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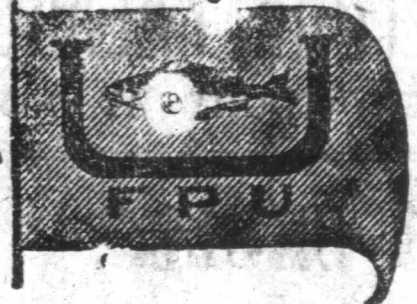
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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Greece's Plight

It is no longer a matter of importance whether Greece casts in her lot with the Allies; Greece is already in their control, and will have to do what she is told to do. It may be that her active military co-operation is not required, that she is merely needed as a base from which the campaign to recover Serbia will be launched. At any rate, Greece has definitely ceased to be of assistance to the Kaiser. Undoubtedly she was of assistance last Winter, for the force at Saloniki had to provide against the possibility of active Greek un-friendliness.

Roumania also kept looking to Greece, and Greece's attitude no doubt had considerable influence with Roumania, causing her to postpone her participation in the war for months after it had been expected. However, as far as Roumania is concerned, she strikes at the appointed hour. She could not have been so effective had she intervened earlier. Likewise her attitude must have had an effect upon the Grecian situation, strengthening the hands of Venizelos and rousing feeling against the King. The Grecian people now realize that their national aspirations for extension in Asia Minor have been frustrated if they have not been completely destroyed by the pro-German attitude of their sovereign, an attitude governed by personal and family considerations.

The Allies are now in control of Greece. Greek railways, telegraphs and postal services are in the hands of the Allies. German agents and spies are being rounded up and deported. Constantine is powerless; the Allies can depose him at a moment's notice if they consider it desirable. It is well to bear in mind that the drastic action taken in Greece by the representatives of the Entente Powers is based on sounder moral doctrine than that of military necessity. They have a moral standing in Greece. Britain, France and Russia freed Greece from the Turkish yoke; for years they contributed \$20,000 apiece annually for the maintenance of the royal family. They are in a sense responsible to the Greek people for the conduct of the king. Their names are on the Greek note, as it were, and they have a right to protect their security.

THE ACCIDENT ENQUIRY.

In the enquiry before F. J. Morris, K.C., as to the death of the lad Byrne on Saturday last as the result of an auto accident, held yesterday, Messrs C. and E. Hynes of Middle Bight, Mrs Byrne, mother of the boy, and Miss Nash, her sister, were examined. An adjournment was taken at 5.30 till 3 p.m. to-day when the evidence of Sgt. Byrne and others will be taken. Supt. Grimes is looking after matters for the Crown and Mr. W. J. Higgins, B.L., is attending to the interests of Mr. Hawvermale.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Atrocities in Serbia

THE Belgians have had the ear of the world in their misery and persecution, but tales of Serbian atrocities in Serbia have not, apparently, got the attention they deserve. So much misinformation comes from the Near East that every report from there is suspected either of being grossly exaggerated. The Serbian nation, and the humane nations in general, are indebted to a Swiss professor, R. A. Reiss, of the University of Lausanne, for a detailed report of atrocities occurring in the invasion of Serbia. From the circumstantial stories related by witnesses whose credibility he affirms it seems that nothing that happened in Belgium exceeded in bestiality and cruelty that which happened in Serbia.

In every case Prof. Reiss has given the name of the eye-witness from whom the stories were obtained, and some photographs depicting horrors of the invasion are reproduced. The eye-witnesses tell of men, women and children mutilated, bayoneted or knifed, burned alive, killed in massacres, beaten to death with rifles and sticks, hanged, and bound and tortured.

"Near Drenovatz the Austrian officers made a ring of 26 persons around a house, and then set fire to the house, burning the 26 victims." There are pages of stories of old men and boys tied together, shown their graves and then shot, of children hanged to trees. At one place 109 civilians between eight and eighty were taken to a spot where a large pit had been prepared. The arms of the victims were pinioned, a coil of wire was put around the group, and soldiers then shot a volley into the helpless civilians. Everyone fell, whether wounded or not, into the pit, which was immediately covered in with earth. Some were buried alive. Many of the atrocities are unprintable.

The gathering of the evidence is a neutral serving only in the interest of truth. It seems to show that the Austrians were no less brutal and fiendish in their methods than were the Germans at their worst. The Serbian army

What Will the Next Move Be?

WHAT will happen to the German newspapers that are now admitting the failure of their armies and are calling for peace? It is safe to say that they will not be as severely dealt with as was Dr. Liebknecht. When Liebknecht had the boldness to put on the shoulders of the Berlin Government the blame for the war and to demand the taking of steps to bring about peace the War Lord was still confident of victory.

It is different now. No one knows better than Wilhelm that not only is a German victory out of the question, but also that a long continuance of the war means the complete overthrow of German military power. With him and his Chancellor the all-important thing therefore has for some time been to bring about an interposition of some kind for the premature establishment of peace. At Washington, at Rome, at Bern various efforts have been made for the insertion of the thin edge of the peace wedge, all to no purpose. What will the next move be? Not improbably the Kaiser will try to make a safety valve of the domestic troubles the war is bringing to his Empire.

Six months ago the German newspapers that are now clamoring for a truce with England would have been severely dealt with for such utterances. Seeing what lies before him if the war is kept up, the Kaiser might at present prefer a taste of popular disturbance at home if he could make that an excuse for preparing to bow to defeat. He cannot imagine that he will be left off easy in any case, but he must be coming to a conviction that to fight to the end would be far worse for him and his nation than to yield to his adversaries now.

that is now part of the Allies' army at Saloniki has a great mission of revenge.

The S.S. Eagle, Capt. Couch, sailed yesterday for Halifax to return with a cargo of flour and will make several trips in this trade.

VARIA BY GALE

TIME was when St. John's was practically a synonym for Newfoundland. Every quintal of fish (with the exception of some odds and ends picked up on the West Coast by Halifax traders) came to the city; and every commodity consumed in the outports went out through the Narrows for distribution either west or north. But the times are changed; and St. John's has begun to realize that there is a vast area of the Colony lying beyond the city limits—an area of industrial activities where dwell the great wage-earners, our fishermen. These have now become independent to a great extent; and they can no longer be flimflamed by agents of large city corporations. They are making their purchases for cash right in their own home towns where they can buy more cheaply and more economically than they can in the city.

This decentralization really began with the introduction of Bay steamers and other facilities radiating from the Railway policy of that old Liberal leader, Sir William V. Whiteaway. The attitude of the "Street" towards this policy is a matter of history. It was just a repetition of the arrogant assumptions of men of the Peter Ougier type who fought against Representative Government. Augier's "remonstrance" contained a sentence that is expressive of the nature of the antagonism to development: "They are actually making roads in Newfoundland; next thing they will have carriages and be driving about."

The writer discussing the economic changes that would ensue as a consequence of bringing the outports in touch with the Canadian and American markets, some twenty years ago, remarked that ultimately St. John's merchants would be forced to send travellers to the outports if they wished to successfully compete with Americans and Canadians; he scorned the idea, and insisted that the outports "must come to St. John's to dispose of their fish, and buy their supplies—they cannot help themselves!" To-day the firm which this Mr. Wayback represented (and still represents) has travellers all over the country! We met him some time ago and we recalled the incident, and the erstwhile Wayback was found to be a veritable Progressive.

A trip in one of the Bay steamers or the coastal boats cannot be made to-day without finding half-a-dozen local travellers on the passenger list.

Along the South Coast one sees the extraordinary progress which has been made within the past twenty years; and Grand Bank is one of the busiest and most prosperous towns in the Colony. Burin is likewise forging ahead. Belleoram is a hive of activity; Marystown is growing apace; and even Harbor Breton (the scene of Newman's rum and truck operations of days gone by) is waking up. Burgeo, Rose Blanche, and Channel are now coming to their own; and Bay of Islands has passed from the "herring village" stage into a busy commercial centre.

The North, within the past few years, is forging ahead; and within the next decade it will outstrip the South in the commercial race.

Since the introduction of the F.P.U. activities, generated and fostered by "the greatest commercial genius which this Colony has ever produced—Mr. W. F. Coaker"—there has been an awakening, and the habits of conservatism have been doffed for good and aye. Catalina is destined presently to become the most formidable rival with which St. John's has ever had to contend; and the new industries which are being established will have a very important bearing on the economic future of Newfoundland.

One of the direct effects of the F.P.U. institutions along the north coast is the passing of the agency known as "the trader."

The "trader" is a very ancient entity in the outport business domain. It is still found in certain sections; but the handwriting is on the wall. Those who have never come in contact with these "deceitful pedlars" (for such they are) cannot quite understand the effect of "traders" upon the social and economic welfare of the people with whom they deal. The West Coast and the Straits of Belle Isle seem to have been the greatest and most lucrative fields of operation in former times; and most of the traders came from Nova Scotia. It is a well known

fact that some of the large business firms in Nova Scotia carried on an extensive trade on the West Coast before the establishment of a custom house there; and strange things are recorded of the pioneers in this system of peddling.

When Newfoundland traders began operations it was hoped that they would be the means of helping the smaller fishermen from being entangled in a mercantile net without any hope of extrication; but in process of time it was discovered that the trader was simply an agency controlled by the supplies of outport dealers. It was just a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The establishment of Union stores has sounded the knell of the trader, and fishermen are no longer dependent upon the "floating dealers in berries and cullage fish."

The establishment of branch banks in the outports has also been a very important factor in the development of trade in our outlying districts, and it has been a very effective means of killing out the truck system. Formerly it was possible for the local Croesus to postpone the settlement of a planter's account until the firm received "the money from St. John's." This seems in some instances to have taken a long time to reach its destination. Meanwhile there were induce-

ADVICE TO BASEBALL FANS

If you're one of those baseball dubs Who root for Wanderers or for Cubs, On any hot half-holiday When all the fun is in full play, Your throat is likely to go dry Just when you want to give full cry To pent-up wrath against the ump, Or player whose place is the dump; 'Tis then you find, as you sit dumb How useful's Coco-Cola Gum. When next you go up to the grounds Whence oft are heard discordant sounds, Just take a box of Honey Fruit, The flavor's sure to help you root, Or if you are a player, son, 'Twill make you good for a home run.

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ments offered "to take it up," or, in other words, to trade for the balance of an account. The proximity of a bank renders the "waiting for money" plea impossible nowadays.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

SEPTEMBER 15

LIVERPOOL and Manchester rail way opened, 1832.
Rev. Mons. Reardon ordained, 1872.
Reported loss of schr. Ocean Friend, of Carbonar, on Banks, 1887.
Steamer Zembra lost on Portuguese coast with 10,762 qtls. of fish on board, 1883.
John Anderson opened business, 1889.
Capt. J. B. Hay, of H.M.S. Buzzard, died here, 1893.
Hon. John Rorke died, 1896.
Steamship Eagle lost at whale fishery, 1893.
Silver Jubilee Rev. Mons. Reardon, 1897.
Charles Hunter, of Baine, Johnston & Co.'s, died at Greenock, 1876.
First electric current generated here, 1885.
Governor Glover started on trip round the Island on H.M.S. Eclipse, 1876.
Richard Dwyer killed by train at Kelligrews, 1899.
Tasker H. Cook took charge of Pennock's business, 1892.
New Congregational Church opened, 1895.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Bowring Park.

First train leaves West End Promenade at 2.15 p.m. and every half hour during the evening.

Top's Cove.

Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.00 p.m.

Kelligrews.

Train leaves St. John's Station at 2.30 p.m.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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Wholesale Dry Goods House.

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Cotton Tweed	Linolette	Curtain Net	Percalé
Fleece Calico	Quilt Pieces	Curtain Muslin	Mottled Flannel
Misprints	Mottled Flannel	Shirting	Towelling
Denim	Cretonnes	Blay Calico	Regatta
Shirting	Art Tick	Dress Gingham	Cotton Tweed
Striped Flannelette	Muslin	Apron Gingham	Lawn
White Flannelette	Towelling		
	Blay Calico		

Also the following, many of which are Jobs:---

Men's Underwear	Boys' Hose	Girls' Coats	Ladies' Coats
" Braces	" Overcoats	" Sleeping Suits	" Neckwear
" Sweaters	" Suits	" Gantlers	" Blouses
" Hdckrcrfts.	" Pants	" Wool Mittens	" Nightdresses
" Ties	" Rompers	Ladies' Underwear	" Underskirts
Boys' Underwear	" Rain Coats	" Corsets	" Sweater Coats
" Braces	Girls' Underwear	" Corset Covers	" Aprons
" Sweaters	" Dresses		
Hair Pins	Crochet Cotton	Toys	Dress Fastners
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