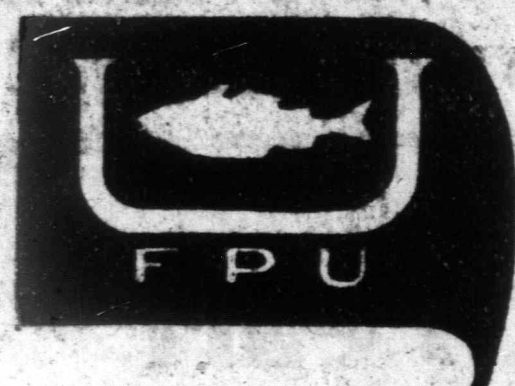


OUR MOTTO: "Suum Cuique."

**The Evening Advocate**

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Alex. W. Mews... Editor in Chief
R. Hibbs... Morning Editor

("To Every Man His Own.")

HE shall be wise
Whose will is firmly fixed on good;
Yet who, when ignorance deceives,
Doth sometimes trip and fall.
HE ONLY FAILS TO RISE,
Each time the stronger in resolve,
That **WISDOM**—the pearl of greatest price—
Shall still be won!
And though its cost be truly great
In sacrifice,
THAT MAN IS WISE,
AND HE SHALL WIN.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, JANUARY 3, 1917.

PROHIBITION is still in its infancy and the very heavy private stocks of liquor which are held in the City and elsewhere will prevent the enforcement of the Act being felt in a sudden manner. We hear that several licensed houses will continue open, selling beer and other drinks which come under the 2 per cent.

limit. There is, undoubtedly, a demand in the City for shops, which will partake of a certain free and easy style and which will provide coffee, tea, bœuf or similar hot beverages, served in a nice manner. The saloons have been the only places where a man could enter and in return for spending even five cents on a drink, could sit down and have a warm-up on a frosty or rainy day, or have a chat with a friend. Such a venture ought to prove a profitable one, especially if a writing table were provided, with paper and postage stamps, and a telephone booth could be at the disposal of the customer. Water Street is singularly devoid of places such as these, with the exception of the Grenfell Institute, which of course is rather too far East for the majority of people. What is needed is a place where one can go and obtain a simple meal at a moderate cost.

IN the article "Crums from the Past," published elsewhere in this issue, the writer draws attention to the very backward state of Education in this Country in days gone by. It is from this lack of interest shown for the mental welfare of the fishermen by the merchants of the past that has grown our present backward state. Merchandizing and the gain thereof seem to have filled the minds of these merchants to the exclusion of all regard for the betterment of the fishermen's condition. It is absolutely appalling to think that on election day, we have such a barometer as the illiterate vote. Is it any wonder that the smattering of education which is permeating the Island to-day is just enough to make men dissatisfied with the present conditions, and to make them resentful against these who have withheld from them their rights to live? It is a truism that every action brings forth its just reward. The seed which had been sown in this Colony has brought forth our present state of revolt with present day conditions. Had we advanced as New Zealand, for instance, where we find now no rich men, nor poor men, but a happy medium of prosperity that is ever the best, we should not now have this complaint to offer. It is surprising that Canada too has so many advantages over us. Why is it? We put it down to the lack of educational facilities in the Outports as well as in the City. The F.P.U. has made the fisherman conscious of his place in the Colony's welfare, and this consciousness must be kept alive until it finds its expression in a country ruled by the people in every sense of the word. We have lost many, many years and it may take many, many years to catch up to the state where we should find ourselves. New Zealand has only a population about four times as great as Newfoundland, but yet it has its four Colleges, and a University which confers degrees. Of course Education there is free and compulsory.

SOME idea of the way in which Education is managed in this Country is seen in the seemingly utter indifference to the lot of the teacher.

It is a subject that comes up very frequently but is still unsettled as far as the true appreciation of the teacher is concerned. I know of no work more arduous, and more important, except that of the clergyman, and the teacher as a rule has generally more opportunity to point a moral and show a good example than even the clergyman. But we find that teaching as a profession is very badly paid, we find teachers expected to take charge and teach properly a class of anywhere from forty to sixty children, and we find that economy is carried out to an alarming extent. The consequence of all this is, of course, that teachers do not stay at their occupation, that the profession is often used as a stepping stone and to fill in the time, and worse than all, it means in some cases, a lower efficiency in the teacher. We hope indeed that it is true that salaries to teachers are to be raised. The appointment of an energetic and far-seeing Minister of Education is needed, who will preside over the deliberations of our Council of Education, not as a figure head, but as one determined to see that the young Newfoundlander will have his chance in the unusual times that are in store for this and the next generation.

THE MIRAGE OF TO-MORROW

"To-morrow, I'll sail the shimmering sea,
Broad as the flight of mortal mind;
To-morrow, I'll leap with the surging wave,
Free as the sweeping, raging wind
That over the ocean's trackless way
Whispers—then roars—then dies away.
To-morrow, I'll give a princely gift—

Have I been hard, and close, and proud?
To-morrow I'll wipe that stain away
And win a smile from the sullen crowd.
What have I done for my fellow-men?
At sunset's sunset—ask me then!
To-morrow, I'll sing a song of joy
To cheer the weary sons of toil;
To-morrow, I'll speak strong words of faith
The bitterness of life to foil;
Till suffering souls amid their pain,

VARIA
BY GALE**THE PAPER PROBLEM**

SOME days ago The Mail and Advocate made allusion to the difficulty of securing newsprint and it has occurred to us that our readers will be interested in the article which we now offer on the industry which is of such paramount importance, not only to the reading public but to everybody who uses paper.

Paper is such a common article of use that people never stop to inquire anything about it; so we fancy there are many who will be surprised to learn some facts concerning the production of the stuff which is so necessary an article at the present time.

It seems strange that nations known to have been adepts in the arts and sciences in advance of the Christian Era should have failed to produce an article at once so important and of so great simplicity of manufacture as paper is. Even the Maoris of New Zealand roughly produced it prior to contact with European civilization by chewing and macerating the leaves of certain plants and spreading the pulp so obtained on a flat stone to dry in the sun.

Paper derives its name from an aquatic plant, the papyrus (Cyperus papyrus) which formerly grew in Egypt. The material obtained from this plant was the first product, so far as known to us (except the wasp's nest), resembling that which we call paper. It was the wasp's nest, by the way, which suggested to an ingenious American the idea of manufacturing paper from wood, and the idea of pulp mills.

The papyrus was presumably indigenous to Egypt. The stalks were triangular, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and 12 to 15 feet high. The roots were used for fuel, and a part of the inside was edible.

For paper-making a piece of the stalk of a length corresponding to the width of paper required was cut off, the rind was removed, and the inner portion was unrolled with a needle or a sharp knife. Upon this sheet another was placed transversely, and the two were joined by the juice of the plant or by a thin gum, the union being effected by a heavy pressure. The sheets were smoothed and afterwards bleached by exposure to the sun. The color varied from a gray or yellow to rich brown. The sheets varied from 6 to 17 inches in width, and any required length was obtained by fastening a number of sheets together end to end. The usual width was about 8 inches. One of the longest known specimens of papyrus—the papyrus harris in the British Museum—is 135 inches in length.

The manufacture of papyrus began in Egypt about 2000 years before the Christian Era. Thence the use of it extended into Greece and Italy. The papyrus held undisputed sway for hundreds of years; and attempts were made to supersede it by the use of parchment, but success in this direction was not attained till the introduction of paper made from cotton fibre.

The Chinese are credited with the discovery of the art of paper making by the use of fibres reduced to pulp in water. Their raw materials were the inner bark of the mulberry-tree, bamboo, rice straw, and rags. A Chinese mandarin is said to have invented a process of making paper from the bark of trees combined with fibres of silk and hemp about the end of the first century of the Christian Era. Two hundred years later the Romans made strong brown paper from the bark of trees, and for 300 years afterwards the same material continued in use. In the early days of the 17th century the bark of the paper-mulberry was employed as a paper-making fabric in Korea. The Aztecs also made a paper, resembling papyrus, from the fibres of the maguey (agave americana) plant.

Hearing, take heart and hope again.
The morrow's tempest in wildest mood,
Swept the frail bark to silent death;
The morrow saw no gift of gold,
(Life and promise are frail as breath);
And the singer, ere dawn, lay in endless sleep!
All morrows are God's to give or keep.
—P.L.R., in "In Presbyterian Examiner."

The Chinese communicated their discovery to the Hindus, Persians, and Arabs; and in the latter part of the 11th century the Arabians are said to have established a paper mill at Mecca. Another is said to have been established at Samarcand, in Turkistan. At these localities paper was made from cotton, reputedly the raw fibre. The art was carried to Spain, where the Moors, besides linen, hemp, and cotton, used rags as paper-making material. From Spain the business extended to other European countries. The earliest Italian paper mill is said to have been started in 1250; the first in Germany, 1290; in France, 1340; in Belgium, 1405; in England, 1498. The growth of the paper industry was much increased by the discovery of printing in 1450.

Though in the present day wood fibre is the chief material from which paper is made, old rags, linen, etc., are still used in the manufacture of paper of the highest grades, that used for bank notes, certificates, for the finer editions of books and for the correspondence of the fastidious. This paper when it has been used may be repulped and made into paper again. The cast off clothing of one generation through this metamorphosis may reappear in paper that serves the next.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA**INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY**

By Our Own Correspondent

CODFISHING AS SPORT

A RECENT issue of the New York Sun in the section devoted to angling has a rather interesting bit of news regarding cod. Of course it will be regarded by our fishermen as savoring of the joke; but it illustrates something about cod that many do not know, so we think it will interest some readers. Of course our fishermen who get out to the grounds every morning blow high, blow low, will not be in any way enthused by the findings of amateur fishermen. They know a good deal about cod, and it matters little to them whether cod is regarded as "gamey" or not; all they want to find out if the fish is "eating" or not.

The item to which we refer is:—"Recently Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, President of the United Anglers League, made the interesting discovery that the cod is a game fish. Usually it has not been so considered, but a powerful feeder. Indeed one angler, and he was not kidding, wished to go on record as saying that the cod helped to pull up the sinker." The cod is known in various localities (this is the learned Doctor's "discovery") as cod, codfish, riker, scrod, rock cod, red cod, black snapper, George's Fish, Pine Tree cod, and night cod. It seems to us however that this eminent authority is just a little mixed in his terminology.

The range of the cod family is as follows: Cod, Greenland to Virginia; Cod or frost fish, from Labrador to Virginia; Pollock, Atlantic Coast, south to New Jersey; Spotted codling, Atlantic Coast south to Cape Fear; white Hake, Atlantic Coast, south to Virginia; Hake, off the Coast of Massachusetts coast; Cusk, Polar regions south to Cape Cod; Haddock, North Atlantic, south to Middle States.

We give these facts for what they are worth; but we doubt if the genial angler knows very much about the habits of the cod.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (Noon)—N. W. winds, fair and cold Thursday fair, and cold East Coast. Strong S. E. winds with snow West Coast.

The Earl of Denbigh, colonel commanding the Honourable Artillery Company of London, is one of the very few Englishmen who have been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Charles III., which stands next in distinction to the celebrated Order of the Golden Fleece. Another Service man who also wears the decoration is Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, of the Royal Navy.

KERNELS

In the year 1596 there were only four kinds of hyacinth, the single and the double blue, the purple and the violet. At the present time there are many thousands of varieties.

To make a smooth hole in a sheet of glass, pack wet clay upon the surface, and outline the hole in the clay. Then pour melted lead in the hole, and a circle of glass will drop out.

Japanese children begin to go to school when six years old. During the first four years they learn Japanese and Chinese; in the next four years every child has to learn English.

There is a white-bearded race of savages among the forests of the Maranon in South America, supposed to be descended from deserters and stragglers from the Spanish Conquerors, and believed to be cannibals.

Many horses are fond of beer, and to a tired horse a bottle of beer in his gruel is a great restorative. It acts as a "pick-me-up," and often makes a horse with no appetite eat freely. Brewers understand this, and that is one reason why their horses always seem to be in good condition.

A species of frog in Borneo has very long toes, and these are webbed to the tip. It can leap from a high tree, spread its toes, and is thus supplied with four little parachutes, which enable it to easily descend. For this reason it is called "the flying frog."

A novelty in modern scientific research is the means by which wind may be measured by the sound. The whistling of the wind as it crosses a wire varies with the velocity, and this can be computed from the pitch of the note observed in case of a given diameter of wire, and for a given air temperature.

Marriages by proxy are contracted to this day in Holland, and are mostly practised by Dutchmen who, having gone abroad, prefer to marry the girls they left behind them in this convenient manner rather than go to the expense and probable inconvenience of returning to Holland for the purpose of the ordinary marriage solemnisation.

One of the most ancient landmarks of England is Farnham Castle, the home of the Bishop of Winchester. It first became a fortress in the troublous times of Henry de Blois, who was brother to King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. It was taken in 1216 by Louis the Dauphin, but recaptured and restored to the See in 1217.

--JUST IN--

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1218. In Henry III.'s reign it was partly destroyed, though soon afterwards rebuilt.

The marriage ceremony practiced by the people of Borneo is short and simple. Bride and groom are brought before the assembled tribe with great solemnity, and seated side by side. A betel-nut is then cut in two by the medicine woman of the tribe, and one half is given to the bride and the other half to the groom. They begin to chew the nut, and then the old woman, after some sort of incantation, knocks their

heads together, and they are declared man and wife.

A considerable portion of Lambeth Palace was built early in the thirteenth century by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury. The tower of the church was erected about 1375, and other parts of the edifice in the fifteenth century. Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was killed there by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed the registers and public papers on June 14, 1381.

Conception Bay District Council of the F. P. U.

Delegates to Conception Bay District Council Meeting to be held on **TUESDAY, the 9th January prox.,** will please note that the Reid Newfoundland Company will issue **ONE WAY FIRST CLASS TICKETS** to all delegates who attend the District Council Meeting. Good going January 8th, 9th and 10th, and good returning on the 11th.

NOTICE!

The Second Annual Meeting of Conception Bay District Council of the F. P. U. will be held at Carbonear on Tuesday, the 9th of January next, at 3 p.m.

All Local and District Councils in the Districts of Harbor Main, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Bay-de-Verde and Carbonear should be represented. All Officers of such Councils are Members of the Conception Bay District Council.

At this Convention the matter of selecting Candidates for Bay-de-Verde, Carbonear, Harbor Grace, Port-de-Grave and Harbor Main will be considered.

The matter of establishing a Union Distributing Store for Conception Bay and the establishment of a Union Station on the Labrador will also be considered.

By order,

W. F. COAKER,
Chairman ex-officio.

St. John's, December 28, 1916.