

FOR SALE

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way Station.

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Real Estate Agent

HOW TO VOTE

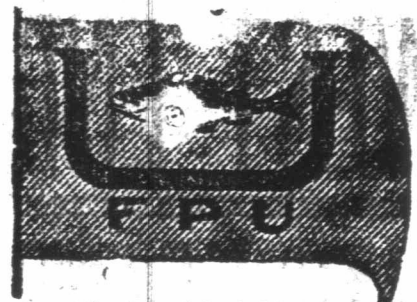
To vote for Prohibition, place
the X against the "Yes"

Are you in fav-
or of Prohibition
the importation,
manufacture and
sale of spirits,
wine, ale, beer,
cider, and all
other alcoholic
liquor for use as
beverages?

YES X

NO

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of
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lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., SEPT. 29, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW**What About
Bait Depots?**

IN view of the huge sacrifice the
fishermen were compelled to
make this Fall, owing to the ab-
sence of Bait Supply, we now ven-
ture to enquire what action the
Government intend to take at the
next session of the Legislature to
establish systems of Bait Depots?

The time has come for action,
and to the everlasting disgrace of
the Morris Government be it said,
that while it spent \$2,000,000 on a
Branch Railway to Trepassy that
will never earn the value of the
coal that will be consumed in its
operation,—not one cent was ex-
pended in providing Bait for the
producers of the Colony.

Had the money spent so reck-
lessly and stupidly on the Trepassy
Branch Railway been expended
in developing the fisheries, the
Colony would this year have 500-
000 qtls. of fish in addition to
what has been taken, valued at
\$3,000,000, while the Trepassy
Railway has earned nothing; but
has cost the Colony this year \$70-
000 as interest on the cost.

Nothing will ever wash away
the guilt of Sir E. P. Morris and
his Party in expending such a vast
sum of money on a railway that
all should have known would
prove a veritable "White Ele-
phant," especially in view of the
fact that contracts entailing an
expenditure of at least \$8,000,000
more for Branch Railways was be-
ing entered into, while not one
cent was devoted to any purpose
that tended to develop the indus-
try that maintains the Colony.

How the electorate can forgive
any of the men who so foolishly
voted for such huge outlays of
money that could never return a
cent's value to the Colony is what
puzzles the sane and intelligent
electors.

This Fall alone 500,000 quintals

of fish have been lost to the fish-
ermen, owing to a total absence of
a Bait Supply.

In 1909 a deputation of the F.
P.U., consisting of President
Coaker, Captain A. Elliott and
Captain Wm. Diamond, was re-
ceived by the Premier, and one of
the matters brought before the
Premier then was the establish-
ment of a system of Bait Depots.

The F.P.U., at its Convention
held at Change Islands that Fall,
resolved that if the Government
would provide material to con-
struct Bait Depots, that the F.P.U.
would erect and maintain the
buildings free. Such buildings
were to be given any harbour that
would petition for such on con-
ditions that they would be erected
and maintained free to the Treas-
ury.

The Government turned down
the proposition and the efforts of
the F.P.U. to provide a Bait Sup-
ply that would add Millions of
Dollars annually to the earnings
of the fishermen, were treated
with cool contempt by an Execu-
tive Council that were grabbing
at that moment money from the
Treasury for all sorts of things,
including wreck steamer spars
that grew in value from \$28.00 to
\$2,200; and coastal contracts for
fifteen years worth \$600,000.

The F.P.U. asked that the sum
of \$100,000 be allocated for Bait
Depots. Only \$100,000. Not
much in those days when the Pre-
mier declared \$360,000 was only
"a flea bite." Had that \$100,000
been expended then, at least \$1-
000,000 would have been added
this season to the producing power
of the fishermen.

How such sane men could have
treated such a request with such
contempt, coming as it did from
the first body of fishermen ever
organized in the Colony, for the
sole object of protecting Fishermen
and Country, is indeed hard
to comprehend.

The Executive at that time con-
tained such men as Crosbie,
Bishop, and Cashin, that should
have full acquaintance with the
defects of the Bait Supply all over
the Colony. They were there
especially to represent fishery and
trade interests. What stand did
they take on this matter when it
came before them?

Never again will this Colony be
ruled by a Liberal or Tory admin-
istration. Each has failed to do
their duty to the fishermen and
fisheries of this Colony.

Now that the fishermen have
had their eyes opened by the
F.P.U. and possess an organiza-
tion that surpasses all other or-
ganizations in the Colony, they
will take good care to return a
government responsible to the
fishermen and pledged to a policy
of fishery development that will
do for Newfoundland what the
Labor Party has already done for
New Zealand and Australia.

When ever the next General
Elections come off, the Union
Party will place candidates in
every district in the Colony, and
those candidates will include men
of all interests and avocations.

Vegetables

THE lady lecturers, Mrs. Mc-
Intyre and Miss Hall, who
both delighted and instructed us
by their very timely health lec-
tures, it will be noted, paid par-
ticular stress upon the need of
plenty of green vegetables in the
diet, naming especially such home-
ly and easily raised truck as cab-
bage, spinach, lettuce, etc.

The plentiful use of such green
vegetables is beneficial in a two-
fold sense, it is good for the
health and tends to reduce the
high cost of living.

These are two very appealing
reasons, and should be taken up
seriously by all of us.

As to the benefit to our health
the use of such vegetables is cal-
culated to bring about, it may be
conceded as an absolute truism,
and therefore needs not any fur-
ther urging from us.

We are particularly interested
in the pecuniary aspect of the

question—the reduction of the
high cost of living.

It was just this thought we had
in mind when last winter and
spring we urged the desirability
of sowing every bit of available
ground with small seeds. We do
not know whether our words were
heeded by anybody, certainly they
found deaf ears in quarters where
one would naturally expect a
quick response. Newspapers, that
are supposed to be public edu-
cators were silent and permitted
us to wage the campaign alone.
Not a helping word did they ut-
ter, and yet they never tire of
ranting of patriotism.

Oh, much abused word, or cloak
of many a scoundrel and self-
seeking hypocrite.

To help the people of your na-
tive country by an encouraging
word or a sentence that helps to
teach, that rends the dark cloud
which prevents people of seeing
how best they may promote their
own welfare is as much patriotism
as that displayed by the soldier.
To fight the internal enemies of
one's native land is as patriotic as
to go out fight the foreign foe.
We say this without any spirit of
self praise, but at the same time
with a consciousness of having al-
ways stood up for native lands
against all and everything which
we considered inimical to her best
interests.

In regard to the planting of
small seeds we practiced just what
we preached, and the result has
been very comforting. We had the
delight of preparing the earth
for the reception of the seeds, and
we had the pleasure of tending
them and watch them grow.

We also had the pleasure and
profit which a fine crop always
gives, the pleasure of having a
supply of fresh wholesome vege-
tables on our table, and a profit in
so far as we had not to buy any of
them, they were our own raising.
We had peas, spinach, Swiss chard,
lettuce, radish, etc., in abundance.

There is something we want to
say about spinach and Swiss
chard, which may surprise some
people.

We sowed some of those seeds
in the open ground quite late in
the season, but in spite of the dis-
advantages of a late sowing and a
cold summer, we took no less than
five cuttings from each.

When the plants were fit to cut
for the table they were taken, not
pulled but by the root as you must
cabbage or turnips, but simply
clipped with a shears, and in this
way we got five crops from the
one seeding. Spinach alternating
with Swiss chard. Both these
vegetables are very palatable and
make an excellent dish, when
cooked as greens.

The Swiss chard will come up
again next spring soon as the weath-
er and the state of the ground
will permit, but will after a cut-
ting or two next year run to seed.
There is no difficulty in the cul-
tivation of either for they are both
rapid growers and hardy plants.
They occupy but little room in
garden and will grow anywhere.

We advise everyone who is pos-
sessed of a foot of ground to sow
some chard next spring.

**Montreal To Vote On
Question of Prohibition**

MONTREAL, QUE., Sept. 22.—
That Montreal will be asked
to vote on the question of Pro-
hibition, before the end of next
year, was the statement of John
H. Roberts, of the Lord's Day Al-
liance, to-day. Mr. Roberts bases
his assertion on the steady ad-
vance of Temperance sentiment
throughout the province.

Battles in the Snow

One of the most severe winters
ever experienced was that of 1812—the
year of Napoleon's great Russian
campaign. On June 24th of that year
he invaded Russia with an army of
600,000 men. Moscow was reached on
September 14th and a month later
after the Russians had burned that
town to the ground, Napoleon com-
menced his retreat. The army of 600-
000 was almost wiped out. Men froze
to death by hundreds as they camped,
and when at last the Russian
frontier was reached, only 120,000
were left alive.

THE CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

(From article by A. G. Gardiner in
London Daily News).

"A Cheap Army"

But if Conscription would not give
us another man or another shell or
another gun, what would it give us?
It would give us—and let us thank
the Right Hon. Arthur Lee for em-
phasizing that fact this week—"a
cheap Army." Yes, that is the first
of the gifts of Conscription. The
British soldier is to have the penny
a day that the German conscript
gets. The war is costing our rich
men too much. They want their war
but they want it cheap. They are
shocked that the men who are lin-
ing the trenches today may be buried
in them tomorrow should be paid for
their service. I was talking the
other week to a member of the House
of Lords who is a leading advocate
of Conscription. He was not talking
about Conscription to me, but he was
talking about economy. He was wor-
ried at the waste and cost of the
war. What was the illustration he
used? There are laboring families,"
he said, "who are getting 25s. a week
who have never had 14s. before, and
the case is even worse in Ireland." Yes,
I daresay it is. I daresay that
heroic Irishwoman Mrs. Fury, who
has given her ten sons to the British
Army and has already lost five of
them, is not living on charity. But
we are going to sacrifice the gospel
of freedom for which we are fighting
in order that Mrs. Fury may be a
pauper and the rich man spared in
his pocket? Do not let there be any
mistake. The Conscriptionists will
not often be betrayed into talking of
the "cheap Army," but it is the cheap
Army of which they are thinking.

The Real Motive

And not of that alone, nor even
chiefly. They are thinking of some-
thing much more vital to their inter-
ests than even a cheap war. They
are thinking of the future—of all the
immense consequences of this upheaval
upon mind of the democracy. They
see the war over and the three or
four million men who have fought it
and won it coming back to the coun-
try whose freedom they have preserv-
ed, and they are filled with alarms,
for they know that they will not
come back as they went forth. They
will have been behind all the fictions
of society to the central reality that
it is men and not things that are
the wealth and power of the State.
They will have a new sense of co-
herence, a wider vision and a longer
instinct of responsibility, but they
will also have a new sense of their
power and of their authority. They
will have passed through the stern-
est school of experience and will
come out of it the most instructed
democracy this country has ever
seen. And it is that apparition of
which the Conscriptionists are think-
ing. For scratch a Conscriptionist
and you will find an enemy of the
people. He may believe quite sin-
cerely that a free democracy is an im-
possible system of society; but he
knows that it is a menace to all his
assumptions upon which his privi-
leges rest, and it is to preserve those
privileges against the inundation that
he fears, that he cries out for a sys-
tem of militarism that will make the
democracy here as obedient an instru-
ment of the ruling caste as it is in
Prussia. Conscription, in short, is
not an expedient for meeting the
needs of the war. It is an expedient
for controlling democracy when peace
returns. It is the instrument by
which Trade Unionism is to be kept
in check, and the people are to be
organized for the suppression of their
own liberties.

Truly seen, this Press-made in-
trigue has no relevance to the war at
all. If it had, can we doubt that
Lord Kitchener would have asked
for Conscription long ago? If he had
asked for it on military grounds the
nation would have had to face the
issue; but he has not asked for it
because there is no military case for
it and because he is a faithful pub-
lic servant and not the tool of a po-
litical conspiracy. Hence the bitter
attacks of him and on the successive
Governments which have refused to
embroider the country in a fatal con-
spiracy. This brings us to the vital
question of the relation of the Gov-
ernment to the Press, but that sub-
ject is too large and too important
for treatment at the end of an ar-
ticle.

Unity of Spirit

Let us conclude with the one con-
sideration that should weigh with re-
sponsible minds. It is this, that Con-
scription or compulsion in any form,
whether for the Army or for industry,
adopted, not for clear and absolute
military reasons, but for political
motives, would split this country in
twain. It would rob us of the great-
est asset at our command—our com-
munity of spirit. At no crisis in our
history has the nation been so un-

ited, so homogeneous. Through all
the gamut of society there is a com-
mon purpose and a common feeling
to preserve which is worthy any
army corps. That great fact, so es-
sential to victory, is due to the be-
lief that we are fighting a battle for
something greater than ourselves,
nobler than any private interest, trans-
cending all partisan aims—that we
are fighting for the greatest idea that
can inspire men, the idea of freedom.
Let that thought once be poisoned by
the suspicion that the agonies of these
times are to be used to carry thru
a conspiracy against the democracy
and that unity will vanish. We shall
not have gained one atom of material
strength and we shall have squandered
that spiritual element in which
alone we have the assurance of vic-
tory!

**Rotten Politics
Assailed By The
Anglican Primate**

**Archbishop Matheson Ad-
dresses Anglican General
Synod on the Menace to
Canada That Exists in
Political Corruption—The
Church Must Fight It**

Toronto, Sept. 16.—His Grace
Archbishop Matheson, primate of all
Canada, delivered a remarkable open-
ing address before the seventh ses-
sion of the General Synod of the
Church of England in Canada at Trinity
College.

"Nothing as usual" was his dictum,
and he made a unusual and scath-
ing attack upon political corruption
in high places. On this subject the
primate said:

"That the politics of our country
have been growing more and more
impure as years go on is a sad and
self-evident fact. It seems almost
as if no political party can remain
long in power before corruption
creeps into it and spreads like a
dead disease, until it gnaws upon its
vitals and kills it. Revelations of
wrong-doing come to the surface here
and there like hideous local eruptions,
and it is not encouraging to be
told that these are not only slight
comparisons to what is covered up and
remains seething underneath.

"The situation, I repeat, is most
menacing to the future well-being of
our country. There must be a cleans-
ing of the springs of our political
life or else our whole character and
ideals as a Canadian nation will be
gravely imperilled. The cleansing is
in the hands of the electors who must
see to it that only clean men are
placed in public positions, and not
only that but that only clean men
will be kept there.

"It may be asked what has the
church to do with this? Much, every-
way, is my reply. If a clergyman
takes these matters into the
pulpit, he is accused of being a part-
isan, and the chances are in many
cases that he is. Then we have that
most undesirable production, the po-
litical parson. What I venture to re-
commend is that the church, after
prayerfully forming its judgment on
public questions and holding up prop-
er ideals of character and conduct,
should have them each printed capable
of distribution among our people at
the proper time.

"I feel that the church must com-
bine with other agencies towards
stemming the tide of political impu-
rity, which is and has been flooding
and defacing our fair land."

**How Scotland Is
Doing Its Duty**

ENLISTMENT RECORDS OF ONE
ABERDEEN CONCERN.
(Toronto Globe.)

How amazingly the call to arms
has been answered in Scotland is
illustrated by the record of the fam-
ous paper-making firm of Pirie and
its employees. There were ten
members of the family eligible to go
to the front. Eleven are serving, one
being long past service age. Of the
office staff thirty-seven are eligible
and sixteen are serving. Of the em-
ployees 180 were eligible and 140 are
now with the colors, most of them in
the Gordon Highlanders, recruited in
Aberdeen and the adjacent region.
Conscription would not gratify in-
crease the supply of men from Scot-
land.

DECREET DOCTOR

"I am sorry to say, madam your
husband is suffering from overwork,
or from excessive indulgence in al-
coholic liquors." Wife: "Oh, it's over-
work, of course. Why he can't even
go to a place of amusement without
having to rush out half a dozen times
during the performance to see one
of his partners!"

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tres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest
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an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy
each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and
give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and
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BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with
the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in
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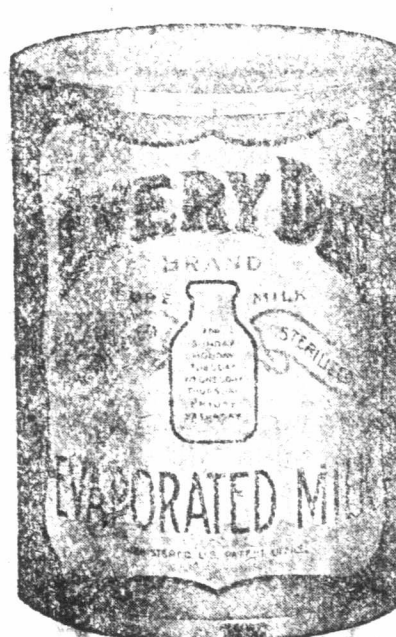
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