

JUST IN:

**50 Tierces
SPARE RIBS**

Nice Red Sweet Stock.
Guaranteed in every way.

J. J. Rossiter

Our Motto: "Sum 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 Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager:
JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 26, 1916

Is It True?

Is it true that one of the victims of the Bell Island tragedy was a returned soldier?

It is true that one of our returned Gallipoli heroes who has been hailed for life is now "on the street," though he is most anxious to secure employment of such a nature as he is able to perform? This brave young fellow was a press-man on a city daily of which the editor is heralded as a very patriotic individual. Cannot a place be found for this young fellow within the walls of a newspaper plant which is drawing thousands from the Public Treasury for its governmental work?

We ask these questions to-day; and we shall likely ask others later. In view of the heroics which are being indulged in by some of our political big-wigs, it seems not only strange but, almost unintelligible that those "who have fought and bled for us" should be so circumstanced.

It is an awful thing to realize that a returned soldier should be forced to go down into the bowels of the earth to dig in order to earn a crust. Where is our patriotism? What about these "mortgages" we were to negotiate? What about that "national duty" which should eventuate in "seeing that those who have suffered" should not be the wards of charity?

Away with this shameful mockery; and let us awaken to a sense of duty. We have now enough of this platitudinous newspaper gush about "our gallant heroes"—enough of official flattery; we want something more substantial as a reward for those who rushed "into the valley of death" to save us from the grinding heel of the Teuton, "that we may be secure at home."

It is immaterial to us what others are doing for the returned soldier; it matters not what the programme of the Canadian Government is; nor is it necessary that an emissary from "the oldest pillar in the new world mansion" should constitute himself a delegation to "inquire into what is being done by the authorities in Ottawa." This is time for deeds not words. Nero is still "fiddling."

AN APPROPRIATE HYMN

Indianapolis News.—Hymn No. 224 in a British compilation called "Hymns Ancient and Modern," is known as "the admiral's hymn." The reason, therefore, was the bringing down of a Zeppelin off the Schleswig-Holstein coast by two English warships. The admiral recognizing this service signalled the captains: "Hymns Ancient and Modern, No. 224, Last Verse." The last stanza reads:

O happy band of pilgrims,
Look upward to the skies,
Where such a light affliction
Shall win so great a prize.

Mr. Coaker Back

PRESIDENT COAKER returned from Catalina by train yesterday. He has been at Catalina the past three weeks. The work of construction is progressing satisfactorily. Over 100,000 tons of ballast have been excavated and placed in the breastwork. The first flats of the store and shop have been erected. Three modern dwelling houses have been erected. The construction of the electric plant is being pushed. About 50 men are now employed at this work. Three dams are almost finished. The digging of the tunnel was started on Monday. The building of this tunnel for 1000 feet through a marsh will dispense with laying 1000 feet of flume and save an expenditure of from five to seven thousand dollars. The main dam is nearing completion and is a splendid job, highly creditable to Engineer Powell who is in charge of the work and his assistant Mr. Vatcher.

Catalina is beginning to feel the effect of the great progressive movement now being developed by the Trading Co. and signs of activity are observable in many quarters and great confidence prevails amongst the people. The foundations of the buildings erected are as solid and substantial as concrete can make them. Columns and stringers of the fish store are of pitch pine baulk, which were purchased at St. Pierre. Hundreds of persons have visited the premises from all parts of Trinity and Bonavista Bays.

Mr. Coaker will leave for Catalina about the 3rd of Sept. and be absent for a week. Sites for the huge salt store and a 500 ton cold storage building have been prepared, and are ready for the erection in the spring. One of a fleet of motor cold storage ships to ply between Catalina and Liverpool in the fishing season is now being constructed in England. A coal shed to accommodate domestic demands is now being erected at Catalina. The drier and buildings will be heated by electricity instead of hot air and steam as at first proposed, which will mean an additional \$1500 income for the Electric Co. Electric stoves will be provided for domestic use, which will meet the demands for cooking during the spring and summer which will add \$2000 more to the income of the Electric Co. The pole line around Catalina, Elliston, Bonavista and Little Catalina will be constructed next spring. Almost every householder in Little Catalina and Elliston has applied for electric lights in order to induce the Company to include those settlements in their lighting proposition. Water will be supplied to the new portion of the town in the vicinity of the new premises, the preliminary survey is now being made. A preliminary survey of a spur line of railroad is also being made which will connect the new Union premises with the railway system.

The northern fishery has been almost a blank for the past four weeks. Never in the memory of this generation was less fish taken in the month of August. Very little fish has been shipped owing to unfavorable weather, but quite a quantity has been shipped during the past week. The price of fish in outports is now general at \$6.50 per qtl. The reports from the Labrador could not be much worse. The Trading Co. has dispatched agents to purchase fish on the Labrador, so it is hardly likely any fish will be disposed of under its proper value. The price of cod here is \$135.00 a ton and the same price is being paid in the outports by most business men. The price of fish in outports is therefore equal to the prices paid here, no one will be anxious to send fish this way.

OBITUARY

(To the Editor)
Dear Sir.—Please give me space in the columns of your paper to record the death of Miss Mary Frances Conway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Conway, of this settlement, who passed peacefully away on the 7th inst. at the age of 20 years and 10 months, after a long and protracted illness. The loss to the bereaved parents is a severe one. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 9th inst. All that was mortal of one so young in years was laid to rest to await the resurrection. To the bereaved parents we herewith offer our heartfelt sympathy.

A loving one from us is gone
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.

CORRESPONDENT.
Turk's Cove, Aug. 21, 1916.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

WHILE Morris has been making much fuss and boasting of what he is ever going to do to make the country great and prosperous, and nothing else but shouting and trumpeting, the country has been progressing, not by virtue of anything that the Morris Government has done to further its progress, but by the efforts of a body of men, who seeing the country so badly misruled by Morris have united their forces for mutual protection and for the advancement of the country.

The very excesses of the Morris Government have been a strengthening cause to this movement towards self-government. Thus they have verified the great law of nature that excesses by very reason of their excesses carry within them the seeds of their own destruction. People have been aroused by the excesses of the Morris failures and Morris corruption and mismanagement that pitch where they have determined to wrest the power for further mischief from them.

While Morris has been busy with his works of destruction and his propaganda of trying to blind the people to the havoc he has wrought, and of making extravagant promises of what he is going to do, the people have learned how to do things for themselves, and more than that, they have learned for the first time in their history what self government mean and what powers they possess under self government.

With all the machinery, finances and prestige of a government behind him Morris has not done an atom of good for the country, but has so mismanaged affairs as to involve her in embarrassment. While this chaotic state of governmental affairs has been in progress, the country has witnessed a most surprising dawn of a new order of things, and has seen an inspiring example of what a people may accomplish for themselves.

Independent of any government, and in opposition to the government and with all the machinations and power of a government and the ill will and opposition of a large section of the people, an union of fishermen has accomplished wonders not alone for themselves but the whole country as well, and the greatest of their accomplishments lies in the development of that new spirit among the people which reveals to them their own strength, which tells them that they are the government and that men who hold office are but their representatives.

In a material way also great things have been done by this union of fishermen. No need to go over the ground or to review all that has been done for the material benefit of the people, these things are so well known as to need no commendation or mention of them here. Fishermen remember what has been done for them, they are the ones best fitted to realize what their union has accomplished for them. They see their condition bettered, and they know they have to-day in their union a sort of court of appeal from any attempted wrong.

No person or aggregation of individuals can to-day with old time impunity or hope of immunity from the consequences rob the fishermen of the fruit of his toil. It would be a risky piece of business and so as a consequence the fisherman expects and receives a squarer deal. Of course all the disabilities are not yet removed, but the day is coming and approaching rapidly when the fisherman will feel the full significance of all that his union stands for.

As an illustration of what a government may accomplish were its members actuated by an honest desire to promote the welfare of the country, let us turn our eyes to Catalina and see what a small part of the numerical strength of this country is capable of doing and is doing under a wise guidance.

These docks and piers and warehouses are going up. Electric lights will illuminate the town and a regular hive of industry will flourish. Ships will be built that are to carry the product of the country to every market, and the whole country is to feel the influence of that northern town's activity. These undertakings are now under way and will in a short time be in full swing of operations.

Who is doing this? Twenty

**VARIA
BY GALE**

WE get the history of early maritime developments from the Greeks chiefly; and in Homer's Iliad and Odyssey there are numerous references to ships and seafaring life. We even get detailed description of the vessels and the manner in which they were equipped. The crafts used by the Greeks themselves were not unlike the viking vessels in which the Norsemen crossed the Atlantic. They were propelled mainly by man-power; and sails were not in common usage. They were designated according to the number of banks of oars used in the different types.

The trireme (three tiers of oars) was the most important type of craft, and we have a detailed description of it from some records recently discovered at Piræus (a port well known to our experts of Labrador fish). These records are nothing less than the accounts of the superintendents of the Athenian shipyards. In addition to the trireme (which measured about 250 tons) there were larger vessels, one known as a tessaconere (forty-banked), measuring over 11,000 tons which carried a crew of 7,000 men! This beats the Germans all hollow, as the Vaterland and the Imperator carry crews of only 1,100. This type, however, is said never to have been of any practical use.

The transition from the Greek type to the sailing vessels of the time of the early Roman Empire is difficult to trace; but after the Battle of Actium in B.C. 31, we find mention of decked vessels known as Liburnian galleys. These types prevailed far into the Middle Ages, when we find them used both as merchant vessels and warships by the Venetians and the Genoese. Then came the type of caravel which endured till the early days of the XVIIth century; and we find this type in use by the

thousand fishermen are doing it, doing more than ever any government dreamt of doing, and doing it too without robbing or taxing anyone. There is no graft there, and every dollar is made to do a dollar's worth of work.

Now is there not an object lesson in this for the whole country. If a small section of our people can out of their own strength do so much, what may the whole country accomplish, if given the same earnest consideration and direction.

Portuguese and the Spaniards until they began to make Trans-Atlantic voyages, in the wake of Columbus.

The vessels in which Columbus made his first voyage to America, the "Santa Maria," the "Pinta," and the "Nina" were very primitive craft. The "Santa Maria" was 100 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 20 feet deep and was decked. The others were much smaller and open like boats, with cabins fore and aft. They carried square sails excepting on the mizzen-mast (a "jigger") which had a triangular sail attached to a yard, hanging by its middle at an angle of about 45 degrees with the water.

The "Matthew" in which Cabot made the voyage to Newfoundland was a little hooker of about 50 tons, and made the passage from Bristol to "somewhere" in the Island in fifty-three days. We say "somewhere" as we really have no evidence about Cabot's landfall, though many of our local historians have wasted reams of paper, and gallons of ink in trying to prove that the landfall was Cape Bonavista. We shall likely go down to the grave still unsatisfied as to the precise location of the Venetian's discovery.

Previous to Cabot's time England had made no discoveries; nor was she in reality a maritime nation in the sense in which Spain, Portugal, and the "Netherlands" were. English fishermen made voyages to Iceland we are told; but they usually followed in the wake of the Basques, Spaniards and the Portuguese, just as Cabot himself did in 1497. Genoa, Mar-selles, Cadiz, Bilbao, Lisbon and the Hanseatic towns had shipyards of considerable extent prior

to that date; and they also had schools of navigation for the instruction of young mariners.

Not till the reign of Henry VIII did England actually blossom forth as a maritime nation; and to Henry belongs the credit of founding the royal navy and the establishment of shipyards in England. To do so, he was obliged to seek the services of Italian shipwrights. We are, of course told that Alfred the Great, centuries before, had gathered together a navy; but it does not seem to have been of more importance than a fleet of motor boats such as we may see any of these days on a Trinity Bay or Bonavista Bay fishing ground. During Henry's reign the Thames was alive with the ship-building industry, from Northfleet to the Pool.

Henry founded schools for the instruction of seamen; and established Trinity House by royal charter, in 1514. This institution has ever since had control over the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom. It originally had its headquarters at Deptford in Kent; but in 1798 it was removed to Tower Hill, in London. The Trinity House, Corporation consists of officers chosen from the Navy and the Merchant Service; and they have control of lighthouses, buoys, beacons, etc., are examiners of navigating lieutenants in the royal navy, and act as nautical advisers in the High Court of Admiralty.

(To be continued)

With the rising price of wheat and flour, the possession of plenty of dough is more and more a sign of affluence.

THE BAR OF GOLD

ONLY a bar of gold to show that he was wounded in the fray;
A little two-inch strip, but O!
The difference to him to-day!
Struck down at Mons or Neuve Chapelle,
His scars, perchance, remain unseen;
He had, till now, no sign to tell
Of suffering long and keen.

The suit of grey, the badge of blue,
The bandaged head, the hanging sleeve,
These, while he had them, it is true,
Caused earnest "patriots" to believe.
But, garbed as other soldier men,
His status was once more in doubt;
He heard his critics wonder when
That lad was going out.

But now, in no vainglorious way,
He may uplift his head again,
For it is given him to display
The badge of service and of pain.
Doubt not his gratitude is great,
And he will wonder when he hears
Of recognition by the State
In-less than two short years!
—TOUCHSTONE.

Being popular consists largely in remembering what to forget.

Many a ballroom gown in covering a warm heart reaches its limit.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

TORONTO EXHIBITION,

August 26th to September 11th.

Return Tickets sold at One Way and One Third First Class Fare. Good going August 24th to September 3rd, and good returning up to September 14th.

Further particulars on application to

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for
Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing

- Spring and Summer Clothing
- Raincoats Macintoshes
- Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs, Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors, Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses, Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

- Flour
- Molasses
- Seeds
- Medicines.
- Pork
- Teas

Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of

- Costumes
- Underclothing
- Skirts
- Raincoats
- Blouses
- Corsets

Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.

Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING