

JUST IN-

No. 1 King APPLES Florida Sweet ORANGES J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Sum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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Where Was Edward?

THE recent inquiries for fish products have had an effect in this Country, but an effect which is not entirely economic. On the contrary, they have opened the eyes of our fishermen to the stupidity or callousness of Premier Morris. Fishermen are asking one another: "What was Morris doing galavanting around England and France all summer?" They also have been heard to remark: "Wonder if he thinks he can humbug us any further."

The Mail and Advocate hit the right nail on the head some time ago whilst discussing the Italian advertisement. We again ask, why did not Morris interest himself in this matter whilst he was touring the Continent and airing his views about matters of which he does not know the A.B.C.?

No, no, Edward! You have long since been weighed in the balance, and you have been found wanting. You have neglected the greatest industry in this Country; and when you awoke from the long sleep of indifference, the best thing you have been able to do is to play second fiddle to Canada. Patsy occasionally plays the first strings in the orchestra (when there are givins' out, be it said to his credit), but you, Edward dear, you are too somnolently ponderous to know a good thing unless it hits you.

The following bit of "news" may interest our fishermen. It is an item from a Canadian paper just to hand:

A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, director of fish supplies for the Canadian army, who has arrived in Ottawa from London. It was Major Green who introduced the Canadian Government to send fish to the fighters. Now the example has been emulated by the British authorities.

Yet our "Man of the Hour" was junketing for some six months in London and elsewhere without discovering that the British Army needed fish supplies. Surely, he must have had some contact with the Commissariat Department of the British Army! He seems to have met everybody else and dined and dined and orated all over the country from Land's End to John O' Groats, yet he never heard it mentioned.

Then, we have been sending Majors across the Herring Pond at various intervals for the past two years; no, they never heard of the fact that the British Army needed supplies of fish. Our highest authorities here are in daily communication with London and we have not had any inkling

of the requirements of the British Army in the fish line.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish, and getting it over," says Major Green; "once this is done, the market is good for a million dollars a week!" Ye gods, and little fishes! Think of it! There is market in Great Britain for nearly five times as much as we produce, yet nobody here has heard of it officially.

Mr. Coaker was abused in every known mood and tense when he held up the Labrador scoulers and raised the price on the coast. He was denounced as a "revolutionary" by the Street some weeks ago. The "fussy man" of the Morris Government used language concerning the great leader of the toiler-forces which we dare not print for a certain office had assured him that Coaker was driving this Country to perdition on account of his utterances in The Mail and Advocate regarding the price of fish. Presumably the fussy man ("orator" he is termed by the party) was the means of bringing fish conditions to the knowledge of some of the European buyers who recently visited us! This, by the way, was a sore business for some of the big wigs on the Street. Commissions are not so much in evidence these days.

To return to Major Green's interesting interview: "Since the supply of fish to the Canadian soldiers in England was inaugurated, two and a half million pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents per pound. . . . The prevailing price in London is Fifty Six Cents per pound!!"

"The Canadian fish business has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded."

Mr. Coaker has figured out this as part of his big Catalina project. But the wisecracks shake their heads. "It can't be done," say the interests. Not by such a modus operandi as has characterized the interests from time immemorial, we grant. But W. F. Coaker is very much alive to business; and he is making ready "to deliver the goods" at the earliest possible date.

"We are now," continues Major Green, "figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the extent of EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS a week." Though Major Green does not make the statement; but we should not be surprised to learn that he is making arrangements to supply the Newfoundland Regiment with fish rations, also. WE are not doing it, so why should we be surprised to find that this is part of his programme?

Major Green, so the exchange informs us, is a young Scotchman who, previous to going overseas, was in the fish business at Saskatoon. He is in Canada representing the British Board of Trade to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and to organize for a business which he considers illimitable.

However on earth did this job or something similar escape the attention or the clutches of that eminent fish authority (fishy we should write) who edits the Premier Government organ (no joke intended).

ANNUAL MEETING LEEMING L.O.L.

Last night at Victoria Hall the annual meeting of Leeming Lodge took place, and was largely attended. The reports submitted were of a most satisfactory order, showing great progress in all branches of Lodge work. Past Grand Master Hatchings conducted the election of officers with the following result:—

W. M. H. V. Hutchings, D. M., J. S. Currie; Chaplain, Rev. H. Royle; Rec. Sec., J. T. Cummins; Fin. Sec., W. K. Mercer; Treasurer, J. C. Puddister; 1st Lecturer, Samuel Taylor; 2nd Lecturer, Cecil Puddister; Director of Ceremonies, Wilson Stacey; Committee: H. Fry, A. Stone, S. Piercey, A. Z. Piercey, F. Noseworthy; Trustee, G. W. Rabbits. The installation will take place the last Thursday in December.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING

Another meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held last night, at which Mr. W. O'D. Kelly presided. A schedule presented by one of the members providing a sliding scale of taxation was debated at length. According to the proposition the rate will increase with every \$50 of rental. Finally the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Barber, Lindsay and Joyce, with the executive, Messrs. Soper, Kelly, Smith and Devine.

The Urgent Necessity of a People's Government

WE have been drawing attention to the fact that so far the Government have given no indication that the affairs of the Colony are troubling them one jot. The submarine menace that may become a reality and spell very serious consequences for us, has not moved them to provide any safeguards that will ensure us immunity from a shortage of food supplies. No effort is being made to take stock of our food resources, so that we may rest assured that a sudden stoppage will not find us needy.

The idea that Governments exist to protect, help and guard the people against its enemies, whether commercial enemies or enemies of war, seems to be foreign to the present Government of the Colony. Their inaction shows plainer than anything else, that the name they assumed of "The People's Party" was intended only as a blind. They show absolutely no conception of what a People's Party should be. Their inaction brands them as being a Tory Party altogether. There was a surplus last June, but everyone must recognize that it was altogether due to the excessive high prices, and a slump in these, which must come, sooner or later, will bring down the Revenue with a run. Are we providing for that day? Are we husbanding our resources?

It is true now as it has been true of the past seven years, that we are not. Economy is a meaningless word to our present Government. Witness for instance, the spectacle of five men doing the Custom's work on the Labrador this summer, where one man did the work before. Witness the expense of thousands of dollars in sending provisions down north instead of insisting that the Reid Nfld. Co. should carry them as they had agreed, though they carried them within seventy miles of their destination.

The Government must assume responsibility for the conduct of the people. There is a duty to see that no injustice is meted out by one man to another. In the Defence of the Realm Act these powers are enlarged, and what in ordinary times would be called interference with private rights has now become a natural outcome of the patriotic sense of the nation. The Government have not used the powers. Excessive prices, high freights have been borne by the people and the Government have not moved one step to lift the burden.

The Colony has never been in such need of a Democratic and Liberal Government, which will realize to the full the meaning and the duty of a "Government of the People, by the People and for the People."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 8

Feast of Immaculate Conception.

Polls officially closed this day in first general election in Newfoundland, after 74 days from nomination. The reason for the delay was because there was only one returning-officer in each district, and he had to visit and record the votes in each booth. The following men were returned in the first Parliament: St. John's, John Kent, William Thomas, Patrick Keough; Conception Bay, Robert Pack, Peter Brown, James Power, Charles Cousins; Fogo, Thomas Bennett; Trinity Bay, John Bingley Garland; Ferryland, Robert Carter; Placentia and St. Mary's, R. F. Sweetman, John Willis Martin; Burin, William Hooper; Fortune Bay, N. W. Hoyles; Bonavista, Wm. Brown, 1862.

Sons of Temperance first organized here, 1850.

Goverpor Bannerman left Newfoundland, 1863.

Burning of a Cathedral and two thousand people at Santiago, Chili, 1863.

Catholic Cathedral, Hr. Grace, dedicated, 1868.

Rev. John E. Kinsella ordained, 1866.

Ecumenical Council opened at Rome, 1869.

Melendez, the Malay cook, who killed a British sailor in the harbor, received first lashes in Penitentiary, 1876.

Governor Maxse died, 1883.

New Catholic Cathedral, Hr. Grace, dedicated, 1899.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

WEDNESDAY forenoon witnessed a spectacle in this community make the angels weep, when business men of the Country assembled in the Board of Trade Rooms to hear a Major Green talk on the fish trade.

That group of men must have felt before the proceeding had gone very far that they had been inveigled away from their pursuits to attend one of Sir Edward Morris' games of political flim-flam. But did they feel thus, that is the question. Some of them did we know, but on the other hand some of them fell for the plant. It was really pathetic to see erstwhile intelligent men gathered there to discuss with a youth the problems of the fish trade.

We have not a word to say against Major Green. In truth we were rather agreeably impressed with his manner and his address both of which bespoke the gentleman. He has been taken in a bit in this little game which the wily Edward is trying to stage just now. We believe that Major Green in spite of the dignity of his bearing and the calmness with which he faced his inquirers must have felt as one surprised.

It is quite plain he did not expect to meet a class of men so well informed on fishery matters as he met there in the Board of Trade Rooms, Wednesday forenoon. We draw this conclusion from the fact that he had nothing new whatever in the line of argument or information respecting fishery matters. All that he had to say we are already acquainted with. In fact so stale is the matter offered that a last year's catch of fish is fresh beside it.

Everyone knows unless he be a simpleton entirely of cold storage and every man who has had anything whatever to do with fish as an article of commerce knows how cold storage fish is handled. We have a most voluminous literature on this and kindred subjects. As for the hermetically sealed process of putting up fish we are as familiar as can be with it.

Major Green is not as well informed on fishery matters, especially as relates to this Country as he might be. We say this with no disparagement of the gentleman who is evidently the victim of a designing political trickster, and he will go away from this Country with a better opinion of Newfoundland, but a very poor opinion of her statesmen (?).

This bringing of Major Green here is a "cod" of Mackinsonian proportions. This is a metaphor that Major Green might do well to get the genesis of, any of his friends can give him the history of it, but we would caution him against asking Sir Edward Morris about it. Any attempt at acquiring information from that source might result in complications involving us in a suit for incensing to riot.

For our sake then and for his own Major Green would do well not to mention Mackinson Cod in Sir Edward's presence.

The men who attended that meeting on Wednesday must have felt that they had been "codded" although they sat the matter out, made their little speeches and hid their chagrin under a cloak of make believe. It was really pathetic if they were in earnest or profoundly amusing if they felt that they were engaged in a farce of Sir Edward's production. So solemn did they sit, may be each pretending to each that the proceeding was an all important one to the Country.

How important may be gathered from the reports in the different dailies and the remarks of the editors, who tried their best to make something out of nothing. The sum total of Wednesday's meeting must be to make those assembled realize that they had wasted a valuable morning.

The Daily News solemnly tells us that the fishery is "the basis of our commercial fabric," and that "every effort should be made to encourage intensive fishery" just as we have made intensive farming our land policy. What this intensive fishing means we must leave to the erudite editor of The News to expound if he will. If it is anything like his intensive farming, as applied by the Government he forms part of, then an explanation would be intensely interesting.

VARIA BY GALE

THE earliest record we possess of transactions in metals is found in Genesis, xxiii, 16, when Abraham paid to the children of Heth 400 shekels of silver—current money with the merchant." The shekels mentioned in the Bible were, however, weights of silver not "money" in the modern sense. Each shekel weighed approximately 10 oz. (Troy weight).

The invention of coining, i.e., the practice of stamping pieces of gold and silver for purposes of currency, dates from about 700 B.C. This innovation which to a great extent superseded the balance (weighing) originated in Lydia, Asia Minor. Thence it passed into Greece and subsequently to the far-spreading colonies of the Roman Empire. The earliest coins were the Adarkon and Darkemon ("dramas") which are doubtless the Persian gold darics first issued in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 521-485. These were the standard gold currency down to the time of Alexander the Great, and they circulated throughout the East. The obverse of the coin bears an impress of the Persian monarch kneeling, holding a bow in the left hand and a spear in the right. The daric was about the value of \$5. After the conquest of Palestine by the victorious arms of the Roman Emperors, we find coins in circulation generally, all of which bore the impress of the Roman Emperor. The coins were chiefly silver and bronze.

The following are the names and approximate values of the coins current in Palestine in New Testament times, and readers of the Bible should be interested in their names and values.

SILVER:

Stater mentioned in Matt., xvii, 27, equal to about 51 cents.

Argurion mentioned in Matt., xxvi, 15, of the same value.

Didrachmon ("tribute money") mentioned likewise in Matt., xvii, 24, had a value of approximately 32 cents.

Drachma ("piece of silver") mentioned in Luke xv, 8, equalled about 17 cents.

Denarius ("penny") an Imperial Roman coin, was valued at the usual daily wages of a field laborer—about 17 cents. This is mentioned in Matt., xviii.

BRONZE:

Assarion ("farthing") equalled about halfpenny, or one cent, mentioned in Matt., x, 29.

Kodrantēs ("half-farthing"), Matt., v, 26.

Lepton ("mite") equalled one-eighth cent.

The values given above are not determinate; but they throw a light on many important Biblical passages.

The coinage with which we are familiar, that of gold and silver, is derived from that of the Romans, and came to us by way of France (where Charlemagne had perfected the system), through the Norman Kings. The measure of value throughout Western Europe was the Roman pound weight of silver bullion (which comes from the Latin bullare, to stamp). This is known in England as the Troy pound or 12 oz. It was originally divided into 240 coins called Pence (denarii) 12 of which were called a shilling (solidus). The solidi, or 20 shillings, therefore actually weighed a pound of silver bullion.

Down to the time of George IV. numerous alterations of the coinage took place in England; so that a pound of silver in coin came, to be much less than a pound of metal in bullion, until in the time of Elizabeth the pound weight was coined into 744 pence, or 62 shillings, representing the nominal value of three pounds two shillings. In Scotland the depreciation of the coinage went to much greater lengths, and still further in France and Italy. The French livre (pound) has dwindled to a franc, the basis of the modern metrical system of the coinage, and the original solidus to a sou (a penny). The pound Scot is now but the value of a shilling.

Gold coinage was first successfully introduced into England by Edward III., but it was not till the reign of Charles II. that the quantity of gold coin was sufficient to prevent its disappearance from circulation. Then gold from the Guinea Coast of Africa was coined into pounds sterling, or Quineas, intended to be the value of 20 shillings in silver. It was not till 1717 that the value of the Guinea was settled at 21 shillings. Gold became the recognized measure of value in England and declared to be a legal-tender to an unlimited amount in the great Coinage Act of 1816, and the Sovereign (one pound) was struck to represent the value at that time of 20 shillings in silver. Sixty-six shillings, 22 carats or 11/12 fine are coined to a pound weight (Troy), 66 pence to an ounce, giving a value ratio between gold and silver of 1:14 1/4 (14.28).

Currency must be distinguished from money, for it may be carried on by means other than by actual money transactions. Yet, we find the terms used practically as synonyms these days. Currency consists of four parts in most states and nations:

(1) Metallic money which has full legal tender; (2) Metallic money which has a circulating value which is not equal to its bullion value; (3) Paper money of various kinds, such as Bank or Treasury notes; (4) Promissory notes, or Bills of Exchange.

Gold is the recognized legal tender; and it is in most instances the most desired form of wealth. It is possible, however, to have a surfeit of gold in a commercial sense. This is what is now happening in the United States. Uncle Sam, according to the last official fiscal report, has gold holdings to the value of \$1,808,493,932, and is accordingly, so states the Treasurer of the nation, Mr. John Burke, "the strongest of all the nations in the world." Silver is regarded as a legal tender to the value of ten dollars, usually.

FROM MR. RIOUX.

Letters were received by last English mail from Mr. Ferdinand Rioux, formerly of the Reid Nfld. Co., who is now "somewhere in France" with the Royal Engineers and who has been on active service for sometime past. Mr. Rioux has hosts of warm friends in the city and country, who will be glad to hear that he is enjoying excellent health.

PORTIA GOES WEST.

The S.S. Portia sailed West last night, taking the biggest freight yet handled by the ship and these passengers:—Capt. Foote, William Collins, H. Dibbin, H. Haskell, Const. Russell, E. Loughlin, J. Rose, P. Keating, P. Elford, G. Rose, S. Spencer, A. Grant, W. Webb, B. Lynch; Mesdames Foote Collins, Nolan; Misses Hartigan, Sterling, Flood and 32 in steerage.

The schr. Clintonia left Bonne Bay yesterday for Gloucester with 1,448 lbs. herring for Gorton Pew Co.

200 Pairs SKIN BOOTS

We have secured 200 pairs of selected SKIN BOOTS all sewn with sinew, and therefore much superior to many, that are offered for sale.

Price \$3.50 pair Good large sizes.

R. Templeton. 333 Water Street.



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YOU'LL SOON WANT A DRINK! READ THIS!

PROHIBITION will soon be upon us, so it behoves all those who are now accustomed to partake of the sparkling goblet to try to discover a substitute. To those who are looking for something "soft," in the shape of a drink, we recommend the reading of the following:

Cocoa is acknowledged by all authorities to be the most wholesome beverage. In the extraction of Cocoa from the Cocoa Bean, however, harmful ingredients are sometimes used, detracting from the health-giving effects which should follow the use of cocoa. The user of CLEVELAND'S HEALTH COCOA can rest assured that nothing harmful is used in its manufacture. This Cocoa is made by a process used years ago with great success by the old Dutch settlers in America. Through this process all the nourishing properties of Cocoa are retained to the fullest, without the admixture of any proportion of alkali. The result is a delicious, nourishing and invigorating beverage, which you will want to partake of often.

Wholesale by John B. Orr Co., Ltd. New Martin Bldg., St. John's.

"So the lawyers got all of the estate. Did Edith get anything?" "Oh, yes. She got one of the lawyers."

Reid-Newfoundland Co. SOUTH COAST SERVICE. S. S. "GLENCOE" will sail from Placentia on Monday, Dec. 11th, and will call at the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques. Reid-Newfoundland Co.