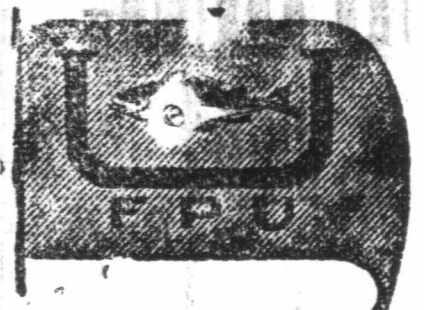


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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office
of publication, 167 Water
Street, St. John's, Newfound-
land, Union Publishing Com-
pany Limited, Proprietors.Editor and Business Manager:
JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 25th, 1916

Recruiting

THE young men of the Colony should not hesitate to come along and enlist as Naval Reserves or Volunteers. If the war continue for another year every available single man in the Empire will probably have to do his bit, therefore it is worth considering whether it is not more noble and British to come forward voluntarily rather than be compelled by compulsory service later. Be it remembered that the Allies must win this war therefore, until Germany is beaten—and to beat Germany will take some time and some men—sacrifices surpassing any yet made will be required of the Empire. It is possible that conscription will have to be enforced throughout the Empire as it is now in England, Scotland and Wales, and the first men that conscription will require is the unmarried.

It is hard to invite any young man to come forward and fight in a war that their country has had no voice in declaring. Yet all are agreed that Britain and her Allies must win this war or a worse state of affairs will exist than the world beheld for a century. Surely the great sacrifices of men and money already made will not have been in vain, because some sons of the Empire prefer ease to honor and duty. The war must be won by the side of Right, and the young men must of necessity be the warriors; therefore, boys, come forward and don't wait until conscription compels you—do your bit.

The Government will have to make up the difference between what is paid to Naval Reserves and the pay of the land forces, no matter what the cost. Many are coming forward now to enlist as Naval Reserves. The Navy requires some thousands of recruits at present and the young fishermen who feels it his duty to enlist should do so by joining the Navy.

The New P.M.G.

THE Telegram yesterday announced that Hon. J. A. Robinson would soon be appointed to the position made vacant by the death of Hon. H. J. B. Woods. The public will approve of the appointment of Mr. Robinson, believing him to be a suitable man for the position. Mr. Robinson, however, will take notice that the Liberal-Union Party is pledged to making the Postal Telegraph Department directly responsible to Parliament and when the new government takes charge, the Postmaster General will occupy a seat in the Cabinet as well as in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Robinson may or may not be prepared to occupy the position of Deputy Postmaster General; be that as it may, he will understand the intention of the incoming government respecting this position and can act accordingly. That he would be a competent man for the vacant position referred to, no one doubts. It will be hard to fill his chair in the

News office. He has on occasions fought the F.P.U. and hurled his missiles at Mr. Coaker who has not failed to return them. His greatest onslaught being in 1913 election when he branded Mr. Coaker a Socialist of the blackest type and accused him of circulating "The Menace" and "Cotton's Weekly"—which charge Mr. Robinson subsequently knew to be unfounded, having been so proven by the commission that took evidence in the libel action taken by Mr. Coaker against The News. On other occasions his missiles were harmless.

However, it now appears that The Hon. John Alexander Robinson is to be the next Postmaster General, and our wish is that he will live long to serve the Colony's best interests in that position. His appointment will leave another vacancy in the Upper House.

The Proof of Prosperity

THE present financial and commercial condition of this Colony must cause all thoughtful men deep concern and worry as to what the future has in store for us. For the past six years we have been living in a veritable fool's paradise. We have been chasing rainbows, not for our own making, but rather of the "made for home consumption brand," put up in fancy colors by our versatile Premier.

Our people of late years have been content with doing the listening and letting others do the talking, and the former are not at all worried over how the latter does the trick. With the exception of the North, public sentiment has been sadly lacking. Had it been otherwise the deplorable mess of this Colony to-day surely would have been greatly minimized.

We are told year in and year out that the Revenue is on the increase; that the Colony is progressing, and that our people are contented and prosperous. This we admit makes nice reading; but when we come to analyze the truth of this doctrine what do we find: that it is nothing more than another chapter in the policy of rainbow chasing, inaugurated by Morris, for the purpose of selling the heritage of our people.

If a country is prosperous and its people are equally prosperous, we submit the best index to the truth of this would be the Government returns for poor relief. If these statements of the Government organs were correct, should we not expect to see a large reduction in the amount of poor relief spent in the various outposts? But we do not, if the Government returns laid on the table of the House in the session of 1915 are to be taken as correct. Here is what we find: With the exception of Port-de-Grave District, in which the amount spent for poor relief in 1913-1914 was \$5575.00.50 as compared with \$7122.74 in 1908-1909, every other district throughout the Island has increased in the matter of expenditure of Poor Relief since Morris secured control of the Government.

Still the Government organs would have us believe that the Treasury is overflowing and that the silver bullets are fairly growing out of the trees. Isn't it time to cut out this buncombe and face the facts like men? Would it not be better for Morris and his wooden-headed Executive to try and do something to retrieve our pitiable financial condition than keep on fooling the people with fairy yarns that all is well, when they know deep down in their hearts that the reverse is the case? Terra Nova is paying an awful price to-day for the carelessness of her people who in 1909 and 1913 heeded the foul catch cries of the Morris horde, who bought their way to power and place with the tax wrung from the people.

We have in this country to-day an Executive of wood-heads. Men who would not know a fundamental principle from their funny-bone. Orators who, when occasions demands such, have their public speeches prepared for them by their subordinates. These so-called statesmen and orators appear before the populace and recite their essay and the heelers shout their praises, never stopping to think that these men are unloading another cargo of buncombe on their listeners.

The spirit of our forefathers is dead amongst us. This same tribe of featherless geese who are now quacking when and wherever possible wouldn't be tolerated years ago but nowadays the fashion is to honor him who has the least brains or common sense amongst us.

When will the people awake from their Rip Van Winkle slum-

GLEANINGS OF
GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 25

St. Crispin's Day (patron of shoemakers).

Battle of Balacava, 1854.

Corporal Downey, R.A., blown up at Fort Amherst battery, 1864.

James McLoughlan's (Hon.) address to electors of St. John's West appeared in Advocate, 1879.

Christian Brothers' Bazaar opened, 1881.

First cattle fair at Holyrood, 1888.

George A. Hutchings married at Sydney to Miss Bridge, 1873.

William Duggan first elected President of Star of the Sea Society, 1891.

H.M.S. Cordelia left for Halifax; term on this station expired, 1898.

Father O'Brien's yacht Columbia beat Mr. Harvey's yacht on Harbor, 1898.

Atlantic Hotel bought for Custom House; price \$6,500, 1895.

A body of the 18th Hussars captured by the Boers, 1899.

Grant Allen, the famous novelist, died, 1899.

John White, J.P., Ferryland, died, 1893.

Neil McDougall died, 1876.

In Memoriam

Written by a Niece—In Memory of my Uncle, Mr. John Loder, of Snook's Harbour, who died August 1916.

Another has gone from our harbor,
Another whose form we shall miss,
The Saviour has called Uncle yonder
To share in His glory and bliss.Amongst us he lived and was useful,
How useful we scarcely can tell,
He worked for the poor and needy,
Of his life we can say, "he lived well."I know Uncle right from my childhood,
And have loved him as all of us should,
He was friend, brother, counsellor,
Comrade,
And with truth we can say, "he was good."The sorrowing, he always comforted;
To the needy he brought help and cheer;
And many shall miss him and wonder,
Perhaps, when we'll see him again over there.I stood by his side, when we parted,
From one whose place ne'er can be filled,
But we'll meet him again over yonder,
When the last of the tempest is stilled.

bers and assert their authority, or at least set up a howl that will appall those who are to-day making a treasury a den of political thieves?

What this country needs to-day is a dozen Coakers—men who will do what is in the country's interests and not take their orders from Dives household—men who will promote the welfare of the people and not the selfish interests of those who fatten at the country's expense and humiliation. Too long indeed have Governments been pandering to those who provide the sinews of war for party campaigns and who expect to make their investment a paying one.

U-53 VICTIMS HAD
FULL CARGOES

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The ammunition on board the steamships Strathdene and Christian Knudsen, two of the three ships which cleared here on Saturday and were sunk yesterday consisted of 800 cases of empty cartridge shells and 250 cases of large shells in the cargo of the Strathdene. According to the manifest of the Christian Knudsen, filed at the Custom House, its cargo consisted of 1,600,000 gallons of oil. The oil was sold by the Tidewater Oil Company to a middleman who was shipping it to London. It was valued at \$50,000.

The cargo report of the Strathdene follows: 4,034 drums of benzol, 22,482 plates of spelter, 1,029 drums of phenol, 800 cases empty cartridge shells, 500 tons steel billets, 100 tons brass rod, 18,584 bags of copra, 16,620 ingots of copper, 3,712 drums of naphthalene and 250 cases of shells.

There were no guns or gun mountings on the ship when inspected by Customs officers just prior to her departure.

REVEILLE
BY CALCAR

THE Agricultural Policy of the Morris Government has been exposed as a complete failure. Not once, not twice has this been effectively done but a score of times and that not only by opponents of the Government but by men who are in political accord or at any rate were supporters, even defenders, of the now exploded agricultural policy. It took actual demonstration of the innate rottenness of that policy to convince some men that it was wrong, but now that they are convinced they are firm in their denunciation of it.

The "policy" has received enough hard knocks from members of the House of Assembly, like Messrs. Coaker, Jennings and Halfyard as well as by volunteer "knockers" outside the House that one might be well excused for thinking it so dead that further pommeling were unnecessary, but the agricultural policy like every form of falsehood dies hard, and needs to be killed often.

It is pretty hard to convince the Morris Party that their pet policy has been a complete failure for only a few days ago we had the example of Mr. Devereaux trying to convince people of the West Coast that if the policy has not worked out as anticipated it was not the fault of the policy but of the people themselves, because they failed to co-operate with the Government. In other words it failed because people did not take enough interest in it. People did take an interest in it, a most enthusiastic interest in it at first, but it soon died out leaving nothing but the cold, grey ashes of indifference to indicate that the fire had burned.

It is whimpering childishness to blame the people for the failure, for no power on earth could save the abortion for it had from its inception the seeds of death within itself. It was doomed from the first, as all undertakings are doomed that are based on false premises. By showing their disdain and indifference people have vindicated their own intelligence, they early saw the folly where it took years to open the eyes of the politician.

While largesses were being virtually poured into the laps of the voters just prior to election times in the form of rams, bulls, seeds, threshing machines, etc., very naturally things looked promising—for the politician, but when people began soberly to estimate the

cost to them of the free gifts, then things began to assume a different color. When farmers began to see that the roads and bridges were being neglected, that the imported seeds and stock had not enhanced the productiveness of their farms or made their problems one bit easier for them then began the waning of enthusiasm that was to result in entire repudiation of the agricultural policy.

When not actually growing less agricultural productions have been at a standstill since the introduction of this famous policy for the expansion of farming operations. This we have seen from a comparison of figures showing the amounts of farm products raised from 1857 to 1915. Those figures should be enough to convince the most hide bound advocate of the Morris policy that the whole effort has been a misdirected and wholly unintelligent one. No amount of argument on our part and no amount of indifference on the part of the farmers, could be more convincing than the publication of those figures, or strike deeper into the refractory noddles of the agricultural apologists, and if those figures do not silence them, then they must only wait for the final crack which the people are preparing for them at the polls.

Upwards of half a million dollars have been expended in support of the wonderful "policy" yet agriculture has not been advanced one step. On the other hand because of the turning of this large amount of money into such an unprofitable channel, many important public works have

had to suffer neglect. In this way the money has been a double-headed loss. Agriculture has not been advanced and roads and bridges have suffered neglect, so bad had the roads become in the Codroy Valley that last spring we witnessed the spectacle of organized free labor on the roads, and this too at a time when farming operations demanded the full attention of the men who by force of the untoward condition of the roads were forced to drop the plow for the pick and shovel.

How many times then did those men wish that what had been spent to purchase useless scrub rams had been put into repair of the roads. Roads are so all important to the farmers that we intend to use up to-morrow's space in a few remarks on this subject.

Come to think of it, the police force ought to be a great place for notorious hunters.

We make our solemn affidavit that we can't remember ever buyin' them there taxes.

NEW PASTOR FOR ST. ANDREW'S

A largely attended meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was held last night for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed by the congregation to choose a successor to the Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A. It was decided to extend a very enthusiastic and unanimous call to the Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A. of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N.B.

Rev. F. S. Coffin, interim moderator of the Halifax Presbytery, who is at present visiting the city presided at the meeting.

WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED

Yesterday Head Const. Peet had a telegram from his son, Tom, who is now in Hospital at Le Touquet, France. Tom is an old and prominent member of the Church Lads' Brigade and not long ago was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He is a young chap of god constitution and though badly hurt his friends hope for his full and complete recovery.

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OAT BAGS.

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Train Schedule.

The Cross Country Express
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12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m.
as in the past.

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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 GRAIN-
ED 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 LEG-
GINGS—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.60.

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

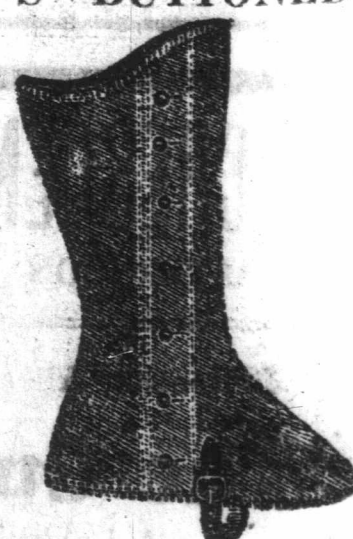
GIRLS' JERSEY LEGGINGS,
to fit from 3 to 15 years—85c.
and 90c.

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.