

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

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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 11, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW**Montgomery And The Daily News**

THE NEWS to-day reveals its clinging devotion to those Kid Gloved Gents who drift here from anywhere. The Montgomery outrage is defended and our paper assailed because we dare criticize the action of a man who has drawn some hundreds of dollars from the Treasury. He was paid \$10 per day for going over with our boys.

The people believed this Montgomery man was a lover of Empire and gave him time without cost to the Colony, seeing his employees paid him full pay.

Montgomery was paid \$10 per day, according to Sir Edward Morris's statement in the House of Assembly, by order of the Governor.

How many better men than Montgomery, belonging to the Colony, were ignored and treated with contempt while this proud vain importation was lauded to the skies and embraced by our excellent Governor?

Will John Alexander, who is endeavouring to get a grip on the \$2000 salary voted for the Postmaster Generalship, please publish an account of how Major Franklin has been treated since he gave up his all for Country and Empire? No man who ever served the flag has been treated so outrageously as Major Franklin. Will The News say how much the Governor is to blame for this Franklin outrage?

The News was silent enough when the Governor insulted Dr. Tait because he dare apply to him for a position with the Medical Corps for his son, who we learn was immediately accepted by the Canadian authorities. The News published last week Dr. Tait's letter which was as clear a snubbing as any citizen ever administered to a Governor.

We know quite a lot about the inner workings of the Patriots so called that will make the public sit up when revealed after the war ends. We have been silent simply because we have no desire to arouse any local feeling that would cause friction; but John Alexander or no one else will muzzle this paper in matters that are so generally condemned as the Montgomery and Paterson outrage.

We have no wish to further discuss those matters at present; but if the Patriot who edits The News, who is filtering twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year from the public Treasury for his Daily News Co. account, wants more we are ready to meet him.

As for the Montgomery affair, the last word has not been said about it yet, and won't be until the outrage is thoroughly exposed in the House of Assembly. Any one would be a patriotic soldier, if his duties consisted in taking picnics to England in charge of men going to fight, especially when paid \$10 per day and his usual wages going on, while the men offering their lives as Naval Reservists get TWENTY-SIX CENTS PER DAY.

Away with such nonsense as the well-known hypocrite—John Alexander—gave vent to this morning. Let him get amongst the people and hear what they say about such men as Montgomery, Timewell and others.

The News did not protest when the "combine" cut the poor fishermen's purchasing dollar ten per cent on Monday, nor when the oil exporters cut oil worth \$120 per ton to \$100; nor did it do the honest thing and protest when we revealed the trick that gave Mr. Walsh, M.H.A., \$2400 for putting in a holiday of two months during the last two years on the Fishery Protective Service, relieving (sic) Inspector O'Reilly who was called here to take a holiday against his wish.

Why should John Alexander howl re our remarks about Montgomery and be silent about other outrages of far more importance publicly revealed by us week by week? He sneers at our patriotic work, but seemingly fails to remember, that the first vigorous recruiting meetings held in the country were held by the F.P.U.; that the only published speeches on the war were those published by this paper and circulated amongst 10,000 fishermen.

How many concerns six years old gave \$1000 to provide clothing for troops at the front as the F.P.U. did?

The News may have given a few dollars, but why wouldn't it, when it drains some \$2000 per month from the chest for public printing.

John Alexander when writing about martial law should remember that it is quite probable that another 2500 men will be wanted in Newfoundland as recruits as soon as the fishery closes if the war continues another winter.

John Alexander should also remember that before December the 2500 brave lads already gone forward will be face to face with death in the trenches, and some hundreds of Newfoundlanders may be weeping over dear ones that will never return, while Captain Montgomery will be the hero of the picnics across the Atlantic at a grab of \$10 per day.

The Fishery

ANOTHER of the prime seasons of the fishery season is passing without any quantity being landed. Trapping is nil and about finished; caplin has bid adieu to our shores for this season and squid has appeared at but two or three places.

The August fishery will prove very disappointing. Last year 50,000 qtls. of fish were trapped North from August 20th to Sept. 10th which greatly aided the catch of fish. If the balance of the August trap fishery continues as bad as the portion of the month passed, the whole shore fishery will be no better than the shore fishery of 1914.

No fish has been shipped this week. Very little fish will be handled here until next month unless the price advances to \$6.50.

The local papers have been very quiet about the Combine Meeting that met last Saturday and cut fish 50 cents per quintal. The Water Street Graball sheet has been shouting extremely loud about the great catch of fish this season and The Trade Review has stated that the catch is the largest for 30 years.

The actual truth is, it is the second worst fishery since 1908. The catch this year will be very little over what it was last year, and

1914 catch was 250,000 qtls. less than 1913.

Labrador prospects could look no worse. The prices will soar again in November and December. Cod oil is down another \$5 to-day; by Monday the price will be \$90, where it will stay until October.

The weather North is extremely fine. Reports from Green Bay state July was the best July weather for 20 years. Green Bay fish dealers will secure some prime fish, as the cure is said to be very good.

The West Coast weather has also been very favourable for fish curing.

Much of the fish now being landed North is being heavily salted to be cured as soft Labrador. At Bay-de-Verde 4000 qtls. will be cured as soft Labrador. At Seldom quite a quantity has been heavily salted.

The business men will experience many surprises this season, for the prices to be paid later will be the prices they will have to pay and not what what the combine fixes.

Last year many fishermen did not heed our advice and lost heavily. Those who followed gained immensely. This year the toilers will be more careful to follow what The Mail and Advocate says.

The Brazil agents are offering 40 shillings per drum for fish. Exporters who sell at less than 45 shillings for September shipment will bite their fingers, for \$6.50 will be paid for Brazil fish in September, and as much as \$7 later on in the season. Let the exporters firmly reject any offers at less than 45 shillings, which is only a fair price under the circumstances. The F.P.U. stores are being prepared for storing fish and Union fish will be stored on arrival here if reasonable prices do not prevail.

We advise the fishermen not to sell cod oil at \$90 per ton; oil should be \$120 per ton to-day. The exporters are endeavouring to make a big grab on oil, but they will fail, as no cheap oil will be available.

Keep back your oil, boys, unless you receive more than present prices offered here. Don't sell a gallon in outports at less than 35 cents per gallon. Demand 20 cents per gallon for liver or 20 cents to the dollar value. Liver ought to be worth 25 cents per gallon later, if manufactured into cod liver oil.

The Post Office

THAT the management of the General Post Office is nowadays in the hands of a few individuals who think this branch of the Civil Service is theirs to do what they please with, is getting more apparent as time goes on.

Some time ago we referred to the clique who have the Postmaster General—Henry J. B. Woods—run to cover, and who do as they like, when and how they please. This same clique is now working a little game and it won't be their fault if they don't get the BEST 'en out of it.

Shortly after the outbreak of war one of the assorters volunteered for service. Being accepted he of course resigned his position which has not been filled up to the present. The party who is doing his work since he left the service is entitled to this position. He has been doing the work well and giving every satisfaction. In fact he is an ideal man for the position, having worked up to his present station through sheer merit and justly deserves the promotion that now should be his.

But what do we find. A few understrappers, who as we said before, think the Post Office is theirs to do what they like with are felling the WOODS to clear away a spot to plant an outsider who has as much knowledge of postal matters as a caribou has of euclid.

It is time to put a stop to this kind of thing, and put these cut individuals in their proper place. As things are now it looks as if

the Post Master General is unable to do anything with this ring who have him fastened in their grip and it is up to the Colonial Secretary under whose jurisdiction the Post Office comes to get busy and see that justice is done in this matter.

From what facts we have in our possession relative to this proposed appointment we have no hesitation in saying that as far as the young man who is now doing the work, he is being made a sufferer for bearing the name of a race which would not at any time appeal to those who have been running the Post Office to suit themselves and their friends the past six years.

We will watch this matter and we can assure the Post Master General, the Colonial Secretary and the clique referred to that if we have to speak again on this matter we will do so and speak very plainly.

We will also have something to say in the matter of the Registration Department relative to the filling of a temporary position there not long since, and how those who OWN? the Post Office managed to dispense with his services for similar reasons as they are now trying to work in the case of filling this vacancy on the staff of assorters.

Wet Potatoes And the Cause

THE cause of the poor watery quality of potatoes grown in certain sections has been variously agitated in the local press of late beginning with the published complaint of "Consumer" May the ninth.

Various theories have been advanced to account for the poor quality of the home grown tubers, but all seem to favor the idea that the caplin fertilizer is the cause.

If we leave out of account unfavorable climatic conditions which may sometimes account for the watery, immature state of the potato crop, we dare say that people are right in attributing the cause to caplin, but not in a way they think.

Caplin themselves cannot injure the crop, as we hope to prove in the progress of this article.

There is an element which is largely ignored that enters into the composition of the soil that is absolutely necessary if the soil is to be regarded as in a fitting state for the raising of any crop, and that element is **humus**. This is the fibrous material that is left in the soil from the decomposition of vegetable matter, leaf-mould is an illustration of what is meant by humus. When this vegetable matter is absent from the soil it is impossible to grow anything successfully on it, and this is a state of affairs usually brought about by unintelligent farming.

Most farmers supply this valuable element when they apply stable manure to their fields, too many of them never think of it in that light, but merely as a manure. If they only knew it, much of the stuff they put on their land has little or no other value, its manurial qualities having been long before destroyed by careless handling and piling. Of this more later on.

As to the important part which **humus** plays in the soil, it may be said that it keeps the soil in condition. It makes it light, it absorbs and holds moisture, it prevents acidity and keeps the soil warm.

Humus if not constantly replaced soon becomes exhausted, and the soil is ruined. Successive manuring with caplin is apt to induce this impoverished state of the soil, because caplin supplies no **humus**, and this in our opinion, without an examination of the fields, accounts for the wet potatoes raised where caplin is used as a fertilizer, and not that caplin themselves are injurious. The trouble with fish manure is that it is not a complete fertilizer, for one thing, it does not furnish **humus**, an indispensable element.

Kelligrews was famous for the fine quality of its potatoes while the **humus** was in the soil, but its exhaustion has resulted in poor quality potatoes.

One writer "Grower" quite unknowingly hit the nail on the head, when he advised the application of finely chopped boughs of spruce or fir. Such vegetable matter supplied exactly what was wanted—vegetable fibre. That man had intelligence, if he had no specific knowledge of farm chemistry or did not know the reason but knew on the result.

Twigs, branches and leaves of trees also supply potash, a very essential element for the growth of all plants especially potatoes. Carelessly cultivated land soon becomes barren of potash and this is a great reason why potatoes are often of poor quality and of light yield. A liberal application of sulphate of potash would be a good thing for the soil in which it is proposed to grow potatoes.

As an experiment let the people who grow potatoes try a bit of sod and a good application of their specific, caplin. Keep the **humus** in the soil by rotation of crops and plowing under of stubble. In this country it would hardly do to recommend the plowing under of green crops, our seasons are too short, and people can only grow what is absolutely necessary for the year.

If peat or bog is composted with the caplin a really fine fertilizer would result, but the farmers of Kelligrews we observe use the more readily obtainable soil from the fields and roadsides.

The suggestion by Llewellyn Colley that analysis of the soil be made to determine what elements are absent, is of no practical value. Soil analysis is not what is needed but a sound knowledge of what is taking place when a crop is growing would be more to the point. Farmers need help. They should be instructed in the methods of soil improvement.

Mr. Frank Simms is unquestionably of the opinion that caplin cause wet potatoes when they are applied green to the crop. Practical farmer as he is, Mr. Simms too has missed the real issue. Mr. Simms also lays particular emphasis on the stirring of the soil, this is a good bit of advice, for we think our farmers as a rule do not pay enough heed to this cultivation. However, stirring of the soil is not going to make up for other deficiencies, as for instance lack of mould or **humus** in the soil. There are too, certain favorable conditions which render cultivation or stirring of the soil superfluous, and entirely unnecessary to the raising of a bumper crop of potatoes, and it will be found that this condition exists where vegetable mould is in abundance, as for instance in land newly reclaimed from the forest.

The Assumption of Editor Robinson

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—The News of this morning's date waxes hot over your timely editorial remarks of yesterday re Capt. Montgomery. The editor of the News takes it upon himself to apologize to Montgomery on behalf of the people of this country for the article in question. Who told Editor Robinson to act as spokesman for the natives of this Colony on such a matter as this? Is Robinson a native himself? I would advise the editor of the News to first try and see himself as others see him and not add insult to injury as he has in this morning's "News."

Montgomery's appointment is everywhere regarded as an outrage and certain it is it would not be tolerated in any other quarter of the Empire.

His holding this Commission has been the means of stopping hundreds from contributing to any of the funds raised for the benefit of the Empire, and viewed from any standpoint you like, must only be regarded as a direct insult to every Native, and particularly those of us who have been connected all our lives with the various brigades of this City.

Keep it up, Mr. Editor, the public are behind you and strongly so in this matter.

Thanking you for space.
BRIGADE.
St. John's, Aug. 12, 1915.

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 (Change Islds.)	NORTH END (Change Islds.)
HERRING NECK	BOTWOOD
LEWISPORTE	TWILLINGATE
EXPLOITS	NIPPER'S HR.