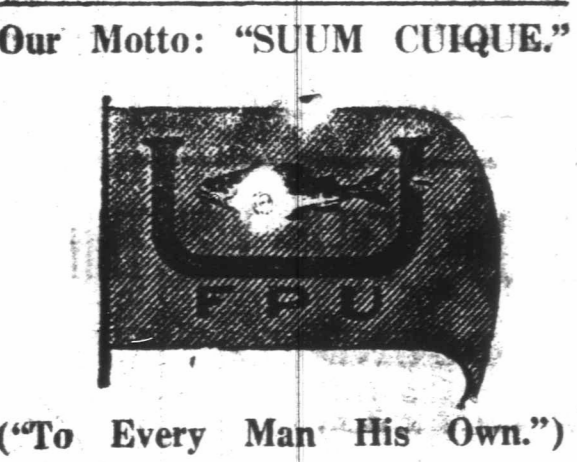


FOR SALE
That splendid
Residence and Stable
with about twenty
acres of land, known
as **Roches**
at Manuels, and
situated near Rail-
way Station.

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, N.F.L.D., OCT. 1st., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Bank Fishery

THE BANK FISHERY, which opened so favorably, has had quite a set back since the herring trip; few vessels fared well on the caplin trips, and since August they have done very little. Several vessels went to Labrador without bait (no squid was procurable in August) and went down as far as Eclipse Harbor with jiggers and gill nets. They met with poor luck, and some of the fleet returned with less than fifty quintals. After securing a squid baiting some of these returned to Labrador; and there is every prospect that they will secure good fares. When the "Sagona" was returning from the North, there were several bankers at Barbeau, Bolster's Rock, Hawke's Harbor, and at points further South. They report plenty of fish on the ground, but their operations were impeded by stormy weather, as Thursday several vessels were reported as having taken refuge from the storm at Trepassay.

Last season (1914), 105 vessels were engaged in the Bank Fishery aggregating 7,790 tons, with an equipment of 1,892 men. The total catch for the season was 124,067 quintals. The results to date are somewhat in excess of last year; and it is hoped that at the wind up of the voyage, the results will be satisfactory.

The shortage last season was due to causes similar to those experienced this year—shortage of bait. It is imperative that some provision be made by the Government to remedy this disastrous condition of affairs. We have heard much of late about Cold Storage Plants, but no effort has been made to put the windy verbiage into effect.

The old saw: "Bringing Coal to Newcastle" will soon be supplanted locally by the expression "Bringing Bait to Newfoundland."

We have gone into hysterics over the question of prohibiting American fishermen from procuring bait in our waters; but we seem to forget that we are now largely dependent for the success of our Winter Bank Fishery on squid imported from the United States, via St. Pierre!

We have, or we are supposed to have, a competent Department to look after our fishing industry; but there is no Department of the Government which has betrayed such a lamentable "slacking" as the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The head of the Department is now somewhere in the "land of grieving winds," presumably engaged in necessary (?) work.

Why this should be tolerated seems beyond the comprehension of even the least informed. We ask, why should this be tolerated? The Captain of the "Petrel" is a certificated Master Mariner; the Head of the Marine and Fisheries

is not. Captain Kennedy is thoroughly competent to navigate, even such a formidable craft as the wrecking tug which is patrolling Labrador waters.

The Marine and Fisheries Department certainly needs a cleaning up. Our greatest industry seems to be lost sight of; and consequently our fishermen are being handicapped owing to lack of competency in the one branch of our Government which needs the closest possible attention.

The French Markets

OUR GOVERNMENT are evidently unaware of the fact (or are they too engrossed with other things) to know that there is now a possibility of getting access to markets usually supplied with French-caught fish.

The French banking fleet is barely one-third of that of former years, and the Iceland-French fishery is practically nil. This means that France must import, even for its own requirements, a large quantity of fish products at the present time. Huge orders have been placed in British Columbia and elsewhere for canned salmon; and we understand that some of our local dealers have enquiries for the same line of goods.

The demand for salt fish is also greatly in excess of the supply; and we heard recently (from a French skipper who formerly fished in Iceland) that at Fecamp fish was now being sold at 60 francs per quintal! Under normal conditions, it were impossible to send our fish products to France; but we are firmly convinced that if our Government were to approach the French Administration, through the Imperial authorities, the prohibitive duties on our fish would be, at least temporarily removed. This would mean a market for a quantity of well-cured Labrador and medium shore fish.

In this connection it is interesting to note that France spends large sums in support of her fisheries. In 1914 the amount spent was 5,627,396 francs (\$225,000). Of this amount \$196,000 was spent on deep sea fisheries; and the balance on coast fisheries; \$15,000 went as "bounty" to Newfoundland fisheries; and \$4,000 to fisheries in Iceland.

No country in the world gives such assistance to the fishing industry as does France, for in addition to giving a bounty on imports, she also gives a large subsidy to exporters of fish to Spain and other countries. The latter French markets must now be supplied; and our Government should be alive to the situation. Were the French-supplied markets canvassed successfully, we should receive fully 20% more value for fish than we are getting at the present time. What are our exporters doing?

Capt. Edwin Kean

CAPT. EDWIN KEAN of Brookfield, B.E., owner of the schooner "J. S. Munn," has arrived from Belle Isle with 800 qtls. of fish, salted for shore cure. He had a very trying summer at Belle Isle, having secured 500 qtls. between August 20th and September 10th, which is indeed good fishing. The schooner was always considered unlucky, but Capt. Kean has proved by his trips last year and this year that she is as lucky as the luckiest.

Capt. Edwin used a 6 H.P. "Coaker" engine, which gave splendid satisfaction. The engine was not out of order five minutes or the whole summer. Anyone wishing to know what sort of an engine the 6 H.P. "Coaker" engine should write Capt. Edwin Kean. We congratulate Capt. Kean upon the success which attended his labor this season. He always secured a fair share of fish. His crew this year will make a fine crew.

Another Fishing Rival

ACCORDING TO an official report never were so many fishing steamers launched at German shipbuilding yards as during last year, in spite of delays caused by the war.

In 1914 thirty new fishing steamers were launched from German yards, as compared with 25, in 1913; 12 in 1912; and 17 in 1911; while for 1910 and 1909 together the number was only 21.

This activity, it is said, is due to the increasing consumption of sea fish and the great improvement in the business results which have been shown during the last few years by all the steam fishing fleets, which on January 1, 1914, numbered 250 vessels.

Some of these days we shall find the Huns sending their steam rawlers to the Grand Banks!

Last Night's Lecture

THOSE who were fortunate enough to be present at the Grenfell Institute last night to hear the powerful address delivered by Dr. Carolyn Geisel on "Health" will long remember the occasion and the speaker. Few women in the whole world can compare with this great lady. She has been described as "a perfect dynamo of power." That description is not exaggerated.

No lady speaker of her ability ever addressed an audience in St. John's. The lecture was a treat, appreciated and enjoyed by the highest intellects in the city. Mr. Morine, who is probably the foremost judge of intellectual ability, amongst us, was heard to say "Dr. Geisel's address proved her to be one of the half dozen powerful lady lecturers in the world."

Her lectures will without doubt deeply affect all who listen to them. She possesses a clear crystal soul that sheds its rays over all her statements and at once carries conviction to the heart. Every woman in St. John's would be charmed and delighted with the address, and the great pity is that thousands more were not present.

To-night a greater number will be privileged to hear this remarkable woman's lecture, which will be delivered at the Casino. Gentlemen as well as ladies should attend the evening lectures. Those present at last night's lecture extremely enjoyed one little incident which is worth relating.

The lady lecture was explaining why every man should do his best, and mentioned a great agriculturist of America who went about showing the farmers how they could increase production. The speaker then went on to say that he was one of those men that believed "two blades of grass could grow where one hitherto grew." The Premier occupied a front seat and the audience went into hysterics over the reference, so typical of Sir Edward's famous vaticinating utterance. For five minutes the audience clapped and clapped.

The speaker was dumb-founded, as she had no idea of the cause of the outburst. It was indeed one of those little things that leave an impression; and in future all who were present will think of Dr. Geisel when they hear or read of Sir Edward's "two blades of grass."

Dr. Jones, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, presided, and introduced the speaker.

Dr. Rendell moved a vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

Thus ended one of the most interesting, fascinating, instructive and convincing lectures ever heard at St. John's.

Dr. Geisel's references to intemperance dealt entirely with the inefficiency caused by the use of alcohol. Those remarks were hotly sentimental but based on reason and scientific findings, which none could dispute.

The Prohibition Committee should endeavour to induce Dr. Geisel to deliver a temperance address during her short stay. Would it not be possible to arrange for a men's meeting for Sunday afternoon at the Casino.

Young Nfld. Soldier Dead At Cairo

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received by the Colonial Secretary, conveying the sad information that Private Frederick E. Ebsary had died on September 23rd at the Canadian Stationary Hospital, Cairo, Egypt, of tubercular meningitis. As reported by us a short while since the young soldier had been dangerously ill of the disease, but as no news had been received for several days past his friends hoped that such portended an improvement in his condition, and yesterday's sad intelligence came as a great shock to them.

The deceased was in his 17th year and was a young fellow whom all liked and who had a bright future before him. He left here in D. Co. and was the youngest son of Newman and Sarah Ebsary of the South Side. Mr. Ebsary is engineer, in charge of Job Bros. & Co.'s louch "Tommy" at Blanc Sablon; and the sad news was wired to him yesterday evening.

Company Sergeant Samuel Ebsary of A. Co., our Regiment, so well and favourably known here, is a brother of the deceased. William, another brother is at Balise Johnston's South Side; Albert is a steward on the Sagona, and Herbert is clerk with the Monroe Export Co. To the parents and relatives of the deceased young soldier *The Mail and Advocate* extends its sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Strong Appeal for Prohibition from Hr. Main Dist.

Harbor Main Will Do Its Duty.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—The time is fast approaching when the voters of this country will be called upon to register their voters in connection with the Prohibition question. As the question is a most serious one it behoves every good, Christian man to give it his serious consideration before registering his vote, for if done hastily he may bitterly repent (if he takes a wrong view of the matter) his action.

I see these noble and heroic gentlemen of the city of St. John's, "The Temperance Committee" have buckled on their armour and are preparing for the glorious fight for Temperance, and my fervent prayer is, that their efforts will be crowned with victory. I, although not being a total abstainer, crave permission to array myself in their ranks and exert my best efforts for so noble a cause.

Some people of this district are impressed with the idea that if the importation of liquor is stopped that additional taxation will have to be imposed in order to make up for the shortage in the revenue. Any man who carefully gives this point of view a little consideration will readily see the fallacy of such a reasoning.

If, for instance, a man spends twenty dollars this year on liquor and that next year the importation of liquor is forbidden, will he throw away that twenty dollars into the sea? Decidedly not! He will spend it on other dutiable goods which will make himself and his family much happier and add to the revenue at the same time.

Again, does not a great deal of the revenue derived from liquor go for the maintenance and upkeep of the Penitentiary, the Jails, the Poor House, and the Insane Asylum and other institutions. Many of the unfortunate inmates of these institutions are driven there through drink, and if Total Prohibition once becomes law the revenue, after two years, will be even greater than it is now, and the country in general will be much better.

According to a forecast which I read in *The Mail and Advocate* some time ago, you counted on securing "Five Hundred votes" for Prohibition in Hr. Main District, but I think Sir, when the ballots are counted you will be agreeably surprised. We showed in no unequivocal terms that we wanted Local Option, which has not been altogether a success, but we are going to follow up our good work by showing the country that we are going to have Total Prohibition.

The old men who will soon be called to the Great Beyond will register their vote for it, because they know, after looking back at their past life that liquor has been the cause of many misfortunes. Middle aged men of families will see that liquor tends to cause unhappiness and they know that when the jar comes along now and again things don't run by any means as pleasantly as when there is no "booze" in evidence, and consequently they will admit that it is better to be without it. I don't wish my readers to be impressed with the idea that the voters of this district are all drinkers, but we must acknowledge that hundreds of dollars are given by us to the saloon keepers in St. John's that could be spent in a far better way.

The man who goes to the poll on the 4th of November and votes for Prohibition does a meritorious action and fourfold blessings will accrue from it, for if liquor does him no harm it may harm his neighbour, and we all know that charity is the greatest of all virtues.

Before closing I would like to ask your readers, who are not total abstainers, if, after giving bent to their convivial propensities and having their little jollification (pardon the vulgarity) they felt better. They will truthfully answer no, for nothing follows but a bad headache, and what is worse, many a sad heartache, and empty pockets.

"O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!"

To sum up, total abstinence from alcohol drink is necessary for some persons and beneficial to all others, for "Wine hath done harm to many, abstinence to none."

SAPIENTIA.
Hr. Main District,
Sept. 27th, 1915.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

The World's Press

Not That Kind

ONE newspaper remarks that while Mr. Bryan has been kissed by a male admirer, no man has so far dared to kiss Mr. Roosevelt. The reason for this state of affairs may be due to the fact that it is pretty generally known that the Colonel is not that kind of a man.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Futile Speculation

Germany is willing to pay 16 cents a pound for a million bales of cotton delivered in a German harbor. We gather that no submarine commander would mistake the character of his instructions if a cotton ship bound to Germany came his way.—*New York Sun.*

Applies To St. John's Too

Britain's cause is not aided by speculation as to the progress of the war. All speculation is idle. And the speculation which fills the horizon with gloom is just as idle as the speculation which fills the horizon with bright promises of early and complete victory.—*Toronto Telegram.*

"Every backyard a garden" is a slogan Toronto residents could well adopt. Natural beauty is not dependent upon possessing wealth. The mechanic's cottage may be made externally as attractive, in proportion, as a rich man's palace. Taste, artistic sense, and energy are the chief requirements. The backyard garden movement is one to be encouraged on all sides.—*Mail and Empire.*

Disregarding Neutrals

Danish, Swedish and Norwegian ships were sunk by German submarines on Saturday and Sunday, in some cases members of the crew being lost. These incidents are as insignificant of Germany's disregard for her promises as the Hesperian attack. As Germany depends upon the neighboring neutral nations for many of her supplies the insane campaign she is now embarked upon must sooner or later result in her complete isolation in more than a moral sense.—*Ex.*

Dependence On The Soil

Canada is awakening to a greater sense of her dependence on the soil. We have had the theorizing period for many years now the practical days are upon us. Lawyers, newspaper and financial men have too long set aside the agricultural opinion of Canada as to the real needs of the country. The agriculturists are about to have their innings, and public men ambitious to serve their country should get in touch with the interests that have brought about, as a result of even one magnificent harvest, confidence, where a few weeks ago, or months at the most, there was doubt and depression.—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

The Dardanelles Campaign

Already our campaign there has been of signal service by preventing the Turks from undertaking a great offensive on the side of the Caucasus. But if we obtain control of the Straits our opportunities will be much greater. Russia will be once more restored to full communication with the outside world—a communication that winter will not interrupt; and while she will once more have an outlet for her exports, military supplies and munitions and, if necessary, even armies can be poured into her. The geographical advantage which the central empires get from fighting on "interior lines" is still the greatest one that they enjoy; our capture of the Straits would go far to deprive them of it; and nothing else can.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Russia Naval Victory

It will leave a deep impression on the minds of the students of events, and on the Germans in particular. Indeed, the very silence of the enemy with reference to recent events in the gulf may be accepted as the most eloquent tribute to the seamanship and gallantry of the Russian forces. The Germans have received a "stunning" shock. They had thought to command the Baltic, and to force their naval into the Baltic; but they have been reminded that they can do so only after the Russian navy has been destroyed, and that those ships, if they must go down, will like the *Stovuch*, "perish gloriously," taking with them to the bottom of the sea—not a few units under the enemy's flag, which, in view of the conditions in the North Sea, he cannot spare.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Athanasiaid Green With a Footnote

Old Form Remains in Anglican Church, but Use of Contentious Minatory Clauses is Not Obligatory.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The discussion which raged yesterday in the general synod of the Church of England in Canada, on the insertion of the Lambeth translation of the Athanasiaid creed into the prayer book, additional to the form in which it has hitherto appeared, was resumed in joint session this morning.

After lengthy discussion it was decided by a large majority to recommend the old form of the creed. The minatory clauses, however, will be indented and a footnote added making their use permissive.

Bishop Reeve.
Bishop Reeve of Toronto offered as a solution that the creed should appear entire as at present with a rubric construction permitting its use at the discretion of clergy and people. He suggested that the congregations might read it during the sermon and divine far more instruction and education from it than from the sermons delivered in many churches.

Chancellor Davidson.
Chancellor Davidson, Montreal, sketching the history of the formation of the church organization in Canada, denied that, from his interpretation of the constitution, the general synod had power to deal with the matter. He pointed out that the declaration of the first general synod in Canada called for the transmission to posterity unimpaired of the prayer book, and that Article 4 of the basis of the constitution provided that nothing therein shall affect any canon or enactment of any provincial synod then in force. He urged that the general synod should only regard their prerogatives as being initiative and that the revision made should only be a recommendation to the provincial synods, which would pass on the adoption finally.

Rev. E. A. Anderson.
Rev. E. A. Anderson, Ottawa, could not support the appearance of two versions of the creed and said that even the committee were not proud of their proposal.

The suggestion made to use the Irish rubric would not find his support either, as it meant virtual burial and the Athanasiaid creed was to live for burial. He suggested that no change be made, but that an addition to the rubric be made of a line explaining that the condemnatory passages are to be in nowis, interpreted other than as similar phrases in holy writ. This would keep the creed intact. With the attacks constantly being made on the beliefs of the church this was no time to lower the fences, but rather to strengthen them.

For Lambeth Translation.
Capt. A. J. B. Melesh, Vancouver, made a plea for the Lambeth translation as being more readily understood by the people and for the elimination of the condemnatory clauses though he would support their insertion if a note to make their use optional was added to the rubric.

Leave Integrity Alone.
Rev. Provost Macklem, Trinity College, while appreciating the spirit of co-operation which was so apparent in the discussion, could not agree to anything which would affect the integrity of the creed as it now appears.

Archdeacon Cody. Toronto, followed supporting the arguments which had been advanced on behalf of those who cannot conscientiously repeat the minatory clauses.

Old Form Remains.
At the conclusion of Archdeacon Cody's remarks the proposal of Provost Macklem was carried by a enormous majority. The old form of the creed is recommended, with a foot note making their use permissive.

The minatory clauses of the Athanasiaid creed, which it was proposed to omit, are as follows:
"Whoever would be saved, before all things it is needful that he hold fast to the Catholic faith."
"Which faith, except a man have kept whole and undefiled, without doubt he will perish eternally."
"Let him therefore that would be saved think thus of Trinity."
"This is the Catholic faith, which except a man have faithfully and steadfastly believed, he cannot be saved."

According to a bulletin of the U.S. geological survey, fuller's earth was discovered in Florida in 1893 through mere accident. An effort was made to burn brick near Quincy; the effort failed, but an employee of the company called attention to the close resemblance of the clay to the German fuller's earth. Florida is now the leading State in the production of fuller's earth, having reported for 1914 more than 75 per cent of the total quantity and value.

Items Of Interest

ENIGHTY TONS of silver are used annually in making films at the Eastman plant.

There are nearly 300,000 Sunday schools in the world, with an attendance of twenty-six millions.

Massachusetts cities and towns have 278 libraries which were gifts. Mr. Carnegie is the donor of 33.

After billiard balls are made they are seasoned at a temperature of 70 degrees for a year before being used.

A nail driven into a tree trunk will always remain the same distance from the centre of the tree and from the ground.

There have been twenty-one declarations of war in the great European conflict, with the possibility of more at any time.

The oldest brass band in America is at Williamsport, Pa. It is 84 years old, and had only one brass instrument at its start.

When it is considered that the city of New York borrowed \$550,000,000 in the year 1913, the billion dollar loan sought by the Allies does not look so large.

If it comes to paying gold for war supplies, France has little cause to fear. There is in the bank of France a stock of gold amounting to about \$850,000,000, and in private banks an additional reserve of \$1,200,000,000.

The Boston museum of fine arts has been given an amethyst necklace which was worn by the daughter of Ussertsen II. of the 12th dynasty. The one-time owner of the gem was the Egyptian Sat Horant, or crown prince.

A bulletin recently issued by the department of agriculture gives information concerning the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of drug plants, the supply of which has been seriously affected by the war in Europe. The bulletin sensibly advises the public that growing of such plants offers no means for quickly and easily making a fortune although if properly undertaken and wisely managed it may be made to pay.

It is estimated, from the figures of the vote already accounted for, that the majority for State-wide prohibition in South Carolina will reach some 20,000. This is upon the referendum proposed by the last Legislature. South Carolina will this take place as the 17th State in which the manufacture and sale of intoxicants are made unlawful.

An elderly spinster has just died in New York City who inherited a fortune of \$40,000,000 now reduced to about one million, not by extravagance so much as by not knowing how. Big estates are frequently divided among predatory lawyers and predatory guardians who know how to get large pay for little work.

A writer in the Scientific American reports having observed an electric spark at the end of a whip when it gave out a particularly loud snap and suggests that the snap was not made by the lash at all but that it was the result of the instant concussion of the air, the electric spark being produced by the friction of the currents of air, the same as in a thunder storm.

A yacht which was built at Newport, Mass., a few months ago has been sent to the scrap pile because, owing to the use of monel metal in conjunction with steel in the vessel's construction, the proportion of the former being about five times that of the latter, she is virtually an electric battery, producing currents that threaten speedy destruction by electrolysis. This metal has been used with steel in other vessels without producing any such effects but in all previous cases the two have been used in about equal proportions.

According to a bulletin of the U.S. geological survey, fuller's earth was discovered in Florida in 1893 through mere accident. An effort was made to burn brick near Quincy; the effort failed, but an employee of the company called attention to the close resemblance of the clay to the German fuller's earth. Florida is now the leading State in the production of fuller's earth, having reported for 1914 more than 75 per cent of the total quantity and value.