

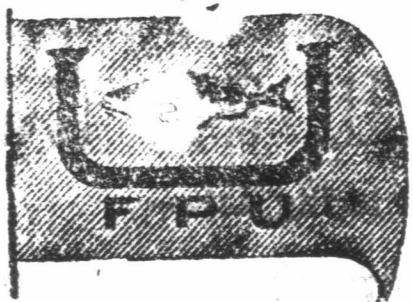
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Whole Corn**

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Good Prices.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

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("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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.
Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 25, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW**F.P.U. Convention**

LAST night Fogo District Council held its Annual Meeting. Mr. Halfyard presiding. Fogo District is well represented at the Convention, and an interesting session was spent.

This morning Bonavista District Council held its Annual Meeting, being presided over by Mr. R. G. Winsor. A large number of delegates from Bonavista District are in attendance.

This afternoon the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Trading Co. is being held, presided over by the President of the Company—Mr. Coaker.

To-night President Coaker will open the Seventh Annual Convention of the Supreme Council which will close Saturday night.

President Coaker has been indisposed the past two days, but is feeling well enough to preside at the Shareholders Meeting of the Trading Co. being held this afternoon.

We notice some old friends representing their Councils are in attendance at the Convention, friends that attended every Convention since that held at Catalina in 1910.

The Bonavista District Council this morning took up the consideration of a proposal to debar steel steamers larger than the Sagona from engaging into the seal fishery, which proposal seems to meet with general approval.

It is also thought that the Legislature should be approached regarding the granting of a bonus per ton for 10 years to be paid to motor schooners which might prosecute the seal fishery. If the large steamers are withdrawn it is possible schooners will be again introduced, as it is hardly probable that many small iron steamers the size of the Sagona would be built expressly for the seal fishery, consequently as the wooden ships are reduced schooners about 200 or 250 tons, propelled by kerosene oil engines, might replace them. Those schooners could find ample employment during the balance of the year as coasters and foreign freighters, which would mean additional wealth for the Colony and much better returns for the men, as they would receive a half share of seals instead of one-third given by the steamer owners.

Motor schooners would secure

the seals just as successfully as the steel steamers have done; occasionally some may miss the patch, which if after all only what the ice-breakers done last year. If the Colony possessed 100 to 200 motor schooners of about 250 tons, the value of the seal fishery would increase 100 per cent in respect to the local returns to owners and men.

Now is the opportune time to move respecting the exclusion of the large steamers for all of them will probably be withdrawn or sold this season and no one can complain if action taken to prevent their re-entrance in future.

The following members of the House of Assembly will attend all the sessions of the Convention: Messrs. Coaker, Halfyard, Jennings, Stone, Targett, Abbott, Winsor and Grimes.

Mr. Parsons' Letter

IN our columns under date of Nov. 18th we published some correspondence from Mr. Selby Parsons of Hr. Grace and the Postal Telegraph Department relative to a message sent by Mr. Parsons, which message was wrongly forwarded by the postal operator.

We have received a letter from Mr. Parsons drawing our attention to an error in his letter of Dec. 3rd, 1914. The words "If I were in Dublin I would not be treated so bad although being a British subject." It should of course have read Berlin instead of Dublin.

Mr. Parsons has asked us to state that the present operator, Mr. Heath, is in no way responsible for the mistake which cost Mr. Parsons a loss of \$45.00. Mr. Heath was off duty at the time and is therefore not to blame.

Grand Bank

BELOW will be found a letter from Grand Bank complaining about the poor mail service here. If what our correspondent says is true, that it is two weeks since a mail was received there, we say it is time the postal authorities woke up.

Grand Bank is one of our most progressive towns and the business people there are certainly entitled to better treatment.

Day after day we are receiving complaints from all parts of the country relative to postal matters and it looks as if the present Post Master General is unable to cope with the situation.

We call upon the Colonial Secretary to get busy at once and rectify this rotten state of affairs. Grand Bank is paying its share of the revenue and is entitled to better treatment than a mail once a fortnight.

What's the trouble, Mr. Bennett?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR.—Is it not time something was done in regard to the mail service of this place; it is nearly two weeks since we received any mail. It is a gross injustice to a community doing the amount of business Grand Bank does to be without mail for so long. We had with us three commercial men tied up here over a week on account of the steamer not calling. I trust, Sir, that by calling the attention to this state of affairs in your paper the proper authorities will take notice and help us so that we will not be left in this way again.

—TRAVELLER.
Grand Bank, Nov. 20, '15.

An Outrage and an Affront

Boston Transcript.—We now know all that will for the present be certainly known about the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities at Brussels. The report of Minister Brand Whitlock, transmitting the statement of his secretary of legation, Mr. Gibson, lays bare the essential facts. It was an atrocious exhibition of the barbarism of the German military law and of the savagery of the German military law. The handling of the case, and the treatment of the pleas of the American and Spanish ministers for clemency in Miss Cavell's case, show the utmost contempt not only for these gentlemen and

**KHAKI
AND GIRL SLAVERY**

—The Ottawa Citizen—

WHILE the soldier men are dealing with the enemy in Europe, the civilians safe at home at least should make it a duty to polish off the nation's internal enemies. The Canadian soldier is asked to go as a champion of the women and children of Belgium and Northern France, of Britain, and of Canada. He has donned the khaki, with the maple leaf showing bravely on cap and collar. What would the soldier say, if he knew the very khaki clothing he wore had been made under conditions verging on girl slavery in Canada?

Khaki clothing is being made in Toronto, under certain militia contracts, where the girl workers are said to be little better than sweated wage-slaves. They work long hours, twelve hours or more a day, on piece work where the price is cut to the sweating level. They seem to have no trade union organization to protect them. But they have had the temerity lately actually to ask for better pay. The rate allowed for finishing off khaki rousers is 6 cents per pair. They are asking for an increase of one cent!

The finishing off work on a pair of khaki trousers includes sewing on 11 buttons, and doing certain necessary hand stitching, as well as taking out all tacking threads left in during the machining operations. It is virtually an hour's work; and the pay is 6 cents. The girl slave at the end of twelve hours toil will have 72 cents due to her! But supposing a girl to have exceptional skill, with eyes never tiring under the strain—even the finishing of 16 pairs of khaki trousers per day will mean 16 cents less than a dollar for the day's slavery. . . . and the work would have included sewing on 76 buttons, and an equally laborious amount of stitching and picking out of threads.

Hon. A. E. Kemp, M.P., has decried the charge made in the clothing trade journal, Men's Wear, that a militia clothing contract has been placed with a real estate agent. But has every clothing contract been placed with a genuine clothing manufacturer? Has every contract been carried out by the person receiving the order from the War Contracts committee? Or has there been subletting and profiteering middlemen? This country should know. It has to pay for the clothing. Does it pay at a rate of 6 cents an hour for girl slavery? Or is the price only a sweatshop price after the profiteering fat has been devoured by middlemen? Civilians might at least stir from their fire-side to wipe out the sweatshop, while the soldiers are handling the enemy abroad.

their governments, but for the humane sentiment of the civilized world. The deed explains, as Louvain and the Lusitania had explained before it, why America condemns and hates German militarism.

**THE
ASQUITH GOVERNMENT**

—Montreal Journal of Commerce—

AT every stage of this trying period, the British Premier has proved himself worthy of his great office. A strong party man, leading a Government that had been compelled to fight every inch of its way along the path of reform that it had marked out, he had been, naturally, obliged to rely on his Liberal friends, and to look with suspicion on the men opposite him.

A weaker and less patriotic man would probably have found in the strenuous political contests preceding the war a reason for adhering to party lines and treating the question of the war in the same spirit as the questions of internal politics. But immediately after the outbreak of the war—indeed, before the actual declaration—Mr. Asquith realized that in view of the crisis that had arisen there should be no question of party in England, but that representatives of all sections should be afforded an opportunity to co-operate in the common cause.

From the beginning, the leaders of the Opposition were taken into the confidence of the Government. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues realized that as members of the Cabinet they must accept the responsibility for the course adopted. There was no attempt on their part to place responsibility on the shoulders of the men on the other side. But the Opposition leaders were invited to co-operate with the Government, and they did so in the most patriotic manner.

The value of the co-operation—the importance of having all the British parties present a united front to the enemy—was so apparent that closer union naturally followed. Mr. Asquith asked and received from his Liberal colleagues authority to organize the Cabinet on that would admit of the creation of a national Government, representing all the Parliamentary groups.

Never was there a Government in England more thoroughly representative of all classes of the British people than the Cabinet which, under Mr. Asquith's Premiership, is in power at Westminster to-day; never one apparently more capable of discharging its duty.

Mr. Asquith's speech in the British House of Commons on Tuesday was a strong, frank and manly declaration of the position of the Empire. Without attempting to calm that there had been no errors of judgment, he was able to point to a noble record of what the Empire's naval and military forces had accomplished in the fifteen months of the war.

There was no note of discouragement as to the future, no abatement of the declaration he had previously made that Britain would not sheathe the sword until complete victory had been achieved. But there was a solemn warning that victory could only be won by even greater effort and greater

FOR TWO VOICES

By Maurice Hewlett in
The Bruno's Weekly

"MOTHER, mother, isn't it fun, The soldiers marching past in the sun!" "Child, child, what are you saying? Come to church. We should be praying."

"Look, mother, at their bright spears! The leaves are falling like women's tears."

You are not looking at what I see.

Nay, but I look at what must be.

"Hark to the pipes! See the flags flying!"

I hear the sound of a girl crying. How many hundreds before they are done! How many mothers wanting a son!

"Hear rides the General, pacing slow!"

Well, he may, if he knows what I know.

O, this war, what a glorious game.

Sin and shame, sin and shame."

The World's Press**A Ruthless Military Depotism**

London Daily News and Leader.—In that remarkable book, "Government and the Will of the People," which Dr. Delbruck, the successor of Treitschke, published on the eve of the war, he declared the gospel of Prussian depotism with ruthless candour. He dismissed government by the "will of the people" as a vain ideal. There was no such thing, he said, as the will of the people. Legislatures were only representative of oligarchies which were in control of the party machinery, and though Parliaments might be useful for criticism they could not exercise sovereign power. The temple of the State, in a word, was not the Parliament, but the barracks, and the problem of government was not, who elects Parliament? but "Whom does the army obey?"

sacrifice than had yet been made.

Let us hope that Mr. Asquith's vigorous statements of the position of the moment and the outlook for the future will silence those who have pursued a policy of unreasonable criticism. The great offices of the nation are in good hands. Who is better qualified than Mr. Asquith to sit at the head of a British Cabinet? Where shall men be found more capable than those who direct the army and navy? Where shall we find more experienced and wiser men than those who sit in the Foreign Office?

If Asquith, Lansdowne, Balfour, Grey, Kitchener, Lloyd George and their colleagues, men representing every shade of political opinion in the Mother Country, and most of these men of wide experience in public affairs, are not capable to govern, where shall we find others more worthy of guiding the Empire's affairs?

THE REAL DANGER.

Harold—I quite dread facing your father to ask him for your hand. Evelyn—You needn't dread facing him so much; it's when your back is turned to him that the greatest danger is to be apprehended!

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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 Trading 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 Outposts—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head. Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front.
Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:

PORT-DE-GRAVE	CLARK'S BEACH
BAY ROBERTS	BAY-DE-VERDE
WINTERTON	PORT REXTON
CATALINA	BONAVISTA
KEELS	GREENSPOND
NEWTOWN	CAT HR.
DOTING COVE	SELDON
TILTING	JOE BATT'S ARM
MAIN TICKLE	NORTH END
(Change Islds.)	(Change Islds.)
HERRING NECK	BOTWOOD
LEWISPORTE	TWILLINGATE
EXPLOITS	NIPPER'S HR.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Bonavista Bay Service.

S. S. DUNDEE leaves Port Blandford every Monday and Friday for ports of call in Bonavista Bay.

TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS ROUTE.
RATES ON APPLICATION.