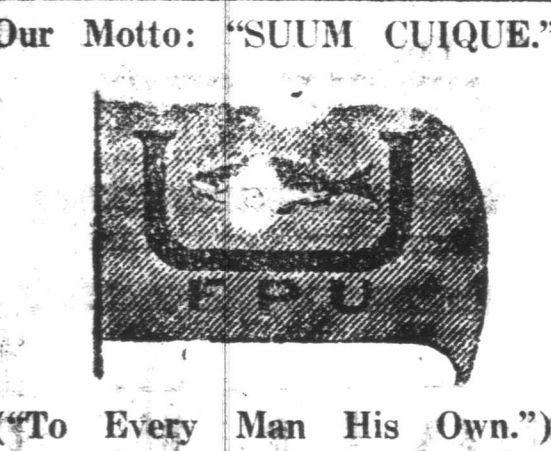


FOR SALE That splendid Residence and Stable with about twenty acres of land, known as Roches at Manuels, and situated near Railway Station. J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent



Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE." The Mail and Advocate Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, NFDL., OCT. 5th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Prohibition

JUDGING from the deep interest manifested on all sides over the question of Prohibition, it is safe to say that a safe majority of votes will be cast on November 4th for Prohibition. The various outposts are now beginning to take a decided stand on this important question and judging from the correspondence we have received the past two weeks the friends of Prohibition are numerically much stronger than it was generally understood.

We are led to believe from letters received from Harbor Main District that instead of 500 votes which we allowed to be cast there in favour of the measure, there will be recorded 1200. This is indeed a gratifying condition of things and one which will surely urge our Prohibition friends to work for bigger results.

Viewing the situation now, it is no idle boast to say that at least 30,000 voters will register their votes in favor of Prohibition on November 4th next, and the man who votes against the measure will live to regret his action.

The whole universe is turning against the Liquor Traffic, and if Newfoundland should fail to embrace the opportunity which will be open to her on November 4th, the result of course will be the unchequered sway of the liquor evil for another quarter of a century.

Bulgaria's Attitude

BULGARIA'S war-like activities in pursuance of her armed neutrality declaration are creating an interest that transcends the concern which the people of the Allied powers have in the difficulties of the Russian armies on the Northern field. What King Ferdinand, the "Old Fox" of the Balkans, will do in a crisis is keeping the world guessing.

Bulgaria may be sufficiently wise to keep to armed neutrality until she sees something decisive in the Dardanelles operations of the Allies. Her grudge against Roumania for the latter's intervention in the Balkan wars which contributed to her defeat, must be still strong.

HOW TO VOTE

To vote for Prohibition, place the X against the "Yes" Are you in favor 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

The Labrador Marconi Service

THE establishment of the Marconi Service on Labrador was heralded as "the greatest possible boon" to our fishermen on the coast; but we have not yet learned that it has been of any service at all beyond the personal service which is paid for. The object of its establishment should not have been "the keeping of mercantile agencies in touch with representatives of the Fish Commission."

This has not been done; for, as far as we can gather, no information has ever been given to skippers on the coast. A well-known skipper tells us that "you get no news except what you pay for!"

Surely the sending of reports, garbled ones too often, to the Board of Trade is not a justification of expenditure required for such a service. We contend that as tax-payers the fishermen have a perfect right to be posted regularly as to fishery prospects. Were this done, there is no doubt that some thousands of quintals of fish would have been secured by the floaters this year.

Now we beg to state that a Marconi Station should be established in some of the far north sections, such as Kiglapit, Ryan's Bay, and Nachvak. Why are stations necessary at such points as Venison Tickle, or at Seal Islands? Have these been established in the interests of the fishermen, or in other interests? Could we afford greater necessity elsewhere, we should not raise any objection to the existence of stations so near each other. Very few floaters ever use these stations; they are used chiefly by interests which should be able by a motor boat service to get in touch with Domino or Battle Harbor.

When plans were being formulated for a Labrador Marconi Service, it would appear that the interests of fishermen were lost sight of, and that other interests were catered to. Arrive at fishermen should not be entrusted with the locating of such important things as Marconi Stations; and we hope that at the opening of another year's fishery, efforts will be made to place, at least, two stations north of Cape Harrigan.

What would be of greater value still would be a suitable steamer, not a Crosbie prize-packet fiasco, equipped with a Marconi Service, and provided with a competent fishery officer who would make daily reports to other stations regarding the presence of fish in the far north. Had such a service been in operation during the season now closed, we would not be face to face with such lamentable conditions as exist at the moment.

Fish was plentiful at some far north sections, and but few of the venturesome ones succeeded, in getting loads. "It's a long, long way down to Chidley," and skippers whose crafts are small, or possibly poorly fitted, dare not risk the uncertainty of getting away to the north, and wasting a season without any prospect of securing a trip of fish. The risk was too great, and the venture too expensive.

These memories of past struggles will not alone cause her to join the Central powers, an alliance which would mean her national suicide, war reviews say. They said that about Turkey, though it does not seem possible that Britain, once having set her hand to force the Dardanelles, will ever turn back from a task that will lead to the wiping out of Turkey as a power for good or evil in Europe.

On To Constantinople

THE Teutons have a chance to force a passage through Russian territory, East of Rumania, to the Black Sea, and thus link up with Turkey. This would probably take longer however than to take the more direct route through Serbia and Bulgaria. Only a narrow strip of Serbian territory 20 or 30 miles wide cuts them off, and they would be able to break through here in short order by concentrating their forces.

With Bulgaria either in the war on their side or observing a "friendly neutrality" toward them, they could then move in an irresistible mass right on down to Constantinople. They could from there proceed against the allies at the Dardanelles and also strike the Russians in the rear, from the Black Sea. The scheme is a magnificent one—one which might at one stroke fulfill the dream of "Pan-German" control of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, clear through to the Persian Gulf and India, but the German forces will find firm resistance offered them should they attempt such a move. The movement is one which Germany may not be able to accomplish.

Already, it is reported, the Teutons have a large army on the Serbian frontier. The bombardment of Serbian territory has been begun, and the notice has gone out that Serbia is at last to be crushed. She was the original cause or excuse for the war, so the Germans claim, and for some time her army and the Austrian army fought desperately.

The Allies look with great anxiety on this new turn the war is taking. The situation on the Western front, according to yesterday's messages, are new changes for the better, and all eyes are now turned to the Eastern theater of war.

There is of course every chance that the Teutons will eventually find that they have been lured by the spirit of conquest into a huge trap, and that the Allies, by concerted attacks from all quarters, at some agreed moment, will be able to break their line and cut them off.

Both Carolina's Now "Dry"

DESPITE the setback of grape juice as a beverage in Washington Government circles, resulting from recent changes in the President's cabinet, the cause of temperance is slowly forging ahead.

One more state was added to the "dry" column a few days ago when South Carolina, by a considerable majority, adopted state-wide Prohibition in place of the local option system which has been in force there for some time.

Died While On Duty

There is pathos not only in the lines but between the lines of the report printed below. The author, Rupert Brooke, was a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Division of Great Britain and seems to have been a poet of rare promise and a very attractive personality, to judge from the remarks by those who, both in Britain as well as in America, know him well. He died while on duty last autumn, from the effects of sunstroke, at Lemnos. A volume of his sonnets has recently been published in Britain, Messrs. Sidgwick & Johnson, London, and this is one:

IF I SHOULD DIE.

(By Rupert Brooke.) If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field That is for ever England. There shall be In that rich earth a richer dust concealed; Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam. A body of England's, breathing English air, Washing by the rivers, best by sun and home. And think this heart, all evil shed away. A pulse in the eternal mind, so less Goes somewhere; best, the thoughts by England given:

Why Is It?

There is no pleasing the German press. "England's shameslessness," according to the Hamburger Nachrichten, "is not only abominable; it drives the blood to our heads." This helps to explain that swollen feeling.—Punch.

An Appeal for Prohibition

A Powerful and Convincing Sermon Preached by Rev. Edgar Jones, D.D., of St. Thomas' Church, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC: A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

(Rev. 21, 29.) AND there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY

A CITY may be defined as a society of men and women organized for the greatest good of the greatest number. When a man settles in a city he is called upon to surrender voluntarily many individual rights. He is asked to conform to the laws and regulations of the city—laws and regulations that are made, not for his individual benefit, but for the good of all.

In his home he is not so restricted. His home is his castle. And it may not be invaded without strong justification. There his conduct may be according to his own desires, so long as it does not give offence to his neighbors. Should such an offence arise, then the home may be entered and the annoyance suppressed. Apart from his private domain, however, he finds himself more restricted.

Greater restraint is placed on his individual liberty. The community seriously demands that he do nothing harmful or detrimental to the best interests of his fellow-citizen. The rights of the community are emphasized over against the rights of the individual. Anything that is a menace to public health or public property is earnestly frowned upon.

An unsanitary meat-market may be closed; ill-smelling factories must be removed from private residence; milk must meet the demand for purity and excellence; pure food laws are enforced with increasing sternness.

Steadily is growing the demand of the community that its rights as a community shall have preference over the rights of the individual. And increasingly impatient is the community becoming over anything of the character of a public nuisance and that is a source of danger and offense to all.

THE ENEMY OF PROPERTY. THE Foe OF HUMANITY

The Liquor Traffic is just such an offense. It is a public nuisance, because it is a source of moral corruption and of social defilement. It is a menace to public and private virtue. It is hostile to the industrial interests of the city. It is antagonistic to physical well-being and personal efficiency. And on this ground it should find no place among us.

The Liquor Traffic is a public nuisance because it is the source of all forms of evil in our city. It is difficult to define evil but we know something of it from experience and have observed its malignant and destructive power. It corrupts the personality and is therefore subversive to the interests of the social order. It is bad for man and equally bad for society. No powerful acid is more corroding and disintegrating in its effect upon metal than is evil corrupting to individual self-respect. Evil in its manifestation is lawlessness. We call it crime. And crime is practical anarchy. It is the enemy of property, the foe of humanity.

To safeguard itself against its assault, society has organized strong police forces and established numerous criminal asylums. But in spite of all precautionary measures, the statistical scientist is alarming all serious-minded people in his showing that crime is on the increase. Criminals are growing in number and particularly in this respect to criminal children. The inferences to be drawn from this are pathetic and horrifying. And all lovers of their kind are beginning to appreciate the vital bearing it has upon the coming generations.

HOW IS THIS PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED?

What shall be done? How is this problem to be solved? Of course we can go on increasing our police armies and penitentiaries, but what avail will this be? There is surely a better way. The basic principle of all modern scientific research and modern progress is the tracing of a given phenomenon to its reason or cause. It is on this principle that scientific men make their successful explorations.

LIQUOR IS THE ARCHFOE OF CAPITAL

I have heard repeatedly since living in this city that steamers and sailing ships more than once have been held up from sailing

for two or three days, and at great expense, in this port, while waiting for a drunken stoker or drunken officer to recover from his alcoholic debauch.

With our throat cutting competition in the business of today, the margin of profit is far too small for the business man to have any toleration with an institution that tends to make worthless much of his invested capital. If the Liquor Traffic is the arch-foe of capital, how much more is it the arch-enemy of labour. The intelligent workmen sees that he must choose between the saloon and a home of his own; between his appetite and his personal interests. If he takes his earnings to the saloon, he may have a house but a home he cannot have. If he will insist in indulging his abnormal appetite, he must expect as inevitable his dismissal and then practical ruin for himself and family.

The position of labour is strongly set forth by the great leader, John Mitchell, who says: "I am against the saloon because they are against my people. On pay day the saloon-keepers are like tigers. My men enter their resorts with their wages, and often leave them with nothing, and then the wives must pacify the store-keepers for the non-payment of bills and the family is left practically destitute. Our Union stands for temperance and better and more decent men."

The Liquor Traffic should be destroyed as a public nuisance because it endangers the public safety through the criminal inefficiency of drunken workmen and because it reduces the earning power of both capital and labour.

IT IS PAID IN BLOOD AND TEARS

Of course men argue against this traffic and there are two arguments that seem to them particularly strong.

First, the revenue is of material aid to the country. But after all who pays this revenue? Is it the liquor dealer or his victims? I will tell you who pays it—the mothers and wives and little children of the country pay it. The wife must go without a new dress, the child without nourishing food, warm clothing and often without schooling. It is paid in blood and tears.

And such money, self-respecting and prosperous citizens should scorn to take. It is money that represents debased manhood, deprivation and human heartbreak. It is money that is only a seeming profit because it stands for a decreasingly productive manhood.

And then from another point of view it is no profit at all. For the Liquor Traffic costs much more to care for its criminal results than is the amount it deposits in the National Treasury. Any transaction that puts one dollar in my pocket and at the same time takes two out cannot be regarded as a financial success. It is an old "flim flam" game that the liquor advocates have worked upon a unsuspecting public for many years.

But the game is over. Place on the one side the amount of revenue to the country and then place on the other the cost of caring for its baneful results, bearing in mind that this includes the sums given by philanthropy to repair the mischief caused to society by alcohol, and you will be surprised at the immense loss the country suffers at the hands of the liquor business.

Furthermore, supposing we admit that there are good material assets given to the Colony through the revenue on alcoholic beverages, what are they compared to the damage done to even one lone individual soul. Place in the one scale, if you will, every new piece of roadbed, every lighthouse, every bridge, every fog-alarm, or anything else of value (and mark you all these things mentioned are of unquestioned value to the country) that the country may establish through the liquor revenue, and then place in the other scale the destroyed manhood of one individual and notice which will be the heavier scale.

REVENUE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

One man is worth more than all the material values of the nation. Christ says that one soul outweighs the value of the whole world. What shall it profit a man

if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? I contend then that if only one life be blighted by the Liquor Traffic, that all the revenue that could be collected from that industry would not compensate for the irreparable damage incurred.

Secondly, it is argued by a great many that if we carry Prohibition that the evil will still prevail in one form or another. This is an argument that has no moral ground, and a religious man should blush to advance it. But barring that, supposing it be true that the evil will continue after the country has gone "dry." It may indeed continue for some time. But at least it will not be a licensed evil. You cannot, anyhow, in the strictest sense of the word prohibit any evil. But because we cannot prohibit, does it follow that we must license an evil?

The logical application of such a principle would destroy the efficiency of all law and turn the community over to anarchy. We cannot prohibit assault, or burglary, or arson, or murder, or any of the many evils which afflict society. Shall we then license them? Suppose when you go home to-night you find your house burned down, and suppose you should find that the fire had been deliberately kindled by a man bearing a badge which announced that he was licensed House-burner No. 31. You make your complaint to the proper authorities, and you are met with, the statement: "My dear sir, calm yourself. We cannot prohibit arson. We had a law on our books but we found that arson continued just the same. So we decided that the best way to regulate this business was to issue licenses. We permit only one House-burner to every 1000 inhabitants. I assure you that the matter is carefully regulated and kept within reasonable bounds by the police. Surely you would not have this matter without proper restraint and regulation."

THE CROSS, A CIRCLE, AND THE TRIANGLE

The case is parallel. The Liquor Traffic is an evil. It is a public nuisance. It makes criminals, paupers, imbeciles; it corrupts politics, it pollutes the stream of social and industrial life. We know this. We cannot wholly stop it, therefore, we say: "Let us license it." Why should we do so? Why license this evil any more than arson? We might pass laws to restrain an evil, but ought never to license it. To do so is to sin against the fundamental principle of society.

Let us then look, this thing in the face and in the name of our common weal destroy it root and branch. Do you say that men have always been drunken and they always will? You are too pessimistic. There was a time when people could have been heard saying: Towns are unclean and they always will be; slavery exists and it will always exist; and it will never cease to be so. But how mistaken they were. The tide of humanity is rising high in the human breast. Men are co-operating increasingly for high standards of community life. The spirit of Christ is becoming fast the spirit of His people. And the day will come when our children will wonder at the blindness and inhumanity of their fathers.

In the 15th century there lived in Salisbury, England, John Halle, a famous merchant of the wool trade and mayor of the city. He adopted as the sign of his business a sacred emblem, the cross, a circle and a triangle; the cross, the symbol of self-sacrifice; the circle, the symbol of the eternity of truth; the triangle, the symbol of social co-operation in the sphere of the Holy Trinity.

I would that this significant and illuminatingly suggestive sign could be placed over every home, every fraternity hall, over every mart and market in this Colony, in this nation, in this world, and then if the truths so symbolically taught would be practically realized in life and conduct, and not only would the evil of alcohol be destroyed but all other evils as well and the Kingdom of God would have come among men.

No Warships on the Lakes

The United States, Canada and Great Britain have been spared millions of expense by this treaty. Good feeling also has been promoted by it. As long as Canada is a part of the British Empire, what reason can be urged in favor of covering the lakes with armed vessels? The treaty is not only in force, but popular. Both nations consider it solemnly binding. And that is all that needs to be said about it. Providence Journal.

Million War Of

The at so conc... gium an its peop... ditions i... war hav... Britain c... that th... have be... first wo... Stenkw... fanned n... in the ki... villages... a thous... have be... ten prov... of every... chicken... sought o... in the f... The c... chronicle... as follo... some 3... 4,000,000... each of... They h... tearing... and a... The Pol... diers, at... the A... armies.