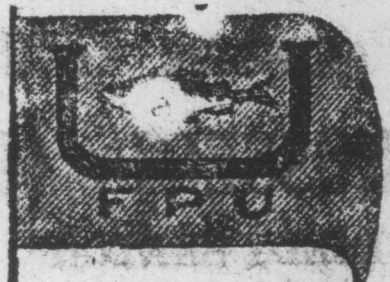


## MOONSHINE Chewing Tobacco. PARK DRIVE Smoking Tobacco. J. J. ROSSITER Distributor.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**  
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 24, 1915

### OUR POINT OF VIEW

#### Patriotism Real and Bogus

AS long as Newfoundland remains a part of the British Empire it is the bounden duty of all who appreciate their position as citizens of that empire to do their best to advance the interests of this limb of the great imperial state.

Do they fail in their duty towards even so small and insignificant (?) a part of empire as Terra Nova, they fail in their duty to the imperial state itself.

Our first duty as citizens of Newfoundland is towards Newfoundland, and how are we performing that obligation, and the answer to this plain and simple question furnishes a reply to the broader question, how do we stand in respect to our imperial obligations. It also furnishes us with proof as to our sincerity and disinterestedness when we mouth patriotism. We speak of patriotism in the newer sense, which imperialism has given it. The patriotism which is *extra patria*, and is really imperialism masking under a title which it has no right to use, for patriotism transcends imperialism as much as affection rises above mere selfish attachment. This apart, we will use the word patriotism in the sense in which it is generally understood which is the broader meaning and suits the purpose of our argument just as well.

How are we displaying our patriotism? As for the great bulk of the people we believe that there exists among them a sincere desire to see Newfoundland and her interests advanced. We believe the bulk of the people deplore the backward condition of the country and curse the day that saw Morris and his grasping crowd placed in control of her destinies. Regrets be they never, so poignant, unless they promote a spirit of resentment against the men who are the cause of the evils that have befallen us, are of little worth.

The pent up feeling unless it grows to outburst that can make itself felt, is apt to be absorbed back into the heart and mind, with the result that depression and that indifference, which amounts to complete apathy take command of our energies. In this state we are, like beings hypnotized, the easy mark for the cunning, wily, oily, suave and designing politician.

That Newfoundland has entered upon this stage of our downward track few can deny.

Do we not hear the appeal of

the pathetic on all sides of us. Who has not heard the whine, "oh, what matter, we could not be worse off," etc., etc. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and renders us an easy prey to the multifarious tribe of montebanks and tricksters, of all kinds, who thrive and multiply prodigiously in such an atmosphere just as pestilential insects thrive in dead waters and sickly places. Where there is a healthy atmosphere of public opinion you will not find montebanks or political tricksters flourish. We want men in this country who are not afraid to go and drain those mephitic swamps where public opinion is rotting, and who can galvanize into new life the spirit which possessed our fathers. If we had a little more of this public spirit among us it would be dangerous for those upstarts among us who are wont to contemptuously refer to us who have had the pleasure of first seeing the light of day in this rock ribbed land, as "the natives," implying of course to them, whose only distinction is that they have been born in some other country that they are our superiors.

They are our superiors in any shape or form either in intellectual or physical development, and it is a shame for us to listen to the supercilious language of the foreign blue-blood. But foreigners are not our sole or greatest enemies, and some strangers within our gates are even more Newfoundlanders than the Newfoundlanders themselves. Our greatest enemies are the offshoots from our own stock.

Sir Edward Morris is a native of this country, for instance, and he is perhaps without exception the greatest enemy this country has ever nourished within her warm bosom. Intentionally or otherwise he has given us over, bound hand and foot, to the robber, but he withes with which we have been bound are of our own twisting, and we have foolishly and in a cowardly way allowed him to place them upon us.

Returning to the subject of patriotism as it is displayed by those who unfortunately for the country find themselves invested with governmental authority. The test of their devotion to the cause of empire, is the test of their regard for the land over which they exercise control.

In the course of this short article it is impossible for us to review the doings of the Morris régime, if that were necessary, which it is not, for the history of that pirate crew is too well and painfully known throughout the country to need any revision here. But one relapse on their part we wish to bring to mind is that in connection with the fisheries. The fisheries are our mainstay, we might say the whole support of this country, for on its success or failure depends the whole fabric of our commercial and industrial life. What has Morris done for this great staple industry, the answer is not far to seek, it is nothing, absolutely nothing.

What is the cry going up from all round the coast to-day, is it not the cry of *no bait*. In many places fish is reported plentiful, but—no bait. No bait with which to catch the teeming fish, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to the fishermen simply through this means, and this at a time when the calls of patriotism are making big demands upon us.

We are not doing as much for the empire as we might do, if our earnings were greater, and greater they could be, if our rulers had had any thought for the welfare of the fisheries, and less for their own personal aggrandizement.

#### Autonomy

Self-government is the foundation of all our social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother, by legislative enactment, the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his own will.—John Quincy Adams.

### THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.

Interesting and Useful to  
The Tollers of the Sea.

#### THE OUTLOOK

THE MARITIME MERCHANT says: "There is one thing of which we can be reasonably certain; the world's production of fish this year is likely to be the smallest for many years. Whether the consumer will have money enough to buy what supplies he needs is another question, and on this hangs the success of the dealer at the present time."

Divers schemes to remedy the short fish supply of European countries are being suggested just now. The Fish Trades Gazette of London discusses the matter editorially in a recent issue, and attempts to hearten the fish-eating people in England by contrasting their plight with the worse situation in France. The greater part of the fish supply of France, and notably of Paris, depended in normal times upon what was forwarded from Boulogne of whose fish trade we wrote quite recently.

Before the war, this was the largest fishing mart in Europe, with a great fleet of steam trawlers, comparable to the English port of Grimsby. But now nearly all the vessels have been requisitioned by the State, and Boulogne is no longer in the reckoning. Paris has to depend mainly for its fish supply on what can be sent from Brittany; but even here the number of fishing boats has been greatly reduced.

This has special interest to us, as most of the French banking fleet have within recent years fitted from Breton ports; and the trade of St. Pierre depended largely on the French fishermen who came annually to its shores. The number of fishermen at St. Pierre this season is abnormally small, owing to the same cause which has affected other French fisheries—the War.

At present there is a demand for the lowering of the duty on fish entering France. Should this be done, we should find a good market in Brest or Boulogne for a quantity of well-cured fish. The Fishmongers' Syndicate have taken up this question; and it is not improbable that the duty will be lessened or possibly removed. The duty at present is almost prohibitive; and the bounty system of France has been one of our greatest handicaps for many years. Should France eliminate this, or reduce the tariff, we may hope for a good opening even for local French consumption.

#### DOGFISH

OUR fishermen, especially those on the West and South coasts, are again complaining of the dogfish pest which has caused them so much annoyance of recent years. It seems that dogfish are causing havoc elsewhere; and The Fishing Gazette says:

"This fish is a frightful nuisance to fishermen after useful fish, stealing the bait and fish from trawl lines, eating helpless food fishes caught in gill nets, and chewing the nets to pieces. In New England waters alone it causes a loss of many thousands of dollars annually. It seems impossible to exterminate it. We have discussed before the propaganda under way for turning the tables on this pest by eating it. But 'give a dog a bad name' or call a fish a dog raises a prejudice against it in this country."

In Europe dogfish is always in demand as an article of food. In England last year 7,000,000 pounds of it were sold at a much higher price than our fishermen got for many of our staple food fishes. In Japan dogfish go like hot cakes. The head of the Bureau of Fisheries in Maine declares that the flesh of the dogfish is exceptionally nutritious and has the

advantage of being free from bones.

If we mistake not Mr. G. C. Fearn made an effort last year to find a market for tinned dogfish in the English market; but we have not learned the result of his experiment.

#### FISHERMEN'S FRIENDS

"NO FISHERMAN," says an exchange, "should ever shoot or kill a gull." They are his best friends, and should be protected, even if it were not only for the cheerfulness of their company on the watery wastes. Gulls do an immense amount of good work as scavengers. They keep the fishing grounds free from pollution. Were it not for these birds, the Banks and grounds would soon become "gullied" and fish of the better grades would avoid the areas polluted by constant dumpings of viscera from the fishing craft.

They often aid fishermen to make good hauls by their hovering and circling over schooling herring and mackerel. As the fish school near the surface of the water, the gulls make lightning-like dives among them, and can be seen flying off with wriggling victims in their beaks. Fishermen, noting the actions of the gulls, need no further evidence as to the presence of the fish.

Out on the Banks, the gulls are numerous in winter, and great flocks of them attend the fishing fleet. While the fishermen are engaged in fishing, the birds rest upon the waves, but as soon as "dressing down" commences they are whirling, wheeling, and diving for the offal with weird squawks of thanks for the tasty meal provided for them.

To a gull, the fisherman is a sort of free lunch counter. The birds hover about him with a vigilant eye for culls and fish offal, and an appreciative squawk for a tasty liver overboard is a thank-you. Very little that is eatable escapes the gulls.

#### War Ties

TO-DAY, and again next week, an opportunity is given of expressing, in a manner at once appropriate and agreeable, the warmth of our Allies which each succeeding month of war has in increasing measure engendered.

Symbolism and decoration finds greater favor with the French than among our less imaginative populace, and despite the apprehension with which we view the recurrent invasion of the streets by vendors of rosettes in celebration of this or that newly-instituted "day," France has a claim that makes the wearing of her tokens wholly welcome. The entente of arms has become an entente of spirit that will long outlive the war and leave both nations the richer.

What quality of ours it may be of profit for France to assimilate can be left for French writers to determine. Our own debt we must be swift to acknowledge. Her gallantry, her nerve, her solidarity, her endurance, her warm responsiveness to friends, not new indeed, but grappled to her by new ties, have impressed themselves indelibly on the mind of England. The invitation even the double invitation, to offer our tribute of admiration and regard will have a universal response.—Daily News and Leader (London).

#### Our Glorious Year

Westminster Gazette.—Though we had inferiority in preparations, says Mr. Bonar Law, we had superiority in men, and with that we are able to laugh to scorn the preachings of the Prussian Professors about the decadence of the British race. When the time comes to write the full story of the war overseas in the year 1914-1915 it will, beyond all doubt, prove to be one of the most glorious in the annals of the British Empire.

### CANADA'S WEALTH OF FISHERIES

(From The Ottawa Citizen)

THE Department of Marine and various private interests are doing good work to promote a more general use of fish at the meal table in Canada. It is more or less of a fashion to eat fish on Friday only, as if fresh or carefully cured fish would not taste just as good on Monday, or any other day. Perhaps the retail merchants by making a special feature of Friday fish, may be to some extent responsible for people neglecting this wholesome and economic food excepting on the one day.

Now the campaign of advertising and education is growing, it should do something to brighten up the fishing industry. According to Mr. Clarence Jameson, M.P., for Digby, N.S., Canada had nearly 100,000 workers engaged in the fisheries of 1914; over 70,000 fishermen, the rest engaged in curing and preparing the fish for market. But with so much coastline and splendid fishery resources far more could be done to gather the harvest from the sea and fresh waters of this country.

The fishermen complain—justifiably, it would seem,—of the difference between the price they get as producers and the price paid by the consumer. The heavy transportation charges are blamed and the profits to middlemen. But in the report on Industrial Training and Technical Education, prepared in 1913 by Dr. J. W. Robertson, there is some reference to the need for better organization and more scientific study of the fishing industry itself.

Whether the fisherman would get a bigger share of the wealth he produced if more fish were caught, and if the fish curing industry were improved, may be a debatable point. So far inland as Ottawa, what the consumer is most interested in is to get the fish, fresh and well cured, at economical prices.

### INTERESTING ITEMS

The use of a new drug discovered two years ago Prof. Horwitz of Cornell university has been attended with such encouraging results in the treatment of so-called incurable cancers at the New York Polytechnic Hospital that Dr. W. H. Axford, of that institution, believes it may prove the long-sought cure for cancerous growths.

What is believed to be the tallest couple in Pennsylvania was wedded the other day by the Rev. Dr. Spindle of Quakertown. The bridegroom is George Schaffer, 6 feet, 7 inches in his stockings, who achieved quite a reputation as a tall man when a member of the Allentown, Pa., police force. The bride is Mrs. Angie Kern, 6 feet, 2 inches. Each is about 40 years of age.

The weather effects man in more ways, it appears, than many suspect. For example, it is believed that pressure variations due to fluctuating winds have peculiar pathological effects, that certain electrical conditions of the air induced by low atmospheric pressure have a pathological effect on nervous subjects and that solar radiation has peculiar effects which vary according to the season.

Sounds similar to the explosion of cannon are often heard in the North Sea and the surrounding plains. The cause of the phenomenon is not perfectly understood but several theories have been advanced in explanation. One is that sudden contractions of the earth's crust, liberating surface tension, are responsible and another is that they may be due to the explosion of gas in mines or elsewhere.

## Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.  
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.  
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

### District Chairmen

Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes,  
M.H.A.

Harbor-Grace, A. Morgan.

Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker  
M.H.A.

Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.

Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.

Bonavista, R. G. Winsor,  
M.H.A.

Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.

Twillingate, W. B. Jennings,  
M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.

Membership—20,000.

Disaster Fund—\$6,000.

Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

## Fishermen's Union Trad- ing Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.

Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

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Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

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DOTING COVE	SELDOM
TILTING	JOE BATT'S ARM
MAIN TICKLE (Change Islds.)	NORTH END (Change Islds.)
HERRING NECK	BOTWOOD
LEWISPORTE	TWILLINGATE
EXPLOITS	NIPPER'S HR.