the fish oils necessary to soap manufacture but this year up-to-date, the fisheries have been poor. The voyage will not terminate for another six or eight weeks and if it is a complete or partial failure then the outlook for cod oils should be very encouraging.—Canadian Fisherman.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS WILL BE FINISHED IN NEW YEAR

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Rapid progress is being made with the buildings of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, on which something like £2,000,000 will have been spent by the organizers and exhibitors when it opens next spring. The foundation stones of the West African and Malay Pavilions have been laid this week. Over 2,000 men are now at work, and

during the winter months the number will be increased to 5,000. The contractors are said to be ahead of time, as some of the buildings are expected to be finished this Autumn, and all quite early in the New Year. The Indian section in the first few days of November. In the West African section four compounds (enclosures) are now being prepared as "homes from home," to receive skilled native craftsmen of different types and tribes. A few of the exhibits promised us are a whole Zoo from the Malay States, a reconstruction of a working colliery, a Chinese quarter, and a marvellous display covering every branch of electrical science—the generation, distribution and application of electricity for all kinds of industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

Mistakes Poets Have Made

The blunders in literature are not all confined to living authors. Hilton's lines, "Thick as autumn leaves that strew the brooks in Val-d'Ambrosia," are familiar to everyone, but, as a matter of fact, the Val-d'Ambrosia forests are all of pine trees, so that there are no leaves, and pine needles do not fall in the autumn, but towards spring.

In "Comus" he writes:—"And in the violet embroidered vale Where the lovelorn nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well."

Unfortunately for the poet, the male nightingale alone sings and the female is voiceless.

Another classic writer who allowed his metre to get the better of his sense was Pope, who wrote:—"When first young Maro, in his noble mind, A work 't'outlast immortal Rome designed."

He had overlooked the fact that, if Rome was immortal, nothing could outlast it.

But neither of these is any worse than the story of Pharaoh's daughter finding the infant Moses among the bulrushes on the banks of the Nile. As a matter of fact, bulrushes do not thrive in that part of the world, and there are none on the banks of the Nile.

In his youthfulness may be found some excuse for Keats writing:—"Like stout Cortez, when with eager eyes, He gazed at the Pacific."

Balboa discovered the Pacific, and not Cortez.

Sir William Coaker Makes Rush Visit to City by S.S. Watchful

Sir William Coaker, who came to the city Saturday night by the s.s. Watchful, left for Port Union by yesterday's express. Sir William informs The Advocate that times are exceptionally busy at Port Union these days, as the fish-shipping season is in full swing and preparations are constantly proceeding for export to market.

THE WORLD'S PRESS

A Financial Mirage. (Morning Post.) Money seems plentiful because industry is so bad that it can find no investment. We should prefer to see our securities fall and our exports rise.

Where The Trouble Is (Johannesburg Times.) It is not some removable evil within South Africa which is troubling us all. What is harming us, and every other country, is the strangling of world enterprise by the uncertainty which prevails in Europe.

(Empire Air Service.) (The Times.) If men of substance will give their support to a bold program of long-distance routes, there is no reason why Great Britain should not rapidly get ahead in the development of a great and profitable air service through the Empire.

Woman Juvenescens. (Daily Express.) Man freed himself from the stupidity of long hair at the beginning of the industrial age. It never suited him, as any one may gather in ten minutes in the National Portrait Gallery. Women, too, will emancipate herself of the tyranny of an overrated encumbrance. The woman of the future will be a bobbed-hair woman, and she will look young at fifty.

Fordney Tariff Again. (Providence Journal.) The tariff is going to be again a paramount issue in the next national campaign, as it was in a succession of campaigns a generation ago. Contrary to all experience, though, the high protective policy, as illustrated in the Fordney-McCumber law, will be attacked by a class which has been included among its beneficiaries—to no benefit, unfortunately. The agriculturists are not overlooking the tariff law in seeking the causes of their troubles.

The Pulpwood Embargo. (La Canada.) The strongest desire is felt that the federal authorities will take rigorous steps to protect our timber wealth, which is threatened with destruction as much by forest fires as by the export in mass of raw lumber. In many parts of the country the saw-mills are closed down, because the wood is exported in its natural state; labor complains bitterly, seeing itself deprived of work, while American pulp mills, fed with Canadian lumber, are working full time.

Ambassador of Empire. (Daily Mail.) Even in his private capacity the Prince of Wales still remains the great Ambassador of Empire, and his second visit to Canada, divorced though it be from all official significance, cannot but draw still closer the bonds between Canada and the Mother Country. His native charm smooths out misunderstandings as no diplomacy can do, and his mere presence in Canada, as an informal visitor, is a sign of mutual liking that is of import.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—(C.P.)—A. M. Custer, of Johnstown, connected with a banking institution, in an address here before the Retail Credit Men's Association, announced that his bank was extending credit to couples seeking divorce and that not a dollar had been lost through such loans. Mr. Custer stated that many divorces had been made possible by the bank advancing misedited pairs the funds with which to pay attorney fees and court costs.

Senor Mussolini's perverted passion for highly colored drama has landed him and his fellow country-men in a position from which it will be difficult to withdraw with a good grace and without the appearance of having made a foolish mistake.

NOTICE

Newfoundland Government

Coastal Mail Service

S.S. PROSPERO,

S. S. PROSPERO will sail for usual Northern ports of call on **Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, at 10 a.m.**

Freight now being received.

Newfoundland Government

Coastal Mail Service