

PARK DRIVE
Smoking Tobacco
The Best 15 cent Plug
For Sale at All Dealers
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate
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OUR POINT OF VIEW

Sour Grapes

FREQUENTLY within the past weeks—in fact, ever since our Northern Toilers began to come citywards, certain subsidized scribbles have been gloating over what they believed to be what our Gallic friends would term *unre passe* regarding the matter of supplies for the fishery. They seemed to be patting themselves and their allies on the back that the **MERCHANTS WOULD NOT GIVE SUPPLIES** this season!

They shed crocodile tears because "so many of our Northern fishermen would be obliged to leave their schooners tied up to the wharves and return empty-handed," and, of course, by innuendoes and half-truths, insinuated that the **BENEVOLENT** gentlemen of Water Street had been so annoyed! by recent utterances of this paper that they had become **soured**.

Fie, Fie, gentlemen of the Press! Your visions have been ruthlessly shattered. Some of the benevolent people were evidently not in a position to issue supplies; they had not the wherewithal to procure the requisites for the Toilers. *Hinc illae lacrymae*.

Nearly FIFTY PER CENT OF THE FISHERMEN paid cash for their outfits; and this is as it should be, as it means better results for themselves and their industrious families.

Thousands of Dollars came from the Northern outports, in Gold, and passed in over the counters of the merchants, thus enabling the latter to keep the financial pot boiling.

The stocking has again come to the rescue of the business portion of the community; and the glad hand was very much in evidence during the past few weeks.

We heard a rather good story last week, or rather we witnessed the enactment of a little scene which, we trust, is not usual.

One of our Northern fishermen accompanied by a young, handsome girl—his daughter (she was not gowned, of course as some of the city folk who mortgage a husband's salary for a costume) tidily dressed, entered a large store on the Street, and asked for a certain line of goods. The clerk (drawing possibly \$500 a-year) smiled rather contemptuously when he was asked to hand down some rolls of goods. We don't wish to go into detail regarding the affair.

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

The fact that it was from the proceeds of his toil that the merchant waxed fat, prospered and amassed wealth and property was overlooked. The Fishermen forgot that in giving him supplies the merchant was making a better investment of his money and goods than he could have done in any other direction. It did not occur to the Toiler that his labor was indispensable to the welfare of the merchant. The Union has taught them (the merchants) the true dignity and nobility of labor. The drones in the industrial hive are worse than useless; the worker is the valuable asset of the whole community.

It is plain that on the score of things accomplished the F.P.U. has earned for itself the right to appeal to the confidence of the people. It has caused a big reduction in the cost of the Toiler's living, while at the same time it has boosted the prices paid for the products of his toil. In a word, the Union has secured for him higher wages while at the same time **REDUCING HIS COST OF LIVING** so that **EVERY DOLLAR HE EARNES GOES ALMOST TWICE AS FAR** as it did before **W. F. COAKER** formed the organization that champions his cause.—Mosdell, in *The Fishermen's Advocate*, Dec. 20, 1913.

"Say, young man, can I see Mr. (the boss); I'd like to get a discount!"

"Oh!" replied Mr. Clerk. "We don't give discounts to small purchasers."

Just at the moment, Mr. appeared, shook hands with our outport friend, and hoped he would "find the prices right," etc.

"Better send me another clerk, Mr. —; that young fellow might be alright to sell pound cottons!"

The said young fellow was ready to throw a fit when the customer pulled out his wallet to pay for **FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH** of goods. He was one of our prosperous Northern planters!

Few people seem to realize the wealth that is held by our Northern Planters; and it is a matter of history that after the great Bank crash of 1894, the **STOCKING** was the factor in stabilizing the trade of the country.

Of course, it may be urged that it is not good business to keep money tied up in this way; but, when we get more co-operative stores established, much of this will be invested by our fishermen.

Perhaps our city folk are not aware of the fact that in former times tens of thousands of hard-earned money was invested in mercantile concerns in the city—left on the merchants' books, and not unfrequently, was held without the payment of INTEREST.

We happen to know that when a certain firm closed its doors some years ago, a planter of our acquaintance lost **EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS**—money that had been left from year to year for **SAFE-KEEPING!** Presumably, there are many instances known to our readers.

We know that at the moment a certain concern is operating on the funds supplied by an outport planter; and we know, further, that if the amount were withdrawn, the said firm would be perilously near the shoals!

Another Pedagogical Outbreak

WE feel really angry with "The Twinkling Star," as it has brought us a deluge of communications, classical, poetical, non-sensical, buncombe and others; but out of unfeeling courtesy demands that we give attention to all and sundry who are "restless."

The following is the best offering from the large batch received since last week from domain of Higher Education. We have been trying to place it according to the old time lessons of Lindley Murray, Gould Brown, and Meiklejohn, but we have not been successful in locating the metre. It may be iambic pentameter; it may be aborvative hexameter; it may be of the "Old Dan Tucker" class. Our readers must judge

A RETROSPECT
(With apologies to the author of "The Task")

O for the Shack in the old-time outport!

Some boundless contiguity of ancient Stages!

Where the golden Gadus and the silver Salmon

Did me enrich beyond the ken of Sages.

This costly Roadster doth seem quite ill-fitting

With mine antique record of the beam and barrow;

For merchantable from Madeira and West India

Hath me enabled to send the boy to Harrow!

Yes, I've lined my jeans with many jingling shekels;

But yet, there cometh not the prize of place

Which aye proggious skill and business virtues

Have won for such as lead in Mammon's race.

Methinks the Good Book's tale about the Camel

'E'en in this neither sphere hath meaning ocular

For striving, struggling, scheming, aye preening

Do not avail one jot to make us popular."

The Magistrates' Court

THE Premier might do worse than give early attention to the Police Court of St. John's, for as matters now stand satisfaction is impossible. Never since the Court was established has it been conducted so unsatisfactory and it is now being scoffed at by most intelligent men.

One day Mr. F. Morris, K.C., preside; another day Mr. H. Knight, K.C.; while the following day Mr. C. Hutchings, the Deputy Minister of Justice, preside.

The Police Court is being played with by the Government to such an extent as to make it look ridiculous, and this is done in order to suit the convenience of the Premier and his Minority Government.

It is said Mr. F. Morris, K.C., will not accept the position as his brother dreads opening Placentia District. Mr. M. P. Gibbs has been offered the position, but he absolutely declined to consider such a proposal. Morris always feared Gibbs and would give much to get him out of his way as a politician.

Mr. Charles Hutchings has applied for the position and hopes to secure it in order to possess the honor of having "Judge" before his name, in that event Mr. Dunfield hopes to secure the position of Deputy Minister of Justice.

"Let Morris finish his work" was the cry in 1913. How many of those then coddled by that catch cry are willing to admit now that they are proud of their action or that Morris is "finishing his work" as they expected he would.

It will be well for Terra Nova if he don't "raish poor Newfound-

United States Census

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Benedict, the Consul here for the United States, the foregoing statistics gleaned from the Census of the Great Republic for 1910 have been placed at our disposal.

At this unprecedented crisis in the history of the British Empire and for the matter of that, of the world, many wonder, owing to the composite cosmopolitan character of the population of the United States whether it is possible in view of the great provocation received by the American Government and people that, eventually the Americans will line up with the devoted Allied Powers in thwarting the presumptuous Hunnish pretensions and liberating the civilized world from the menace of German domination.

Few doubt that Uncle Sam will soon assert himself and that Columbia will live up to her past glorious traditions in aligning herself with the forces of freedom.

Believing such a desideratum to be an imminent possibility, many both here in Newfoundland and the other Dominions find their satisfaction at the prospect discounted when they consider the variety of races other than those of British origin inhabiting our great neighbor and what trouble they might occasion the American Government if it espoused the cause of the Allies.

To those of analytical or studious temperament the subjoined statistics must be suggestive, and to the timorous or pessimistic amongst the allied peoples and their friends they must be reassuring.

The pessimist, like the poor, will always have with us, and these people can only see grey no matter how bright and promising the firmament looks.

Because the well equipped armies of the Teutons have not been huffed back past their frontiers in the space of a few months, and because the poor 'groggy' Goliath of Potsdam has made one or two severe blows before he goes down to "take the gong for the count," to use the language of the ring, the faint hearted ones despair of eventual victory.

Active intervention of the United States? They do not deem it probable, but if so they say the great German element in America will nullify it, render it abortive by their opposition and that the forces naval and military of the States will be rendered impotent in a war against the German Fatherland.

Listening then to the plaint of the pessimist one would think that the German element preponderated to such an extent that it would form "a State within a State," a condition of things, were it possible to exist, which the United States Government sternly reminded a few prospective Teuton trouble breeders a week or so ago it would promptly and very efficaciously suppress.

To hearthen our timorous friends let us glance at the statistics. If numbers are the consideration—and they generally count—then our gentle friends the Huns can draw little comfort from what the figures show us.

To begin with then the German born population numbers 2,501,333, Austria-Hungary 1,670,582, giving a total of the Teutonic races of 4,171,915 persons.

On the side of the Allies then we have in the United States: Britons 2,573,534, Belgians 49,400, French 117,418, Italians 1,343,125, Russians 1,602,782, Canadians (English and French) 1,204,637; aggregating 6,890,896, or a majority of sturdy Allied sympathizers of 2,718,981.

With such a number and such a majority the sympathizers of the Allies could and no doubt would neutralize any action for evil which the Austro-German peoples may essay but if further, and we think greater, confidence were needed no doubt the following figures would afford it—or should do so—to our desponding friends.

Believing to be doubtful the Swiss and Finlanders, and regarding the nationalities other than the following to be too insignificant to influence the question pro or con we find that we can reasonably assume that the following nationalities form the Friends of the Quadruple Entente: Scandinavia, 1,250,733; Holland, 120,063; Portugal, 59,360; Spain, 22,108; Roumania, 65,923; Greece, 101,282; Japan, 67,174; giving a total of 1,687,213, which added to the numbers for England, Belgium, France, Italy and Russia represent 8,578,109, or an increased majority over the Teutons of 4,406,194, or to all intents and purposes two to one.

Bias in favor of the Allies does not impel us to quote figures for other races that might favor the Germanic peoples; they are too insignificant to affect the general result.

We deem these numerical quotations to fairly size up the situation as far as the foreign born peoples of the States are concerned should "Old Glory" wave before the Germanic legions in France or Flanders or taunt their fleets in the North or Baltic Seas.

But the most conclusive of all the evidence afforded by the statistics below quoted and which should show the impotency of the pro-German element in America is that the native born Americans form 85.3 per cent of the population; the foreign born 14.7 per cent. Of this latter the pro-German element, necessarily, judging by the figures given, forms a small part.

Utter acts inimical to American interests or an anti-American propaganda after war had once been declared and the American temper aroused, would be met with such repressive measures as would obviate their continuance.

When the great unnatural Civil War did not sever the ties which bind the Union a punitive expedition against the acknowledged enemies of humanity will hardly do it.—Com.

UNITED STATES Foreign-Born Population in 1910, Distributed According to Country of Birth

Country of Birth	Population
The United Kingdom—	
England.....	877,719
Ireland.....	1,352,251
Scotland.....	261,076
Wales.....	82,488
	2,573,534
Scandinavia—	
Norway.....	403,877
Sweden.....	665,207
Denmark.....	181,649
	1,250,733
Netherlands.....	120,063
	49,400
Belgium.....	3,071
Luxemburg.....	2,501,333
Germany.....	124,848
Switzerland.....	117,418
France.....	2,796,070
	6,740,400
Southern and Eastern Europe	
Portugal.....	59,360
Spain.....	22,108
Italy.....	1,343,125
Russia.....	1,343,125
Finland.....	129,680
Austria.....	1,174,973
Hungary.....	495,609
Roumania.....	65,923
Bulgaria.....	11,493
Servia.....	4,830
Montenegro.....	5,374
Turkey in Europe.....	32,230
Greece.....	101,282
	5,048,583
Europe—	
Not specified.....	2,850

MOSDELL WRITES HIMSELF DOWN A LIAR

Again we repeat, those letters, as they appeared in *The Mail and Advocate* on the dates cited were set from copy handed in by President Coaker and written in his own handwriting on the stationery of the Head Office of the Union here in St. John's. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, but we solemnly assure them that we have all the evidence required to substantiate our statement in this connection, in a court of law, if necessary.—The above quotation is from yesterday's Star.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that no man is fit to hold such a position of trust or responsibility, WHO IS INCAPABLE OF KEEPING THE SECRETS OF ANOTHER MAN COMMITTED TO HIS CARE. That is, indeed, THE BASEST OF MEN, who, obtaining information that is the property of another, uses that information, in any way, without the other's consent. How much baser and more dishonorable and contemptible is the man who uses that information so obtain, not only without the consent, BUT AGAINST THE INTEREST OF HIM FROM WHOM HE HAS OBTAINED IT, AND TO WHOM IT RIGHTLY BELONGS?—The above quotation is taken from an editorial in *The Star* under date of June 8, 1915.

WE challenge Mosdell to produce proof of the above. We deny such contemptible tactics to injure a man that brought him out of obscurity. Mosdell's statement is a deliberate falsehood, as is his repeated and deliberate falsehood concerning President Coaker being paid \$1200 a year for writing editorials for *The Mail and Advocate*.

President Coaker never received one cent in any shape for all he has done for *The Mail and Advocate* during the past six years. President Coaker receives \$1200 a year as compensation for all his work—\$600 is paid by the F.P.U. and \$600 by the Trading Co. annually. Not one cent has he been paid or will be paid for his services to the Union Publishing Company.

Mosdell was rascal enough to draw \$20 without authority and without Mr. Coaker's knowledge as extra pay in connection with the publication of *The Advocate* Christmas Number of 1913.

It is such a man, that hurls such lying statements at the self-sacrificing President of the F.P.U. This classical medico whom the Clique believed, excelled all other journalists in the Colony openly boasts in his editorial of yesterday that he has all the evidence required to substantiate the statement that Mr. Coaker wrote the *Hr. Grace* letter signed "J.K." If so, this paltry wretch brazenly confessed that while a trusted employee of *The Mail and Advocate* he robbed from the office manuscript of articles published in the paper in order to use it later in an attempt to injure the man that was paying him \$25 per week for reading proofs.

Mosdell therefore asks the public to believe that he is no better than a rogue, and as unprincipled as a scoundrel. If any letters ever reached *The Mail and Advocate* office in Mr. Coaker's handwriting such letters were re-written from originals addressed to the Editor. Many of the outport letters received from outports must necessarily be re-written, as every city editor well know. Mosdell himself re-wrote hundreds. Mr. English has done the same. Hundreds of letters sent in for publication were destroyed by Mosdell, as he was too classical (sic) to put all the poor fishermen's letters into shape for publication. Mr. Coaker has never written a letter for the paper under a non-de-plume. His writings were either over his signature or were published as leaders.

The articles quoted by Mosdell referring to Mr. Coaker, as having been written by Mr. Coaker were written by others on the staff; some by Mosdell himself, others by Mr. English, and some by Dowden. We will re-publish later more of Mosdell's editorial notes in *The Mail and Advocate* elouging Mr. Coaker.

One thing the public are now convinced of, and that is that Mosdell is a liar as well as a Bottle Washer for the Anti-Union clique.

Mosdell's attempt to create in the minds of the reading public the impression—that letters appear in *The Mail and Advocate* from contributors are usually written by President Coaker in his office and published by him—will not succeed. This paper is the official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union and it is most natural to expect that letters from all parts of the Country on public matters would be received by us. As we stated above, many of these letters require to be re-written before publication.

Perhaps Mosdell might write for *The Star* a series of letters under the non-de-plume of either H. M. Moss, Henry M. March or Henry M. Mills. He well knows these three names. Why not try it Mosdell? You worked the trick once when on our staff!

America (Outside of the U.S.)	Asia—	Population
Canada, French.....	Not specified.....	2,591
Canada, Other.....	Africa.....	3,992
	Australia.....	9,035
		1,204,637
Newfoundland.....	Oceanic Islands—	
	Atlantic.....	18,274
	Pacific.....	2,415
		20,689
	Countries not specified.....	2,687
	Born at sea.....	6,927
		13,508,950
	Grand Total.....	13,515,886
	1910—	
	Population of Continental U.S.....	92,174,515
	* Native born 85.2 p.c.	
	Foreign born 14.7 p.c.	
	1914—	
	Estimated population of Continental United States.....	98,646,467