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J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "BUM CUIQUE"



(To every Man His Own)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of
publication, 107 Water Street, St.
John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-
lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 7, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW**The Storm**

FROM northern harbors come reports of great damage to fishery gear and loss of cod traps. The north side of Conception Bay has lost upwards of 100 cod traps. Trinity Bay has also suffered very considerably. Bonavista Bay will lose another 100 traps; while the Strait Shore and Fogo Island add another 50 to the total of cod traps destroyed. Green Bay and the Treaty Shore have lost another hundred, which means the total destruction of some 400 cod traps, valued at \$120,000.

Cod nets, trawls and salmon nets also fared badly. Several skiffs and fishing boats have also been destroyed and the loss of property occasioned by this unusual August Northeast gale will amount to \$250,000. The gale is also responsible for a shortage of 50,000 qts. of fish which would have been landed this week had the weather been favourable.

The storm was much heavier in Green Bay and Fogo district than experienced south of Cape Bonavista. Bonavista Harbor will likely suffer seriously, for a large number of traps are fishing there and many will likely be damaged. The Colony will lose over half a million dollars because of this N.E. gale.

The gale reached the Labrador we fear great damage to traps and shipping, besides this week is the prime fishing week of the season on the upper Labrador coast.

We learn to-day that Bay-de-Verde district will be a heavy loser, as upwards of 100 traps have been completely swept away. The gale apparently did not reach the Banks, judging from reports from the West Coast.

This has been a trying season for since May opened the weather has been no better than poor fall weather. There has been no summer weather. Fog has prevailed during three-fourths of the season and ice has also greatly hindered the sea harvesting.

Prospects all around are far from bright. The outlook for the hook and line fishermen is indeed gloomy. All were expecting ideal August weather, as June and July turned out so unfavourable, but it looks as though August weather will prove no better than the two preceding months.

It is some 30 years since Newfoundland experienced a North East early August gale similar to that experienced this week.

The Outlook

JUDGING from the sports going on at St. John's—picnics and holidays galore—very few at St. John's realize what the producers of Newfoundland have been facing the past season, nor would one suppose from what is daily transpiring here that the greatest war in history is now strangling Europe and Asia, and pauperizing three-fourths of the population of Europe and Asia.

It is very apparent that there is very little sympathy between St. John's citizens and outport producers, for while St. John's seems to move and have its being just as though there was no war or as though prosperity abounded, the outport fishermen are worried continually over daily conditions and the war situation.

Very few citizens of St. John's realize to-day the serious financial position of the Colony or the load of financial and commercial clouds that threatens to break and envelope the Colony. They little realize that every day the Colony is spending between seven and eight thousand dollars more than the revenue and that sooner or later financial bankruptcy will stare all in the face.

War conditions point to a prolonged struggle and it appears certain that the soldiers will spend another winter in the trenches, which will mean another year of hell on earth and sea.

Again we implore every fisherman and workman to save every cent possible. No money should be spent on anything but food and fuel. Harder and blacker days than ever experienced in Newfoundland will have to be faced in 1916. The die is cast and there can be no escape, and the people should gird up their loins and resolve to overcome difficulties. If this is to be done preparations must be begun immediately; and the very first condition to be observed is 'strictest economy'.

All will have to make some sacrifice; the world nations cannot expend \$100,000,000 daily on a war without causing the whole population of the world to suffer. Never within the span of our generation will the peoples of the world again experience the prosperous times that prevailed during the last five years previous to the breaking out of this great war. It will take the world 30 years at least to recover from the evil effects of this gigantic world struggle.

There should be no further continuance of that frivolous and foolish indifference to the awful condition facing mankind that has been so visible in this city since the mad Emperor of Germany let loose hell upon earth.

We seriously commend our remarks to the consideration of the citizens of St. John's as well as our host of outport friends. All should consider the signs of the times and act accordingly.

Motor Cars

WE wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that several motor cars are being driven at present by persons who do not hold a license. The owners of these cars, in most cases have a license, but the cars which we refer to are driven by young gentlemen who HAVE NO LICENSE. Now what about it?

As per usual, we suppose the police will wait until such time as some child is run over or aged person knocked down before taking action in this very important matter.

There is another phrase of this motor car business we desire to call attention too, and that is exceeding the speed limit which is very much in evidence nowadays, especially on LeMerchant Road.

Some drivers seem to have an utter contempt for the ordinary pedestrian, and they never seem happy only when they cover people with dust or mud. They ride on their way to death with themselves and totally indifferent

to the feeling of their victims.

Now this outrage must stop. Those of us who cannot afford the luxury of a car do not begrudge it to those who can afford to have one, we only ask that we be given a fair show and not forced to jump from side to side of a street to escape being smothered in a cloud of dust.

Come, officers of the law, get down to business and round these offenders up. The continuous speeding of some motor car owners across LeMerchant Road, down Military Road and back over the same route again on BUSINESS must be stopped. The action of these sports would bear enquiring into.

Civic Affairs

THE other day we spoke at some length on the subject of the laying out of streets and criticized our woeful lack of system and foresight in this respect. To-day we have some further remarks to make on the principles of town planning and improvement.

When the present board of City Commissioners was suggested as an experiment we approved of the plan fully believing that Mr. Gosling had some fixed programme whereby the much needed improvement in the condition and appearance of our city was to be brought about. We have been very much disappointed, for the old system seems to walk as sprightly as ever, and our city presents just as little signs of modernizing itself or adopting new methods as heretofore.

Houses are being erected with as little regard to sanitation and symmetry, and lay out in respect to street lines as they were twenty years ago.

This is being done under the very eyes, aye, with the very approval of the men, who previous to their appointment to commission, were found in their condemnation of unsanitary abodes.

We do not wish to be too severe in our remarks respecting the manner in which those gentlemen have conducted the affairs of the city, nor do we want to appear ungrateful for the well meaning which actuated them in their efforts, but this does not prevent us from saying that they have utterly and completely failed. The job was too big for them. They underestimated the magnitude of the task they set themselves to accomplish.

A man may be well meaning and full because of having no well formulated plans or a clear idea of what it is he desires to bring about, so his well meaning is of no practical use and can only serve as an excuse for his failure, in that he meant to have done well.

That Commission was not long sitting when it was discovered that the bulk of the men comprising it were out of place as much as if they had fallen from Mars or were recruited from Baffin Land, and that not one of them, without any exception, was fitting to be in control of a city's affairs.

Tyros they were as everybody well knew, but they (or some of them at any rate) talked so much like veterans that people were led to repose confidence in them, but the people were very much in the state of mind of the drowning man who grasps at straws.

Tyros sometimes perform wonderful feats, and make experienced men look like children, but these are men either favored by fortune or some special natural talent.

Wolfe was a tyro when he met the French on the Plains of Abraham, but he achieved the victory of the veteran, but Wolfe had good luck and daring ability and won out.

Many men have succeeded in fields hitherto untried by them, but as we said before those men had ability.

Neither luck nor ability seems to have aided the Civic Commission, for their work so far is a

complete fiasco. The city has not been improved one bit, except perhaps in regard to certain thoroughfares that have been repaired, and the repairing that is still going on, which in itself is a very useful work.

But this was not the most pressing demand, and should not have monopolized the attention of the Commissioners, there are other more urgent demands, and ones we hoped would have been attended to. Principle among these we looked for some improvement in the housing problem, a problem which remains untouched.

The city's health is the most important problem to be dealt with by any civic board or administration, and how can this be properly conserved when city dwellers are huddled in unsanitary homes and surrounded by every conceivable form of the unkempt and unwholesome.

The idea of beautifying the city has not presented itself at all to the Commissioners, a subject which comes next to sanitation in the affairs of any city.

The Commission seems to have spent itself in the furtherance of a scheme which seems to have amounted to an obsession with them. We refer now to the elaborate, costly and highly unnecessary extension of water mains.

This seems to have been the only plan they had in mind and here they begun at the wrong end.

We are of opinion that the water system with certain minor improvements was quite sufficient for the city, at any rate until such time as we could attend to its extension without any qualms of conscience in respect to other matters. In this addition to the water service is an epitome of woeful neglect of more urgent requirements.

The money expended on that extension of water mains would have been better expended in the improvement of the streets and the condition of the poor.

Captain Carter Prostitutes His Position And is Exposed by Eng- lee Fisherman.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir:—I would feel obliged if you would kindly publish the following few remarks re the actions of Capt. Carter of the "Earl of Devon" in your widely circulated paper.

Capt. Carter is making himself very unpopular with a large number of our people by his numerous uncalculated attacks on Mr. Coaker and the F.P.U. members. He takes a great delight in ridiculing all Union men whenever he sees one, especially those Union men who may travel on his ship. I will give you an illustration of this petty jealousy which happened recently.

A poor fellow with a bad hand was going down to St. Anthony Hospital on the "Earl of Devon." When he came aboard the first thing Capt. Carter did was to tell him he must take out his Union pin or he could not go on the steamer. The poor man being in agony and anxious to reach the hospital as quickly as possible took the pin out.

This same Capt. Carter showed his make up when on one occasion not long ago he took off his cap and shouted three cheers because our Union wharf was partially destroyed by ice the past winter.

Capt. Carter is going to make lots of trouble for himself and the owners of the "Earl of Devon" if he persists in this kind of treatment to the fishermen of the North. He is jading people with a yarn of how he made Mr. Coaker contradict a statement which was published in The Mail and Advocate about his (Carter's) leaving the "Earl of Devon" when she struck a growler of ice on her way North some time ago.

If Capt. Carter has any sense he will keep low on this matter, for if the truth was told we can picture to ourselves the kind of contradiction Mr. Coaker would publish for Carter's benefit.

We are watching his actions closely nowadays and perhaps I

The Moravians

RECENT developments have brought the Moravian Brethren of Labrador into the time-light of publicity, and as considerable interest is now centered in this organisation, we give the following items which will enable our readers to understand the situation.

"Moravian Brethren" is the current popular designation of the *Unitas Fratrum*, founded in Bohemia in 1457, and renewed by Count Zinzendorf in 1722. The Brethren have had a singularly chequered history, but as we are interested only in recent developments we will not discuss their earlier difficulties.

The modern leader of the Moravians was Count Zinzendorf, to whose activities the Brethren owe their establishment in England. Zinzendorf sent a deputation to England from Saxony in 1728, but the mission was not successful. Some time later Peter Bohler, a disciple of the organisation, founded the religious society in Fetter Lane, London, of which John Wesley became a member, and for which he framed most of the rules. A visit of Wesley to the German centres in 1740 made it clear that the brotherhood had no room for two men like Zinzendorf and Wesley, both being born leaders of men, but having little else in common. Wesley became estranged from the Brethren, and his former friendship soon turned to open hostility. After their rupture with Wesley the Brethren began to work on their own account in England.

A Bill passed in the British Parliament in 1749 gave the Brethren authorisation to settle in the colonies of Great Britain.

In 1734 the Moravians obtained a foothold in Georgia, U.S.A., where Governor Oglethorpe granted them 500 acres of land (Spangenberg, the negotiator, receiving for himself a donation of 50 acres near the site of the present city of Savannah.)

They soon abandoned that field and migrated to Pennsylvania where they built the mission of Bethlehem. Subsequently, they established on the same plan, Hope, in New Jersey, (which proved a failure), and Salem, in North Carolina. There are now two provinces of Moravian Brethren in the United States. In the northern province, there are 96 congregations with a membership of about 22,000. In the southern province, there is a membership of 4,206.

The most important sphere from a commercial standpoint of Moravian activities in North America is apparently Labrador, for here the Mission is a landed proprietor to the extent of some Five Hundred Thousand acres, and its trade receipts are approximately fifty thousand dollars a year. Trading is a most important feature of the missionary enterprise of the Moravians.

Previous to 1870 the office of Missionary and Trader was vested in one individual; but in that year, the Mission found it advisable to modify their system of combining trading and evangelization, so as to separate the office of missionary from that of trader, at Nain, Labrador, Hopedale, and other settlements. This was done, "not because any doubt existed in the minds of those who have the direction of the mission or the trade as to the lawfulness of their connection, but because a change of feeling on the part of the natives . . . seemed to indicate the expediency of adopting the plan of appointing agents who should go forth in true missionary spirit to carry on trade in support of the Mission, and for the benefit of the natives."

From Customs' Returns we get the following:

may be able to let you hear from me again soon."

Yours truly,

WATCHER.

Englee, July 31, '15.

Exports of the Moravian Church and Missionary Agency From Labrador, for the Year 1905.

Article	Value
Codfish, 4,053 qtls.	\$21,149
Trout, 798 brls.	4,788
Skin Boots, 3,224 pairs.	5,849
Seal Oil, 353 puns.	7,200
Cod Oil, 41 puns.	910
Cod Liver Oil, 3 puns.	96
Fur, 11 pkgs.	7,000
Dry Seal Skins, 5 pkgs.	100
Salted Seal Skins, 7 pkgs.	200
Reindeer Skins, 5 pkgs.	800
Curios, 5 pkgs.	150
Feathers, 12 pkgs.	150
Salmon, 6 tcs.	50

Total. \$48,442

In connection with this list of exports, the following excerpt from the Report on Labrador issued by Governor McGregor some time ago is interesting:

"The generous and paternal practice of the Mission is to keep back from export a certain amount of dry codfish, which they return to the natives (Esquimaux?), in winter, at the price the Mission paid for it in the summer. The retention of exports and selling them back to the natives, is, of course, a departure from strict business principles, but it serves to illustrate the way in which the Moravian missionaries combine their trading with the parochial care they extend to the natives!"

"In 1902," continues the Report, "the Mission very generously and considerably cancelled the indebtedness of the natives to the several stores of the Mission. They thus started each man with a clean sheet, and on a new system of business, under which comparatively more moderate advances are made to the natives."

Whilst on this subject we beg to say that all goods imported by the Moravians on Labrador are admitted duty free. They are thus enabled to make handsome profits on all goods disposed of, and can undersell the legitimate traders on the coast. This notwithstanding, we know cases in which some of our fishermen who happened to run short of supplies during the fishing voyage purchased them at the Mission stores and paid fully as much, if not more, than they would have been obliged to pay elsewhere on the coast!

The Moravians have been laboring on the coast of Labrador since 1771 when a settlement was established at Nain. The first attempt at settlement was made in 1752; and a dwelling was erected at what is now Hopedale; but it was unsuccessful. Later an attempt was made to found a colony at Nisbet's Harbor (Ford's Bight). Here one of the Brethren (Christian Erhardt) and five of the men who accompanied him were murdered by the Esquimaux. In 1764 Brother Jans Haven made a landing at Chateau; but no settlement was effected.

In 1765 Governor Pallister interested himself in the evangelization of the Esquimaux, and Brothers Haven, Hill, Schlotzer, and Orchart endeavored to found a colony near Hentley.

In a proclamation issued April 8, 1765, Pallister says:

"I have invited interpreters and missionaries to go amongst the Esquimaux to instruct them in the principles of religion, and to improve their minds and remove their prejudices against us. I hereby enjoin all His Majesty's subjects who meet with any of the said (Esquimaux) to treat them in a most civil and friendly manner . . . not to impose on their necessities, not to foment quarrels, discords or animosities amongst them."

To protect the Esquimaux and the Missionaries, and "for the general protection of British trade and fishery" a block-house was established in Chateau Bay, which received the name of Fort Pitt.

The second station of the Moravians was established at Okkak, one hundred miles south of Nain,

in 1778. Another was established at Hopedale, in 1782. Hentley and Zoar (recently abandoned) were founded in 1834. Ramah was located in 1871; and Macovick was founded in 1898.

In early days there was a great deal of friction between the Missionaries and the Hudson Bay Company; and the cause of the difficulties was the rivalry for trade with the Esquimaux. Many of the Hudson Bay posts on the southern section of the Labrador coast have been abandoned within recent years, so there is now no *casus belli*, commercially.

NATION DEMANDS SUBMARINE WAR

All One in Sentiment, But They Wait For the Kaiser to Say

The Hague, July 27.—"Entirely and unceasingly" is the coolly reasoned verdict of seventy millions of Germans on President Wilson's Note. Never have the German people been so united on any proposition since the war began as on the American communication. No German doubts what the nation is going to do about it. Yet all are waiting for the Kaiser to speak the final decisive word.

Nobody believes that Admiral von Tirpitz ever again will have occasion to threaten to resign if the submarine warfare is weakened, for von Tirpitz no longer has strong common sense and a big business party opposing him. All Germany cries, "On with the submarine war!"

The people know the possible consequences and are willing to take them, believing that Germany has both right and might on her side. For the possible eventualities arising from the next "deliberately unfriendly" act German people have been amply prepared for a long time by the hate engendered there over the question of American ammunition. These matters the public has never been allowed to forget for a day since the General Staff, in a report of Feb. 14, used what may prove a historic phrase: "The employment of American ammunition at several places on the western front has been proved."

As a corollary to the hatred engendered on the ammunition question, the idea has obtained widespread acceptance in Germany that "neutral" America is a greater menace to Germany than if the two nations were at war. Some find corroboration for this idea in President Wilson's note, which has left no doubt in any German's mind that they cannot expect a square deal from the President.

All Germans with whom the "New York Times" correspondent has talked in the last few days have the idea fixed in their minds that, in maintaining the principle of the freedom of the seas, President Wilson acts unwisely. They regard as friendly and practical proposals and using unfriendly, and even threatening, language toward Germany, while ignoring what the Germans deem the flagrant violations by Great Britain of the principle of the freedom of the seas.

So far as records published in the press show, the nearest thing to an official statement concerning the use of American ammunition by the Allies was made by a Bavarian Surgeon General, and published in this country on June 30, and published in this country on June 30.

Interviews with German officers and letters of soldiers have mentioned American ammunition as being in use, but as regards the alleged German General Staff report of Feb. 14, Berlin papers of Feb. 14, 15, and 16, which have been searched, do not seem to have reproduced it.

Cod Caught July 1914-15

Yesterday the following comparative statement of the codfish catch to July 24th, for 1914-15 was posted in the Board of Trade Rooms.

District	1915	1914
Ferryland	19,132	5,385
Placentia and St. Mary's	20,558	28,830
Burin	87,683	64,535
Fortune Bay	52,665	23,770
St. George's	11,110	4,565
St. Barbe	8,735	5,480
Burgeo & La Poile	26,135	29,650
Twillingate	2,250	1,640
Fogo	5,000	4,780
Bonavista	11,350	3,670
Trinity	7,890	33
Harbor Main	400	5,500
Straits	7,450	9,900
Bay de Verde	23,200	2,190
Carbonear	1,660	2,950
Harbor Grace	3,756	215
Port de Grave	1,400	
	300,724	126,625

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