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J. J. Rossiter

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 6th, 1916.

Our Returned Soldiers

WEDNESDAY we published an article from the Halifax Chronicle showing how Nova Scotia is looking after her soldiers who have returned from the front unfit for further military duty. We are sorry we cannot publish a report of what Newfoundland has done in this respect, for no such report exists. If it does, then those who made it, have been very modest over the matter.

From August 8th to September 25th some 293 men returned to Nova Scotia from the front invalided. Of this number the committee in charge of the work was able to place 158 in positions, 65 were placed in hospitals. Three died since their return. The number of undesirables was 2. Fourteen were unable to do any work. Fourteen were found to be in a position to look after themselves. The committee was unable to locate 42. Four had no vocational training. Nine were not as yet discharged and the number of unemployed was 22.

Now what has Newfoundland done for her soldiers who have returned from the front as unfit for further military duty? The only gratitude we have shown them, so far, is to give them a reception on their arrival, a few motor rides in the country and a few "pink" teas.

How many men, we ask, have been placed in positions? Some who returned from the front are to-day working with pick and shovel on Bell Island. Surely this is not what we mean when we said a grateful country would remember their services to the Empire.

Now what of the Government who sent them to the front. The Colony expects that these heroes be well treated and they look to the Government to see that this is done and done immediately.

We know of cases where men who returned from the front are in poor condition financially and have to seek aid from private sources.

There is no need to send a scout to Canada to look over what is being done there. The matter is easy enough to handle and if we had less oratory and more work on the part of those responsible we might have been able long ago to publish a report similar, if not better, than that of Nova Scotia.

The Acting Premier some weeks ago said that the Government had taken the matter of providing for those who had returned inviolated from the front into consideration. It is to be earnestly hoped that in consideration of what they have done for the Colony and Empire their claims for recognition will be considered at once. Action is wanted now words. We have had an overdose of the latter and a remarkable scarcity of the former.

It seems that the rule with those who have assumed this duty is that "what is everybody's business, is nobody's business."

The whole management of the Regiment is bungled, and bungled so, that the people are too sick to exercise their rights in the premises and the various committees have taken this as a sign that "all is well."

At the next session of the House the Opposition will have a duty to perform in this respect and perform it they will. The expenses incurred in the fitting up of the Prince's Rink as a Barracks will when published prove interesting reading. Some fancy items are to be found in this account. One of the choice items, so we hear, is one for plumbing and MORE plumbing.

Notes From Winterton

(For The Mail and Advocate)

Winterton.—The fishery around here has shown a little improvement the past few days both with hook and trawl. Squid is fairly plentiful. Enough for bait.

The schr. Miriam arrived during the week with salt and goods for the F.P.U. Store and left again for Random to load lumber for parties here.

All our boats have given up the voyage at Baccalieu for this season.

The schr. E. M. Pittman left this morning to bring up some crews and their fish from the Island. They are giving it up for this year owing to scarcity of bait and the prevalence of dog fish.

Most all our men have returned from the Straits after a fair voyage and will now try their luck here at the turbot which have not been very plentiful so far.

The weather has been dull the past week and has considerably hampered our people in drying their fish.

DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID

Two cases of diphtheria were reported last evening from Queen's Rr. A well known manager of a large industrial concern and a domestic living in his house are ill of it, and both are being treated at home. Another young man aged 22 of Notre Dame Street also developed the disease yesterday afternoon and is being treated at his home. A fireman on one of the railway engines was sent to Hospital yesterday ill of typhoid fever.

You can buy, in Bond Street, handkerchiefs at \$20 a dozen. Even at that ridiculously low figure, some of us will have to wait for the half-price sale, and then ask for a corner of one.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 6

Schooner Unicorn, Capt. Scott, lost near Cat Harbor; Sergeant L. T. R. Chancey and the captain's son were drowned, 1859.

Schooner Margaret, Capt. Baxter, belonging to Walter Grieve & Co., arrived from Waterford, after making the trip in 36 days, 1873.

Governor Maxse sworn in, 1881.

Dr. Allan, sr., died at Harbor Grace, 1881.

New Court House at Brigus opened, 1884.

Major Fawcett appointed Inspector of Police, 1885.

W. H. Smith, leader of the House of Commons, died, 1891.

Captain E. English appointed Harbor Master, 1891.

Lord Tenynson died, 1892.

Meeting of Liberals to open campaign, in British Hall, 1897.

Sister Mary Bernard, Mercy Convent, died, 1894.

News Items From Bay-de-Verde

Schr. "Edith V. Greta," Capt. Lake came ashore in the storm of the 25th with 380 qts. of shore fish aboard and will likely become a total wreck.

Blunden's schooner "Mary L. Butta" is also ashore with 250 qts. fish on board and is a total wreck. Some of the fish is salvaged. The loss to these energetic people is very great, most of their summer's voyage being on board. Neither schooners nor fish were injured.

Seven motor boats were lost and nine others came ashore and were badly damaged, the storm being the worst here for a number of years.

The American schooner J. J. Flaherty is here loading 3,500 qts. sloop fish for Greek ports. Lockers are loading her.

Schr. "Edna B.," Capt. Doodson is unloading supplies for Union Store, and will return to St. John's with a load of sloop fish from O'Neils.

Mr. Ryan, light keeper at Baccalieu, lost his motor boat in the storm. The boat was hoisted by derrick. The slings gave out during the storm and the boat smashed to pieces against the cliff below. He recovered the engine last evening, having secured it from the bottom.

The fishery here is very poor, the worst for several years. The weather has been too rough the past two weeks to allow fishermen spending much time on the fishing ground. The prospect for a good Fall's fishery is poor indeed.

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

"PREPAREDNESS" is a term we hear pretty much of now-a-days. It is we believe an American term typical of the mental attitude of that great nation, but we are indebted to the great European conflagration for its general adoption into our every day language. The term of course is singularly applicable to that state of being ready to meet any menace to the nation from whatever enemy source. To be prepared means that the nation have her sleeves rolled up at it were and ready to ward off any hostile attempt. It means a whole multitude of things. Munitions factories must be in readiness to turn out in prodigious quantities all the destructive instruments known to modern warfare, men must be trained to the use of arms, and the nation's resources must be "nationalized," to use another term of late brought into prominence.

Let us separate the term "preparedness" from its connection with the idea of being ready for war and take it in its simpler meaning and apply it to the farming industry.

How are the farmers prepared for the raising of their noble industry to its highest efficiency? Are they being prepared in any way to meet the foe, are they being prepared by means of industrial education for the getting out of the soil all that that soil is capable of yielding?

The farmers' foes are insect and fungus pests of different kinds, and unless he is prepared to defend his crops against such staking enemies. Too late to talk of preparation when the fields are stricken, if we are not arming ourselves before hand with a full knowledge of those pests and how to meet them.

As "prevention is better than cure," we have pointed out already how it is better to take every means to guard against invasion than to wait the landing of the enemy in our fields.

Take the generality of farmers to-day and how many of them do you find who really know what "blight" is, how it comes or how it can be prevented. It would be a very serious thing for, say, the farmers of the Codroy Valley should their potato crop fail. Every sensible person must admit that that failure is ever menacing, and apt to strike at any time. It may come "like the thief, in the night, when least expected." In view of this fact is it not folly to ignore the danger.

Every farmer should be thoroughly impressed with the necessity of spraying his potatoes thoroughly. Not alone does spraying in a thorough manner with the proper solutions render attack from "blight" impossible, it also increases the yield. This fact has been so thoroughly demonstrated that we see that even from the point of view of an increase in the crop it is wisdom to use the spray even leaving out of mind the idea of "blight" prevention.

What are the Agricultural "Experts" doing in the matter? Are they still of the opinion that their silly policy of just "givins out" is the proper policy to be pursued? If they are it is high time they get the notion out of their noodles.

Speaking of education for the farmer, what about teaching them something about the pest called thrips which causes so much sterility in oats and also attacks the inflorescence of grass. If Mr. Downey had been in the Codroy Valley the past summer and had visited the different farms where oats were growing he might have seen in every oat patch abundance of thrips. It is safe to assume that thrips caused sterility of oats in the Codroy Valley to the extent of ten per cent. It is not an evil that displays itself one year to die out and not appear again for the winter and is ready in the spring to renew its activity on an increased scale.

What "blight" is to potatoes thrips is to oats, wheat, grass, etc., in a certain sense, and its presence is a menace, that should be looked after. There is another pest in the Codroy Valley that education might do much to eradicate, that is the **sow thistle**, of this we propose to speak in our next article.

More than 281,104,000 barrels of crude petroleum were marketed in the United States during the year 1915. This is more than has been marketed during any previous year in the history of the industry, according to reports from the U.S. geological survey. The average price received at the wells was 64 cents a barrel.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

An archaeological expedition of a Philadelphia museum not long ago discovered some 30 miles west of Santa Fe, N. Mex., a hitherto unknown community house which is estimated to be 1,000 years old. Among the relics found in it were pottery of an unknown design and a huge sacrificial altar. This is the ninth community house discovered in that section.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of French briar, a number of American pipe manufacturers are of pipes. The laurel is obtained mainly from the national forests in the southern Appalachian mountains and answers the purpose quite satisfactorily though pipes made from it are said to be slightly less durable than the briar.

In Switzerland the Schoop process of applying their coatings of metal to various surfaces by means of a spray has been used for depositing a thin layer of aluminum on the bearing surface of skis. This treatment is said to greatly lessen friction. This adds considerably to the length of life laurel roots for making the bowls of the skis and also makes it possible to lengthen the jump materially. The tendency of snow to cake on the runners and so impede progress is less in the case of coated than in that of non-coated ones.

A New York inventor has brought out a device consisting essentially of two sets of knives controlled by springs and automatically released to cut off the film and close the opening of the film magazine in case the film in a motion-picture projecting machine takes fire. At the same time the device releases the shutters in the fireproof booth, extinguishes the carbon arc in the machine, turns on the lights in the theatre and flashes a signal to the orchestra to strike up music designed to allay apprehension on the part of the audience. The invention is considered the best thing ever produced for preventing dangerous fires and panics in motion-picture houses.

In the early part of the European war a French soldier received a wound in the thorax. No foreign body was revealed by the x-rays and in about two weeks the wounded man was discharged. Health did not return, however; he breathed with difficulty, could not lie down and had other distressing symptoms. Another x-ray examination was made and this time a piece of shrapnel shell was discovered in his heart. An opening was made and the metal was extracted through an incision in the heart wall. The wound was sewed up and the man recovered. He is said to be none the worse for the experience except that there is a slight difficulty in breathing when he walks rapidly. Similar cases have been reported from England and Germany.

GRECE

M. Venizelos is far too shrewd a statesman to head a revolution against King Constantine or his dynasty. All the way along he has taken the attitude that he would like to act through the present royal house if he could, but that, in whatever mode, the people of Greece must have their way. Now his patience is exhausted. He goes to Saloniki, where it would be easy to head the revolution which has already broken out in eastern Macedonia, and to Crete, his native island, which is fully aflame.

The army at Athens is falling away from Constantine. If he chose, Venizelos could set himself up as a dictator in the South American fashion, dispose of Constantine as Mexico disposed of Maximilian, and rule with an iron hand till the dawn of better times. But even yet, he avoids all color of treason. He says his work is not directed against the present dynasty, but is purely a national movement—that is to say, a movement designed to voice the national will in linking up the destinies of Greece with those of the allies.

In a tighter place than ever is Constantine, with his pro-German clique. They cannot stand for a moment before the pressure of the entente powers, combined with a domestic conflagration. And so, in all probability, we shall soon see the long-drawn-out crisis at Athens brought to an end. Constantine will do well to escape with his life. If Venizelos pleases, some scion of the Danish house will be allowed to remain on the throne. Whoever does assume the royal purple will be obliged, forsaking Prussian absolutism, to reign in the spirit of the British Constitution.

NOTICE

To Herring Packers!

THOSE who intend engaging at the business of "Scotch Pack" of herring shall apply immediately to the Secretary of the Herring Fisheries Board, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland, in order that the proper application forms may be forwarded them, to be filled in for the issuing of their Licenses. It is unlawful, under Rules recently passed, to engage in the business of "Scotch Pack" without having previously obtained a License from the Herring Fisheries Board.

GEO. H. BADCOCK,
Secretary.

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RECALLED HOME

London, September 30.—Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who has been in London for some time representing the views of the Greek court, today received a telegram from the King recalling him to Athens.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

1st Newfoundland Regiment.

BADGES for Rejected Volunteers

will be issued on application to the Officer Commanding Depot at Headquarters, St. John's, subject to the undernoted conditions as approved by the Governor in Council and published in the Royal Gazette of September 26th, 1916.

In the case of Volunteers living outside of St. John's, who have been examined and rejected by the Medical Examiner in their district, a certificate from the Medical Examiner showing cause of rejection should accompany applications.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Badge to be of bronze with Crown, suitable inscription and a number (consecutive.)
2. A register to be kept giving the number of Badge, to whom issued, and date.
3. Badges to be issued at Headquarters by the Regimental Authorities, only to men of military age, and not to any man obviously unfit.
4. Badges to be issued only to men who have enlisted and have undergone the regular medical examination.
5. Men rejected prior to the publication of the regulations who apply for Badges to submit to new medical examination if required, and not to receive a Badge unless still unfit.
6. Penalty on any person other than the man to whom Badge is issued wearing same, or having it in his possession (except for repairs), \$50.00.
7. Penalty on owner of Badge selling it or giving it away or permitting it to be worn by any other person, \$25.00.
8. Badge-holder required to produce Badge for inspection to Regimental Authorities or their appointee whenever called upon to do so. Penalty, \$10.00.
9. Badge-holder losing Badge to report loss forthwith to Regimental Authorities, and if required, furnish affidavit of loss. Penalty, \$10.00. A new Badge may be issued on satisfactory proof of the loss.
10. Badge-holder leaving the country to return Badge to Headquarters and receive a certificate in exchange.

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J. J. O'GRADY,
Capt. & Adjt.

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1st Newfoundland Regiment.

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