

THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND PROHIBITION

By the courtesy of the Rev. C. H. Barton, M.A., Editor of "The Diocesan Magazine," we publish to-day an advance copy of an important pronouncement on the subject of Prohibition, by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, which will appear in the October number of the Magazine, as follows.—

"I have been asked to state what my attitude is with regard to the important issue which will be submitted to the electors on the 4th November in reference to Prohibition.

"I am reluctant to even appear to dictate to the people of my Diocese—clergy or laity—as to what course they should adopt in this matter. My wish is that every man who has a vote should consider dispassionately and prayerfully what line of policy will best promote the cause of Temperance, and therefore the true welfare of our Colony. Then let him exercise his franchise as his conscience tells him.

"AS REGARDS MY OWN ACTION, I MAY SAY THAT I INTEND TO VOTE FOR PROHIBITION.

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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OUR POINT OF VIEW

Mr. Coaker's Appeal

MR. COAKER'S appeal on behalf of Prohibition, which we publish elsewhere, will be read with pleasure by thousands of his friends. It is moderate in tone, free from partisan political matter, and offensive to no one. It is the appeal of a man who loves his Country fervently and desires to see her people contented and prosperous. His warning in reference to trade conditions at St. John's is not far reached; he has plainly stated the whole truth and recommends the only cure.

The outport men suffer indirectly, as well as directly, from the liquor traffic at St. John's. The \$2,000,000 wasted annually must be earned by the producers. Fish to-day would be worth 20 cents per quintal more if there was no liquor traffic at St. John's.

An outport business man with up-to-date facilities can handle fish 25 cents per quintal cheaper than it can now be handled at St. John's.

Many feared Mr. Coaker would hesitate to speak plainly owing to a division of opinion amongst fishermen as regards liquor, but by his appeal Mr. Coaker has proved that he is no time server or believer in the maxim of expediency or dissimulation. His work is founded on principle and it must stand or fall according to the rule of RIGHT.

Many a good man enjoys a drink of liquor, but such men cannot suffer in any way if the drink is taken from him. The man who will sacrifice most by the success of Prohibition is the total abstainer, for at present a total abstainer is a far more valuable man than a liquor drinker, and he is always sure of a good position and a good wage.

Some temperance men are selfish, and because Prohibition will make all men abstainers and con-

sequently drinking men will become more efficient and reliable, they see less for themselves in the future in the way of choice jobs and extra wages are not as active in promoting Prohibition as they might be, but most temperance men are ready to make such sacrifices gladly and willingly to advance the public welfare and make their native land prosperous and happy.

Mr. Coaker's appeal will have a tremendous effect upon every man who loves his Country and is anxious concerning its future prosperity. He heeds no whisperings intended to warn him against offending friends who are resolved to have their liquor—the one object and aim of Mr. Coaker's appeal is to arouse the fishermen to a true sense of the awful responsibility now placed upon their shoulders—for Prohibition means blessings unimagined—while the continuance of the liquor business means trying days for the trade of St. John's, misery and poverty for thousands, and a waste of \$2,000,000 of the earning power of the producers of the Colony.

An Important Declaration

"I intend to vote for Prohibition," the concluding words of a letter from the Bishop of Newfoundland, published in another column, will have a great effect upon the vote on the 4th of November next.

It is not too much to say, that no man in this Colony is more loved and respected than Bishop Jones, or more widely known as a man of sane and moderate judgment. It has been persistently rumoured of late that the venerable Bishop was not friendly to Prohibition, but regarded it as an unjustifiable interference with private rights. His declaration, "I intend to vote for Prohibition," is therefore most valuable and timely.

It illustrates a fact, the importance of which every man should ponder, namely, that "those who are not for Prohibition, are against it," whether they wish to be or not. There is no half-way house in this matter. If you do not vote "Yes," the law is so framed that your vote automatically says "No." If you are not known to be "for," the regard in which you are held by your neighbours automatically puts you on the "No" side, your indifference or hostility being presumed by your neighbours. The man who will come nearest to being of no account on Prohibition Day is the man who is of no importance in the community.

It is this consideration which emboldens us to think that as the campaign goes on, there are many moderate men who will follow the Bishop's example, for the man with influence, (and who is there wholly without it), will find that influence, silently working for good or evil, silently working for a sober Colony, or to continue the opportunities which help to make wrecks of so many.

Pekin, Sept. 14.—Arrests of Germans by the Japanese in Tsing-tau continues, according to despatches received here to-day. Several dozen Germans have been jailed on the charge of attempting to smuggle letters out of the colony by means of Chinese couriers.

WHOSE BOY?

WHOSE boy will be sacrificed
On fiendish Drink's unhallowed shrine?
Each mother's heart goes up in prayer;
"Not mine, O God. Not mine! Not mine!
No, not the boy whose bonnie head
So oft I've to my bosom pressed,
While singing low, soft lullabies
That soothed the tired child to rest!

"Oh, can it be that he should fall
A prey to aught so vile as this?
Oh, can it be the tempter's wiles
Should rob my life of all this bliss?
Shall his dear feet be led astray
By this accursed, licensed sin?
This fair young boy, whom Jesus loves,
Be lost, that others gold might win?"

Some mother's boy must fill the ranks,
Some fireside treasure feed the flame,
Whose fiery tongue insatiate burns
And leaves deep scars of sin and shame.
Poor tortured bodies, mangled, bruised,
Wounded too deep for love's sweet balm;
Souls tossed by discord fierce and wild,
That heavenly music cannot calm.

Oh, why should this unholy hand
Write daily horrors on life's page
And sear, as with the breath of hell,
The heart of childhood, youth and age?
Alas! a nation yields the right
And kneels in blood at Mammon's shrine.
Whose boy will next be sacrificed?
It may be your's it may be mine.

—Selected.

Gratuitous Insult

THE episode on the West Coast to which we briefly adverted in our issue of yesterday, in which we connected Capt. Westbury Kean with a disgraceful scene may be briefly stated as follows:

His Lordship Bishop Power of St. George's, Dean O'Rourke of Bay of Islands, Fathers Callan and Joy were at Humbermouth en route to Woods Island, where His Lordship was about to make an Episcopal visit. The steamer Port Saunders which covers this route is rather irregular in her schedule and her hours of sailing very uncertain. His Lordship sent an oral message to the captain, whose ship was then at Boland's wharf in Curling that he would join the ship at Petre's which by the way is the regular landing place.

When the message was delivered to Capt. Kean, he insolently blurted out "Why didn't he send me a note." The messenger replied that His Lordship did not think it necessary, believing that an informal oral message would suffice. As the steamer approached Petre's two persons were seen on the wharf, these were Father Callan and Joy. To these the captain called out, asking "where are the other two fellows?" (meaning Bishop Power and Dean O'Rourke) if they are not here I am not going to wait for them. The ship had not been berthed at her dock yet, remember when this unmannerly fellow delivered himself of the foregoing.

Within three or four minutes His Lordship had arrived and was on board.

Such insolence on the part of the captain of a steamer that is subsidized by the Government should be enough to demand his

instant dismissal. The man who could so far forget himself and the amenities of his position is nothing short of a clown and deserves severe condemnation.

Not only was the insult offered to the Bishop of St. George's in his person, but through him the contumely has been hurled at the Catholics of the country everywhere and especially the Catholics of St. George's.

When His Lordship Bishop Jones paid a visit to Bay of Islands no such contempt, but every mark of respect was shown him, that was due to him in his exalted rank. This is right and proper.

We believe the S.S. Port Saunders was decorated for the occasion, showing thereby that the captain of that ship is not unmindful of the high office and the respect due to him who holds it.

This makes the offence in the case of Bishop Power all the more glaring, as it was premeditated and willful.

The Catholics of St. George's have been offered a cold blooded insult in a most gratuitous way.

The captain of a passenger steamer is supposed to be a gentleman and to treat his passengers with respect, even though they may come on board in overhauls.

We hope our readers will see clearly what our position is in this matter, and not think that we are attempting to introduce anything like sectarianism. Our motto is respect all who are worthy of respect and contempt for those who deserve it.

This is not Catholicism, Protestantism, Buddhism or any otherism, but simply a plea for the amenities of common decency.

Labrador Syndicate

OUR property consists of 520 square miles, or 332,000 acres of Pulp timber and lumber of the very highest quality, and a water power on the Grand River capable of producing all the power required (the Muskrat Falls 1,000,000 H.P.)

The property is at the southern end of, and on both sides of, the Hamilton Inlet, with splendid shipping facilities for large steamers. There is a clear and unbroken ocean water-way between Labrador and Liverpool, and the distance is 1220 miles less than from Liverpool to New York.

The Forests are all well watered with large rivers suitable for booming the lumber. There are the Kenim, Mulligans, Sebaschi, Pearl, North West, Kennimoo, Kenimish and many other big rivers besides very many small ones.

The amount of timber is conservatively estimated at 10 cords to the acre, or a total of 3,328,000 cords.

The re-growth of the timber will replace all timber cut down. Cutting at the rate of 52,000 cords a year would allow 60 years' in which new timber would grow. The renewed growth would render the timber supply inexhaustible.

Such is the general outline of the property on Labrador held by the Labrador Syndicate, as given in the private and confidential prospectus. Newfoundlanders, examine it carefully, think over it, and then ask yourselves, if after having given all this wealth to a grasping truck paying corporation, what justification had Morris for his binding you to a policy of no taxation for the syndicate.

Keep it in your minds that Morris gave them all this, and should he ever again seek your vote at an election, ask him why.

Ask him why he was so free with your property, and be sure to have an explanation as to why after having given the grasping corporation all this your natural inheritance, he should further trample on your rights by exempting this corporation from taxation.

This greedy concern you are asked to exempt from taxation figured on making a profit of no less than twenty per cent on their investment, and in estimating this huge profit, account was taken of the fact that truck was good

enough for you in payment for your toil. It was further estimated that small wages was good enough for you.

You were to have been given the munificent sum of one dollar for cutting a cord of wood and hauling it to the shore, where you were supposed also to pile it. All this for one dollar, to be paid in truck, and at the same time you were supposed to let your task masters have freedom from taxation and a water power estimated to be able to produce one million horse power.

Could contempt from the rights of the people go further than this. Is there any way whereby the people of a country could be subjected more completely to a state of serfdom. What rights, what liberties have we that have not been ignored and trampled upon by Morris and his crew of wreckers.

The forests and water powers are the property of the people, these have been given away, and more than that the parties to whom they have been given are allowed the liberty of imposing a truck system of payment upon the very people whose heritage has been robbed from them.

It should be illegal for any corporation to offer truck payment to anybody, so repugnant is it, and so opposed to all ideas we should entertain of the dignity of labor. In the face of this affront to the manly workers of the country Morris supports the greedy concern that has had the consummate cheek to offer it, thereby placing himself in the unenviable light of one who approves of this degrading system.

He virtually slaps the slave drivers on the back, and tells them that their system has his hearty approval. As a proof of his good will he says to them, here take the peoples timber, and water powers, pay them for their labor in truck and I will see to it that you be exempt from taxation as a further help towards a big dividend.

Nothing can condone such conduct on the part of one who pretends to be a statesman. What statesman-like quality is displayed in such deals as this and the Reid-Willson deal which is a parallel.

Does not the whole transaction savor rather of the doings of a crook or the muddling of an idiot.

How long we wonder is Newfoundland to be cursed by such

A COWARDLY BULLY

WHY is there a dangerous controversy between the United States and Germany?

Because Germany, with its great navy safe in fortified harbors and canals, demands, in effect, that the United States, a neutral nation, shall adopt a policy calculated to nullify the sea power of Great Britain. When we are asked to prohibit shipments of munitions of war to the Allies, we are called upon to do for Germany what Germany is unable or unwilling to do for herself. When we are invited to force the British blockade and furnish supplies to Germany we are invited to perform for the most militant of empires a task for which thus far it has been unwilling to risk a single ship of war.

Why is hatred of America and of Americans openly and falsely preached in Germany?

Because Americans as neutrals obedient to law will not relieve the German navy of the necessity of fighting.

Why is a seditious propaganda carried on at great cost in this country to destroy or cripple American industry, intimidate the American Government, provoke riot, and reduce our people to vassalage?

Because, expensive and dangerous as these tactics may be, they are for the moment less expensive and dangerous than sending the German navy to sea to defend and fight for the interests and rights of Germany.

Why is the lawless and cowardly submarine warfare of Germany directed against merchantmen, many of them neutrals, adhered to with such tenacity?

Because, under the mistaken idea that there is glory in assassination, it has served thus far to divert the attention of the tax-ridden German people from the fact that their high-priced navy is idle and useless.

Every grievance that Germany urges as an excuse for violating international law and disregarding the rights of neutrals and of humanity could be removed by a single German victory at sea.

The issue is not being fought out manfully at sea. It is contested in this country by means of forgery, conspiracy, bribery, and intimidation.

A nation that permits its commerce to be destroyed, its people to be put on short rations, without firing a shot in defence, is in no position to bully a powerful neutral.—New York World.

Articles on the "Tragedy of Motherhood" are usually written by the hall-room girl that missed her chance.

unpatriotic conduct on the part of those invested with power.

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