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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., OCT. 24th., 1916.

Wanted: An Honest Government!

The action of the owners of the Red Cross Line of steamships in advancing freight rates fifty per cent, has been strongly condemned since the matter was made public through the columns of *The Mail and Advocate*.

The general public are more convinced than ever that were it not for this paper very little of the grabbing methods and get-rich-quick-stunts of our local Wall Street Czars would be known. Not one of the other daily papers has uttered one word of protest over this latest act of fleecing an already overburdened people and the masses are asking themselves—Why?

This Red Cross Line is the same steamship Company who refuse to recognize Newfoundland fishermen in their steamers; but are prepared to give Spaniards and others \$50.00 per month wages with a bonus of Three Dollars for every two trips made.

And here again the "independent" press has been again unmasked. Not one of them was prepared to advocate the cause of the local fishermen; but when an opportunity seemed to present itself to smash their Union some of the "hired" editors were tickled to death and lost no time in saying what they and their masters have been saying for years back—down with Unionism.

This country has had since 1914 an opportunity to see just how easy it is for the rich to grow richer and the poor poorer. Every slightest pretext is seized upon by our local Czars to add to their bank accounts and we have published facts which have showed those who care to read the truth how many of our so-called patriotic citizens have seized the excuse of the hour—on account of the war—to make the lot of those who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow three hundred per cent. harder to bear. And those despoilers of the poor parading in the garb of men of forwardness called Patriots.

When the city was faced with a coal famine did not one of those patriotic gents tell the poor man that if he would go easy on the black diamonds the panic might be averted? Was this advice intended to keep "the home fires burning" while our sons and fathers were fighting our battles on the fields of Europe or was it intended, as it was taken to be by the masses, as so much hot air?

The people saw how their lot can be protected by men who have the courage of their convictions and who know no masters, when Coaker forced the Government to commend the whole coal supplies then in the sheds of the Coal Barons and sell it to the people at \$8.00 per ton instead of \$10.80, which get-rich-quick-gentry of Water Street were graciously pleased to offer to the public. And this was not new cargoes of coal either but coal that was in their sheds for weeks, perhaps

months. Still the people are told to have patience—all is well.

The whole trouble with our industrial system to-day is that the people have left matters too much in the hands of those who are not in politics for the good of their health. The present Government may as well not exist for what good it is to the people of this country to-day. They are virtually a Government of themselves—for themselves—and by themselves. With them it is as was the case of the French court parasites. "After us the deluge."

The public debt of the Colony has been increased by Millions extra taxation has been placed on the backs of those who have always borne the burden of taxation—the common man,—while the tariff supposed to bear equally upon all who contribute to its demands have not forced many of the wealthy class in the bankruptcy court.

And neither will it while the present gang of political pirates control the destinies of this unfortunate and graft ridden Colony.

Perhaps we are too hard on the wealthy class who have taken the indifference of the masses for an acknowledgement that they are satisfied with present conditions. This may or may not be the explanation; but certain it is the masses have in years gone by shown little concern in protecting their interests from those who have fattened at their expense.

We have evidence on every side that the bulk of the wealth produced in this Island of ours is as fast as it is produced going into the pockets of a few, while the majority who create it and barely able to keep body and soul together. Just how long this condition of things will continue is uncertain; but it is safe to say that the vast body of the laboring men of this Colony, clothed with political power and imbued with the spirit of equality will not permit this to continue much longer.

In European countries to-day there are many signs of the coming storm which gather fresh clouds as the days roll on. The masses no longer will tolerate the oppression of the classes. Those who produce the wealth from the forest, the mine, and the ocean are not going to let the chains of slavery again fasten them to an industrial calvary. They will not in the future, as they have in the past, be content with the mere privilege of existing but will demand that what is theirs by right will be given to them and their children.

Here in Newfoundland those of us who watch public matters cannot but be struck that there is an awakening of the masses. It will be achieved by peaceful methods if the moneyed aristocracy does not, with its purchased legislators and its hired press drive a people already sorely tried to unreasonable madness.

Present conditions in this country cannot longer continue and wise is he who willingly bows to the will of the masses and prepares for changed conditions after the close of the war.

Too long have our laboring men been "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Too long indeed have the many toiled that the few may live in ease and luxury. A change is due the country and that change is coming sure as the daylight follows the dark.

Do our moneyed men, the hide-bound worshippers of Mammon, think that men can live, rear families, cloth and educate their children with the present scale of wages paid in this city in face of the high cost of living. The late Jas. J. Hill, we think it was, who said, "the high cost of living is the cost of living high." This we affirm can never be attributed to the laboring men of this country, but we fear it is too true of those who wallow in Dives camp. We have evidence on every side that a "show-down" is coming, and, wise is he who prepares his household to meet changed conditions.

The very necessities of life are daily advancing. The burden of the poor is ever heavier. High protective tariffs to ensure fat dividends for local manufacturing concerns will not help to solve the problem. What is wanted is the placing of honest and fearless men at the head of our country's affairs—not those who are willing to go the whole hog to reach the Legislative Halls. We have been sending to represent us too long not the most desired candidate—but the candidates most desired by those who pull the strings behind the political scene—the invisible board of Government.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Received October 23rd.
The Following Have Been Admitted At Wandsworth, Suffering From Gunshot Wounds.

- 2958 Private Walter Andrews, 43 Pleasant St.; left leg.
- 741 L. Corp. Daniel J. Moore, Avondale; left leg, severe.
- 809 L. Corp. John Cox, Harbour Breton; right arm, severe.
- 1686 Private Stephen Lawrence, Bay L'Argent, F.B.; right arm, severe.
- 1796 Private Richard Jerrett, Cavendish, T.B.; left arm, severe.
- 1823 Private Dwight Lyman Lanendon, Northern Arm, Botwood; right thigh, severe.
- 1600 Private Frederick H. Pike, 111 Duckworth Street; both buttocks.
- 2029 L. Corp. Ethelbert Moss, Sailor's Island, Salvage Bay, B.B.; testicle.
- 2063 Private Alexander Thistle, Pouch Cove, At Wandsworth; tubercle left hip.
- 1271 Private Mark Guy, Bonavista, At Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound in right shoulder.
- 1792 Private Michael Walsh, Bellevue, T.B. Richmond Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound in chest, shoulder, arm—severe.
- 1314 Private James J. Saunders, St. John's, Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound in right arm, slight.
- 469 Corporal William P. Carew, 23 Patrick Street, Doctor Steevens Hospital, Dublin; gunshot wound left arm.

Following at 4th. London General Hospital.

- 1915 Private Job Lane, Jack Lane's Bay, Labrador. Shell wound in head, slight.
- 1799 Private George Hollett, Burn North. Shell wound in right arm, slight.
- 1416 Private James J. Quan, Plymouth Road. Shell wound in left shoulder, slight.
- 1349 Private John A. V. Frost, 429 Water St. Shell wound in left side, slight.
- 1453 Private Alfred Styles, 41 Power St. Shell wound in neck, severe.
- 618 Private Henry Stewart, Paisley, Scotland. Shell wound in right thigh and back, severe.
- 1438 L. Corp. Thomas J. Dunphy, 112 Gower St. Shell wound in left knee, slight.
- 1847 Private Joseph Babstock, Salvage, B.B. Gunshot wound in left arm, slight.
- 1718 Private Frank Hynes, Bay L'Argent. Gunshot wound in hip, severe.
- 1179 Private James Squires, 11 Limb St. Gunshot wound in right thigh, slight.
- 1373 Private Leo F. DeLaacey, 178 Le-Marchant Road. Gunshot wound in right arm, slight. (Previously reported at Ronen.)
- 2112 Private Joseph Killin, Kent, England. Shell shock, contused ribs and back, slight.
- 2066 Private Ronald Neville, Clarke's Beach. Shock, slight.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

their soul, but the country survived the shock, and to-day the only measures enacted in Parliament that are any benefit to the country are those brought forward by the representatives of the Union.

Under a Union Government with honest men—they don't need to have had an university education—this Colony will force ahead by leaps and bounds and the masses who contribute four fifths of the revenue will be freed from the clutches of greedy political sharks who in nine cases out of ten are nothing but the willing tools of those who have squeezed the country into their velvet lined pockets.

But, at present—verily; may the people cry out: How long; O Lord how long, shall the oppressors hand be laid heavy upon us.

When a man begins telling a girl that she is his "religion," he simply means that he expects her to get him into heaven, somehow, without any effort on his own part.

When a widow remarries, it is simply because she has come to the age-old conclusion that a little unhappiness with a husband is better than a lot of loneliness without one.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

NEITHER cattle, sheep, pigs or products of the soil have sensibly increased as a result of the Morris so-called Agricultural Policy as shown by the census returns as well as by the Report of the Agricultural Board.

If any further proof than this is wanted as to the complete failure of the Government's unintelligent efforts, we think such proof is amply supplied by the manifest indifference of the different societies. Some few of these may still cling in a way to the hope that at last something was about to be done to benefit them substantially, but we know cases where such societies have fallen away to the point of total extinction, where at the earnest bidding of the Chairman several times repeated not enough members turned up to discuss important matters connected with their society. This is not very comforting knowledge to those who placed so much political stock in those societies. Had they sound sense they might have known what would come of it.

Turning to the "Report" we find that in almost every instance where the clarity of the statement will permit a comparison with returns for other years than 1915 is greatly to the disadvantage of the year 1915.

We have already alluded to the figures for oats, hay, potatoes, pigs, sheep, etc. No increase is noticed in these. In regard to milk cows we find a decline. In 1911 there were 18,202 cows producing milk, in 1915 there were 18,200. Here we notice not an increase but an actual falling off in numbers between those years. This is all the more remarkable when we consider that previous to the introduction of the Morris Agricultural fare-up there was a very marked yearly increment. Thus we find—we quote again from the census returns—that the country possessed

In 1857—	6,924 Milk Cows.
" 1869—	6,446 "
" 1874—	7,273 "
" 1884—	8,040 "
" 1891—	10,867 "
" 1901—	14,165 "
" 1911—	18,202 "

Here we find that from 1869 there has been an every increasing ratio between the earlier and the later figures. This very gratifying state of affairs has not been maintained since the advent of Morris on the scene, on the contrary, we find that there has been a decline from 1911 to 1915, slight though the falling off has been it is remarkable and pregnant with suggestion that a party claiming to have a special claim upon the gratitude of the country because of their wonder-working Agricultural Policy have not been able to even maintain the satisfactory showing which agriculture exhibited prior to their mischievous interference.

If it were possible to extract any other clarified statements from the so-called "Report" we might be able to show something just as uncomplimentary to the Morris Party as we have already exposed, but this is impossible for the "Report" is nothing more or less than an incoherent jumble.

We have reason to believe that the reports from the different societies are purposely exaggerated where not pure guesses or figments of the imagination. The evident desire uppermost in the minds of those making the reports was to write something agreeable to the "Member." With but very few exceptions this is undoubtedly the case. That in the vast majority of cases the statements presented are just pure guess work there is no manner of doubt, and we believe that this fact is well recognized by the Government, if they are not an aggregation of asses entirely.

How they could have the consummate effrontery to offer such a "Report" to the people of the country as serious literature passes belief. No doubt it paid the printer well, and is part of the great hoodlum scheme inaugurated by the Party of Hoodlums for the benefit of themselves and supporters. We are not done with the review of this greatest of Morris follies, and we crave the patience of the public a little while longer. We intend to do deal with this gigantic fraud masquerading as an Agricultural Policy that it will be dead beyond resurrection when Morris and his gang face the country (if they ever do) to give an account of their stewardship.

Port Rexton Anxious for Union Government

(To the Editor) Of course we expect the dredge will question has excited more comment among the voters of this town than perhaps any other item of progress. In Sir Edward Morris' manifesto. The subject, in fact, was almost delegated to obscurity, but now it has a tendency to reassert itself. Sir, we have had our shallow harbour a big improvement. We are looking forward to a big Union victory at the next general election. And while we do not expect everything to be done when the Union Party gets in power, yet we expect a big improvement.

Yours in anticipation for space.
A PORT REXTONIAN.
Port Rexton, Oct. 19, 1916.

MORE N.F.L.D. CASUALTIES.

In a Canadian Casualty list issued on Friday last appear the names of the following wounded—T. Putt, St. John's, J. J. Ryan, St. Mary's Bay, and Wm. Pilot of Montreal. Pte. Pilot is a grandson of the late Rev. Canon Pilot, D.D., and a step-son of Mr. Maurice Cadlen, R.C.A., the Newfoundland Canadian artist, and is one of brothers who have gone forth to fight for these facts, we are minus the benefits of the dredge to-day. We are denied the use of our public wharf, owing to the shallowness of the water. Our shipping must anchor outside owing to the same cause. Public improvements, as far as the water front is so-called are denied us.

Mr. Ernest Martin, 3rd. Engineer of the Stephano, formerly, has passed a very creditable examination and received his certificate as second engineer.

VICTOR RECORDS.



Ten enjoyable Vocal Selections taken at random from our well selected stock.
89001—"The Force of Destiny"—Scotti & Caruso.
70130—"Rosie"—Harry Lauder.
70060—"The Picnic"—Harry Lauder.
64093—"Schubert's Serenade"—Evan Williams.
17189—"Oh Promise Me"—Turner.
35209—"The Millers' Wooing"—The Bridal Chorus—Lyric Quartet.
70052—"The Spinning Wheel"—Victor Opera Co.
17047—"Matrimonial Troubles"—Golden Hughes.
"Nothing to do 'Till To-morrow"—Billy Murray.
17715—"Goodbye Girls, I'm Through"—R. Dixon.
"Ragtime Temple Bells"—Murray.
60196—"Wee Hoose Mang"—The Heather.—H. Lauder.

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Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Train Schedule.

The Cross Country Express leaves St. John's Station at 12.30 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m. as in the past.

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\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.

We are also opening a Full Selection of

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N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

HENRY BLAIR.