


MOONSHINE
Chewing Tobacco.

PARK DRIVE
Smoking Tobacco.

J. J. ROSSITER
Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

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OUR POINT OF VIEW
The "Prospero"

THE paper that Munn helped to establish came out like a grizzled bear sometime ago in defence of the swilling captain that masters Munn, and the Bottles-washer endeavoured to show that Abram Kean's record was one that any man might be proud of.

Abram did not say, that he ran the "Rismouski" on the rocks when enroute to Halifax, and left her ribs some 40 miles out of her proper course, which cost the Reids some \$40,000 and Abram his \$2400 job as Reids' shipshusband; nor did he say how he lost the "Wolf" and how he then cried over the inflated ship as she sank; nor did he say he smashed half the "Portia's" bottom in on Edward's reef and the ship was saved simply because the sea kept smooth; nor did he inform the public that the job cost \$40,000 to make good.

Abram forgot also to say that he measured the water on the Brandies of Catalina with the "Prospero's" bottom and found the "Prospero" could not go over without touching on that beautiful evening. He also failed to remember that when he got here the papers reported he had struck a derelict, just as The News reported recently that Abram's ship struck a mud bank off Cape Freels.

Abram also forgot to say that a year or two ago he barely escaped leaving the "Prospero's" ribs on the back of Wesleyville amongst the rocks, for on that occasion he got into a place without knowing it, that he would not have been able to enter again if he tried, as there was only water enough just where the ship passed to float her, and had she been 10 feet either side of where her keel passed on that memorable occasion she would never have entered St. John's again.

Abram also forgot to say he barely escaped stoving in the "Prospero's" bows last summer on Partridge Point and saved her then by dropping both anchors which brought her up just as her bow touched the cliffs. He also forgot how he barely escaped drowning two men at Fleur de Lis three summers ago.

Abram failed also to remember what happened the "Prospero" at Horse Island last January, when all on board believed the ship was doomed and had there been much sea she would never have floated off, but would have had her bottom broken into a sieve. That blunder cost the F.P.U. upwards of \$500, for goods thrown away, which Abram should have landed

in Green Bay going North.

We have therefore some right to protest against such an incapable being master of the coastal steamer for which the Government pays \$36,000 per year, and the public pays another \$40,000 for freight and fares.

That little experience in sounding Horse Island Rock cost the insurance \$25,000 more, and a few days ago the insurance had to ponie up another thousand owing to the "Prospero's" fondness for skipping over derelicts and sounding breakers.

Yet this past master in stranding and losing steamers has the impudence to forsake Morison's paper—The News—and The Herald, which often served his purpose in past days and came out big, brazen and saucy in the Dishrag partly established by Jack Munn's money, made out of dealings with fishermen, and staggered the intelligence of the whole Colony by stating he (Kean) was an ideal master and took a bonus several years for not losing the "Prospero."

The gall of Abram Kean is only exceeded by his vain conceit and the puppyism of his morals.

Who would think when reading the Bottleswasher's scrawl on that occasion that Abram Kean was the same Kean whose conduct—grave error of judgment—sent 79 poor souls into eternity and crippled for life 21 others—making only 100 poor chaps put out of action by this brazen faced and contemptible swollen head, that caused Munn and young Bowring to dishonour the good old word of Bowring's last spring when they compelled the Liverpool House to take back their cabled word, or face the resignation of the two brilliant directors (sic) who were managing the firm's affairs in poor old Terra Nova.

Now if Kean wants to have his photo painted again in those columns he might get the Bottleswasher to use his dishrag in defending Kean's inglorious career as a pounder of coastal steamers' bottoms and of sending a crew of sealers out into an Arctic blizzard to die without help or succor, because the swollen headed commodore undoubtedly believed they were on board of their ship, while his crew believed they were perishing like dogs on the ice within reach of four powerful icebreakers.

We ask when does the Premier intend to see that the Court of Admiralty does its duty towards the northern public by having all those accidents to the coastal steamer "Prospero" investigated?

A Warning

OUR attitude on the question of Prohibition was defined when Mr. Coaker delivered a telling speech in the House of Assembly on the "Resolutions" introduced in consequence of Mr. Hickman's "surprise packet" for the gentlemen on the Government benches. There is nothing hypocritical in our position on this grave subject; nor are we uttering screams to placate any particular set or coterie.

We view the question as one of the utmost public importance; and we wish to insist upon the fact that it is a public issue involving serious consequences to our people. Hence, we wish to utter a warning to the promoters of the campaign for Prohibition that it be not made a sectional or a sectarian issue.

It is time to have some well-defined plan of campaign if we are to win out in the plebiscite; and it is desirable that some organization of the Temperance forces should be effected. We realize to the fullest extent that many excellent people are not in favor of Prohibition; and from personal knowledge we know that these are most consistent and conscientious. On the other hand, we believe that there are many shouting Prohibition who will not have the backbone to vote for it! Hypocrisy is

one of the most detestable of vices; and we have unbounded respect for the individual who opposes it for what he deems valid reasons.

Experience has taught us—and experience is a school whose lessons are deep-seated—that we have men in our midst who are not consistent in this matter. They always seem anxious about "the other fellow" in the drama; but they seem to have several hinges in their vertebral column when they are asked to face the music.

We notice that the largest and most influential Temperance organization in this country has not yet decided on any definite action; but we understand the President of that organization has expressed himself in favor of Prohibition. Evidently the members of this organization realize how important the question of Prohibition is, and when they decide on a plan of action, they will carry it out to the letter.

Spasmodic denunciations of the liquor traffic are never effective. We must have an organized force to fight it. Intemperate zeal is ordinarily, if not always, bound to arouse antagonism. Sober and reasoned discussion is the safest level to use.

What we need at the moment is an organization of the Temperance advocates such as was recently effected in England where Catholic, Anglican and Non-Conformists united their forces to stay the ravages of intemperance. Unless we act on similar lines, we are courting ignominious defeat.

All denominations do not view the liquor question from the same angle; the majority insisting that it is a matter for the conscience of the individual. Hence the greater necessity for an entente. In this connection we are reminded of a famous pronouncement of one of the greatest Temperance advocates in England a generation ago—Cardinal Manning—who shared with Sir Wilfrid Lawson the title to the appellation "Apostles of Sobriety." The League of the Cross whose representative is now Secretary of the National Council of Temperance just organized in England, was established by Cardinal Manning—a life-long total abstainer. On a memorable occasion the Cardinal refused to participate in a grand temperance rally to be held under the direction of an enthusiast, and his reason for refusal was thus stated:

"Though I shall go down to the grave without having ever tasted a glass of liquor, I refuse absolutely to stand on the platform with anybody who asserts that it is a sin to take a glass of wine!"

The only attempt at interdenominational action of which we have heard was made some days ago at Grand Falls. From one who was present we learn that the meeting was "one of the best he had ever attended." He spoke most enthusiastically of the address delivered by Rev. Father Finn which he pronounced "an eye-opener" even to him who has been prominent in Temperance circles for many years.

Why should not similar meetings be held at other centres in the Island? Intelligent discussion of the question of Prohibition is sure to bring results, and results of a permanent kind.

There may be many who differ from our view; and discussion will likely enable us to break down the barriers so that we may all see eye to eye on the subject.

We realize, of course, that some of our cultured folk imagine that our fishermen (and it must be fishermen's action which will decide the plebiscite) are not "capable" (this is putting it mildly) to discuss such a vast subject!

Let us assure these people that the fishermen of this country are quite capable to discuss not only this subject, but many others as well. The 22,000 fishermen whom Mr. Coaker has brought into the F.P.U. are typical of the bone and sinew of the land; and though they may not have had advantages

Agricultural Matters

LAST spring when this discussion respecting wet potatoes was first taken up we contented ourselves with a few remarks, preferring, as we stated at the time, that the recognized officials of the Agricultural Department, who are drawing big salaries from the Government, on a pretext of being engaged in furthering the interests of the farming community, should take up the question.

We have said nothing since, until a day or two ago, and the highly paid Agricultural Commissioners, Secretaries, etc., have said nothing either. What is the matter with them? Are they too busy to attend to this public duty, or is it that they think silence is golden? Are they afraid to speak for fear of exposing how little they are qualified to fill the positions they hold? It looks very much like it indeed.

This paper has steadily opposed what is known as the Morris Agricultural Policy. We have exposed the hollowness and worthlessness of it, and shown that it is entirely an unintelligent and expensive monkeying with an important subject. That the efforts of the Morris Government were badly directed we have from the first maintained, and that no permanent beneficial result would accrue therefrom we have always argued, and time is proving us to have been right.

It has been our position right along that a policy of education for the farmer is what is required. Give the farmer a proper working knowledge of his calling, and he will select seed and live stock to suit his requirements, without any meddling on the part of such expensive and unnecessary experts (?) as Mr. J. F. Downey. This gentleman has been dumping scrub sheep and worthless seed on the farmers of the West Coast without regard to the wishes of the people most intimately concerned, and also disregarding the fact that the best stock may soon be reduced to scrub by unintelligent management.

This request from the farmers for advice respecting potatoes goes to show that we were right and that not seed but agricultural knowledge is the great need. We are not decrying the value of seed but we do strongly condemn the policy which begins and ends with the giving out of seed and live stock, and neglects the educational part.

It is quite probable that some of the trouble at Kelligrews may be cumulative through improper selection of seeds over a number of years, and the Government would do well to enquire into the matter, making a start at this point. It is well known that our farmers are not as attentive to the matter of seed selection as they should be.

A writer in the current number of Conservation gives some pretty sound advice in this respect, and we take pleasure in presenting the text of the article in full, under the heading, "Selecting Seed Potatoes," which we advise all interested in the raising of potatoes to read carefully as it contains a whole mint of sound, practical advice.

To return to the original aspect of this discussion, the one which led it forth, we want to say that editor Robinson showed himself indifferent to the interests of the country when he ignored our advice of last winter, respecting what ought to have been done to encourage more extensive efforts of the cultivation of the soil, and he shows himself in his true light as a narrow bigot when he leaves this paper out of the question, now, when the subject of farming

has been again revived in the public press.

Mr. Robinson is very quick to notice our remarks when he thinks there is a chance to curry favor in high circles, such as for instance in the Montgomery affair, but he has eyes that do not see, when we say anything that if he were awake, he should have said himself. By no stretch of imagination can he attach any sinful significance to our advice to plant every available spot with seed, therefore it is better policy to ignore our remarks. Where he cannot blame editor Robinson's tongue is silent, as far as his attitude towards this paper is concerned and not only that, but he tries to place upon another head the wreath which rightly belongs to us. Now we have no particular hankering after wreaths or other decorations, but we do object to seeing another getting the credit for our labor and thought.

We suggested last spring that some encouragement be given people to plant every spot of ground in and about the city, that was capable of raising so much as a pea, but nothing was done in the matter. We gave the suggestion freely, and in the hope that it would be taken up, but our hope was vain.

The Government should have acted in some way. There are hundreds of acres of idle farm land near this city, that might now be bearing some kind of crop. There were hundreds of idle men and boys last spring who might have been planting this idle land with seeds, if the Government had but arisen to the occasion and helped the matter out.

It is too late now for Robinson and his correspondents to have their eyes open, and their tongues wagging about increasing crops. The time for this was last spring, not now.

Montgomery

AS stated in our columns yesterday we had no desire to prolong this discussion but the editorial remarks of The Herald yesterday make it necessary for us to again refer to the matter.

The Herald says that "There is no foundation whatever for such a statement. Capt. Montgomery is giving his services free of charge and so are all the other officers, who are not designed for active service abroad."

On May the 27th last we published the part answer tabled by the Premier in the House in reply to a question asked for by Mr. Coaker and that reply contained the fact that Capt. Montgomery was paid TEN DOLLARS per day while engaged in taking the Volunteers across the Atlantic. We presume the Premier knew what he was talking about when he made this statement.

Now as regards the great services rendered the Empire by Montgomery so graphically described by The Herald, we would ask The Herald if umpiring baseball games form any part of the duties of a Captain or Adjutant?

We would also like to ask The Herald if the services rendered by Capt. Allan Goodridge were any inferior to those rendered by Montgomery? Capt. Goodridge's going across with the Naval Reservists was called by The Herald "a crime against which the very stones in the street would cry out in protest."

Was The Herald sincere in its attack on Capt. Goodridge? We objected to Capt. Goodridge drawing four salaries whilst absent from the Colony, and that finished the Goodridge case as far as we were concerned.

As regards the case of Montgomery, public sentiment is strong on this matter and he should be either sent to the front or back to his freight shed. Certain it is he should not be allowed to strut around the streets of this town acting well but doing badly the part of a real soldier.

Newfoundland has been humili-

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to The Toilers of the Sea.

A FISH EXPERT ON THE SITUATION

THE following items have a special interest for us, as the Smith Company have large interests in Newfoundland. The agent of the Company, and also a Director, we understand, is the enterprising Mr. Hickman, M.H.A. for Bay-de-Verde. Mr. Hickman is regarded as the most capable man in the fish trade to-day, and he is thoroughly abreast of the times. If we had a few such men as Mr. Hickman in our midst our fishing interests would receive more consideration than they do. The Canadian paper says:

"The old established firm of N. & M. Smith Ltd. of Halifax, with its branch, Smith Company Ltd. of St. John's, Newfoundland, needs no introduction to the fish men of Canada. The present head of the firm, Mr. Howard H. Smith, the son of the late Mr. M. Smith, entered the business about twenty five years ago. Up to that time the firm handled pickled and dry fish in a small way. The entrance of Mr. H. H. Smith was however, signalized in due course by the adoption of more efficient methods, with the result that the business gradually enlarged until the firm became one of the largest fish-exporting houses in the world.

"Mr. Smith holds strong views on the subject of the methods in vogue among fishermen in handling their product. 'Too many of our fishermen,' he says, 'particularly our inshore fishermen, are old-fashioned, narrow-minded, and in fact ignorant of the fundamental principle connected with their calling. In many cases no improvements have taken place since my boyhood days in their mode of putting up their catch. And the pity of it is that the children of to-day will follow in their father's footsteps unless some effective measures are adopted.

"Take for instance, the codfish. The cod taken by the inshore workers are pickle cured, heavily salted, and improperly dried. The result is that the catch must be disposed of in the West Indies where the requirements of the consumer are not very exacting. But if intelligent methods of curing and packing were followed, there is absolutely no reason why the product could not command half the world for a market.

"Equally slipshod methods prevail in the herring industry. The methods of curing in many instances tend actually to the destruction of the flavor. The fact of the matter is that practically all the fish delivered to the exporters reflect no credit whatever upon the handlers, and that is putting it very mildly. With up-to-date methods the returns to our fishermen would be increased twenty-five to forty per cent.

"What is the use of keeping silence about these matters? In my opinion it is far better to speak right out, so that a remedy may be sought and found. I know a little about what has been done

in Europe in the way of technical education for fishermen. But, of course, in considering the question of schools for fishermen we must remember that the fishing industry of Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium and Holland is on a quite different basis from that in Nova Scotia (and in Newfoundland).

In these countries practically all the fish are taken by steam trawlers. The individual fisherman who catches fish with a hand-line, cod-trap, or line-trawl has for the most part disappeared, and small crews of fishermen in sailing vessels which are so common in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador, are for the most part engaged in fishing for herring, mackerel, etc., abroad. There are over twenty schools in England where the young fishermen can receive special in their line.

We commend this item to the special consideration of the gentlemen who compose the C.H.E. of which the syllabus is crowded with useless subjects, to the almost total exclusion of even rudimentary Navigation.

"I don't know," continues Mr. Smith, "that much would be gained by trying to teach our old salts. They cling to custom with the tenacity of a barnacle to an old ship. The younger generation must be the factors used in the regeneration of our most profitable industry. At least half a dozen experts appointed for life should be traveling around continuously amongst these people demonstrating modern methods right before their eyes illustrating the difference between good and bad cure, and showing them a thousand and one ways of improving their work. The young folk would be interested without a doubt. To my mind, technical education, or at all events, some special training for the fisherman's children is absolutely necessary if the best interests of the industry are to be safeguarded."

This utterance of such an eminent authority on the fish business should make our local dabblers in technical education sit up and take notice.

Barnacles

IT is high time for the skipper of the craft Terra Nova to get her into the dry dock and have some of the menacing growth of barnacles removed from the hull. These barnacles are of such tenacity that a scraper of exceptionally large dimensions and keen cutting power will be needed. Some of these are of recent growth; others are of long standing. Every seaman knows what a clog to the ship's movement such accretions are; and we are not surprised that the Finance Department is busy these days trying to find the wherewithal to meet daily expenditure owing to the barnacle crop.

We have some glaring evidences of barnacle growths in the civil service; but we venture to say that the Labrador end of the hull is the worst affected. Here we have barnacles of singular texture; and we doubt if readers will believe us when we make the statement that FOUR individuals are employed in the service to COLLECT FIFTY CENTS revenue!

If ever the phrase "state paupers" had a meaning which is insistently intelligible, it has a significance in this case beyond expression of condemnation.

A writer from Labrador discussing this palpable fraud says that if some needy fisherman or a poor widow made a request for a helping hand in time of stress, the Charitable Department would immediately inform the applicant that the demand was beyond the bounds of governmental possibilities!

The Stella Maris which was recently raised after being on bottom for 12 months was sold yesterday for \$9,500, and we understand is now open for charter.