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("To Every Man His Own.")

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 27, 1916

**Yesterday's Vote**

THE greatest surprise the city ever experienced was that of voting yesterday, for apparently less than 15 per cent. of the electors of St. John's took the trouble to cast a vote. Those who strongly supported the ward system of electing councillors last spring could not have been serious in their opposition or they would have made an effort to defend their opinions and publicly discuss the merits of the system. The Legislature should in the future consider carefully proposals from committees representing the citizens of St. John's. There will be no change in the present system of electing the Municipal Council for St. John's.

**Returned Heroes**

PROBABLY the Hon. John Anderson considered he was doing right in writing a long letter to the press defending the actions of the London headquarters of the N.H. regiment, but we fear his defence has but added to the unpopularity of the office and its work. It is certain that the public was not favourably impressed towards Timewell and his duties by Mr. Anderson's letter. The complaints made by some returning heroes have been passed from man to man and have become public talk.

That our protests of a year ago were well founded there can now be no doubt. That shabby, mean and contemptible treatment has been meted out to some of our brave lads who have returned we dare anyone to deny. That a few supposed know-alls have by their actions done more to kill recruiting the past six weeks than the best recruiting agencies will overcome the next six months cannot be disputed. The whole business stinks in the nostrils of the citizens of St. John's, and there will be an accounting day when some one will have to swallow bitter medicine.

From the first day this volunteer regiment was proclaimed down to the present, one blunder after another has followed and the result will be that when the Empire settles down to replace the ravages of the war, and to take stock of its affairs, there will be some anxious days in store for some men in authority here, as well as in other British dominions.

We do not intend to worry any one or do anything to injure recruiting, unless driven by the despair of our people, but we warn all in authority that more common sense ideas must prevail in the future than have been exercised in the past or patience and silence will cease to be a virtue in this matter. We will stand by the brave lads who offered their all that their country might continue to possess its liberty and its British ideals of fellowship, and our columns and ability will be utilized in their defence while one grievance remain unadjusted.

There must be no half hearted measures adopted or attempted.

**Significant**

AN "outburst of loud and continued applause," says a special cable to the New York Times, greeted the following declaration by President Harry Gosling, in his speech at the opening of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress at Birmingham:

"Many there are, some from sordid motives, others with a desire for revenge, who speak and write exultantly of trade wars and tariff wars. We are not going to let it be supposed that we countenanced our entry into this terrible war for the purpose of capturing German trade. Our motives, I mean the motive of the overwhelming majority, in entering this war were to enforce recognition of treaties."

Evidently the programme which proposes perpetuation of international ill-will, of mutual injury, of sleepless enmity between neighboring peoples in time of peace, is not going to be put through in England without a determined struggle. This manifestation of sentiment by a great assembly of British workmen is one of the first strong indications of the protest that is coming. But that protest is sure to gather weight and volume as time goes on.

The force of the sentiment behind England's grand policy of free trade was demonstrated to the confusion of Mr. Chamberlain when he made his protectionist crusade after the Boer War. It will have to meet now a more formidable enemy in the shape of the passions aroused by the present gigantic conflict; but on the other hand it will be reinforced by the tremendous power of the deep-seated moral sentiment of which the incident at the Trades Union Congress gives some indication.

**Public Clamour**

FOLLOWING close upon Dr. Tat's statement, issued in the press over his signature, that our people are dirty and that "one constantly meets ugly people filthy in appearance, and less useful than those abused hoppers," comes Mayor Gosling's declaration that the Council should take no notice of public clamour on matters affecting the welfare of the city.

The News this morning very aptly reminds Mr. Gosling that the present commission is the direct result of that public clamour which he now refuses to listen to.

Talleyrand never uttered a truer paradox than when he declared that "Everybody knows more than anybody." No man is fit to hold the position of Mayor of this town who refuses to listen to the voice of its citizens for the cumulative wisdom of the city must be greater, and safer, than the conclusions of a coterie, though it be composed of a dozen Sages.

It is only natural to suppose that the people may make mistakes, but it must be borne in mind that this is their city; they have made it what it is, and they have a perfect right to have a say in the management of its affairs.

When Mr. Gosling succeeded in getting the citizens to accept his ideas for a commission government of St. John's he was not slow to listen to the "rabble." He accepted their decision some few months ago to become their Mayor; but now that he has succeeded in getting the power he sought he turns a deaf ear to the voice of those whose aid he was so earnestly appealed for not long since.

We hardly think that the citizens of St. John's will feel grateful to Mr. Gosling for his decision to let the "heathen rage," for all must recognize that the will of the people—whether it be wisdom or folly—is the fundamental law of free government and any abridgement thereof will speedily bring its own punishment.

The truckmen of this city have a right to be heard on matters directly affecting them as has the property owner, the builder or the mechanic; and to deny them the right of free speech is not in keeping with the principles for which our armies are fighting to-day.

The best the Colony can do will be none too good for those who have gone forward under the flag, whether on land or sea. We would remind those amongst us responsible for war affairs that although the newspapers have up to the present denied the use of their pages to express the indignation so generally felt amongst citizens, that the grievances are generally discussed by citizens and with surprising effect.

The map-makers of the Balkans are having some trouble keeping pace with the history-hackers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**REVELLE  
BY CALCAR**

WE have finished for the time being our strictures upon the faults and follies of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board; we now propose to turn our batteries against another position of the enemy, this time the Agricultural Folly (policy so called) of the Morris Government.

Before we send the Game Board away to silently reflect upon its failures, let us assure them that we have no malice whatsoever against them, either individually or collectively. Our thoughts are for our native home, and our one great desire is to see her prosper, to see her take an honored place among her sisters. He who loves his native land must feel sore and wrathful when he sees little around him in public life but mediocrity in her officials and reckless mismanagement and ruthless corruption and incompetence in public departments from the Finance Department through all the offices down to the management of our game and fish resources.

Go where you will confusion and corruption reign supreme. Nothing is done that can commend itself to the thoughtful, the intelligent or the honest. Is it any wonder that having all this just incentive to wrath before our mind in the reviews that our language exceeds at times the bounds of the conventional. If smooth, suave, gentle words could reach the organs which control the actions of officials, as the brain does in the ordinary man, we should be quite happy in the use of courteous and kindly words, but what use talking gently to beings who are impervious to reason and persuasion. Might as well try logic on the pig in your potato patch or appeal to his sense of justice in order to move him from his pig elysium, as to try by force of gentle remonstrance to move public officials to a sense of their true position. They will have your potatoes in spite of you unless you drive them off with a club. We should hail with delight the coming of the day when all that would be necessary to bring about improvement would be just to point out the way to the office holder. The millennium is not here yet and the club is the open sesame to the brain of the ordinary politician. We mention the brain of the ordinary politician advisedly. The power which moves him has little in the regular way that would suggest brains at all. He has cunning and such kindred qualities but of the higher mentality very little. The idea of the pig in the potato about fits him.

The manner in which this country has been dealt with by the individuals of this caste when one comes to reflect upon it is particularly galling, and one is inclined to wonder if people can be exploited in the same way for ever. But no, the day of reckoning is coming, people are awake to the disabilities under which they and their fathers have so long suffered and are determined to suffer no longer. We are very a patient and long-suffering people, but the limit has long ago been reached and there is going to be a reaction. Why, we should expect to hear the tom-tom of the African denizen calling the tribes to revolution under the god that Newfoundlanders have bourned so long and silently. In Newfoundland people have been ripe for a mighty effort to throw off the yoke but alas there was no one to beat the tom-tom. There was no one to lead in the emancipation till the people's pride and the people's deliverer came upon the scene.

He knew where our weakness was and before attempting to strike a blow for freedom, he set to work to give strength where our weakness was and before attempting to strike a blow for freedom he set to work to give strength where existed weakness. He realized the truth of the axiom that "in union there is strength" and "united we stand, divided we fall," so an union was formed, and to-day as a result of one man's work, one man's strength of mind and heart, one man's faith in his native land and one man's zeal for her uplift we have the mightiest weapon of offense and defense, the greatest weapon to be used in a blow for freedom we have ever known—a people united.

Over twenty thousand brave and determined men have by the genius of Mr. Coaker been welded together in inseparable bonds, and their watch word is advance Newfoundland. The motto on their banner "To Every Man His

**GLEANINGS OF  
GONE BY DAYS**

SEPTEMBER 27

FIRST Atlantic cable ceased working; considered a failure; 1858.

Hon. L. O'Brien sworn administrator during absence of Governor Bannerman, 1859.

Account of loss of steam-tug Dauntless, at Dildo, first reached here; she was afterwards raised, 1877.

Columbus' remains exhumed at Havana, to be conveyed to Spain, 1898.

Courtney Kenny lectured here on "Political Problems of the Hour," 1886.

Bishop Brennan arrived, 1893.

First regular meeting of first Municipal Council held; present (beside elected members)—James Goodfellow and J. P. Fox, government appointees. Of councillors elected only one now survives, viz: Hon. M. Power; both government appointees are dead, 1888.

**Great Britain's  
Marvellous Work**

Prominent United States Lawyer  
Says Germany Has no Chance—  
England's Accomplishments as  
Wonderful as Allies Victory at  
the Marne

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Paul D. Cravath, the corporation lawyer, returned from the American liner Kroonland from a two months' trip to France, where he visited the Somme and Verdun fronts. He said the official figures regarding the aerial fighting gave the Germans as losing 120 machines and the Allies 60 during the month of August. It was evident, he said, that the Allies were preparing for at least another year of war, if not longer. Mr. Cravath said:

"My observations superficial as they necessarily were, have completely revolutionized my conception of the magnitude of the achievements of the French and English nations in this war, and of the issues at stake, not only for them, but for us in America. I return home with all doubt removed as to the ultimate certainty in this regard, and I am told that the same opinion has become general in neutral countries in Europe, even in those having Teutonic sympathies. It now seems to me as certain as human affairs that the German armies that lost the Battle of the Marne two years ago to greatly inferior forces, when every advantage was in their favor, cannot now win when superior and highly organized forces are facing them on every front."

**Conclusive Peace**

"The governments of both England and France have already committed themselves to a definition of the term conclusive peace, which involves not only the liberation and indemnity of Belgium and Serbia and the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France, but also the assurance of an enduring peace by the destruction of Prussian militarism."

"Few with whom I talked expect Germany to come to the Allies' terms within a year, and the governments of England and France make no concealment of the fact that they are making their preparation on the assumption that the war may last even longer."

"We in America have no adequate conception of the magnitude of England's achievements in the war. The appeal of France has been so simple and direct that one's sympathy and admiration could not go astray, but we have heard, so much of England's mistakes and shortcomings that we have lost sight of the real greatness of her achievements. By common consent among the Allies, the creation of England's volunteer army, with the mobilization of the industries of the nation for the support of that army, is the most marvellous achievement of the war—always excepting the victory of the Allies in the Battle of the Marne, which still remains the miracle of the war. We are apt to forget that before conscription came, almost 90 per cent. of the available men of England, Wales, Scotland and Ulster had already volunteered. To equip and mobilize this army there are over 4,000 factories operated by the Government or under its control, many of them built since the beginning of the war."

"In two years England has spent over \$2,000,000,000 on her own preparations and loaned about \$4,000,000,000 more to her Allies and colonies. After allowing for all the blunders and delays, this gigantic mobilization of the energies of the nation has been accomplished with a promptness and a universality of sacrifice and service for which history affords no parallel. The women of England have been wonderful. Hundreds of thousands of them, of all ranks, are doing work which is normal times is being done by men."

"I for one, have never realized, as I do now, how deeply concerned we are in the victory of the Allies, and what terrible risks for the future our government is running in imperiling our friendship with France and England, to say nothing of the deadening effect upon the spiritual life of the nation which aloofness from the struggle which is convulsing the rest of the civilized world would entail."

**Inflated Profits  
—and—  
Industrial Unrest**

FROM time to time we have drawn attention to the need of Government control of food prices. But beyond the appointment of the usual committee of enquiry the Government seems to be callously indifferent to conditions which have long since become shameful. Food prices at the present moment are 65 per cent. above normal—and still rising. The Board of Trade tells us that the spending value of the pound sterling has dropped to 12s. 11. The result is that we are face to face once more with industrial unrest, which, if not stopped, may lead to open revolt.

Newspapers not conspicuous for their sympathy with the trials and tribulations of the working classes are apprehensive of the growing disaffection, and loudly clamour for action. But the Government is moribund. Is it impotence or stupidity? Or do Mr. Asquith and his colleagues wish to give the profiteers as long a run for their ill-gotten money as they dare? Whatever the answer the result will be serious if wise statesmanship does not come to the rescue of the long-suffering people.

Not only one class is affected by unscrupulous food speculation and scandalous rigging of shipping freights, but all classes earning fixed or declining wages or incomes. This means that every home, except the homes of the rich, is impoverished and rendered anxious by the unnaturally high prices of necessities. The evil of such a state of affairs ought to be obvious at any time; but at such a time as this, when warfare has increased our sorrows and anxieties a hundredfold, the evil is correspondingly great. It is playing into Germany's hands to increase public anxiety at the present moment.

The war cannot be won by soldiers alone; the army must have wholehearted and enthusiastic civilian backing. Mr. Asquith

**AFTER THAT THE FUNERAL**

CHICAGO, Ills., Sept. 16.—A club is the solution of the Eugenics problem among the Zulus of Africa, said J. H. Balmer, for thirty-two years a resident of that country before the International Lyceum convention here last night.

"When a baby is born to Zulu parents and it appears to be below the Zulu standard, it is given a gentle wallop over the head," he explained. "After that there is a funeral."

"Did you get a recommendation from your last mistress?"  
"Yes'm."  
"Where is it?"  
"Sure, it wasn't worth keeping, ma'am."

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is destroying that support by leaving the people to irritate the people into revolt against the war? Have they lost their nerve or their ability, or taken leave of their senses? The people of Britain, wherever they go, are asking these questions. The Government should be warned in time.—To-day.

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**Charlottetown Excursion**

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Charlottetown, P.E.I., for the Exhibition to be held September 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Tickets are good going on Sunday, September 24th, and Tuesday, September 26th. Return limit October 2nd.

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