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OUR POINT OF VIEW

FISHERMEN ATTENTION! PIT PROPS

We warn all our people against touching Pit Prop propositions at prices now offering. Let \$4 per cord rinded be the lowest price accepted for Pit Props from anyone the coming season; unless \$4 is paid, don't have anything to do with cutting.

The two English sports who are offering \$3 should be given a cold shoulder. Those chaps have made big hauls this season and aim to make bigger hauls the coming season.

A RECOGNITION

SPEAKING of the fisheries situation the Newfoundland correspondent of the Canadian Fisherman has this to say of Mr. Coaker, and what he is doing for the fishermen:

"There is likely to be some difficulty on the coast regarding the price of fish. Formerly the fishermen sold it at the current price, i.e., no specified amount was set down on their receipts; but the price was adjusted at the wind-up of the voyage. A recent decision handed down by Judge Emerson of the Supreme Court in the case of Noseworthy vs. Munn, will cause the fishermen to insist that the price be set down on the receipts. The official organ of the Fishermen's Union, 'The Mail and Advocate', edited by Mr. Coaker, President of the F.P.U., urges fishermen not to accept less than \$4.50 per quintal. What the outcome will be is problematical.

"Mr. Coaker is in close touch with the situation, and he is necessarily the mouthpiece of the fishermen on the coast. The Union has a membership of some 22,000, and is the most formidable body in the country at the moment. Mr. Coaker represents the District of Twillingate in the House of Assembly and is a most energetic and resourceful leader. His papers—The Mail and Advocate, and the Fishermen's Advocate (weekly)—reach the fishermen directly, and keep them in close touch with market and other conditions."

Let those who prate of patriotism and deride the efforts of Mr. Coaker to uplift the fishermen in one and the same breath talk as loudly and everlastingly as they like, they cannot show such real and substantial patriotism as that displayed by this humble friend of the toilers.

To stand between the poor fisherman and the selfish horde who aim to give the very lowest price for fish consistent with keeping the fisherman at the drudgery and the cheerless work of keeping body and soul together in unrequited toil, is the noblest act of a truly sincere and patriotic man. Like a beacon Mr. Coaker stands on the cliffs of his native land keeping watch and ward over those who toil on the breast of the heaving sea. He keeps an eye on the foreign market and noting its rise and fall communicates the intelligence to the fishermen. He knows even before the news reaches the Water Street Board of Trade Combine of any rise or fall in prices, and by a wonderful sort of intuition is able at a moment's notice to tell what the price of fish should be.

Hitherto, before Mr. Coaker came on the scene, there was nobody outside the merchant class possessed of the secrets of what is going on in the fish buying markets abroad, and fish buyers very well knew how to keep the knowledge from getting to the fishermen.

So adept were they of keeping all movements to themselves that we are a bit surprised, that the British Board of Censors has not taken them to act as news absorbers between them and the enemy. But their day of secrecy is at an end, and with its setting sun goes the old time ease with which the fishermen could be done out of their legitimate share in the products of their toil.

Thanks to Mr. Coaker the fisherman knows to-day when he hauls in to the fish-buyers wharf what price to ask for his fish. He knows its value. No longer does he beg the merchant to take it at the merchant's own price, the fisherman is the one man who makes the offer, just as the man who has any commodity to sell is able to fix his price on the product of his labor.

Times have changed, and the instrument through which the mutation has been accomplished is Mr. Coaker, the true and sincere friend of the fisherman.

To accomplish this aim and to firmly establish himself between the wolves and the defenseless flock Mr. Coaker has had to run the gauntlet of the most severe persecution ever handed out to a reformer in this country. But little he cared for the abuse which was heaped upon him or for the obstacles that were placed in his path.

With his eye on the goal ahead and his heart on the accomplishment of noble work that was to lift the fishermen above their stage of almost slavery to the merchants, abuse that was meant to have dispirited him flowed off his soul in harmless streams and obstacles melted from his path like snow before the sun.

This much abused man stands to-day the idol of his countrymen and an object of fear to the enemies of Newfoundland.

GOOD ROADS While every province and state in America has its own methods of procedure in constructing good roads, the objects sought are the same: the lowering of the cost of marketing products and securing supplies; the opening of channels of traffic to permit the development of new territory; the enhancement of the values of property; and better social conditions. These go to make up the sum of advantages which follow the improvement of highways.

PROHIBITION

THE Prohibition meeting held last night apparently made considerable progress, as all the Committees were appointed and the movement established as a Standing Prohibition Committee.

The change of opinion on Prohibition is rapidly changing and an active interest is being manifested at several outport towns. Twillingate district will cast a very heavy vote in favor of the measure.

According to present indications, there is every possibility of the measure being carried. We have made a careful review of the situation, and our conclusions as to the chances of success are as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Voters, Polled, For, and Cast. Lists various districts like St. Barbe, Twillingate, Fogo, etc.

61,846 49,175 28,700 To win 24,738

TYPHOID AT CHANGE ISLANDS.

THE Board of Health has been awakened to a sense of its duty by our recent utterance regarding typhoid at Change Islands and Dr. Brehm will arrive there this evening and institute an investigation into the epidemic.

Since the matter was brought before Mr. Halfyard by Mr. Coaker, who visited Change Islands late in August, Mr. Halfyard has insistently insisted upon action by the Board of Health.

The epidemic has spread over the whole island and there are forty persons now ill of the disease. The chief responsibility for such a serious condition of affairs must rest upon the local Justice of the Peace who, so far as we can ascertain, took no official action concerning the matter until this paper publicly exposed the neglect of the Board of Health officials.

One man died of this disease as far back as last December, and several persons have suffered from the disease and recovered the past winter and spring. Dr. Leslie, who is the resident doctor, left Change Islands on a vacation early in the summer, and Dr. Smith, of Twillingate, was given charge of Dr. Leslie's practice, visiting Change Islands once weekly by the Clyde and remaining at Dr. Leslie's surgery while the Clyde went to Fogo—usually a stay of four hours. If Dr. Smith was wanted at any other time by Dr. Leslie's patients, they had to pay for every visit by a special fee, and this outrageous arrangement was being enforced when Mr. Coaker was at Change Islands.

Up to that time not a house had been quarantined or a person isolated, or any steps taken by the authorities; and what's still worse, there was no resident doctor, and the people were left to die like sheep.

How such a crime against the community of Change Islands could have been committed by the Health Department is astounding, and calls for a rigid and immediate investigation, not by Dr. Brehm, but by some independent authority appointed after consultation with the representative of the district.

The people of Fogo District are indignant concerning this great neglect on the part of the authorities, and there will be no let up until the matter is thoroughly investigated.

The World's Press

Good Citizenship

Christian Science Monitor:—Every intelligent individual in Canada and the United States knows almost intuitively what good citizenship is and what it stands for. The good citizen is of course, the useful citizen, who takes pride in his village, town, state, province and nation; who is true to himself and to his neighbor; who fulfills his civic duties as faithfully as he does his business and family duties; who pays willingly and cheerful allegiance to the public; who is jealous for its interests and rights; who is ready, when called upon, to make sacrifices for the general welfare.

Yuan's Rule

N.Y. Sun:—Yuan has in no way disproved the prophecy made concerning him at the time of his election to the presidency in October 1913, that he was the strongest man of China. He began his rule more as a military despot than as a representative chosen by the people, and in his progression toward monarchy he has seized more and more the functions of government. He has throughout had the support of a loyal army and at the same time he has been the one man in China whom foreigners knew and trusted. He has abolished some forms of self-government and he has restored ancient forms of worship that the early reformers proposed to wipe out. His dealings with radicals have been severe; many of them he banished, others he had executed.

Not Charity, Of Course, But?

Hamilton Times:—The pensions should be sufficiently high to maintain the average man in comparative comfort. But there will be cases, no doubt, where the pension will not be sufficient to meet all the wants of not a few of the old soldiers. Canada must make the pensions high enough to keep the disabled men off the street. But after all this is done there will be many special cases where the pensions will be insufficient to meet the needed expenses. Of course, the government could make special grants to such. But at the same time we think that there is a field here for private effort to relieve distress. We do not wish charity to be doled out to these men. But we imagine that if a general fund was created to supplement the pensions extreme cases could be provided for.

A Longer War

London Daily Telegraph:—The Russian retreat means a longer war, for it is an admission that our ally is under disadvantages which have given the enemy the upper hand in that quarter, and for the time being. He will find himself with force to spare when the situation in Poland has been cleared up, and the new alignment of armies has taken shape. The force he will attempt to use effectively and decisively in one direction or another; whether against the lines in the west, or against Italy or Serbia, or, again, in a renewed attempt to force a decision against the Russians. The choice he makes will determine the character of the new phase of the war. We only know that, whatever it be, the allies will meet it undismayed, with a hard-set determination to go on matching strength against strength with the enemy powers until the inevitable end.

One Wonderful Empire

London Telegraph:—Never at any time since self-government made the dominions what they are has this country been in any grave danger until now. The strength of the bond was never tested. Its power was doubted and underrated by many. By our enemies of to-day it was laughed at scorn. What was the South African war but a mere adventure? But let the hour strike when the dominions should have to choose whether or no to draw the sword for Great Britain in a fight for life, with ruin as the penalty of failure for all—and the world would see what the British Empire was worth. The hour struck, a year ago; and the world has seen. It will see much more before the close of this wonderful chapter in the annals of the British world-state; but already it has marvelled at the fight of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, performing in the name of the empire deeds of heroism never excelled in the history of arms. That is no figure of speech. It is the bare truth about what has been done by men of the dominions before Ypres, in Gallipoli and in Southwest Africa.

PROHIBITION

THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL

Along with, and partly because of, the present war there has developed the most vigorous and what promises to be the most effective campaign against alcohol which the world has ever seen. The intensity of the great struggle for national existence, the vastness of the interests involved, and the vital nature of the struggle, have brought out into boldest relief the real nature of the liquor traffic, and have demonstrated with remarkable clearness the fact that that traffic is essentially un-patriotic and is the ablest ally of a nation's foes.

Promptly upon the outbreak of the war Russia ostracized the traffic in vodka, and the results of that most radical step have been so marvellous that it seems probable that Russia will never again be persuaded to tolerate the traffic, which while pretending to enrich the State does so only by debauching the people, and at a financial loss out of all proportion to the revenue received.

France, also, at the beginning of the war forbade the sale of absinthe and similar liquors during the war, and the result was so favorable that the temporary prohibition has been made permanent. Not only so, but a further decree has been issued that, unless under exceptional circumstances, no more licenses shall be issued for the sale of any spirituous liquors. The French Academy of Science is now carrying on a campaign to still further restrict the traffic in intoxicants. In a recent address M. Reinach, the well-known publicist, declared for a radical and complete suppression of all spirituous drinks, and also for the suppression of all private distilleries. France is evidently moving towards prohibition.

Britain, unfortunately, has been much slower to move in this matter, and during the present war the Government has contracted for over 500,000 gallons of rum for the use of the soldiers, and more than half of this has already been sent to France. The plea is that this is really a medicinal supply, and that it is an absolute necessity to the soldiers as a protection against cold and dampness. Sir Victor Horsley, speaking on behalf of the Army Medical Corps, remonstrates against this most mistaken kindness, and says in an article in the British Medical Journal: "I stake my professional reputation on my declaration that rum causes loss of resistance to cold and is a cause of chilliness, misery, and frost bite. It also causes loss of resistance to such diseases as pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid."

And only last week, Lord Kitchener, in appealing to the nation to utilize all its abilities and energy to produce the necessary war supplies, pointed out cautiously but clearly that in some cases the temptations to drink account for the failure to work up to the high standard expected.

And Britain's Chancellor, Lloyd George, gave his opinion of the drink traffic in the emphatic sentence that "Drink is doing more damage to this country than all the German submarines put together." Surely Great Britain had better listen when her greatest physicians, soldiers, and statesmen say the same thing and give the same warning. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that Britain will be wise enough to forbid the sale of intoxicants during the war, but there can be no question that if she did the fighting efficiency of her soldiers and the productive capacity of her workmen at home would be safeguarded against a very real danger.

And in Canada, also, we are moving all too slowly in this matter for our own good. The traffic in intoxicants is made a revenue-producing one, and this hides the fact from some that the traffic is one of the heaviest financial incomes which a nation can be asked to bear. And our license system, while in part prohibitory, is also monopolistic and tends to build up fortunes for a few out of the degradation and destruction of many. And yet the trade already sees the handwriting on the wall, and the united action of temperance men and women in every province has greatly curtailed the traffic, and will, we trust in the very near future, wipe it entirely out of existence. John Barleycorn has received many hard blows, but none harder than those dealt him since August.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

A BIG MEETING LAST NIGHT

Committees and Officers Appointed to Organize the Campaign and Wage Relentless War Against the Enemy—Strong Drink

In the Board of Trade Rooms last night the Nominating Committee appointed at a recent public meeting in connection with the Prohibition Campaign, presented their report which is as follows:—

- 1.—Your Committee beg to nominate the following persons as members of the Prohibition Committee, viz:— W. J. Ellis, R. G. MacDonald, A. Soper, H. E. Cowan, A. Templeton, John Browning, C. P. Ayre, A. Barnes, John Badcock, Geo. Best, Jonas Barter, N. H. Burt, Geo. J. Coughlan, R. Callahan, John Cochran, J. S. Currie, M.H.A., W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., Donald Clarke, Thos. Dunn, J. F. Downey, M.H.A., J. M. Devine, Thos. J. Foran, Dr. N. S. Fraser, W. H. Goodland, Mel. Hartery, Patk. J. Hickey, A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., R. F. Horwood, Hon. J. Harvey, Jas. R. Johnson, W. H. Jones, Geo. Langmead, Thos. Lawrence, John S. Murphy, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Hon. R. Watson, W. J. Myler, Hon. D. Morrison, C. H. Morgan, Dr. H. M. Mossell, A. W. Martin, I. C. Morris, A. B. Morine, M.H.A., P. J. O'Neil, Wm. O'Brien, Arthur Osmond, A. A. Parsons, W. H. Peters, Thos. Redmond, Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, Hy. V. Simms, C. R. Steer, Hon. Dr. Skelton, W. R. Stirling, Mel. Tobin, J. H. Thomas, Stephen Thistle, Thos. Walsh, Frank Woods, Wm. Watson, Wm. White, Wm. Woodley.

[The Nominating Committee had modestly omitted their own names, but on motion they were added, and appear the first five at the head of the list.]

- 2.—All Clergymen and School Teachers, and all Chairmen and Secretaries of local organizations to be members ex officio. 3.—We recommend the formation of an association to be known as the Newfoundland Prohibition Committee. 4.—The object of this association is to enlist and mobilize public sentiment in the interest of the Prohibition movement. 5.—We recommend the Officers of this Committee to be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary and

- Treasurer. 6.—We recommend the formation of four Sub-Committees: (a) Organization, (b) Finance, (c) Literature, (d) Campaigns. 7.—We recommend that an executive committee be appointed, which shall comprise the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, also Chairman and Secretary of each Sub-Committee. 8.—That the officers and chairmen of committees be elected on nomination and open vote. That the Chairman of each Committee be requested to nominate his secretaries. 9.—Each sub-committee shall have power to add to its numbers, and their choice shall not be limited to present members of the Committee.

The report was read and adopted section after section, after which followed the election of an executive, and the various sub-committees. Mr. W. J. Ellis was nominated for first Vice-President, being moved by Mr. John Browning.

The motion was seconded by Hon. John Harvey, and the election was unanimous.

Messrs. R. C. Callahan and W. White, nominated Mr. R. Horwood, and Messrs. J. F. Downey, M.H.A., and Mr. G. Langmead, W. F. Coaker, M.H.A., as Asst. Vice-Presidents, the result in each case being as before.

Mr. H. E. Cowan proposed, and Hon. Dr. Skelton seconded Mr. A. A. Parsons for Secretary. He was elected unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Downey, M.H.A., on motion of Mr. I. C. Morris and Mr. H. V. Simms, was elected Treasurer. The following Committees were then appointed:—

Organization—A. A. Parsons, Dr. Curtis, A. B. Morine, Dr. Jones, Frank Woods, T. J. Foran, Wm. White, Geo. Best, A. Barnes, H. V. Simms, H. E. Cowan. Chairman: H. E. Cowan.

Literature—Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, A. A. Parsons, J. M. Devine, W. H. Goodland, Dr. H. M. Mossell, J. Downey, M.H.A., I. C. Morris. Chairman: Hon. J. Alex. Robinson.

Campaign—A. Soper, Geo. Coughlan, G. Langmead, W. F. Coaker, M. H. A., N. H. Burt, R. Callahan, R. G. MacDonald, Chairman: R. G. MacDonald; Secretary: A. Soper.

Finance—J. F. Downey, M.H.A., Hon. D. Morrison, Hon. Jno. Harvey, Jno. Browning, A. E. Hickman, M.H.A., A. Templeton, W. J. Ellis. Chairman: A. E. Hickman; Secretary, A. Templeton.

China-American Line Organized

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 3.—Five million dollars has been subscribed by a group of Chinese merchants in this city and in the Orient to finance a steamship line to ply between San Francisco and China in competition with Japanese lines.

COAKER ENGINES are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen. W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A., President Fishermen's Union Trading Company Limited. Dear Sir,— Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction. I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market. With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap. I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine. Yours truly, WALTER HILLIER. Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline, April 1915.