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The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S Nfld., JULY 8, 1915.

Another Outbreak

WE were under the impression that The New Daily had mended its ways with regard to maligning our toilers; but, evidently, it has again tapped into evil ways—the defection being due possibly to the heat of the last few days.

In Saturday's issue we find the following sentences which are certainly not very creditable to any scribe who has pretensions to even modest qualifications. We do not wish to wade through the literary mess; but we give the following as characteristic of the utterances of our e.e.:

"Reader, if you want to know how deplorably uneducated so many of our young men in the outports are... just go down to Bowring Brothers' and Jobs' offices... and see the large number of signatures with 'his mark' appended... The man who cannot read or write is necessarily a menace to civilization... No completely educated man will become a criminal."

There are sundry other animadversions; but these will suffice to indicate the mentality of the writer who fills so much space with exhibitions of furor scribendi.

Now before we set down some very patent instances of criminality amongst the EDUCATED (completely educated, presumably, according to Daily Mail standards) we quote the following words of an eminent American:

"It does not appear that vice recedes in the United States in proportion as education advances. Statistics go far to prove the contrary to be the fact. The newspapers published in our large cities are filled daily with startling accounts of deep-laid schemes of burglary, bank defalcations, premeditated murders, and acts of refined licentiousness. These enormities are perpetrated FOR THE MOST PART NOT BY UN-LETTERED CRIMINALS, but by individuals of consummate address and skill."

"We Americans had lately a cause celebre, known as the Rosenthal murder. One Becker (who knew how to READ AND WRITE) employed four gunmen to kill a dangerous enemy. They did their job. The four gunmen are long since rotting in quicklime; but Becker, his case carried on from appeal to appeal, still lives. The judges and others interested all, of course being able to read and write."

"Britain calls that a miscarriage of justice, and declares that the man who conceived the crime, was the most dangerous criminal and the most guilty man of the lot. Apply the same test to this historic crime of State. For a

generation the Germans have been brutalized in emotions and in opinions by education which prepared them for the brutalities which are now so much in evidence.

"When the Roman Empire had reached the highest degree of mental culture (the desired of The Daily Mail, seemingly) it was sunk in the lowest depths of vice and corruption... The voice of conscience was drowned amid the more eager and captivating cries of passion, and they grew up monsters of lust, rapine, and oppression, governed by no law save the instincts of their brutal nature."

One of the greatest criminals in history is "The Assassin of Potsdam," Wilhelm II. He has deluged Europe with blood, destroyed tens of thousands of peaceful homes in Belgium and France; and he has condoned the MURDER of innocent babes and helpless mothers who went to their doom in the ill-fated "Lusitania."

And Wilhelm II can READ AND WRITE.

The Serbian enthusiast who assassinated the heir to the Austrian throne twelve months ago, and became the unconscious cause of the great European War was able to READ AND WRITE.

The great assassins whose names are writ upon the pages of European and American History, Ravallac, Charlotte Corday, Luchesi, Wilkes Booth, Guiteau, Closzoz and others had been educated according to the norm and pattered which The Daily Mail would set up for imitation.

The Greatest Blasphemer of modern times, Ingersoll, was an educated man (always, of course, according to Daily Mail standards. The erratic writers whose books have been the poison of so many unsuspecting readers are likewise educated!

Now we do not need to go so far afield. An event occurred in this country—a very calamitous episode—in the year of grace, 1894. If memory serves us right the Directors of the Union and the Commercial Bank wrote splendidly, and they were evidently great readers!

We fear that the Pierian spring, of which a master of epigram writes, is several miles distant from Adelaide Street; we would recommend a visit to this source on Labor Day, for

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Is It Wise?

WE doubt the wisdom of the publication of fishery reports such as are being daily dished up by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. These reports are served up by the sub-collectors in the outports many of whom get their advices at second hand. The catch generally is exaggerated by some of the parties whom the collectors interview, and much of the information supplied is hearsay.

Foreign purchasers naturally watch these reports, and they govern themselves accordingly; and we say without prejudice that the price of fish is largely influenced by these reports.

We know positively that a certain firm of foreign buyers last season instructed their local agents to offer from fifty to seventy-five cents per quintal less than they had actually contracted for in the early part of September. When one agent remonstrated with his principals, the firm sent him notice that they had had private advices that in a near-by settlement certain merchants were offering less for their fish cargoes. This is but one instance of many.

Exaggeration of the catch will mean a slump in the price, for a while at least; and foreign buyers will hold off purchasing so as to cause local congestion, and the result must be a depreciation in the value of fish.

We beg to suggest that before the fishery reports of out-port sub-collectors are published, that they be verified.

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

PRESIDENT COAKER'S APPRECIATION OF THE PUBLIC NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY IS STRIKINGLY SHOWN BY THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE F.P.U. IN THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

For the F.P.U. has come triumphantly through the fire of affliction and grievous persecution and COAKER, THE MAN WHO HAS LED IT ALONG THE DIFFICULT WAY HAS PROVEN HIS RIGHT TO THE TRUST AND RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TOILERS.

—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

What more needed by this Colony than a practical re-organisation of the Marine and Fisheries Department and the extension of the Pension scheme until it is applicable to all aged and incapacitated of both sexes? Of what more desirable than Bait Depots; Free Education; State Insurance and Long Distance Telephones? It is for these that COAKER STANDS IN PUBLIC LIFE and for the accomplishment of these ends he (COAKER) IS BACKED BY A FOLLOWING OF TWENTY THOUSAND FISHERMEN.

—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

Another Lie Nailed

THE Bottlewasher on Tuesday stated that Coaker had sold flour in February at \$8 that had cost \$6. The statement is another of Mosdell's black falsehoods—something that is a part of his nature.

The following sale contract will prove that Mosdell is a liar and but a tool in the hands of Crosbie and Squires, who will not refrain from uttering anything to injure the F.P.U.

St. John's,
Jan'y. 27, '15.

Sale contract from Steer Bros. to Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Sold to Fishermen's Union Trading Co., per W. F. Coaker.

2000 brls. Purify flour at \$8.00 per brl. nett. Duty paid. 2 mos. note, adding interest. Storage and insurance free to April 1st.

(Signed) STEER BROS.

W. F. Coaker, pro F.P.U. Trading Co. Ltd. This above flour was purchased by the Trading Co. and sold the past spring at \$8.25. It cost \$8 plus interest for 3 mos. 12c. per brl., cartage 3c. Total \$8.15. Why should the Company sell flour February as the Bottlewasher states if it cost 2000 brls. in January at \$8. Surely no sane man would sell flour in February at \$8 that cost \$8 in January in view of the fact that other firms sold the same quality of flour at \$9 at that time.

Only a conceited fop like Mosdell could be guilty of uttering such a base low down deliberate falsehood. He is a worthy tool of his most worthy and esteemed employer—the Graball General Crosbie.

A Look Ahead

"DON'T change horses when crossing a stream" runs an old adage, the application of which is being put to the test today in the different nations of Europe. France, Russia, and England, have taken the leap from one equestrian seat to another, in defiance of the admonition embraced in the old saw with which we open these few remarks, even as their governmental mouths ploughed their way through the most dangerous and turbulent national waters.

That the new mounts are riding smoothly we are not asked to believe, especially in regard to the British Coalition Cabinet, but that they are doing good work in the face of gigantic odds we must all admit.

If the new ministries can succeed in bringing their respective countries to that harmonious state which will ensure the greatest good they will have relegated to the scrap heap one old saw at any rate.

Another thing in connection with this coalition business, that strikes us, is that it required a great national crisis to bring home to all the very palpable fact that there is more than a little wrong with the present form of representation and system of carrying

on a country's affairs.

It is quite plain that it does not afford the strongest, best and wisest administration possible, and this fact must give all true lovers of native land considerable food for reflection.

Party politics is bad, not that we say it is bad in principle, but in that it has induced the pernicious doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, and has drawn into its wake, not the very best of a country's manhood, but has rather been a lure to unscrupulous, and a deterrent often to honest men.

The trouble has been to find some system that would work with better results, and let us hope that the necessity which has forced a unification and a welding together of parties may suggest before the end of the war a workable system that will prove a blessing to all distracted countries. Good can always be gathered from even the greatest seeming evils, and we have no doubt that much good may come from this terrible world affliction.

According to every indication at present the Austro-German armies are making a desperate effort for the capture of the Polish capital—Warsaw, and it is admitted that they are likely to attain that object very soon.

The Russians are continuing their retreat, but in seeming good order, fighting all the time a stubborn rear guard action that is giving the enemy considerable trouble and checking his advance. By retreating Russia is conserving her powers, and by and by will come back on her enemies with redoubled energy.

We cannot see that even the taking of the Polish capital will afford Germany any opportunity to withdraw any large forces from before the Russian lines. The line is so extensive that it will require all Germany's efforts to guard it, for behind the seeming Russian weakness of to-day lies the recuperative power of the giant.

Let Germany take Warsaw and she may find herself in the awkward position of being in a state of siege, with large forces shut up there.

Tuesday's dispatches convey the intelligence that Russia has yet a card up her sleeve, and that she will yet make it mighty hot for the invaders.

The S.S. Kyle At Port aux Basques

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 6 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—D. and Mrs. Mallard, 4 children, Miss A. Noseworthy, Mrs. J. C. Batstone, J. Batstone, Miss A. D. Cather, R. A. Tremaine, H. F. Thorey, C. W. Artz, A. A. Saunders, A. Hayward, J. V. and Mrs. Rattles-dorfer, A. H. Webb, Miss B. Smith, Miss DeChung, G. and Mrs. Stewart, F. R. Messervey, T. Tattalion, H. J. and Mrs. Bulley, Miss F. Ingraham, H. G. Chostnutt, C. M. Jaek, F. D. and Mrs. Nobler, Miss C. Cassidy, Miss M. Reid, Miss E. Rogerson, Miss R. Keegan, Miss Hedgson, Miss M. Connolly, A. Bruce, R. C. Lorye, M. M. McLean, A. A. Syme, C. P. Holden, Miss A. Henderson, W. C. McDonald, W. E. Arran, C. Gregory, Capt. C. T. S. Sullivan.

Honest Toil

MATTHEW ARNOLD says: "It is better that the body of the people with all its faults, should act for itself, and control its own affairs, than that it should be set aside as ignorant and incapable, and have its affairs managed for it by a so-called superior class."

The philosopher? of the new daily luminary thinks otherwise, and he bewails the fact that we actually permit honest workers to sit in the House of Assembly, to participate in public affairs, or to dare associate with such paragons of political virtue as sit on Government benches!

We are disposed to accept the dicta of such as Arnold preferably to the platitudinous laborings of a writer whose horizon is decidedly limited and blurred.

The Toiler is now coming into his own; and the stigma attached to honest labor is fast being obliterated; for labor contributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever conduces to a country's welfare, is most worthy of commendation. It is not the office that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the office, for

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all honor lies."

Cincinnatus lent dignity to agriculture by working at the plow! Caligula, by an infamous life, degraded his crown and the imperial purple.

The honest, industrious man is an indispensable factor in the country's progress. He is the bee in the social hive; he is the benefactor of his race, because he is ever producing something for the common weal.

"God bless the noble working men
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them! for their swart
Hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands."

Says an American publicist: "As an evidence of the esteem in which the thrifty son of toil is held among us, we see from daily observation that the humblest vocations of life are no bar whatever to the highest preferment in the Commonwealth, when talent and ability are allied to patient industry. Franklin was a printer; Lincoln's early youth was spent in wielding the axe and in handling the plow on his father's farm. President Johnson in his youth was apprenticed to a tailor. Grant was the son of a tanner, and Garfield once drove a canal boat."

In honoring and upholding labor, the country is strengthening its own hands as well as paying a tribute to worth. For a contented and happy working-class are the best safeguard of the nation, while ill-paid and discontented laborers, like the starving and enslaved populace of Rome in the time of Augustus Caesar, would be a menace and reproach to the country.

"Labor," says the same writer, "has its sacred rights as well as dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes, is their privilege to organize, or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. It is in accordance with natural right that those who have one common interest, should unite together for its promotion. In Union there is strength in the physical, moral, and social world."

The public recognition of the right to organize implies a confidence in the INTELLIGENCE and HONESTY of the masses; it affords them an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self-government, and in the art of self-discipline; it exposes to the light of public scrutiny, the constitution and laws of association, and it inspires its members with a sense of their responsibility

as citizens, and with a laudable desire of meriting the approval of their fellow-citizens.

"I am constrained in the interests of truth, humanity, and religion, to protest against the actions of employers of labor who will assent in their corporate capacity, to measures from which the dread of public opinion, or of the dictates of conscience would prompt them as individuals to shrink."

No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions, those Heartless Monopolists exhibiting a grasping avarice which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy, and a sordid SELFISHNESS which is deaf to the cries of distress.

Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christian charity. These monopolies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeavor, not always, it is alleged, without success to corrupt Legislatures and municipal councils. They are so INTOLERANT of honest rivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. They compel their operatives to work for starving wages in sections where protests have but feeble echo. In many places corporations are said to have the monopoly of supplies, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessities of life; bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wages, and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of their task-masters."

These burning words have a local application. A century ago, Pitt, in the House of Commons said: "The time will come when manufactures will have been so long established, and the operatives not having any other business to flee to, that it will be in the power of any one man in a town to reduce the wages. Then when you are goaded with reductions and willing to flee your country, France and America will receive you with open arms; and then farewell to our commercial state. If ever it does arrive at this pitch, if Parliament cannot reduce your grievances, its power is at an end."

"The supreme law of the land should afford ample protection to legitimate competing organizations as well as to the laboring classes against Unscrupulous Monopolies." Live and let live is a wise maxim, dictated by the law of trade and by Christian charity."

The author whom we have quoted says in conclusion of his discourse on the Dignity of Labor: "To the hardy sons of toil I would say:—

"1—Cultivate a spirit of industry without which all the appliances of organized labor are unavailing.

"2—Foster habits of economy and self-denial. Most of the alleged wants of mankind are purely artificial, and contribute little or nothing to the sum of human happiness.

"3—While honestly striving to better your condition, be content with your station in life, and do

not yield to an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. A small income is suggestive of abstemious habits, and abstemious habits are conducive to health, while wealth is a powerful incentive to excessive indulgence which is the fruitful source of complicated diseases.

"4—Sobriety will be an angel of tranquility and comfort to yourself and your family; for intemperance has brought more desolation to homes than famine or sword, and is a more unrelenting tyrant than the monopolist."

Greenspond Cable

THE telegraph office at Greenspond has been silent for months. The cable connecting Greenspond Island with the main land was damaged some weeks ago and no effort has yet been made to repair it.

The telegraph business is therefore bungled and delayed. The operator has to cross over to the main land to dispatch all business. It is only once or twice a day that a message can be sent or received. Why is this? How comes it that the department cannot maintain a competent operator at Greenspond who would be supplied with the necessary outfit for repairing the cable.

If the positions of sub-collector and operator were held by the same official a good salary would be available to support a competent operator. The Greenspond cable is continually going wrong and each trouble entails large expense, for men from the head office must be sent to make repairs.

The sub-collector at Greenspond who draws about \$1000 per year as salary and perquisites, spends most of his time asleep or somewhere worse and is an official that might easily be dispensed with so far as Greenspond's welfare is concerned.

A first class operator capable of repairing the cable, and transacting all the telegraph and customs business could be secured at \$50 per month and perquisites which would enable the treasury to save about \$700 per year and supply a service 1000 per cent. ahead of what now exists.

Who is to blame for the outrage ous delay in repairing this cable? No one but the superintendent can be held responsible. What explanation has he to make?

Will Commissioner Knight please take a note of this outrage upon the people of Greenspond and apply a remedy at once.

Most of the Greenspond business is sent to outside offices by the public as opportunity offers. We received a message yesterday sent by Mr. Stone who is at Greenspond, and it was mailed at Greenspond on the Fogota for Newtown and sent from Newtown.

Why should such conditions exist at this season of the year.

Surely the department could have sent a man from here a month ago to make the necessary repairs. The only sure cure for those cable troubles at Greenspond is to place an operator in charge, competent to make repairs and connect the positions of operator and sub-collector.

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SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE)