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**WHITE HOMINY,**  
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**WHITE OATS.**  
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Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**  
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.  
Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, NFDL, OCT. 20th, 1916.

**Another Dose**  
**Of Patriotism**

YESTERDAY the Agents of the Red Cross Line announced that all freight rates on their boats would be advanced 50 per cent. immediately. This means an increase of 2 1/2% per gallon for kero oil, \$1 on 4 qt. cask of fish, \$1.00 per bbl. on beef and pork, and everything else in proportion. Some of this trouble over rates has been caused by the excellent (sic) harbor regulations recently put in operation by the Government which compels the steamers to forego landing freight after night fall, as lights are not permitted. Consequently some \$100,000 per month will be taken from the people by the Red Cross Line because of the so-called rulers of our Country dread an attack from German aeroplane. The Red Cross Line is owned chiefly by Bowings and in the future the people of Newfoundland will have more cause to curse the name of Bowring than they will the German nation.

This is the Patriotism that pays. Those are the men that ask others to send their boys to die for the Empire on foreign soil. The Red Cross Line has already made war profits from their ships, equal to \$1,000,000, which the people of Newfoundland have had to pay. It is easy for them to send a cheque of \$500 to their hiring newspaper to help in making up the loss in operation. Surely the time has come for the people to raise in their might and drive from power the present Government of play things and put a Government in power that will stand by the people when outraged as they are at present.

What will the Government do about it? They will do as they are ordered. For did they not insult the intelligence of the Country last spring in the House when one day they endorsed a Select Committee's Report to the House which provided that the Florizel should not be permitted to engage in the seal fishery, while the next day they all voted for allowing the Florizel to engage in the seal fishery and only Messrs. Piccott and Woodford had the courage of men and stood by their word and former decision. What caused the change of opinion on that occasion? Was it the Country's best interest or was it Bowings' best interest that influenced the Government?

Again Bowings will trample the people's interests under foot and scoop in \$500,000 by so doing and in return Sir Edgar or J. S. Munn will send a cheque for \$1000 for some so-called Patriotic Fund and the hiring newspaper will acclaim him the saviour of our Country. If Newfoundland never had a Government that was a discredit and a delusion it has one now. When will the people erect monuments to their memory—probably next October—when they will be all sent into oblivion, where they ought to have been sent in 1913.

**REVEILLE**  
**BY CALCAR**

"THE potato crop has been, in yield and quality, appreciably better than an average." Report of the Agricultural Board, 1915. Big words indeed coming from a source whose agricultural splurge has been such a dismal failure. Can the Board make good the boast, that is the question we propose to investigate in this essay to-day. Before going further let us offer our unqualified protest against further issuing of such worthless and senseless reports on the part of any government who ever they may be. It is scarcely worth repeating that no government outside the mediocrities who comprise the present administration would be guilty of the folly. If the "Report" were compiled with an idea of affording information to the public then the palm for arant stupidity must go to the body responsible for its production. But we have an idea that the main purpose in view was to fool the public and boost the Morris Government. In this however the effort frustrated its own designs by the very exuberance of its own stupidity. It is a flagrant outrage upon the intelligence of the public ever to have submitted such a chaotic collection of figures together in the name of statistics. There is nothing weighty about it except of course the cost of production which we venture to say has been something very tangible. "The potato crop," says the "Report," "has been appreciably better than an average." As to the truth of this, we must admit, the vagueness of the term and the chaotic condition of the "Report" itself leave much room in our mind for a searching of conscience as to whether we ought to accept the statement on the word of the Minister of Agriculture. Very little enlightenment can be gathered from a perusal of the "Report," but one may read between the lines the broad suggestion amounting in our mind to a conviction that the appreciable betterment exists in the brain of the Minister.

Looking over the "Report," so-called, we find that sixty-eight societies sent in word of what had been achieved in their sections. Of these sixty-eight we find that nineteen made no statement respecting potatoes, nine societies reported an "average" crop: what that amounted to nobody can tell from a perusal of the report. Five of the societies say they had less than an average crop. Thirty-five reported an increase, but not one of them state exactly what the increase has been or what the original crop was prior to the "great advance." Daniel's Harbor for instance reports an increase of forty per cent in area sown to potatoes. Fortune reports a big increase. Carbonar reports a ten per cent increase, but like all the other reports leaves us in darkness as to what this means.

Of course a reported increase is very encouraging, but it would be very much more agreeable to hear what the increase is, we should then be in a position to judge of the relative merits of the case. As we said before it is impossible from the very confused state of the Agricultural Board's Report to arrive at any decision as to the actual condition of farming operations in this country. But on the whole we fail to see any grounds for self gratulation on the part of the Government.

The Minister of Agriculture pats himself and his consorts on the back using such words as these as a soothing accompaniment:—"The potato industry, with the view to the production of a full home-raised supply, is now fairly launched, and only needs the application of business-like methods in its prosecution to have it develop into a permanent and profitable business that will, in turn, re-act most beneficially to the agricultural interest generally."

The subjoined letter speaks for itself.  
St. John's, October 19th, 1916.  
Dear Sirs:—  
Messrs. Bowring & Co. wire us to advance all freight rates to Halifax and New York, fifty per cent.  
Through rates via Halifax and New York will be increased as follows:—  
Casks, 5 qts. \$1.20  
Casks, 4 qts. 1.00  
Barrels. . . . .50  
Other goods in proportion.  
Yours truly,  
HARVEY & CO. LIMITED,  
Agents Red Cross Line.

**OFFICIAL**  
**CASUALTY LIST**  
**FIRST**  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
**REGIMENT**

Received 3 p.m., Oct. 19th.  
Captain James J. Donnelly, M.C., Gower Street. Killed in action, October 12th.  
Lieut. Cecil B. Clift, 100 Military Rd. Reported missing. Believed killed October 12th.  
Captain Augustus O'Brien, 28 Lime Street. Wounded October 12th.  
1706 Private Allan Hollett, Lower Small Point, Bay de Verde. Dangerously ill, gunshot wound in chest. 5th Stationary Hospital, Rouen, October 18th.

The following are at Wandsworth, suffering from gunshot wounds, none of them stated serious.

- 1931 Private Manuel Parry, Cartwright, Labrador. Left forearm, England, aged 33, 1872.
- 1742 Private John S. Beazley, Sound Island, P.B. Right hand.
- 689 Corporal John J. Morrissey, 40 Parade St. Left hand.
- 2187 Private Edmund Reid, Dildo, T. B. Right forearm.
- 1154 Private Arthur J. White, Little Bona, P.B. Perforating right foot.
- 294 Sergt. Leonard V. Hartley, England. Thighs.
- 1429 Private Moses Muise, St. George's. Thighs.
- 2020 Private Bela Abbott, Pool's Island, B.B. Pelvis.
- 2072 Private Dyson Gallop, Codroy. Face, left forearm and left thigh.
- 2074 L. Corp. Robert G. Chafe, 147 LeMarchant Road. Calf of right leg, ankle fractured.
- 1926 Private Max W. Thornhill, Fortune. Head.
- 851 Private Edward Butt, 5 Finn St. Right foot.
- 1732 Private Abram B. Antle, Botwood. Right arm.
- 1987 Private Alfred L. Brown, 65 Hayward Ave. Right buttock.
- 1986 Private Wallace Halfyard, 129 Cabot Street. Left arm and left ankle.
- 1838 Private Hallett Manuel, Norris' Arm N.D.B. Right thigh.
- 1046 Private Archibald W. Bishop, Burin. Right thigh.
- 1087 Private James F. Murphy, 77 Patrick St. Left leg.
- 19 Corporal Ewan Hennebury, 56 Colonial St. Left leg with compound fracture.
- 1665 Private William Murray, 33 Cookstown Road. Left arm slight.
- 2069 Private Matthew Murphy, Simms' Street. At Wandsworth, amputation left arm.
- 1929 Private William J. Hiseock, Chamberlains. At Wandsworth, shell shock.

Received 6.45 p.m., Oct. 19th.

- 1526 Private John Calpin, Codroy. Died of wounds, 36 Field Ambulance, October 12th.
- 1965 Private Patrick J. Woodford, Tog Good Arm, N.D.B. Died of wounds, 36th. Field Ambulance, October 12th.
- 2039 Private George R. Shave, Fogu. Died, 26th. General Hospital, Rouen, Oct. 16th. No particulars given.
- Major Walter F. Rendell, 73 Military Road. At Wandsworth.
- 1373 Private Leo F. DeLacey, 178 LeMarchant Road. Gunshot wound right arm; good, progressing, Rouen.
- 769 Private John T. Sullivan, 26 Hutchings' St. Dangerously ill, gunshot wound in chest and thigh. 1st. Australian General Hospital, Rouen, October 18th.
- 1545 Corporal Alphonsus Cahill, Colonial Street. Seriously ill. 26th General Hospital, Rouen, October 18th. Gunshot wound in

the agricultural interest generally. If the Hon. Minister is really so optimistic as his words imply it were a pity to rudely wake him up, but the greater pity would it be to permit him to get away with such unfounded optimism, for such stupid, sleepy content when advertised too much is apt to create very wrong impressions. If this optimism goes unchallenged it may lead people who have not an opportunity to examine into the merits of the case, into the belief that the Morris policy is one rich in promise to this country, a consummation to be dreaded as a pestilence.  
We have already quoted figures from the census returns to show that whatever advance may be noted since the advent of the Morris policy is due entirely to natural expansion and not in any way due to the activities of the Morris Government. We will quote still further from those figures in our next.

high.  
2071 Private Samuel G. Whelan, Cupids, C.B. Seriously ill, gunshot wound in head. 26th. General Hospital, Etaples, October 18th.  
JOHN R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary.

**GLEANINGS OF**  
**GONE BY DAYS**

OCTOBER 20

Denis Neal received this day three dozen lashes on the bare back for larceny; two other men received one dozen each for same offence. Felix McCarty was fined £30 and court expenses for alleged rioting 1764.  
Lord Palmerston born, 1784.  
Late H. J. B. Woods born at St. John's, 1842.  
Mrs. Whalen, of Old Pelican lost in a snow storm near her own home, 1808.  
Sir Thomas Cochrane, ex-Governor of Newfoundland, died in England, aged 83, 1872.  
Theodore Clift, Secretary of Water Co., died, 1892.  
Bishop McNeil, of West Coast, consecrated at Antigonish, 1895.  
Enterprise registered; John E. Furneaux, proprietor, 1896.  
Hon. John Kent presented an application to Judge Des Barres asking for exemption from serving on Grand Jury of Fire Commissioners. The Judge refused to entertain the application, 1846.  
Court House opened in Old Factory, 1846.  
Third Columbia-Shamrock race; Columbia wins, and retains the cup, 1899.  
Battle near Glencoe, South Africa; General Symons mortally wounded, 1899.

**THE KYLES PASSENGERS.**

The Kyle arrived at Basques this morning bringing E. M. Marcla, C. F. Lord, Mrs. P. O'Mara, K. C. Chapman, E. C. McEachern, Jas. and Mrs. Cash, Inspector H. M. Bartholomew, Mrs. K. Jennings, Mrs. P. Harold, Mrs. J. Ballard, W. H. Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Baggis, E. N. Fough, Mrs. D. Murphy, P. C. and Mrs. Berteau, Mrs. M. Kelly, Rev. A. S. Coffin, L. Rudd, J. Dunn and P. D. Park.

**A PLEASING PRESENTATION.**

Mr. W. G. Smith, the popular accountant at Geo. M. Barr's, was presented last night with a handsome set of cutlery by his fellow drivers of the well-known Indian Cycle Club.  
An entertainment was held by the Club at a well-known suburban hostelry, and an excellent supper was served the members of the Club.

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**THE ROUND TABLE**

**THE WAR AND ENGLISH LIFE**

A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire—Republished Under the Above Heading

FOREIGN observers, reading the news day by day, must have found it difficult, during the past month, to form any coherent impression of the state of the popular mind in this country. The daily Press gives the foreground, and that foreground presents the confusion and want of harmony inevitable in a free country where men have been accustomed to think and say what they like, and even to say what they like without thinking. But the news that can be summarized and cabled day by day is not English history, or even the raw material of English history. Real history is to be found in the background, in the movement of large impersonal forces and in the influences that affect the life and spirit and temper of the body of the people. An attempt will, therefore, be made in this article to describe some features at least of this background and to deal with various factors which, though unrecorded in the daily Press, are occupying the mind and attention of the great mass of the population. Its object is frankly neither to defend nor to impugn, but rather to hold up a mirror—to give a faithful and sympathetic picture of opinions and developments which have not everywhere been sufficiently understood. It relates mainly to England proper.

**I. The Temper of the People**

ANYONE whose duties or friendships caused him to move about in recent months among various social classes, passing from West-End drawing-rooms to workingclass homes, cannot fail to have been struck by what seems at first sight a remarkable fact—the noticeably greater cheerfulness among the poor than among the rich. There can be no doubt that just now, on the whole, to put it in military language, the morale of the working class is better than that of the well-to-do. Both are equally determined to pursue the war to a successful end, and both are equally ready to make the sacrifices required; but the temper of the working class is distinctly more buoyant and confident of the two. In the great war a hundred years ago Wordsworth noted the same phenomenon, and gave expression to it in lines which those who know England in all her moods will be glad to recall in the present crisis:

"These times touch man's Worldings with dismay:  
Even rich men, brave by nature, taint the air  
With words of apprehension and despair;  
While tens of thousands, thinking of the fray,  
Men unto whom sufficient for the day  
And minds not stinted or untill'd are given,  
Sound, healthy Children of the God of Heaven,  
Are cheerful as the rising Sun in May."

This contrast is due to a variety of causes. But undoubtedly the most important factor underlying it is simply the old English feeling that if a difficult job has to be done it is best done in good spirits. Despite political labels, the working class is, and is always likely to remain, the most difficult section of the population to move. Workpeople are slow to adjust themselves to a new situation;

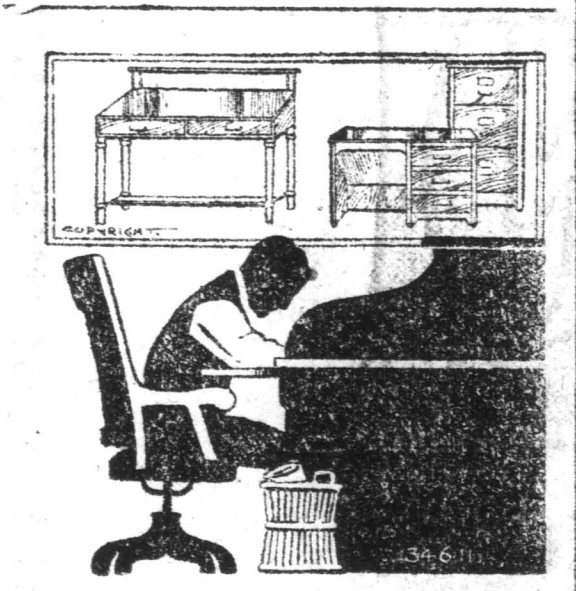
they have little imagination and little capacity for the rapid assimilation of ideas; they "hold fast to that which is good," to accepted standards of conduct, or wages, or comfort, or opinion; but when they move they move with an irresistible momentum. It took them many months to "realize" the war. While nimble brains were redrawing the map of Europe, or discussing the possibilities of a reconciliation with a contrite Germany, workpeople were still questioning their consciences as to whether we ought to be at war at all. For, like the Americans, they had been living in a world in which war had no place, a world that was "beyond war," and it cost them a great spiritual effort—great in proportion to the depth and sincerity of their Christian ideals—to realize that the actual world in which the Germans and Magyars compel us to live falls far below the standard of their fixed opinions or the hopes of their dreams. It was not till the sinking of the "Lusitania" that the last doubts as to the cause at stake were dispelled. Since the "Lusitania" it has not been a question of working-class opinion, but of national resolve; not a question of discussing details or calculating chances, either of diplomacy or strategy, but of going cheerfully on through an unknown future till the world is rid of a monstrous evil.

This war has reduced the whole of civilized mankind to the habitual, mental condition of the wage-earner, who can never be quite certain of his future beyond the end of next week. Well-to-do people find this trying, and are apt to grumble at the prolongation of the strain. Poor people are used to it. In fact, the war has brought an alleviation of their position. In ordinary times the sense of the uncertainty of their situation is not relieved by any feeling of the importance and dignity of their work. To-day workmen realize that their occupation has a direct bearing on the natural well-being, and thousands of men

**MORE NEFDRS. KILLED**

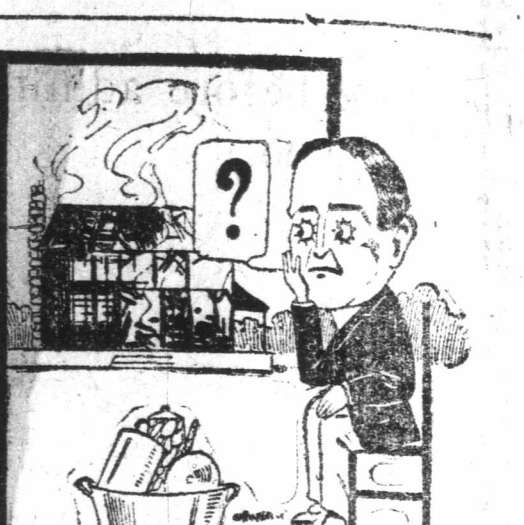
Recent Canadian casualty lists give the names of the following Newfoundlanders in the Canadian service killed or died of wounds—John K. Bowen, killed; D. Ash, died of wounds; R. Higgins, E. Baker, A. Plank, Burin; and A. Gosse, Blaketown, wounded.

In this war Newfoundlanders are gloriously upholding the traditions of the races from which they sprung and are doing their share in defence of the Empire and the protection of their homes.



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are conscious for the first time in their lives that labour—their labour—is the foundation of the State. Workpeople, in fact, once they had accepted the fact of war, with all the change in their standards and ideals that it involved, were mentally better prepared to  
(Continued on page 5.)



**OUR QUESTION IS,**  
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?  
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when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but . . . . .  
**HAVE US INSURE YOU** in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

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DESSERT SPOONS, cheap, med., good.  
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MEN'S AXES, 3 to 4 1/2 lbs.  
WHITE'S COOPERS' TOOLS.  
BRASS TAPS, 3/4, 1 inch.  
SHOE RIVETS, Wire Washed Brass, Solid Brass.  
HORSE SHOES (for winter use),  
SLIDE SHOES,  
CURRY COMBS,  
WHIPS,  
HARNESS DRESSING,  
CANVAS COLLARS,  
WINKERS,  
SLIDE PADS,  
CART BREECHENS,  
CARRIAGE BREECHENS.

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