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Real Estate Agent

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Grasping Politician

THE old author who penned the following must have had in view some of the gentry who now pose as the "People's Party":

"They believe there is no way of thriving so easy and so certain, as to grow rich by DEFRAUDING THE PUBLIC; for public thieveries are more safe and less prosecuted than private, like robberies committed between sun and sun, which the country pays, and no one is greatly concerned therein.

"They prefer the way of applying to the Vices and humors of Great Persons before all other methods of getting into favor, for they that can be admitted into these offices of privacy and trust, seldom fail to arrive at greater, and with Greater Ease and certainly than those who take the dull way of plain FIDELITY and MERIT. For vices, like beasts, are fond of none but those that FEED them; and where they once prevail, all other considerations go for nothing.

"Thieves that rob in small parties, and break houses, when they are taken, are hanged; but when they multiply and grow (into a political organization), the same things are called HEROIC ACTIONS, and acknowledged as such by everybody.

"COURTS OF JUSTICE (look as if he had a vision of the City vs. Reid) for the most part, commit GREATER CRIMES than they punish, and do those that sue in them more injuries than they can possibly receive from one another; and yet they are VENERABLE, and must not be told so, because they have authority and power to JUSTIFY what they do, and the LAW (this is, WHATSOEVER THEY PLEASE TO CALL SO), ready to give judgment for them.

"Iniquities and Vices may be punished and corrected like children, while they are little and ignorant; but when they are great and sturdy they become incorrigible, and proof against all the POWER OF JUSTICE AND AUTHORITY.

"They are of opinion that no men are so fit to be employed and trusted as fools or knaves; for the first understand no right, the others REGARD NONE; and whensoever there falls out an occasion that may prove of great importance, if the INFAMY and DISHONESTY be not too apparent, they are the only persons that are fit for the undertaking."

The old writer whom we have quoted would be quite at home here just now; he would find

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

The power of influence of the man (COAKER) and the organization (the F.P.U.) he has fathered were amply proven in the recent General Election. Every District in which Union Councils were generally organized returned F.P.U. members to the House of Assembly, the success being most marked in Bonavista where there was an actual turn over from the Morris Party of Three Thousand Votes and Two Ministers of the Crown were badly beaten in the battle of the ballots. THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT IF THE OTHER DISTRICTS HAD BEEN FULLY ORGANIZED BY THE F.P.U. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WOULD HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM POWER.

Now these successes in business and politics amply prove that not only was COAKER'S scheme for the organization of a Fishermen's Union a feasible and eminently practical one but also that he chose the right time to launch it. It is this keen insight into men and their affairs that is the special characteristic which assures him (COAKER) success in his various undertakings. FOR COAKER IS GIFTED WITH THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO APPROACH AND HOW TO HANDLE THE MASSES. A great deal of his success in this respect is due to his (COAKER) unique and striking personality.—MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

modern instances" at every turn. He would likely be an editor, and he would probably have this item in his evening edition:—

THE WAYS OF THEMIS
The scion of a wealthy citizen was before the Courts on Wednesday for an infraction of a City Bye Law, and he was let off without even a salutary admonition.

"The Agent of a Water Street Firm was haled before His Honor on Friday, for a similar offence. He was FINED TEN DOLLARS OR THIRTY DAYS.

"We would respectfully suggest that Mr. O'Mara, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, would examine the SCALES."

The Making of Heroes

PHYSICAL prowess in fighting has a very small part, so far as individuals are concerned, in the making of heroes today. The work of war is done by millions in bloody array swarming against other millions under the canopy of a cloud of fire from sustaining artillery.

There is small chance here for the exhibition of personal heroism; the brave man in the ranks does his duty when he stands fast and moves rapidly in line with his companions, to meet what may happen to him as to the others. Slight, indeed, is the chance of individual distinction; such honors as may be gained in any collective movement of attack or persistence in defence must go, and very properly, to the one whose mind conceives and whose trained intelligence directs the affair.

This condition is the natural and inevitable outcome of the development of engines of destruction for use in warfare. In the old days of history, and farther back in tradition, personal valor was the controlling element.

The shepherd David, with stone and sling, faced the armed army of Israel. And so through the ages it went on.

The leaders fought each other with sword and spear; they tilted in armor; even so late as Bannockburn, Robert Bruce won the sovereignty of Scotland by the superior force of his fighters' personal-ity.

It is all different to-day. The men assembled and drilled to fight are sacrificed by the million; but they are only a part of the great machines of war. Is there any chance for individual heroism under these conditions?

Now and then we have an illustration. There is that of Sergeant O'Leary—happily surviving the widely accepted reports of his death—who won the coveted decoration of the Victoria Cross by his single-handed capture of an entrenched squad of the enemy. He did a deed which in the old romantic days of knighthood would be celebrated in song. Such, too, are those of the self-sacrificing

Red Cross, who have dared greatly to save life and labored with self-immolation upon the embattled field and in hospital.

In the employment of the new devices of warfare, there is the instance of that young Canadian, Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, who fearlessly took his little aeroplane into a duel with the enormous German zeppelin, fighting that monster in the air a mile above the surface of the earth and winning out in the contest. This is an achievement nothing less than heroic. It was fairly an act of war and must be so recognized.

But where does the murder of the helpless passengers on the Lusitania come in? This was a demonstration of the power of one of the leading inventions for destruction to which modern progress has given birth. The mind that conceived and the skill which carried out this exploit should find recognition; but the exploit will forever render the agent in charge of that submarine boat a target for the hatred and enmity of all mankind in future years. It is an historic event; the world can never forget it, and the horror will grow with the ages of civilization.

Homes For The Workingmen

THE statement that the Argentine Government is to co-operate in the erection of ten thousand homes for workingmen in Buenos Ayres, one of its contracts having just been let to a New York company, is a reminder how fast is decreasing the list of nations in which not even the cities have undertaken this form of social activity.

Chili, Brazil, Cuba, and Columbia have all carried out large housing projects, and Salvador, Peru, and other Latin-American countries have plans under way.

The houses in Buenos Ayres are to be built by contractors with money borrowed from the Government, and raised by bond issues. They are to be sold, preferably, to Government employees, on an instalment plan whereby the purchaser pays \$23.65 per month until the total mortgage of \$2,580 has been lifted.

In other provinces less expensive houses are building, enabling workmen with incomes of no more than \$100 per month to buy.

It might be thought anomalous to find these New World nations as zealously as other big nations; but a report on the economic conditions of four hundred typical laborers in Buenos Ayres recently showed that 341, with their families if any, lived each in a single room, 39 in two rooms each, 14 in three rooms each, and but six in four rooms.

Feeling Uncomfortable

WE feel sorry for "The Man of the Hour" (at least he is so named by the compiler of a volume which appeared some time ago).

He has fallen among the Philistines; and we would suggest that by way of diversion from his charms to soothe the care-worn mind: the tune is from "The Pirates of Penzance."

"When the grafters try a deal!
Ta-ran-ta-ra!
I uncomfortable feel!"

"'Tis no use stop its pass,
For they tell me 'go to grass'"

When Administrative duty's to be done—to be done,
The Chieftain's life is not a happy one—happy one."

With "rattling" in the Party: an empty Treasury; clamorings for positions; and the X Ray discoveries of The Mail and Advocate, the former lieutenant of Sir William Whitway and Sir Robert Bond must needs feel uncomfortable.

Visions of the future are not roseate; echoes are reverberating from the "musty past"; while starving kine and cadaverous Cotswolds wander hopelessly o'er the Southside Hill seeking succulent pastures of that TWO-BLADED GRASS!

Fishermen and other Toilers have been almost taxed out of existence; for, of every dollar earned, the sum of FORTY CENTS is garnished by the Treasury. Well may the Fishermen sing:

"With my nets you never help me;
At the door my nets are hanging,
Go and wring them, we're wrung dry."

We have a debt of THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS, with a per capita tax of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars. Our Assets? Yes, we have some; but many of them are to be reckoned as "intangible." e.g.—Railways completed, but not in operation! If they remain so for a much longer period we shall have nought but "two streaks of rust and the right o' way." So far, their only economic value has been the payment of huge sums as Awards, and Compensations to men who are also drawing Government salaries.

Public Offices are overcrowded; salaries are being paid to men who do not earn them (vid. Mr. Kent's Speech on the Estimates). We have a history of bonuses from the "Mackinson Cod" to the "Burgeo Glue Factory." Numerous Yellowleys are fattening off so-called Agricultural Grants. Our Transatlantic service is a disgrace (due to the "War," of course). Sops innumerable are being handed out to impecunious M.H.A.'s; while the greatest industry of the country receives little attention.

What about the development of our Coal Areas of whose existence Mr. Howley is so emphatic?

The Cold Storage Plants? The South American Markets for our staple—said to be discovered by the Member for Burgeo and Lapointe?

The pending indemnity to the Executors of the late Sir J. S. Winter for services at the Hague, and Donald's claim in connection with the same matter?

The American claims—an aftermath of the Hague Conference? Truly, the situation at the moment is such as to make the most optimistic feel uncomfortable!

Boston Advertiser (Rep.)—The withdrawal will be received with profound satisfaction by most Americans. Bryan was in the Cabinet as a master of politics, not as the actual Secretary of State. He had been absent from his office so much, he evidently had so little to do with the real work of American diplomacy, that the public has had no confidence in him, and for some time it has been plain he was really a misfit.

Hon. J. A. Robinson

THE NEWS this morning attacks Mr. Morine because of some remarks he made in the House two months ago in reference to the Hon. J. A. Robinson being interested in securing electric power from the Reids on the Hamilton River which had been provided for in the new Reid Deal. Mr. Morine did not insinuate that The News editor owned timber areas, but that Mr. Robinson's brother did, and that those areas were within the section covered by the clauses in the new Reid Deal which allocated 50,000 h.p. for the use of outside parties.

Will Mr. Robinson deny that his brother is interested? Will he deny that he talked of electric power to those interested, on behalf of his brother Edward—who has become famous as a writer of rosy reports upon Labrador timber areas?

We are surprised to find Editor Robinson acting as childish as he did to-day and attempting to get out of a very nasty corner by stating Mr. Morine did something or said something about him, that everyone knows Mr. Morine did not say or insinuate.

The public expects Editor Robinson to state squarely whether he made any attempt to secure a right of claim to 15,000 horse power from the Products Co. to work his brother Edward's property in event of his brother requiring the same.

That is the point in question, and that is what the public want to know.

The same insinuation was made against Hon. W. C. Job, but up to the present he has not denied that he did secure or attempted to secure from the Products Co. a right to 15,000 h.p. out of the 50,000 that the Company is compelled by the contract to supply to outsiders who own areas in the Hamilton section.

The truth and the whole truth is what the public requires and not a miserable patch of truth as attempted by our contemporary this morning.

We await his reply before commenting further.

F. P. U. NOTES

THE S.S. "Can't Lose" arrived at Harbor Breton on Saturday and will leave there for Sydney to-morrow.

The schr. "Annie A. Hall," Capt. A. Elliott, of Change Islands, is taking fishery supplies at the F. P. U. wharf; also supplies for the new F.P.U. store at North End Change Islands.

The Dredge is removing an old ballast bed at the head of the F. P. U. wharf to-day. This ballast is the remains of an old crate wharf used by the firm of Thomas 30 years ago. Its removal will be appreciated by shipping firms in the vicinity, as it has caused much trouble and inconvenience the past few years. The Dredge did the work well.

THE BANNER OF PROGRESS

THIS poem, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, whose fame as a patriot is wider than the British Empire, expresses the spirit of determination which marks the British people in these 'days of war.

There's a banner in our van,
And we follow as we can,
For at times we scarce can see it,
And at times it flutters high.

But, however it be flown,
Still we know it as our own,
And we follow, ever follow,
Where we see the banner fly.
In the struggle and the strife,
And the weariness of life,
The banner man may stumble,
He may falter in the fight,
But if one should fall or slip,
There are other hands to grip,
And its forward, ever forward,
From the darkness to the light.

American Press On Bryan's Resignation

NEW YORK TIMES (Dem.)—Mr. Bryan has done well in resigning. It is perhaps the wisest act of his political career. Differing irreconcilably with the President, he also finds himself in irreconcilable difference with the vast majority of his countrymen on the German question.

Albany Knickerbocker Press (Rep.)—It was the duty of Mr. Bryan at the present time to stand by the President, just the same as it is the duty of every loyal American citizen to stand by President Wilson in this crisis.

Boston Post (Dem.)—If the German Government sees in the departure of Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet any serious division of American sentiment as to American rights, it will soon find its mistake.

Indianapolis Star (Rep.)—The President, it has long been suspected, has taken Mr. Bryan's measure, and doubtless will be much relieved at this sudden release from an always awkward situation.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)—As a champion of pacific, Mr. Bryan, by resigning rather than sacrifice them, will commend himself to the advocates of peace at any price, who are not just now conspicuous for their numbers. But as a patriotic American he has placed himself in a very difficult position.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Suspension of Another Paper Is Imminent

London, June 28.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Count Ernest von Reventlow in Saturday's issue of the Deutsches Tages Zeitung, continues his violent attack against the Government, although exercising greater caution in his statements regarding Germany's relations with the States. The article is couched in such strong terms that another suspension of a paper would not cause surprise.

Lieut. Marconi Assumes Duty

Rome, June 28.—Guglielmo Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, today began his duties as Lieutenant of aviation in the Italian Army. The inventor received an enthusiastic reception at the barracks. When introduced to his brother officers by Colonel Morris, Lieutenant Marconi said, "I am convinced we shall work splendidly together for the protection of our country and King."

Italians Meet Increasing Troubles In Mountain Passes

Udine, Italy, June 28.—As the Italians advance in the Carso Mountains, north of Trieste, they are meeting with growing difficulties in the shape of geological formations, the innumerable grottos, caves, wells and gullies being admirably suited for the hiding of batteries of defense by large contingents of troops which the Austrians for years have been preparing to resist an invasion.

Took Poison

Yesterday after being out during the forenoon Patrick Sullivan, gardener at Government House and who formerly was in the employ of the late Sir W. V. Whiteaway, on returning went to his room and shortly afterwards was found to be dangerously ill and suffering intense pain. It was then discovered that he had drunk about a glass of carbolic acid from a bottle kept for house cleaning purposes and disinfected and his relatives (he lives on Circular Road) summoned Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan from the des-

Buffalo Express (Rep.)—Mr. Bryan has been from the beginning of the administration a heavy load on the shoulders of an earnest and well-meaning President. Mr. Wilson himself probably had not realized until recently how heavy the load was.

New York World (Dem.)—Mr. Bryan's resignation at this time and in these circumstances is a sorry service to his country. He has done the one thing in his power most likely to bring about war between the United States and Germany. Americans understand Mr. Bryan's passionate and often quixotic devotion to his ideals; but this is not how his resignation will impress the German government. Germany does not know him as American knows him.

New York Herald (Ind.)—It is well to give Mr. Bryan the credit for his convictions. But his convictions are all wrong. His retirement should be heartily welcomed by the country. The President has stood up firmly, strongly, courageously for those principles for which this Government has always contended. The nation is behind him like a wall.

Los Angeles Times (Rep.)—President Wilson is to be congratulated upon the breach in his Cabinet. Secretary Bryan was the weakest point in his line, and now he can strengthen it. The inefficiency and inaptness of the Secretary of State has been a reproach to the country, and no doubt a source of mortification to the President. Mr. Bryan will not go down under a wave of sympathy.

dence of Mr. S. Ryall near, and also Doctors O'Connell and Roberts. Antidotes were prescribed and everything possible done for him but the draught was so large it is feared he cannot recover. Today he is dangerously ill.

The Rosina started Saturday to load codfish at Goodridge & Son's.

The Fogota left Horwood at 10.20 a.m. and is due here to-morrow.

Up around Lamaline, Marystown, Burin and St. Lawrence owing to the high sea running last week traps could not be hauled. Many of them were full of codfish. The sea damaged a deal of traps and other nets.

SHIPPING

S.S. Glencoe left Basques at 2.30 this a.m., coming east.

S.S. Home left Lewisporte at 6.45 p.m. Saturday.

S.S. Kyle left Basques at 10.30 last night.

S.S. Prospero left Trinity at 9.45 a.m., and is due here at 6 this evening.

S.S. Portia sails west tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

S.S. Stephano arrived at Halifax at 11 a.m., forty hours from this port.

S.S. Florizel left Charlottetown, P.E.I. yesterday morning due here to-morrow afternoon.

Saturday's westbound express left Little River at 8.30 a.m. and yesterday's left Grand Falls at 9.28 a.m. today.

S.S. Argyll arrived at Placentia at 6.30 a.m. yesterday and sailed west today.

S.S. Dundee arrived at Blandford at 4.10 p.m. yesterday and sailed at 7.20 this a.m.

S.S. Ethie arrived at Clarendville at 5 p.m. yesterday and sailed at 8 this a.m.

The incoming express arrived here at 1.30 p.m.

S.S. Beatrice arrived yesterday afternoon from North Sydney with a cargo of coals to Crosbie and Co.

Every man knows how different he would act if he were some other individual.

Children whose parents are addicted to nagging are entitled to lots of sympathy.