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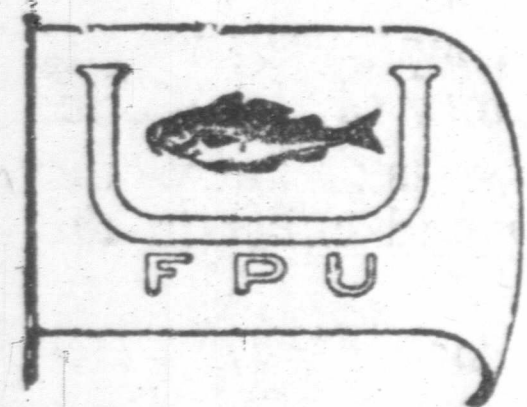
Those two fine residences near the head of Quidi Vidi Lake, plastered, fitted with electric light and concrete foundation.

Messrs. Bowring Bros. have arranged to make the adjoining land into a handsome park which will enhance the value of these houses.

J. J. ROSSITER,

WALDEGRAVE STREET
May 7, 23m

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUG. 22, 1914.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Moved At Last

MORRIS yesterday consented to do what President Coaker asked him to do fifteen days ago—convene the Legislature—and it is to meet September 2nd.

During those 15 days many very important and far-reaching matters have been arranged by the Government without consulting the Leaders of the Opposition and finding himself now in a huge hole the premier ventures to rely upon the patriotism of Opposition members to aid in getting him out of trouble, if such is possible.

The conditions prevailing to-day are no worse than they were fifteen days ago and if reasons exist to-day for convening the Legislature, the same reasons existed 15 days ago. They are more visible to-day, but to far-seeing and close observing eyes they were visible when President Coaker published his famous letter of August 6th.

In one particular the country has suffered which cannot be eased by any action of the Legislature, and that is the huge hauls taken from the People's pockets by provision dealers who advanced prices here just as they advanced abroad. Had action been taken when President Coaker called upon the Premier to act, some \$250,000 more would be in the pockets of the people to-day.

In some places outport peddlers have sold flour at \$8.50 per bbl. At some places merchants have advanced bread and flour that lay in their store since June. The whole business shows exactly what some unscrupulous persons are capable of doing, when they find the people in their power.

THE Trading Co. held \$50,000 worth of provisions amongst its Branch Stores and prices were not advanced one farthing on such goods, above the prices selling before the war. Had Mr. Coaker been in town the last week in July he would have saved a quarter of a million dollars for the public on flour alone, as he would have purchased the Union flour at low prices and thereby compelled other dealers to sell in competition with the Trading Co., and until the Trading Co.'s flour stock was ex-

hausted prices would not have been higher than six dollars.

Morris has consented to call the Legislature together because public opinion is strongly in favor of the position taken by Mr. Coaker, and because he finds himself in a fix over his mad act in rushing cables to London, before he counted the cost of what he was proposing.

It will turn out to be his greatest blunder.

Fancy sending a regiment of 500 men—the flower of the country—and 100 officers and calling upon the poor fishermen of Newfoundland—who are facing the worse fishery for 60 years—to pay the bills which will be not less than \$400,000.

The wages alone will amount to \$225,000 if the men are engaged for a year. Then to make things worse he has offered Britain 1000 Naval Reservists for service abroad. They will be fed and clothed by the Home authorities towards which expenses the Colony makes a certain grant, but the British Government will only allow \$10 per month wages, therefore, if the regiment is paid \$1.00 per day the Colony must pay the Naval Reservists the same wages, which means finding \$20 additional per month for each of the 1000 men, or \$20,000 per month, or \$240,000 for a year.

Therefore, it is possible that the 60,000 toilers of Newfoundland will have to find about \$750,000 for those services before the war is over.

Of course it is only a "flea bite" in the opinion of Sir Edward Morris, but will the poor hard working fishermen think it a "flea bite?"

In addition the Colony will have to spend \$1,000,000 more this year on railway construction and \$500,000 for other public works to provide labor for the people without means to provide for the winter.

This is a tremendous burden to be undertaken by a few thousand fishermen and the result will be the total collapse of the financial standing of the Colony and Blue Ruin staring everyone in the face. There is no other hope for Newfoundland.

Then the wreckers will proudly gaze upon their work of destruction and reach forward to grasp the prize they have fought for the past few years.

No portion of the Empire will suffer as much as Newfoundland. No portion of the Empire will be worse governed than Newfoundland under Morris.

The orange is not ripe, and therefore not yet digested by Terra Nova's traitors but, mark you reader, when it is ripe those scoundrels will not get a single bite thereof.

The House meets on September 2nd and should prorogue within a week. The Union Party will stand by the Empire, but the men that failed in their duty to Terra Nova at this crisis in her history will not escape the consequences of their madness.

Once more Coaker's will prevails, and Premier Morris is brought to his senses through the influence of the F.P.U. and men along Water Street that one year ago would curse Coaker, are now blessing their stars for the gift of such a man and such an influence as that of the F.P.U.

Foes At Home

IT is not only on the foreign battlefield that the British Empire has foes to contend with; they are also to be found within her own dominions.

When we say this we do not refer to the few Germans and Austrians stranded on an alien and hostile soil when war broke out, nor do we mean those who are prepared, by various treasonable practices to act the traitor to Our Sovereign Liege, King George.

Unfortunately the class of foe with which we are now dealing is one whose offenses are not covered by the laws of the Realm.

Such foes are to be found often at patriotic meetings; they sign resolutions of loyalty to King and Empire; they are quite frequently enthusiastic flag-flappers; they are to be found in the crowds rejoicing over some welcome British victory and in not a few instances their names lead in the lists of subscriptions for patriotic purposes.

FOES, such as those to which we now make special reference do not usually go to the front to fight the battles of the King; they are too busy at home for that and their business is concerned with the boosting of prices on the necessities of life.

They are treacherous foes; wily foes; foes for whose selfish profit the widow and the orphan are made to feel the pinch of want; who coin profit out of misery and who do not hesitate to bleed even the dependents left behind by the noble fellows who march beneath the Union Jack in some foreign country.

And we have them in this community. They have taken advantage of that popular panic that is always engendered by war to boost the prices of provisions. Sugar has doubled in price; flour costs a great deal more



AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY

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to-day than it did three weeks ago, although the dealers are still selling the stocks they had in when war was declared and which were lying in their stores before war was even dreamed of by the average man.

SUCH conduct is immoral; it is dishonest; it is treasonable, for in what more effective way could the dealer in provisions aim a blow at the Empire than by boosting prices to such an extent that the toiler cannot afford to purchase and so must face actual starvation?

And these dishonest men have done this dreadful thing with their eyes wide open. They have long been fully cognisant of the fact that even under ordinary circumstances our fishermen, after so poor a voyage, would have extreme difficulty in making both ends meet. They knew, too, that when war was declared, much unemployment was bound to result and that the man who depended on his day's pay would be left penniless with, in many instances, a wife and helpless children dependent on him.

So, we claim, that these business men are not only traitors, in increasing the troubles of the people of this particular portion of the Empire; they are deep-dyed criminals in causing suffering to the helpless and the poverty-stricken.

ASK them why they acted so and they tell you that they boosted prices in order to prevent their stocks from running too quickly, a defence that is no defence, for by their action they simply increased the apprehension of the people that the cost of food was bound to rise to a height absolutely out of the reach of the ordinary man.

The average person was bound to figure that prices having increased so much as soon as war was declared were bound to continue to move upward the longer the struggle was on.

We believe, and the majority of our people share this belief with us, that in the vast majority of cases prices were boosted with the sole purpose of increasing profits.

How otherwise could it be so? A dealer has in his store a stock of sugar, bought under normal conditions and quite sufficient in quantity to satisfy the demands of his trade. He can retail it at 3½ cents a pound and yet make a satisfactory profit. With the declaration of war he boosts prices to seven cents a pound and multiplies his profits many times. And even so with flour. Yet he is selling the same stock as that which he had before war broke out.

AND he does this despite the fact that the Admiralty authorities have assured him that the seas are clear of all enemies; that trade can assume its normal routine and that insurance rates have been lowered appreciably. In the case of flour, too, he knows that the American wheat crops are phenomenally large and that wheat has shown a tendency to fall rather than to rise in price.

We claim that absolutely no consideration is due such people. By their conduct they take a treasonable advantage of trouble abroad to plun-

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der helpless people at home. They are no better than the common highwayman who takes advantage of the helpless condition of a citizen to plunder him of his belongings.

THIS financial treason is quite as deplorable as the military or political treason that leads the false Briton to sell the secrets of his country to an enemy.

Our food supply is quite as important as the supply of munitions of war, and the man who corners and makes an instrument of extortion of that which is necessary to the very life of his fellow-citizen is no more entitled to palliation or excuse for his unscrupulous action than the man who dynamites the war supplies of an enemy.

We seize a man's goods if he brings them into the country and tries to evade the payment of legal customs duties thereon. Detectives watch for such offenders and are quick to bring them to justice. But, there is, in our opinion, much more warrant for seizing stocks of provisions held for abnormal prices with the war given as an excuse.

A government order of confiscation whenever excessive prices are demanded would be but a mild punishment for a very mean manifestation of the spirit of treason.

To The Fishermen

DON'T sell any fish at \$5 per qtl. The price must advance. Don't sell for truck, if you prefer to sell for cash, for there will be lots of buyers for cash before the middle of September.

The Union Trading Company is buying fish at their Branch Stores to-day from Union men at six dollars per quintal (talqual).

If \$6 per qtl. if offered you, sell some fish, but don't sell all, for the price may go much higher before the 1st of November. Cod oil is worth \$15 per ton to-day. Labrador fish off the coast should be worth \$4.20. If that price is not paid the best plan is to bring it home to Newfoundland.

SUGAR, beef, pork, peas, molasses and beans have advanced considerably and as fish is just as important as those articles for food, there is no reason why the price of fish will not soar higher and higher week by week after the last of September.

Every fisherman should depend upon our advice at this time and follow it closely.

Flour will not go higher than \$7, so don't rush getting in stocks; the supply during the fall will be sufficient to meet all demands, if nothing foolish is done by the purchasing public.

THE Trading Company has been buying fish at six dollars at their Branch Stores since Tuesday. The withdrawal of the embargo on fish in England will enable our exporters to ship fish for Europe by the mail steamers and thus afford considerable facilities to the trade here.

The Norwegian fish exporters are greatly handicapped in shipping fish to Europe owing to the North Sea being unsafe for commercial purposes. Europe will therefore have to depend almost entirely upon Newfoundland for its supply of codfish. The demand is therefore likely to be strong and prices must consequently soar, as the weeks pass the coming fall.

The one regrettable feature of the codfish situation is, the very short catch, which is fully 200,000 qtls. less than last year's. If a fair catch had been distributed over the country, the fishermen would be able to provide for themselves the coming winter, even at a price of \$6 per qtl., but fully one-third of the fishermen have not taken five quintals of fish for the whole season.

AT many points fish is to be had to-day, but there is absolutely no bait. Had the country a system of Bait Depots to supply bait at such

seasons as this, some 50,000 qtls. of fish would have been taken during the present week.

The loss of that 50,000 qtls. means \$300,000 to the Colony, or fully as much as a Bait Depot system would cost. The absence of any system of supplying bait from depots is a crying disgrace to the Government and the Fishery Department, and fully demonstrates the justification of the position taken by the Union members in its last session, when President Coaker continually advocated the erection of Bait Depots as provided in the Bonavista Platform of the F.P.U.

WAR MAP FOR ONE CENT

Tuesday's issue of The Mail and Advocate will contain a full page map of the war area, showing the chief places mentioned in the despatches.

This map will be invaluable for reference purposes while the war is on.

Secure a copy of Tuesday's paper and get your map at a cost of only ONE CENT.

POEMS OLD and NEW

PUT 'EM WHERE THEY BELONG In sundry news despatches I read distressing tales Of prisons filled up to the roof, and overcrowded jails.

It's easy to imagine that a crook would have no chance To get locked up when all the cells are taken in advance. But when a fellow comes along and boosts the price of beef Because there's war across the sea he's not a common thief— And though the penitentiaries are crowded to the brim I think we ought to stretch the bars to find a place for him.

When breadstuffs glut the granaries and beeves are piled on ice To let some greedy gentleman await a famine price:

When, in a land of plenty, little children cry for bread, And want stalks through the tenements with terrifying tread, And all because a few big crooks have quietly agreed

To make some easy money for the people's bitter need— When things like these are going on, I think we might begin To let some old-time jailbirds out and put some new ones in.

F. A. MEWS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and NOTARY.

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(Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

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Notice to Owners and Masters of British Ships.

The attention of Owners and Masters of British Ships is called to the 74th Section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

74.—(1) A Ship belonging to a British subject shall hoist the proper national colours,

(a) on a signal being made to her by one of His Majesty's ships (including any vessel under the command of an officer of His Majesty's Navy on full pay), and

(b) on entering or leaving any foreign port, and

(c) if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards, on entering or leaving any British Port.

(2) If default is made on board any such ship in complying with this section, the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds.

At this time of war it is necessary for every British Ship to hoist the colours and heave to if signalled by a British Warship; if a vessel hoists no colours and runs away it is liable to be fired upon.

H. W. LeMESSURIER,
Registrar of Shipping.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
15th August, 1914.

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Mail and Advocate \$2.00 a Year.