

OUR MOTTO: "Sum Cuique."

The Mail and Advocate

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R. Hibbs, Morning Editor

("To Every Man His Own.")

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 29, 1916.

**A FLOWER unblown; a Book unread:
A tree with fruit unharvested:
A Path untrod: a House whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes:
A Landscape whose wide border lies
In silent shade 'neath silent skies:
A wondrous Fountain yet unsealed:
A Casket with its gifts concealed:
This is the year that for you waits
Beyond To-morrow's mystic gates.**

—HORATIO NELSON POWERS.

SATURDAY'S issue will come out at noon and will be of a special character, containing many cuts of local interest, especially to those who are connected with the Fishermen's Union. The extraordinary advance by this organization since its inception will be shown in special articles and cannot but compel the attention of all people to perhaps the most notable movement of the time in Newfoundland. A character sketch of the President, Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., is written by one who signs himself "A Friend," and is an indication of the force behind the man that has brought the Union from a small gathering in a room to the thousands now who meet in hundreds of towns in the Island, and which has started business and industries that are increasing every year. Energy and enthusiasm in his work are qualities Mr. Coaker possesses in a marked degree, and it would be difficult to find in any department of work in the Island any greater achievement than has been his, by any one man. His friends, his foes, are at one in acknowledging this, and when we see that his work has been along the pathway of co-operation, and that his idea is to make our fishermen self-reliant and independent, we can easily understand the success that has attended his efforts. In another note on this page will be found an announcement of his visit to the Lumber Camps next Tuesday, also visits to Carbonear, Harbor Grace, Port-de-Grave, Grand Bank and other places, in which the affairs of the Union will be dealt with. The West is asking for the Union and there is no doubt that before long the whole Island will have embraced the principles of co-operative effort which underly the Fishermen's Union.

WE return to this subject in order to emphasize the main point of our editorial of two nights ago. It was, in brief, that a notice of one week is not sufficient, and does not give the discharged man a good chance to obtain another position. We understand that this week's notice is the rule, so that it seems to us necessary that the rule should be amended, and men who are unfit for service and especially these whose unfitness is deemed to be not as a result of service in the Regiment, should at least receive a month's notice, if not more. We have before us the discharge papers of the two Volunteers in question. One is described as "a keen and energetic soldier," the other "his conduct has been exemplary. They cannot claim a pension we learn, because as we said just now, their unfitness does not come from service in the Regiment. We have had an interview with Hon. P. T. McGrath and we understand that the matter of a longer notice in such cases will be brought before the proper authorities. We trust that the latter will see their way clear to provide some machinery that will show that our Patriotism has a heart that can feel and has time to think of the troubles of men when troubles exist. In the meantime these men must live. Who has a job to offer?

WE are glad that the case of the Firemen has been dealt with by the Municipal Council. This matter has already passed through the hands of the Citizens' Committee, who have amended the New Charter in this connection by the addition of several thousands if we remember rightly, after a full enquiry into the situation, which revealed the fact that the ordinary fireman is not getting sufficient to keep him in comfortable circumstances in these days of the H.C.L. We do not know if the Council has power to grant this increase without the sanction of the Government, but it would be wise if the latter would ask also for the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee before limiting the increase to \$1000.00. This amount is not likely to be increased from the Colony's funds, and in itself will provide very little increase for each man, so we think that the data which the Citizens' Committee have gathered would be very useful in order that it may be figured out exactly what advantage such an increase would mean to each fireman.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

DECEMBER 29
New Moon—24.

Days Past—362. To Come—2.

GLADSTONE born 1809. The great Liberal Statesman of the latter part of the 19th century. He was elected to the House of Commons, as a Tory member when only 23. In 1852 he severed his connection with the Peel Party and on the death of Palmerston became leader of the House in 1859, being appointed Premier for the first time in 1868. In 1874 he was in temporary retirement for a short period, but stirred by the "Bulgarian Atrocities" he commenced a campaign of denunciation in which he carried the country with him being returned to power in 1880 with an overwhelming

majority. He introduced "Home Rule" in 1886 and again in 1893, and in the second attempt succeeded in passing it through the House of Commons. Besides his fame as a Statesman, Gladstone has left behind him a great reputation as a writer, especially on Homeric studies and theological subjects.

THOMAS A. BECKET murdered 1171. As Archbishop of Canterbury, he quarrelled with Henry II. over the question of the government of the clergy by the State, which led the King to express the wish that he could get rid of "this turbulent priest." Some Knights, taking the King at his word, rode into Canterbury and slew Becket in the Cathedral.

There are some thirty-seven cotton-spinning mills in Japan, with a monthly output of some 21,000 bales.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

By Our Own Correspondent

NOW that the "Green Cod" season is passed, and that our worthy Edward has added another paragraph to his regime of fiascos, we will get down to some sober items on the fishing industry. We do not intend to be at all facetious about the "Green Cod" business; for, cod it was, and a cod too of the first magnitude. We had not the pleasure of listening to the learned pronouncements of the Canadian Major; but my friend "Calcar" seems to have sized up the doughty Scot very admirably. We have of course "learned" a good deal from this latest cod-munch that is to our discredit as we have already remarked. The farce of it all! We, a fishing people, every one of us interested in the great staple must needs import a gentleman to "enlighten" us—a gentleman who, if we correctly size him up, knows just as much about OUR FISHERIES as Edward P. Morris or Patsy knows, i.e.—very little indeed. As a sales agent we have no doubt the gallant Major is a success. He certainly deserves credit for his hustling propensities; but as we know something of the fish business at Saskatoon—a little city "deep in Canadian woods"—we are inclined to agree with "Calcar" that the whole affair in which the Major was wrung in was a concoction of the ingenious Edward. He is trying now to make our toilers believe that he has at last awakened to the fact that "our fisheries are of economic importance"; at least the second fiddler has told us as much in the columns of the "News."

The Fishery at St. Pierre

From consular reports we learn that the bank fishery at St. Pierre amounted to 20,695,071 pounds, the shore fishery to 5,211,325 pounds, with a total value of \$1,491,618. The bank fleet was composed of eleven trawlers and twenty-six schooners, while the shore fleet numbered 236 boats. All the vessels engaged in the fishery came from France, only one hailing from St. Pierre. Caplin were plentiful, striking in on June 13 and remained till the end of July.

The price fish varied from 27 to 10 francs per barrel of 244.55 pounds. There was no lobster fishing by local fishermen, all devoting themselves to codfishing.

It is reported that green cod (not Major Green) sales, however, is selling in France at 50 to 60 francs per quintal. It seems strange in view of the large quantities of fish available (according to our Board of Trade Reports) that we have not been able to make some sales to the French at St. Pierre. Surely Edward the mighty might have accomplished this at least during his peripatations in France in Company with President Poincare and M. Briand. Vid. "The Premier's Tour to France" by the Grand Bottlewasher to the defunct "People's Party." (Printed at The Evening Herald office presumably at the expense of the Colony).

The Scotch Fisheries

The Report of the Scotch Fishery Board for 1915 recently issued gives the total sea fish of all varieties landed as 2,319,390 qtls, valued at \$10,285,711. This was a decrease of 5,120,931 hundred-weight and a value of \$5,348,629 compared with the preceding year. The total number of vessels engaged was 4,653, manned by crews numbering 15,244.

A noteworthy development in the industry was an increase in the number of motor boats from 649 in 1914 to 811 last year. Motor engines were installed in smaller craft—principally boats of 18 to 45 feet keel. The Report says:

"The circumstances which prevented any substantial development of the steam fishing fleet did not operate to the same extent in the case of motor boats, and in some respects gave an impetus to the installation of motor power. Substantial as has been the increase reported it would have been much greater but for the difficulty of securing engines."

"For several years the motor boat has been gaining favor for inshore work, and it is deemed probable that sailing craft, now numbering 3,571 (two-thirds being under 18 feet keel) will be rapidly superseded by motor boats, which have proved much

PRES. COAKER OFF TO INSPECT LUMBER CAMPS

President Coaker will leave town next Tuesday on a visit to the Lumber Camps. He will return to open Carbonear Convention on the 9th prox. He will visit Harbor Grace on the evening of the 10th and hold a Public Meeting and establish a Council of the F.P.U. at Harbor Grace; and on the 12th prox. he will address the Council at Port-de-Grave. Dr. Lloyd will also address the meetings at Carbonear and Harbor Grace. After the visit to Conception Bay, Burin District will be visited and the Councils re-organized, and the F.P.U. will be established on the same footing as it is North.

THE RIGHT WAY

If I could live my whole life over I'd take the sun to be my guide, And daily shine on saint and sinner, And blessings give on every side.

I'd seek no more for selfish pleasures, But work to help my fellow men; Each hour some little uplift giving, To raise the whole by deed or pen.

Far greater 'tis to give a goodly garner, For selfish ends, a goodly store; Far better help the needy neighbor, Than see thine own grow more and more.

Far better when the night comes darkling, If I can say, "Throughout this day, I have made others brighter, happier, Because my footsteps passed their way."

—Townsend Allen, in The Public.

WAGES UP WITH LABOR SCARCITY

"The pressure of the rising cost of living and the increasing scarcity of labor in many lines of industries—a natural result of the extension of recruiting—have been the cause of a general movement in the direction of higher wages in Canada," says F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister, in the annual report of the Labor Department, just issued at Ottawa.

The small number of strikes is referred to as showing a satisfactory condition. In the fiscal year there were forty, as against forty-three in the previous year, but many of them, says the Deputy Minister, were trifling and without serious disturbance of labor. Several troubles were settled by officers of the Department without boards of conciliation.

During the year 122 fair wage schedules were prepared. Deaths from injury to workmen numbered 836, while injured cases alone were 4,949. In mining there were 169 fatalities, while the railways caused 117, agriculture 94, engineering and shipbuilding 86, lumbering 54, and navigation 50.

OBITUARY

MR. RICHARD HOPKINS.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we record to-day the death of an estimable citizen and well known shipwright in the person of Mr. Richard Hopkins. The deceased passed away after an illness of considerable duration at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. W. Thompson, Cherry Hill, Portugal Cove Road. Mr. Hopkins, who had reached his 71st year, was born at Heart's Content but resided in St. John's many years and made many friends in the city. There are left to mourn him one daughter, Mrs. W. Thompson, and three sons, Augustus, at Carbonear; Robert, shipwright of this city, and Hedley, residing at New York. To the bereaved family the Mail and Advocate extends its condolences.

superior to sailing vessels, especially in rough weather. The earnings of motor craft exceed those of sailing vessels by 20 per cent. in many fishing grounds and by fully 100 per cent. in some sections of the coast waters."

The volunteers were put through drill in the armory yesterday and some of them had rifle practice at night in the Highlander's Armoury. It was impossible to shoot at the Southside owing to the high wind prevailing.

VARIA

BY GALE

CHEAPER BREAD

THE Wall Street Journal (one of the most influential financial papers in the United States) has a rather interesting article dealing with the bread problem, and we think it of sufficient interest to our readers that we reproduce it: "Not in forty years has contract wheat been at such a level; while flour has already soared 58 per cent. in a year's time. Suggestions for solving the problem of higher prices are pertinent, therefore a few extracts from a correspondent's letter are given herewith:

"A few years ago the Department of Agriculture made experiments to find a substitute for high-priced flour. It was discovered that by using one-third corn meal and two-thirds wheat flour a palatable, nutritious, and much cheaper bread was obtained. If the people would use one-third corn in breadmaking there would be no scarcity, and the people would benefit in health and pocket. If England, France, and Italy did the same, the wheat problem would be solved."

"Bread made from a wheat and corn mixture is, as our correspondent says, palatable and has the advantage of keeping moist longer than all-wheat bread. Our grandmothers used to mix it from choice, and it was customary for

millers to sell mixed flour. But Congress in its wisdom saw fit to disapprove of the practice. But as a considerable mixture of white corn in wheat flour cannot be detected by the taste or color, can Congress be assured that bakers do not mix it now to their own profit?"

"Out of the pinch of war Germany has learned to mix cheaper grain with wheat, and evidence is abundant that the vitality of her people is not in the least impaired. It is safe to say they will have no foolish legislation against mixing wholesome grains for food."

"We think of barley in terms of beer instead of bread. As for oats, we haven't the sturdy sense of the Scot who, when taunted by an Englishman on his national fondness for oats which in England we feed only to horses, replied: 'Where do you find such horses as in England, and such horses as you do in Scotland?'"

"Corn, barley, oats, all palatable foodstuffs, are fed to cattle or dumped into the malt vats, and we cry out against the rising price of bread, institute useless investigations, and pray for embargoes to disturb the channel of trade. A little education in domestic economy seems necessary to a people who cry famine in the midst of plenty which they do not know how to use."

Now we wish to add to this very illuminating item, just a remark or two. If these Domestic Economy Schools of ours are actually in operation, why do not our overzealous Superintendents of Education get busy, and have the "demonstrators" at these schools teach the young folk how to use foodstuffs economically. Of course, we realize that the "use of the

chafing-dish" is quite an "accomplishment"; but we opine that the preparation of a substantial meal from good cereals is decidedly more so. The preparation of meringues, orange frappes, mint juleps, or even pate de foie gras is positively "cultural"; yet, we are old fashioned enough to think that learning how to boil a succulent tuber (say from Kelligrews) of initiation into the art of cooking a Mackinson-prepared cod would be just as acceptable in these days of strenuous living.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Strong winds or gales, N.W. local snow flurries, fair to-day and on Saturday, and becoming colder.

About 100,000 tons of fish are yearly sold by the salesmen at Billingsgate market.

—JUST IN—

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New Year Excursion

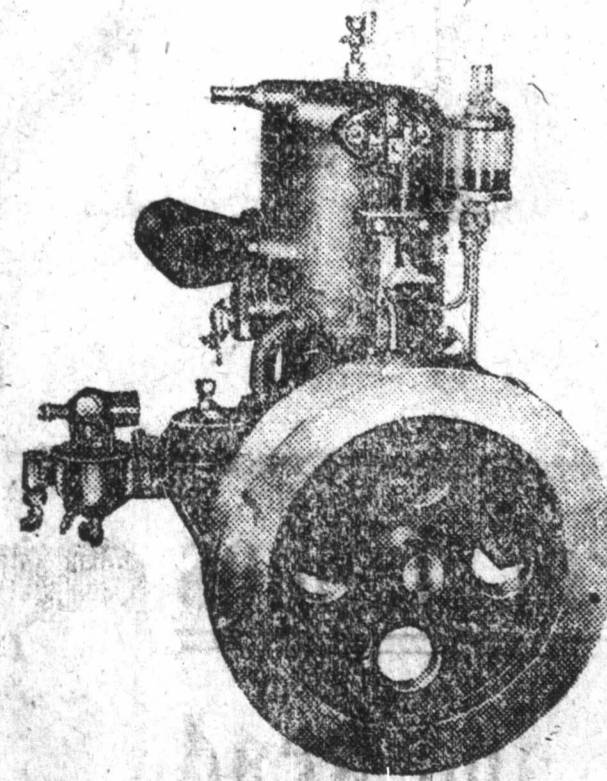
Excursion return tickets will be issued at **ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE** good going December 30th, 31st, and January 1st, and good returning up to January 3rd.

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