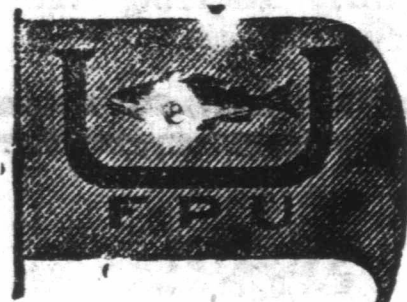


## IN STORE:

**500 Sax Pure  
WHITE HOMINY,  
840 Sax Best  
WHITE OATS.**

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Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

## The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, NFD., NOV. 1st., 1916.

### No Extension

MANY problems growing out of the war will face this country when peace is declared. These problems will interest and effect each and every one of us and it behoves the people to see that the readjustment of things will not be entrusted to those who are neither competent or honest enough to handle public matters in the interest of the general public.

We need to-day and will more so after the war our best men to the fore in the Government of this Colony. We need men of sound judgment and men of courage. Men who will devote their best efforts to the welfare of this country.

We have seen how the present Government have outraged the best welfare of our people in allowing certain friends of the Government to grow rich at the expense of the masses. We have seen inflated prices in food stuffs, in coal supplies and in most everything a householder needs to clothe and feed his family.

We have also seen a stand pat Government refuse to move in the matter of protecting those whose burdens are daily being added to. We have seen members of the present Government make fortunes while the mechanic and laboring man is hardly able to keep the wolf from the door.

The men who have profited by the war are daily becoming more avaricious. Patriotism that pays is their idea of saving their country. The more they make the more they want and care not how they make it as long as they get it. They have played upon the good faith of the people by stories of high insurance rates, scarcity of shipping and many other such excuses for their policy of plunder. A peculiar feature of this policy is that while these so-called changes from the ordinary routine of peace times are said to be necessary "on account of the war," the earning power of our people has no consideration in the eyes of those who enrich themselves by excessive profits made out of the miseries of a world war.

The present Government have done nothing to protect the people. They have sat silent and allowed the people to be bled white by unscrupulous firms who have seized the people by the throat like the highwayman of old and in manner brusque demanded "your money or your life."

In this connection it must be borne in mind that they were supported by "an able and hired press" who boasted backbone is none other than that of the gutter-percuss type. A press which has remained silent while the interests of those which it boasts it serves is being trampled and spat upon. It has preferred to remain silent content with the pickings it can gather from Dives table.

Matters have now come to such a point that our city Unions are talking of calling a public meeting to deal with the question of the high cost of living which is daily growing worse.

Again the people have to step

in themselves and do that which the Government should have done months ago. Isn't it time for a change. The present Government will do nothing but grab and boodle. The leaders of it will make fine patriotic speeches but men cannot live on wind. The Premier is able to exist though he draws no official salary. The high cost of living doesn't worry him. The only thing that does worry him is how to keep on living high. Honesty in public life can only come from an awakened public conscience.

In either peace or war time the common man has always to bear the blunt. The rich man in war times manages to grow richer while the fate of the common man is to grow poorer. Why is this?

The answer is simple. The masses have entrusted matters to those who are utterly incompetent for such duties and as a result are to-day paying the penalty. While the present Government—a minority Government at that—are in charge of this Colony's affairs we can only look to see matters grow worse as the days go by.

The masses must assert themselves. They are the owners of this country and all that is in it. They are the masters and the Government is nothing more or less than their servants.

But instead of fulfilling the obligations of their sacred trust those whom the people trusted have absorbed the Government unto themselves and many of them who entered public life in 1909 poor men who retire in 1917 made for life.

The main responsibility to-day for present conditions in this country, particularly in the capital city, is that our boasted free and independent Government is encircled by a RING of "BIG INTERESTS" who have through the agency of our so called independent legislators secured a mortgage on the Colony and its people.

The term of the Morris Government will expire next November and, despite the assertions of those who hang out of Morris's coat tails from sunrise till sunset and who think themselves the wise men of the hour—the life of the present Parliament will not be extended one hour over the term. The people are determined to oust the present gang of boodlers and misfits the first opportunity to do so and that opportunity will come next fall. Any attempt by Morris to deprive the electorate of their right in this matter will be vigorously opposed by the Opposition who on no account will consent to extending the life of the present Parliament.

### Serving Abroad

THE NEWS has a desire to make a complete list of Newfoundlanders serving their King, either in our own regiment or elsewhere, and asks help from its readers.

We would gladly help him if we could in his laudable work. We know the names of some of those serving in Canadian regiments, but even the addition of these would not make a complete list.

How will it help The News if we suggest he write to Aldershot, N.S. We are informed that there is a Highland Regiment there composed mainly of Newfoundlanders. Out of one thousand men in that regiment six hundred are natives of this country, so we are creditably informed.

### GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 1

Three men, named David Kenney, Thomas Costello and John Martin, burnt in railway section tilt, near Conception Harbor, 1886.

Part of Harbor Grace collapsed, 1895.

British Hall first opened, 1852. Charles F. Bennett's foundry and cooperage burnt, 1856.

Judge Philip F. Little appointed to Supreme Court, 1858.

Two girls, Mary Sullivan and Mary Martin, killed by a plank falling from Catholic Cathedral tower, 1870.

Rev. J. Curling (Church of England) ordained, 1874.

Sir Brian Robinson and family left Newfoundland, 1877.

Healey's Dramatic Company opened in T. A. Hall; it was considered the finest company that ever came here, 1878.

First load of native coal from Grand Lake, 1895.

The city streets first lit by electricity; the switches were manipulated at the headquarters of the Electric Light Co. by Misses Annie and Emma Pooke, daughters of Mr. T. S. Pooke, the manager, 1896.

## WHY WILSON SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED

By George Creel in the October National Magazine

### II.—HIS FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLIES

AT the time that he took office, it was said truly that America witnessed a race between reform and revolution. As a result of Republican rule, the people were without rights that a privileged class felt bound to respect. Huge monopolies, made possible by the Payne-Aldrich law, batten on consumers; public servants obeyed secret masters; workers were robbed of protection guaranteed by the Constitution; the employment of five million men was so casual that it bordered on vagrancy, and every city had its bread-line; natural resources were regarded as legitimate plunder; revenues were derived from taxes on things consumed by the poor; two million little children drugged in hopelessness, and a rigid, inelastic banking system put supreme power in a small group, throttling credit, hampering enterprise, and causing recurrent panics that entailed wholesale ruin and disaster.

At his back, constituting his fighting force, was a party that for fifty years had been a party of opposition, an organization barren of constructive ideas, and with ideals grown stale by long exposure in campaign show windows. An undisciplined, reckless following, impatient of authority, and with the head of Cleveland still carried on a pike staff. Behind him were two presidential traditions—the Roosevelt way, with full emphasis upon personal popularity and small regard for accomplishment, and the Taft conception of the White House as an elevated place from which to view the activities of Congress.

The tariff legislation made immediate test of his courage and his capacity. Even though the Democratic promise of revision downward had been explicit, the fact that many Democratic states relied heavily upon protected industries soon evolved a spirit of compromise and evasion. Against the advice of many party leaders, who had the fate of Cleveland and Taft in mind, President Wilson convened Congress in special session, and drove through such full, honest redemption of the platform pledge as straightway relieved one hundred million consumers from the extortions of the Payne-Aldrich law.

For the first time in history, tariff legislation was unaccompanied by scandal and corruption; as never before, patronage played no part in vote-getting. As a consequence of the victory, these truths were made to stand clear: that the President regarded himself as a one responsible leader, that he had the ability to lead, that his leadership would be in the single direction of democracy, and that he meant to base his authority upon patriotism, and not at all upon patronage.

Without halt he moved on to the currency question that for forty years had been a thing of mud and disgrace, and pressed for the passage of the Federal Reserve bill. Led by Elihu Root, who thundered against it as a "measure of disaster and ruin," the Republican minority fought as a unit, aided by Democrats still under the control of sinister influences. Again were the ideals and leadership of the President victorious.

The Panama tolls exemption provision was a third great battle that furnished final, conclusive proof of Woodrow Wilson's ability to put principle into practice. It is true enough that there were no "iffs" in that clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which said that "the canal shall be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing these rules on terms of absolute equality." The forces of privilege, however, had vital interest in compelling the violation of the treaty, for in toll exemptions the coastwise shipping monopoly saw a chance to obtain the subsidies denied by a fixed public policy. Too much significance cannot be attached to the victory, for the issue was clean-cut between money and justice, between practicality and principles, between the arrogant privileged interests and the unorganized mass.

When the weatherman sends us something good we forget to notice it.

## REVEILLE BY CALCAR

WE have seen how the Government while simulating zeal for the agricultural welfare of the country on the one hand has on the other hand stood pat and permitted the destruction of the forest lands of the interior.

Zeal for our welfare which displays itself in foolish ventures in one direction only sacrificing all other interests of the community must be, on the very face of it, but a delusion and not honestly meant. Turn what way you may view this question of agriculture from whatever angle you may the same reflection is borne in upon you. You must conclude that the Morris Government acted very stupidly if they had any honest intentions, and there is almost as much evidence to show that there was dishonest motive back of it all as that the whole plan was stupid.

No attempt was made to study the matter with a view to applying remedial measures where help was most essential. Oh, no, just fire in rams, bulls, seeds, threshing machines and let the old methods of husbandry prevail. Let the farmer keep on his way, hastening the impoverishment of his farm by his improvident methods and lack of knowledge. That this is actually going on is plain to any one with an eye to see who travels through the rural districts.

How many fields will you find outside a few near St. John's or some of the sections about Conception Bay that display a really flourishing condition showing as if they were being improved by cultivation. A proper system of farming is capable of adding from year to year to the fertility of the soil, so that the older the land the better it can be made to yield. That this system of intelligent farming is not generally practiced the unthrifty condition of the fields tell very plainly.

Statistics go to prove this too, for while we have an ever increasing acreage of farm lands, farm products do not materially increase in importance. There is a disproportion between the increasing acreage under tillage and the yield of products from the farms. This goes to show that more lands must be cleared to keep up with the ever decreasing productivity of the soil. This should not be the very opposite should hold, and where such an unfavorable state of affairs exists it is folly to speak of what has been done for agriculture.

The more we go into this ques-

tion of agricultural policy the more and more do we see the strength and force of constantly reiterated argument that education, vocational education, is just what is needed to help the farmers of this country. Without this education it is folly to be giving improved seeds, etc., for neither seeds nor stock no matter how valuable can supplement a knowledge of how to treat them and how to treat the soil in order to insure the best results.

How long will any improvement to stock be in evidence where the owners do not understand the proper care of such stock. A visit to the stables where cattle are kept in winter will tell without seeing the farm just what state of thriftiness that farm is in and what the farmer's condition is.

You have only to look at the manure in the stable if you are a judge of such matters to tell whether the farmer is feeding or starving his land.

The texture of the droppings from the animals will tell you if the animals are being properly fed or not, and improperly fed animals means improperly fed and starving soil. No matter what care a farmer may take of manure from animals whose ration is nothing but hay he cannot maintain the fertility of his farm. Farmers should be taught to regard each animal on his farm as a factory for the making of fertilizer, and he should be taught also that an animal cannot make valuable fertilizer out of very invaluable materials.

How to feed cattle is the basis of farm success, and to teach farmers the value of this one great truth should be the duty of

### MORE FISHERY NEWS.

Oct. 28th. From M. White. (Aquaforte to Caplin Bay)—The total catch is 8,693 qtls with 30 for last week. The voyage is now practically abandoned and only a few dories are operating. Prospects are not good as there is only a sign of cod and the supply of squid bait is uncertain.

Oct. 28th. From J. Tavernor (Bridgeport to Wild Cove Point)—Fifty boats are fishing and a few secured about two qtls, each days this week, fishing with trawls, but the others did practically nothing. Many were not operating this week. Herring bait is very scarce and the weather is very unfavorable. The catch to date is 4,705 qtls with 100 for last week.

The steamers Lonsburg and Pere Marquette undocked yesterday. The latter has been given full repairs but the other will be redocked for the completion of hers.

the Government, especially a Government that makes a specialty of agriculture.

Next the farmer should be taught how to conserve the valuable elements in the manure by proper handling and care of this valuable product. Let the farmer be taught to exercise as much care over the manure pile as he does over his potatoes or hay or other products of the farmer, and you will have gone a long way towards getting him to properly feed his animals. Once let him look upon the manure pile as a valuable farm product that demands his care and attention and he will soon be studying for himself how to increase the value of this product.

## J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

**ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER** 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,** 1s. and 2s.

**J.J. St. John** Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

## Reid-Newfoundland Co.

### SOUTH COAST SERVICE.

**S. S. GLENCOE**

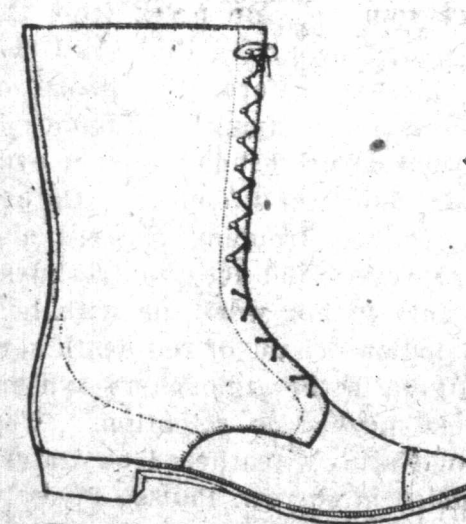
will sail from Placentia on **FRIDAY, November 3rd**, after arrival of the morning's train from St. John's, calling at the usual ports of call from Placentia to Port-au-Basques.

## Reid-Newfoundland Co.

## KNOWLING'S PRICE LIST OF FOOTWEAR

Is well worth your careful perusal as every LINE is a saving to your Income.

### Men's Boot Department.



**MEN'S OIL GRAINED FULL BELLOWS TONGUE BOOTS,** leather lined, sewn, good broad heels, 6 inches high—\$3.70.

**MEN'S WATERPROOF GRAIN ARMY BOOTS,** broad military heels, reinforced soles, 6 inches high—\$4.30. Same kind only Goodyear Welted, the next best in Handsewn Work, only \$4.75.

**MEN'S OIL and WATERPROOFED GRAINED LEATHER 10 INCH BOOTS,** as cut; a good Winter Boot—\$5.00 and \$5.40.

**MEN'S RED 13 INCH GRAIN,** full Bellows tongue, 2 soles to heel; a good Hunting Boot—\$6.20.

**BOYS' 10 INCH WATERPROOF GRAIN BOOTS;** sizes 1 to 5—\$3.90.

**BOYS' 13 INCH RED WATERPROOF BOOTS** full Bellows tongue, two sole to heel—\$4.50.

**BOYS' OIL GRAIN BOOTS,** pegged; size 9 start, \$1.90, up 5c. a size.

**BOYS' SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS,** pegged; size 9 start, \$1.60, up 5c. a size.

### Women's Boot Department.



**WOMEN'S PEGGED BOOTS**—\$1.40, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.30 and \$2.40.

**WOMEN'S KID BOOTS,** Sewn—\$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

**WOMEN'S BOX CALF BOOTS**—\$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.80 to \$4.50.

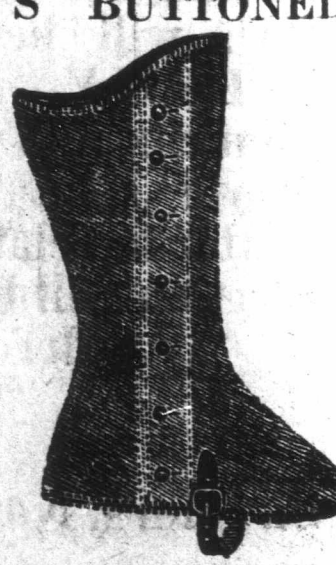
**WOMEN'S BUTTONED BOOTS**—\$2.25, \$2.40, \$2.60, \$2.80, \$3.00, \$3.20 to \$4.50.



**WOMEN'S CLOTH LEGGINGS**—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

**WOMEN'S LONG BLACK JERSEY LEGGINGS**—\$1.00 & \$1.25.

**GIRLS' JERSEY LEGGINGS,** to fit from 3 to 15 years—85c. and 90c.



**GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH BOX CALF BALS;** size 6 start, \$2.00, up 10c. a size.

**GIRLS' 6 INCH HIGH TAN CALF BALS;** size 6 start, \$2.10, up 10c. a size.

**GIRLS' OIL GRAINED PEGGED BOOTS;** size 6 start, \$1.35, up 5c. a size.

**GIRLS' PEBBLED BOOTS,** Sewn; size 6 start, \$1.55, up 5c. a size.

**GEORGE KNOWLING.**