

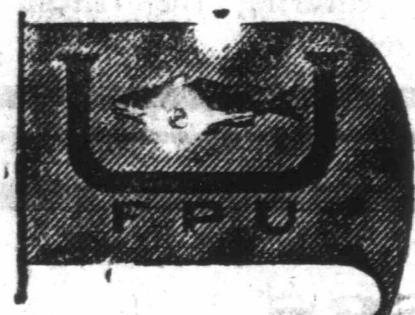
IN STORE:

500 Sax Pure WHITE HOMINY.

840 Sax Best WHITE OATS.

J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suum 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., NOV. 7th, 1916.

Dr. McGrath

IN yesterday's Herald the Prescott Street Doctor got after The Star, and amongst other statements asserted that **The Mail and Advocate** in the early days of the war was opposed to the whole movement for the Colony's participation in the war. That statement is not correct. We did oppose the formation of the regiment and condemned expenditure which such entailed, but we did not utter a word against the Colony's participation in the war. **The Mail and Advocate** condemned the action of the Premier in taking such a step as to raise a regiment except by consent of the Opposition Party. It condemned the Premier's action in using the Governor as a timeserver by getting him to preside over a so called public meeting, which virtually entrapped the Leader of the Opposition, when it was shown that the meeting was called to endorse the political action of the Government whereby it had days previously offered 500 volunteers to the Home Government without as much as taking the Opposition Party into his confidence.

We condemned this two faced policy and the manner in which the public had been enticed to a meeting which was supposed to be called in order to take some steps to aid the Home Government and not to endorse a high handed action of the Premier. We opposed the formation of a regiment and openly declared that the Colony's duty was to offer Naval recruits as our fishermen were three fourths trained for such a service and could step in at once and help, while Volunteers would have to undergo a year's training and be of no aid during the most trying period of the war. In that case the Colony would have rendered very material aid to the Home Government and do so promptly, and the Colony would not have incurred any large expenditure in so doing. This Colony could supply Naval recruits which no other portion of the Empire was in a position to do. They all could supply Volunteers for land service but only Newfoundland could supply recruits for sea service.

That our opinion was well founded has been demonstrated from month to month since the days of Salisbury Plain and Ayr down to Egypt, Dardanelles and France. We have sacrificed about 1500 of our best sons and \$3,000,000 for what? How many Turks or Germans have our soldier lads been able to dispose of? A few have returned and what is their experience? Would to God Mr. Coaker's advice had prevailed in the early days of the war, for who amongst those gone forth to aid our King have rendered better service than our Naval lads? Newfoundland should have supplied at least 5000 Naval recruits, but obstacles were placed in the way of recruiting for the Navy, in order to build up the regiment. Twenty-six cents per day were offered Naval recruits while Volunteers for the regiment were paid \$1.10. The Naval service was slighted

and overlooked while the regiment was lionized and worshiped! The Government personally refused to do anything to make up the difference between the regimental pay for recruits and the amount paid Naval recruits by the Home Government.

Had the Premier called the Opposition Leaders to his Council in August 1914 respecting the part the Colony was to take in the war he would have found men in the Opposition ranks with ideas that were well founded and practicable and there would have been nothing but harmony in all that followed. Mr. Coaker, who could speak for the fishermen, was the one man in the Colony that the Premier should have taken into his confidence when war was declared, but for some unexplained reason the Premier did as he felt inclined consulted no one, not even his own party, and then insulted the Opposition Party by calling a meeting to endorse what he had done days previously and masked the complexion of the meeting by placing the Governor in the chair and making him a political football. That action is what caused the discord that followed, which necessitated the Recruiting Committee's action in seeking to secure Mr. Coaker's aid to raise the men the Premier had promised, which promise he failed to fulfil until an appeal was made by the Opposition Leaders and mass meetings addressed by them.

This matter would not have been referred to by us to-day but for The Herald's uncalled for remark. It is one that we have stated time and again will be fully discussed and analyzed when the proper times arrives. Dr. Mosde should be one of the last to talk Patriotism, for if he felt half as much a man as he pretends to be by his pen, he would be doing his bit at the front. He is not 32; he is still on the other side of 30, and being a medical man could have gone forward without that risk to life or limb that the fighting soldier knows is his portion. So far as this paper and Mr. Coaker is concerned, they regret nothing that those columns have contained respecting the war. What we have written, we have written; and we take back nothing.

Reid Nfld. Co's Freight Rates

WE understand the subject of our remarks of Saturday and yesterday is now receiving the close attention of Sir Wm. Reid in view of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the matter, which solution we hope to be able to intimate in a day or two; meanwhile we refrain from further comment on this subject.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

- NOVEMBER 7
- A fire broke out on Water St. this day, and 130 houses were burnt. The fire raged for 6 hours, consuming, beside the houses, wharves, stores, and their contents, the Court House and prison were also burnt, 1817.
 - A man, who brought hawks from Newfoundland, allowed £1 by the English Queen Elizabeth, 1593.
 - John Humphrey's packet, and all hands, lost in Conception Bay, 1822.
 - Star, J. T. Burton, proprietor, registered, 1842.
 - McEvoy's panorama first shown here, 1862.
 - The last of the military—part of the Royal Artillery—left St. John's in H.M.S. Tamer, 1870.
 - Kent, Parsons and Dearn elected for St. John's East; James Wheeler defeated, 1874.
 - J. G. Conroy (Judge) and R. Raftus returned for Ferryland, 1874.
 - Archbishop McHale, or Tuan, died; he was 55 years a Bishop, 1881.
 - Last spike in Canadian Pacific Railroad driven, 1885.
 - Sir Joseph Outerbridge (Harvey & Co.) married, 1881.
 - Edward Saville, General Manager of the Newfoundland Railway, died, 1888.
 - Right Rev. Monsignor Sears died at New Glasgow, 1885.
 - Charles Loughlin, sr., died, aged 86 years, 1894.
 - William J. S. Donnelly appointed S.M., Placentia, 1899.
 - Captain Ryan and 36 of the crew of the steamer Virginus, and 16 others, executed at Santiago de Cuba, by Spanish authorities, for carrying arms to insurgent Cubans, 1873.
 - James Byrne, H.M.C., died, aged 80, 1892.
 - Donald M. Browning appointed Chief Clerk and Registrar, 1899.

WHY WILSON SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED

By George Creel in the October National Magazine

VII.—LOOSENED THE GRIPE FROM WALL STREET

TARIFF legislation more than any other one thing has been the source of the corruption that has rotted public service, and in the growth of the sinister privileges fostered by the system there is almost sole responsibility for the perversion of American ideals. This cancer has been cut out, and we are freed from a creeping death. States that were rendered parasitic by public largess are already struggling back to intelligent industry. Everywhere from coast to coast endeavor is taking a wider, more virile sweep since being stood upon its own feet and forced to rely on its own resources.

Toll exemptions, by putting an indirect subsidy to the coastwise shipping monopoly above treaty obligations, would have made the pledged word of the United States a sneer in every land, and put us among the outlaw nations of the world.

To-day, when the European war has put great trade possibilities within our grasp, High Finance would have had us impoverished and disorganized, at war with Mexico, and facing the hatred of the republics of South and Central America, and the suspicion of all other countries forced to seek new commercial relations.

The Woodrow Wilson policy of justice, rather than a course of mean rapacity, has given the Monroe Doctrine a meaning never before possessed. In the light of this new meaning, the twenty-one republics of America have abated their hate and fear, and in the spirit of generous co-partnership are marching forward with us to the consummation of plans that guarantee spiritual as well as territorial integrity.

The Federal Reserve bill has lifted the burdens of usury from the backs of millions, done away with the old fear of panics, facilitated the movement of crops, loosened Wall Street's grip upon the throat of the country and made the United States the dominant money power of the world.

At every turn in the tortuous path that this man has been called upon to tread, he has destroyed national evils, aroused international ideals, saved the national purse, conserved the national energies, and given us confidence in ourselves besides inspiring and deservingly the confidence of others.

A people unmanumitted and facing the heights, a nation respected of the world, if not loved by belligerents who beg our aid, peace and prosperity—against these tangible benefits how unutterably sordid and shabby stand the returns that were promised by the mean, destructive program of the materialists who have been imposing the doctrines of their sham practicability upon the United States for so long a time.

The ultimates involved by the election have far larger implications than mere individual victory or defeat. It is the capacity of a people for self-government that is on trial; it is common decency and common honesty that are up for test. The enemies of Woodrow Wilson are the enemies of the republic; the hatreds that he has aroused are the hatreds aroused by every faithful servant, and the

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

THE hope that we may succeed in battering down the walls of prejudice and pig-headed obstinacy which the Morris Government has erected to defend its agricultural policy, does not animate us. Our desire is to seal them up in the citadel they have built, to leave them to the doubtful enjoyment which a contemplation of a pet folly allows them, while the people are engaged in a sane attempt to do for the farming industry all that Morris tried to hoodwink the people into thinking he had done.

"Convince a man against his will. He holds the same opinion still."

So it is with the Morris Government, but whether the Government be convinced or not is of little consequence, for who would argue with people who have no other reason for not adopting a wise measure other than that given by one of the Agricultural Commissioners for the Government's failure to adopt the plan of having Experimental Farms.

The idea was Sir R. Bond's, therefore not to be thought of by the Morris Government.

Such a confession as this betrays the whole tribe of political jugglers. It shows that selfish interests are always paramount and must take precedence of the country's. Doesn't this unlock the secret of our country's backwardness? What now are all the protestations of the mealy mouthed politician worth? When you hear him rant of patriotism, when you witness his table thumping and fuming you will remember this and put no false appraisal on his empty and deceitful talk.

Morris can sing a charming song when he most desires to betray. He would inspire confidence, disarm suspicion and lull you to sleep when he designs to rob you. We have witnessed his wild oratorical utterances on the improvidence and inexhaustibility of our forests when he would cover the depredations of his friends the timber-hawks and pit prop sharks. We have seen how he purposely misrepresents conditions when he would deceive the country into a false confidence respecting agriculture. He would soothe your misgivings to sleep on this point so that you may not be aroused to an interference with his wild extravagance. He gives each class in turn a large dose of his specific for the cure of that intelligent watchfulness which is most inimical to political trickery or betrayal.

attacking upon him is but a phase of the age-old attack upon democracy.

It is not alone Americanism that is at stake, but civilization as well. A repudiation of Woodrow Wilson involves a repudiation of the traditional policy of neutrality, and a return to the evil days when every "insult" meant war, when every war was a world war, when blood lust ruled, and when human life was a pawn in the greedy game of acquisition.

Never was choice so plain. It is between a shining record and empty claims; between equal justice and special privilege; between popular government and Hannaism; between peace and honor and war and conquest; between democracy and empire; between national defense and militarism; between hypocrisy and sincerity; between loyalty and treason; between America First and America Last.

The W. P. A.

- Humbermouth—50 prs. socks, 10 shirts.
- Ellistown—4 prs. socks.
- Lamaline—8 prs. socks.
- Pushthrough—9 prs. socks.
- Gooseberry Island—Old white material.
- Shambler's Cove—8 prs. socks, 1 pr. mitts, 1 pillow, 4 pillow slips, old white material.
- From N.—Old white material.
- Birchy Bay—10 prs. socks.
- Jeffrey's—26 prs. socks.
- Summersville—25 prs. socks.

ANNIE HAYWARD, Convenor Packing and Shipping Com.

Rev. Joseph Pippy of St. Patrick's will deliver a lecture to-night to the Knights of Columbus in their rooms.

Morris has a soporific for the watchful, a placebo for every unrest. So powerful is the sleep producing effect of his dosing that few escape when he would have the country slumber while he deftly robs it. Sometimes when people realize that the happy state of the country is more or less of a dream and that things are not as substantial as they should be, then comes a promise of a blessing to be. In this case the country must be given a new kind of dosing, hence we have wonderful developments about to take place. We are told of big projects that are to establish a new epoch, during which the country is to leap into the sunlight of prosperity unheard, undreamed of, and at one bound land us all in the seventh heaven of national glory.

At such times as this let people beware. Some new form of plunder is being hatched, or this glorious vision is laid out before us to hide some ugly reality. Chicanery of this kind is ever ready to the mind and wit of such a spell-binder and unscrupulous politician as Morris.

Such double-dealing and trickery is in evidence in the Report of the Agricultural Board. There is no question in the mind of any intelligent man who knows the actual state of agricultural affairs in this country that the "Report" is but a cheat and a mockery from cover to cover. Got up as it is on purpose to boost the Morris policy it is the very embodiment of a fraud.

Realizing that the report was too transparent a humbug to deceive the intelligent person, its authors with a cleverness worthy of a better cause so arrange it as to leave it beyond the power of the critic to institute those comparisons with a thorough review of the agricultural situation would demand. It is ambiguous in the extreme, altogether unreliable and grossly superficial and for these reasons there is nobody with a grain of intelligence who is going to be deceived.

The publication is a record of an attempt the most insane ever essayed. It is a record of failure because the Government attempted to cut across lots to a certain destination ignoring the fact that the beaten road is the best for unfamiliar travellers. It also brushed aside the idea that short cuts often lead to the morass when unwary feet are trapped.

Short cuts are not always wise or profitable and Morris must realize to-day, if a realization can ever reach such a hide bound empiric as he that it were better had been content to take a moral from the industry he has trifled with and sown his seed with confidence and restrained his unreasonable wish to see his fields blooming with a transplanted and full grown crop destined to die before the harvest.

NOTICE.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will open at Catalina on MONDAY, the 27th of November.

All Councils of the F.P.U. will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 2nd Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Export Co. Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 4 p.m.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 8th Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, November 29th. All Councils in Fogo District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Bonavista District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, R. G. WINSOR, Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Twillingate District will please send Delegates. Important matter in relation to the next General Election will be discussed.

By order of the President, W. B. JENNINGS, Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on MONDAY, November 27th. All Councils in Trinity District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President, J. G. STONE, Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Train Schedule.

The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.