

MOONSHINE
Chewing Tobacco.
PARK DRIVE
Smoking Tobacco.
J. J. ROSSITER
Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S N.F.L.D., SEPT. 2, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Another \$3,000 To Be Wasted

AN advertisement appears in The News headed "Newfoundland Shell Co., Ltd., offering \$60,000 worth of shares which the Government will guarantee against loss." Why should such a ridiculous outrage be perpetrated upon this Colony? If it means anything it means another grab of \$3000 per annum for 10 or 15 years, out of the people's pockets in order to establish a shell factory to make 20 or 40 thousand shells. Who but the Morris clique of Graballs could countenance such an outrage upon the public.

If any of the extreme Patriots wish to invest a portion of their grab taken from the poor last year by cruel charges, let them do so, but to ask or expect the public to guarantee such men from loss in operating such a scheme is as ridiculous as it is outrageous.

On behalf of a majority of the electorate we protest against any Government guarantee being given. The public will bitterly oppose such an action on the part of a minority government so called. There are hundreds of ways in which Morris can expend \$3000 per year which would give 1000 per cent better returns. The Colony has seen enough of those foolish transactions in connection with war expenditure, and won't tolerate any further additions to the list.

We notice the Governor has been busy lately in connection with Major Franklin's promotion; our remarks made some time ago have apparently shown him where Major Franklin stands with the people of this Colony and our warning to reveal what is nothing short of a cruel injustice, if not an outrageous outrage, have had some effect upon those responsible for the treatment meted out to this brave and noble man.

We congratulate Lieut.-Colonel Franklin upon his promotion, and feel sure that he is fully worthy of all that has been conferred on him. His promotion is not the outcome of favoritism—as so many of our local promotions are—but solely on merit. He has not spared himself and no citizen of Newfoundland has made a greater financial and personal sacrifice for Empire and King than W. H. Franklin, now Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin.

COTTON

SECOND only in importance to coal in war economics is cotton, which the Allies have now placed on the list of "contraband of war"; and it seems as if this action of the Allies should have the effect of bringing the great European slaughter to a speedy termination, as Germany and Austria have now no means of obtaining supplies of the great essential in the manufacture of explosives.

The Southern United States are naturally in state of ferment over the action of the Allies; and Washington is busy these days trying to placate the southern planters to whom "contraband cotton" spells financial and industrial disaster.

Germany and Austria are absolutely dependent on the supply of cotton from the United States, whereas, Great Britain has other sources of supply, chiefly in India where the cotton industry is as old, or even older than Christianity itself.

Egypt is also a cotton producing country available to the Allies; so too, is Brazil. As an illustration of the importance of the cotton trade between Great Britain and the United States, we may state that the annual average importation of American cotton to Great Britain is approximately valued at Forty Five Million Dollars!

Henry Dalby discussing the cotton question recently in an exchange says: "There is evidently some subtle connection between cotton and slavery. The great cotton-growing industry of the Southern States was built upon slavery; and in the war between the North and the South, the Confederacy fought chiefly in the interest of the cotton planter, who depended upon slave labor as the main source of wealth. To-day nearly all the nations of Europe are fighting for human liberty, and once more the interest of cotton is arrayed against the cause of freedom; and this time even the descendants of some of the men who gave their lives and spent their treasure lavishly, to free the negro from his shackles, are lifting up their voices in vigorous protest against any interference with the paramount interest of the planter. Of course, there is a difference; the victims of the old American slavery were negroes; the people who are threatened with the infinitely more cruel, more debasing, and more demoralising, German slavery are only white men—including the people of the United States of America, Free and Independent!"

The war should have been over months ago, if Great Britain had declared cotton contraband, and entirely prevented its importation to the neutral countries of Europe, except under conditions which would have made it impossible for them to supply a single bale to Germany. Some restrictions have, indeed, been imposed; but during the first nine months of the war, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden imported 1,112,150 bales of cotton more than during the whole year preceding the war. What did they do with it? The answer seems obvious. The surplus cotton found its way to Germany and thus helped the Teutons to manufacture much of the destroying munitions which gave them the mastery of Belgium and Russian Poland.

Germany is now face to face with a shortage both of gun-cotton and sulphur; and without these essentials, she cannot long continue her aggressive tactics.

A writer in the National Review reminds the United States of the time when the cotton blockade enforced by the North against the South was reducing the cotton operatives of Lancashire to dire poverty. The Lancashire men, though out of work, and threatened with starvation, sent a message of sympathy with President Lincoln's Government in its fight for human liberty.

Just now there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain to

disregard the interests of the cotton planters, or other interests; and, the British Government is most anxious to discover some method of treating the interests of the cotton growers upon an equitable basis. But the Allies who are fighting the battle of liberty the world over look to Great Britain, which has command of the sea, to prevent the importation into Germany of cotton intended to charge shells, mines, and torpedoes, for the slaughter of the soldiers, sailors, and civilians of the Allied nations.

Britain's sea-power implies a tremendous responsibility at the present hour. To her all the allied powers really look for the supplies requisite for the gaining of a lasting victory over German militarism. Great Britain has delayed the putting of cotton on the contraband list for a long time in consideration for the neutrals, and especially for American interests; but the time has come when further consideration were not only impolitic, but disastrous.—Com.

Brief and Breezy

Uncle Sam is using the "big stick" on Hayti, is threatening Mexico with a whalloping if it continues to play the role of infant terrible, but he seems to be satisfied with paper encounters and armchair tactics when Germany pulls him by the nasal appendage. The American press seems to be quite outspoken since the Arabic tragedy; but we fear that the storm will blow over gain, and the American rulers will settle down to issuing other messages regarding "unfriendly acts!" If one were to judge from the bellicose nature of some newspaper comments, the United States would soon be obliged, at least for the sake of decency to nobolize anything in the way of an army which it may have.

The President has another "difficultly" just now, owing to the facing of cotton on the contraband list. The President, so an American exchange tells us, has been informed that the feeling in the South is intense against Great Britain as the result of her attitude toward cotton. This is quite intelligible; but it only goes to prove that much of the neutrality of a certain class of Americans is of the spurious kind. The New York press says so; so does The Saturday Evening Post. The hyphenated "neutrals" are insistent that the United States stop the export of munitions of war to the Allies. It seems that the hyphenates does not understand that Britain has spent generations preparing its navy for the control of its commerce; and that it can control it is beyond cavil. Germany's navy is rusting in the Kiel canal, and hence the wail about "British arrogance." To ask for the forbidding shipment of supplies to the Allies means a very lopsided position. It means that the British navy be sent to harbor and rest till Von Tirpitz has the courage to send out the "vast and powerful armada" of which Emperor Wilhelm has so often boasted.

A German newspaper bearing the formidable name of "Fremdenblatt" gives us an idea of the German meaning of "humanity." It says: "There are no such things as the principles of humanity. Poisonous gas is but one instrument of warfare among others; the outcry against it is due to the fact that it has not yet been universally adopted. In war there is no such thing as humanity, nor should there be; and all the lubrications of the Hague Conference are but so much childish prattle. Modern technical experiments yield new weapons to him who is not an idiot and knows how to take advantage of them. Germans, not being idiots, decline to be sentimentalized." Yes, and they likewise decline to rank themselves among all honorable men!

"A Recruiting Rally"

The Empire calls! Up, men, and go! Right well the mother's voice you know, And fitly feel in danger's hour That men of valor cannot cower.

"For England's sake"—the words ring out; Let them resound with mighty shout. By all your honor holds most dear, O, brave men, heed that message clear.

The flag of freedom waves to-day—Your father's flag; you dare not say, "Let others fight for ensign brave; Give them the glory which they crave."

The clustered bloom of roses red Calls to your mind how England bled For freedom in the days of old, When warriors fought for what you hold.

The maple tree its message brings, O, mark you well the chant it sings—"Your brothers died on Flemish field, To savage foe they would not yield.

"O, by their grand heroic strife, O, by their giving up of life, Their mem'ry calls thro' all the day, You may not, cannot, stay away."

The mighty chief says, "Men, more men." And loud the call rings out again, Go, men of courage from the North; Go you in simple duty forth.

And by the higher call of Him Whose sacrifice no years may dim, O, men of Canada, be strong, Go out in might to conquer wrong.

And tho' for some the victor's wreath May crown a brow serene in death, Till all shall see a conquered foe The men of Canada must go.

—M. Y. E. Morton.

The World's Press

Britain's Staying Powers
Boston Transcript:— Staying power as it develops in England is worth rather more to the ounce than it can be in Germany, for at Berlin it has monthly been fed on success, while London has had very little to give it new courage. Against all reverses England stands firm, these latest reports making it sure. Not all classes of her citizenry have shown an equal loyalty, but the staying power of democracy in a fight against imperialism is just beginning to make itself felt in such vows as England now has sworn in defiance.

The British Fleet
New York Evening Post:—It was the British fleet that gave them time and opportunity to organize resistance to the tremendous German swoop which was the outcome of forty years of strenuous planning and preparation. It is the British fleet that in the last analysis has determined the fortunes of the war to date. That fleet is still exercising an influence no less momentous. There is much reason to think that down to the firing of the last shot it will remain the vital element in the military situation. It will be the principal factor of success in the struggle, even though no naval battle of any magnitude or importance be fought or victory won. As a static force its result has been in the past salvation and may in the future be success.

Men Rush To Colors
The London Chronicle:—For reasons which will be perfectly well understood by everybody there was a spurt in the recruiting yesterday (18th). It made itself felt in many quarters, and were it not for the loss of lives of helpless women and children we might welcome heartily the efforts of Count Zeppelin to swell the ranks of the British army. The scenes on the Horse Guards' Parade and at the central recruiting office in Scotland Yard, to say nothing about those in the more remote districts, might, if they were picked up by the German wireless, instruct the Kaiser in the knowledge that the murder of women and children is exactly not the way to break the spirit of the British people. The central recruiting office was crammed with men who had responded to the call.

PROHIBITION

A RECENT CONVERT

The announcement of his conversion to prohibition was made at exercises at the Franklin union in Boston by ex-Governor Foss, who has been three times elected chief executive of the state of Massachusetts.

"I have been thinking that it's about time for me to stop voting for the licensed saloon," said Mr. Foss. "So long as I make it a rule to have my superintendents and foremen discharge men who are addicted to liquor, how inconsistent it is for me to support an open saloon near my manufacturing establishment, where the men have to go back and forth two or three times a day.

"This question of prohibition is a very large one. It may be the most important social, political and moral question of to-day. Certainly it is an economic question. From an economic viewpoint, why shouldn't we have national prohibition?"

"Abraham Lincoln said: 'You can't have a nation half slave and half free.' We can't have a nation half wet and half dry. It is impossible, perfectly to enforce prohibition in a state surrounded by liquor states.

"I believe national prohibition is in the interest of public health. In my three years as governor of Massachusetts I saw 20,000 or more people locked up in this state and \$5,000,000 a year appropriated for their support. They were there on account of liquor, mainly. It is ridiculous to stand in the way of this movement. The large cities get a comparatively small fund from licenses. Aside from every other consideration, economically, we here in America must come to national prohibition."

FROM MANY WITNESSES

In summing up a complete refutation of the statements sent out by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers association in an article on "Facts About Prohibition in Kansas," Governor Arthur Capper says:

Let us call the witnesses and see what they think of prohibition in Kansas. If anyone should know, for they live with it and under it: The governor of Kansas says prohibition is a great success. Every state official who has spoken out says prohibition succeeds.

More than 700 editors and newspaper men of Kansas in state convention, unanimously endorsed prohibition. Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibition law.

No minister has ever opened his mouth in favor of return of license; neither has any school teacher.

The president of Kansas Retailers says prohibition pays. The president of the State Bankers' association believes that prohibition is a tremendous asset to Kansas.

One hundred and sixty-six bankers have filed their testimony in favor of the law with the Temperance society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and only six could be found in all the state who doubted the wisdom of this legislation.

The president of the Kansas Medical society believes in prohibition. The president of the commercial clubs of Kansas has said that prohibition has added real value to every acre of Kansas land.

The supreme court has testified in the following strong language to the benefits of the prohibition law:

"The prohibitory law is well enforced throughout the state. It is generally well endorsed as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law distinctly promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum economic waste consequent upon the liquor traffic and allied evils. The saloonkeeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in the politics of the state. And to completely settle the question for all time the legislature of Kansas, not by a majority, but unanimously passed at its last session a concurrent resolution affirming in no uncertain language its belief in the advantage of prohibition."

Will Peeve Mr. Bryan

Information reached Washington August 18 that Capt. R. E. Owen, British Royal Engineers, son-in-law of Wm. Jennings Bryan, had been "mentioned in orders" by Sir Ian Hamilton, British Commander at the Dardanelles, for distinguished gallantry in action.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

District Chairmen

- Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.
Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front.
Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| PORT-DE-GRAVE | CLARK'S BEACH |
| BAY ROBERTS | BAY-DE-VERDE |
| WINTERTON | PORT REXTON |
| CATALINA | BONAVISTA |
| KEELS | GREENSPOND |
| NEWTOWN | CAT HR. |
| DOTING COVE | SELDOM |
| TILTING | JOE BATT'S ARM |
| MAIN TICKLE | NORTH END |
| Change Islds.) | Change Islds.) |
| HERRING NECK | BOTWOOD |
| LEWISPORTE | TWILLINGATE |
| EXPLOITS | NIPPER'S HR. |