

Our Motto: "SUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 20, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Bowings' "Scrap of Paper"

It is most regrettable that at this present juncture, which the whole nation is at war that intestine strife should rend this erstwhile peaceful country. The popular clamour, the unanimous desire of the fishermen of this country demands the retirement from command of a sailing ship of Captain Abram Kean.

Surely they have sense enough to understand that when the lawful wish of 20,000 men is spurned, that those 20,000 men are going to know the reason why. Are we to infer that the representatives of Bowring Bros. in this city are so slow and so unsophisticated as not to understand their true position in this matter.

We have been very moderate in our desires respecting Captain Kean, and when we were assured that he was not to be permitted to go to the ice again, we thanked the firm for doing what we know they felt to be only right, and we, forgetting the rancour and spleen vented against us by Capt. Kean, having cognizance of his years and his faithful service to the Bowring firm, pleaded that he be promoted to the position of Ship's Husband.

But our generosity was misplaced. Whilst holding out the olive branch, and whilst extending the hand of good fellowship, we were mortified to find that our trust was being betrayed.

Mr. P. J. Summers Lectures Before Knights of Columbus Last evening, at the Knights of Columbus Rooms, Mr. P. J. Summers delivered the second of a series of lectures to be given the Knights and their friends during the winter months, taking as his subject, "Belgium—A Nation of Heroes."

After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, Dr. Burke, the lecturer launched forth into what proved to be an intellectual treat for all present. Mr. Summers could not have essayed a more difficult task than that of trying to make interesting a subject, that has been, to use a common phrase, worn threadbare, but he succeeded, and his success is due to that touch of genius, which can make even commonplace most appealing and attractive.

A Goodly Amount Must be Realized! Take in Every Show!

The Week-End Programme: "THE SMOLDERING SPARK"—A convincing psychological drama. "A MILLION HONEY MAKERS"—An interesting study. The Selig players in a two-part drama: "Shot Gun Jones" A wild Westerner, of the gamiest type, tamed and reformed becomes a useful citizen. An interesting and romantic play with plenty of thrill. "BATTY BILL'S LOVE AFFAIR"—A comedy scream. "CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS"—A Keystone comedy. The Kalem players present: "The Intrigue" The father strives for years to find the son who mysteriously disappears when a child. The search ends when Bob Austin, about to commit a terrible crime, finds that his intended victim is his father. LAST TWO DAYS TO HEAR—ARTHUR PRIESTMAN—THIS SEASON. Friday and Saturday at the Matinees only—"OUR FAIRY PLAY"—IN TWO REELS—EXTRA FOR THE LITTLE ONES. YOU CAN HELP -- ALSO SEE A GREAT SHOW! THE PRICE IS SMALL, THE VALUE BIG -- AT THE NICKEL

handling by clumsy writers has involved it. We compliment Mr. Summers on his very able effort. At the close of the lecture Mr. Kent proposed a vote of thanks in his own beautiful style, which motion was carried unanimously.

The next lecture will be delivered by Mr. W. R. Howley, who takes as his subject, "When the Kaiser came to Paris."

The Cost To Newfoundland

THURSDAY evening the Patriotic Association met and several reports were read from various Committees which are not of much public importance.

That of the Finance Committee should be carefully noted. It shows that \$220,000 has been received from the Public Treasury to date, of which about \$200,000 has been expended. It states that already the pay roll for the Volunteer Regiment is costing \$35,000 per month. According to arrangements some 300 more men are to be enrolled which will mean a pay roll of nearly \$50,000 monthly for wages alone. The Legislature passed a vote of \$250,000 last September and already that vote has vanished for the Committee has present obligations to meet that will consume another \$30,000. Consequently all the money voted for

war purposes six months ago has been expended and until the House opens there is no authority for expending another cent. No one expects our men back before the end of this year, and according to present expenditure not one cent of the \$1,000,000 had from the British Government by Morris a few weeks ago will remain at the end of this year. At the close of the war money will have to be found to pay the Naval Reservists wages equal to that paid the Volunteers, which will take another \$150,000, for the Fishermen's Union don't intend to permit the Colony to insult the poor fishermen by paying them 36 cents per day wages, for serving King and Country while the men of the Newfoundland Volunteer Regiment receive \$1.00 per day. The difference will have to be made up and what is more, will have to be paid those joining if any more than the promised 1,000 are required, for the F.P.U. will not tolerate a continuance of the present outrageous rates of pay for the Naval Reservists after the 1000 offered by Governor Davidson has enrolled.

We would again ask the Government to arrange the same pay for both services ere more Naval men are asked for. There is no question about the blundering of the Patriotic Association in reference to many important matters, for all who watch daily events closely are disgusted with much that has been done. We refrain from exposing those blunders at present but warn all concerned from Governor Davidson down that hot days are in store for them when the war ends. We do hope that those in charge of the poor fishermen's money now being so lavishly expended will endeavour in the future to steer clear of many of the breakers that they have passed over since they began war preparations. Experience is of course helping them somewhat, but experience without clear thinking and planning, backed by persistent effort, is of little avail.

Enlisted

The number on the roll of Volunteers is now 1,186. Seven offered for service last night. Those were:—St. John's—Leo M. Durke, Herbert Nosworthy, Leo Goodland, Jno. Frost. Bay Roberts—Wm. C. Mercer. Catalina—Ron. H. House, Jos. Duffell.

During each day the different companies of Volunteers are put through drill and shooting exercises, whilst a squad, under Lieut. Windeler, is being instructed in the use of the new quick-firing guns which, having a respect for, we would rather not see around the Mail and Advocate office.

Yesterday afternoon a number of the men engaged in a skirmishing bout near Burton's pond. The Rifle Committee are "keen" on to the job, and some splendid marksmanship is shown daily. Altogether the boys are proving themselves worthy of the cause they are, and will be engaged in, and when the time comes will do their duty like true Terra Novans.

Fads and Fallacies And Social Rot

"Veritas" at various times, and under various non de plumes, has written much about the so-called Society of this quasi-social city, but like all diseases and its fads and nonsense continue, and the brainless fops—both men and women—imagine they are great successes. The public is not aware of the petty strife, the jealous feelings, the envious contentions and suspicious side cannonading that are going on between those apes, who seek the profundity of the

The Great Krupp Works

It is doubtful if there is any name in the world at present more familiar than that of Krupp. Practically every American knows about the Krupp works. Krupp guns, or "Krupps," although it is doubtful if many of them have very definite notions of where the heavy guns used in our own army and navy are made. The Krupp plant is famous for its guns, its armor and its other steel products. Although Britain, France, Austria and other countries of Europe have enormous gun-making plants, they are all inferior in size to the Krupp works.

The first of the family of Krupps to engage in the manufacture of guns, armor and other steel implements of warfare was Friedrich Krupp, who was born in 1787 and died in 1826. Although the making of cast steel was a secret process carefully guarded in Britain, Friedrich Krupp developed a cast-steel process of his own and in 1810 founded near Essen a small plant where he made mild steel, stamps for making buttons and other small things of iron. His business was so prosperous that he was reduced to poverty and compelled to practice the most careful economy until the end of his days.

Before his death, however, he committed to his son Alfred, who was born in 1812 and died in 1887, the secrets of his cast-steel process. The latter improved the process developed by his father, gathered about him men of great ability and attainments in the steel and iron industry and won for himself a position high in the art and science of making steel.

The first Krupp gun which was a steel six-pounder was exhibited at the international exposition in London in 1851 and proved a revelation to those versed in the art of gun-making. According to statistics compiled by a recent writer on this subject, 20,000 Krupp guns have been bought for the German army and navy since that exposition and 20,000 Krupp guns have been made and sold to 52 nations throughout the world in the last half century.

After the death of Alfred he was succeeded by his son Friedrich Alfred who was born in 1854 and died in 1902. The business of the Krupps grew at a rapid rate while he was at the head of affairs, as the nations of the world began to improve, modernize and increase their armaments. The control of the plant at Essen is now

in the hands of Friedrich Alfred's daughter, Bertha, and her husband, Krupp von Bohlen. After the Krupp gun works the most best known is perhaps the Schneider-Creusot works of France. Many Ordnance experts regard the guns turned out by this plant to be quite as good as the guns made by Krupps and, it is said, more Creusot field artillery is now in use among the armies of the world than there is of artillery of Krupp manufacture. In the 19th century coal was discovered at Creusot and about two centuries later a company was organized to work it. As time went on iron works were also established near by and the manufacture of guns was developed. The plant was bought in 1823 by two brothers named Schneider and it is still controlled and operated by descendants of the Schneiders.

Not far from Cracow, Austria, is a great gun factory widely known as the Skoda works. It is reported that many of the heavy guns used by the Germans in their attacks on French and Belgian cities in the present war and credited to the Krupp works have actually been made in the Skoda plant in Austria.

Britain has the big Armstrong or Armstrong-Whitworth arms works, the Maxim-Vickers works and the Camel, Laird and other plants where modern military weapons of various kinds are produced. Sir Hiram Maxim, the man whose name is most generally associated with machine guns, is an American native of Maine. Although the Gatling gun and the Hotchkiss machine gun have been rather well known and are still playing an important part as implements of warfare, the machine gun most widely used, and most generally known is the Maxim. It is said of Maxim that, in addition to inventing or making all kinds of self-acting or automatic guns, he has done a great deal to improve all other kinds of military firearms and that more of his inventions applicable to war have gone into general use since 1883 than the inventions of all the other engineers and inventors of the world. In addition to the above named inventions his recoil system of field guns and his delayed-action fuse in heavy ordnance are notable contributions to military equipment—"Pathfinder."

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