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The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 29th, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A New Appointment

JOHN McNAMARA has been appointed Broker at the Customs House in the place of the late Mr. Power.

Who made the appointment? Was it Cashin or the Government?

Who gave Walsh, member for Placentia, the salary voted for Outport Inspector during the past two years which Cashin refused to acquit the House of the past session although asked by Mr. Coaker?

The country will be amazed to find that Mr. Walsh has for two years been drawing the salary of \$1000 per year voted by the House for an Outport Inspector of Customs.

It is an outrage of the blackest, vilest color, and the whole country will receive the statement with indignation and amazement.

The revenue is \$1,000,000 less than the expenditure, yet Cashin throws \$1000 per year away, paying Walsh for services he never performed, and Mr. Bertheau allows this to be done although he knows full well that the payment is illegal and an outrage.

A Permanent Disaster Fund

THE ROYAL GAZETTE has announced the official constitution of a "Permanent Disaster Fund." This is an indication that we are beginning to realize the necessity of providing for the dependents of those who pay toll to the vast deep.

Yet, we are not satisfied that it meets the requirements of the case.

The administration of the "Greenland Disaster Fund" was all that could possibly be desired, and Sir Joseph Outerbridge taught us how business methods and economy might be utilized to make the most of limited resources. The gentlemen who administered, or are administering, the Fund raised last year have also done commendable work, and the Colony stands indebted to them for their services.

Funds, in the past, have been mainly accumulated from voluntary contributions; and some contributors have been most generous. But, as usual, there have been slackers, whose labial generosity never found expression in a substantial cheque.

Appeals to the charitably disposed are, at best, unsatisfactory; and we venture to suggest that a scheme such as we propose to outline (or something better) be

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

No one would think of accusing him (COAKER) of being a spell-bound demagogue. In his manner, he is, if anything inclined to be somewhat quiet and retiring. BUT BEHIND EVERYTHING HE SAYS THERE IS A CHARACTER THAT IMPRESSES THE LISTENER WITH THE FACT THAT COAKER HAS A WHOLE-HEARTED INTEREST IN HIS GREAT WORK AND THAT HE HAS ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

He has the knack of infecting all who come in contact with him with his own enthusiasm for and faith in the great cause. And because his people have FOUND COAKER FAITHFUL ABOVE ALL THINGS TO THE TRUST THEY REPOSED IN HIM HE IS BOUND TO RISE IN THE ESTEEM OF THE FISHERMEN AND TO BIND THEM TO HIM WITH THE BONDS OF AFFECTION. For in this respect it always happens that to him that hath much more is given.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

formulated. This, if made operative, would, we believe, relieve many persons of self-imposed obligations, and, at the same time, remove the allowances to dependents from the domain of "Doles."

If we are well advised some such scheme exists in Norway.

From personal knowledge, we know that the granting of Old Age Pensions under existing "Regulations is neither judicious nor satisfactory: some are receiving the dole who really are not entitled to it, whilst many deserving parties are overlooked.

The following is the scheme which we venture to outline: we do not go into detail, and our figures are merely approximations.

Resources

- (1) The establishment of a Sinking Fund by the Government of, say \$250,000.
- (2) An annual assessment on every fisherman of \$2.00, payable at the wind-up of the voyage.
- (3) A Government Grant of the present value for Old Age Pensions—\$60,000.

Disbursements

- Allowance (Death Claim) of \$300.
- Allowance (Old Age Pension) of \$75, on attaining age of 70.
- Allowance (Disability) not to exceed four months, in any one year, \$5 per week.

In explanation of the items under "Resources" we offer in justification of the amounts:—

- (1) The sum of \$250,000 is due to the Fishermen of this Country not by way of gratuity but by Right.

We received as our share of the Halifax Fishery Award One Million Dollars which was squandered in Public Works which were of little avail. Had that amount been funded, it would have yielded a sum sufficient to meet all the requirements of such a Fund as we suggest, without any taxation on the Revenue of the Colony.

To demonstrate this, we have had to consider what Canada did with its allotment: it was FUNDED, and the interest now enables the Canadian Government to pay a bonus to every fisherman on the Atlantic Coast. We, of course, give no bonuses; on the contrary, we TAX our fishermen. It may, by some be objected, that we are maintaining Light Houses. But, is it not a fact that our largest and most important Light Houses are built and operated by the Canadian Government?

Consequently, the allocation of the sum suggested is simply restoring to our fishermen what in justice is theirs by right.

- (2) The payment of \$2 annually as a fisherman's tax is by no means burdensome. Our Banking men to-day pay half the amount, and should accident befall a fisherman, his dependents receive Insurance to the amount of \$80. The limit of payment of this tax should be from 17 to 70 years. At 70 the fisherman becomes entitled to a pension, not by way of dole or charity, of which an M.H.A. may be the

vehicle, but by a right based upon the payment of the annual tax.

Now, it may be objected, that expensive administrative machinery would be required to make such a scheme operative. It should not cost the Colony a dollar; for the reason, that the collection of the tax could be made by out-port Magistrates or sub-collectors who, at the moment, have (in many cases at least) little to do but to draw their salaries and send occasional Reports to the Deputy Minister of Finance.

To illustrate our contention, let us take the case of the town of Placentia, which has so many Government functionaries that we get bewildered in the counting. Elsewhere, we have sundry tide-waiters whose sole occupation seems to be the doing chores for the out-port collector. We do not wish to particularize; but so many cases are in evidence, that the statement needs no confirmation by statistics.

Let this Fund be administered by such a Board as is now in existence as the "Permanent Disasters' Fund," or let it become part of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, where officials are quite numerous, and to all seeming, are not over-burdened with WORK.

The details of such a scheme can be easily worked out by some Insurance actuary, whose services can easily be procured at small remuneration.

We offer this suggestion as a tentative measure; and our columns are open to any one ready to discuss the matter.

A Wild Beast Loose in the World

THE general opinion in the United States regarding Germany is ably summed up by The New York Tribune, which says:—

"Let no German mistake the temper of the American people: let no German high or low misunderstand the new vision which has come to our citizens in the days which they have stood beside their murdered fellow citizens."

"Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw the sword henceforth and until the destruction of those who to-day dominate Germany, the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans as allies. They will hope and pray for their success. Many millions will regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilization."

"Let none mistake this fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations; it is a battle between civilization and barbarism. A German victory would mean the destruction of all we hold best in our national life."

It is because the American people feel this way that they have so unanimously condemned Mr. Bryan for his "peace-at-any-price" dreams.

The New Archbishop, Methodist Conference

TODAY our Catholic fellow citizens are called upon to rejoice and be glad because of the great honor and dignity that is being conferred upon Terra Nova by the elevation to the exalted estate of the Arch Bishopric of the See of Newfoundland one of her talented native sons the Most Reverend Edward Patrick Roache. Not many alas are the days of rejoicing in these troublous times, when we might say, the world is wrapt in the awful clouds of bloody warfare, but to our Catholic citizens this is one of the rare occasions, when they may put off the gloom which worldly affairs have lent and take on the joy of the spirit.

To-night there will be a demonstration in honor of the event that marks an epoch in the ecclesiastical history of Newfoundland, and establishes a datum from which the historian of the future may take a new survey as it were of the progress of the Church in our Island Home.

Catholics will hasten to pay their respects to their new Prelate and to offer him their love and obedience.

A great honor has been conferred upon this young and scholarly Newfoundland, by his elevation to the position he now occupies, as representative of the Holy Father, but at the same time he has been asked to assume a burden that we laymen can have but little realization of.

The heavy responsibility is made endurable only by the dutiful obedience of the flock and by those beautiful manifestations of affection which the worthy Catholic ever pays to the Priests and Bishops of the Church.

Nor are Newfoundlanders backward in this respect, indeed they are known abroad for their splendid devotion to the Church and their faithful obedience to their Clergy. This thought no doubt will greatly cheer His Grace to-day when he takes up his heavy load.

This evening's demonstration is designed to show that in so far as the Catholics of St. John's can, the burden will be made light as possible.

His Grace would be happy in all likelihood to shun the heavy load, were that possible, but in humility and obedience to the Holy See, he accepts the duties imposed. He has been chosen by his superiors for the arduous task, and bows his head in humble and faithful submission.

All the display which we witness here to-day, in beautiful arch, in illuminations, in the unfolding of brilliant flags, in parade and music, are demonstrations indeed, by all the outward show which the times afford, of the real and indubitable rejoicing in the heart, and not mere outward display.

Sentiments of love for the person of the young Prelate, who has found his way into the affections of the people, filial duty to Mother Church and feelings of patriotism that rejoice in the great honor done Newfoundland, swell the hearts of our fellow Catholic citizens, and inducing self-forgetfulness and a casting aside of the gloom which the awful cataclysm that inundates the nations of the world, hangs like a pall above us, forbidding all efforts at enjoyment and spontaneously express themselves in the many and varied signs that we witness around us to-day.

The new Archbishop takes up the duty where the late lamented and beloved Prelate Archbishop Howley laid it down to enter into his eternal rest, and may his days be long, and pleasant to guide the flock and administer to their spiritual needs.

Italy at least will have the distinction of being the only nation in the war that hasn't been accused of starting the whole thing.—Philadelphia North American.

Methodist Conference

AMONG the Canadian clergymen attending the Methodist Conference are three well-known, able and powerful men. Powerful in their influence in directing the thought of Methodism in newer channels and helping to make it a greater power for the good of humanity. These men are the Revs. Dr. Chown, Moore and Bland.

The former is General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada and Newfoundland, and is known for his abundant energy, untiring work and his executive ability. He is better known to the working class portion of Methodism as a Local Reformer; perhaps the word Revolutionist would be more fitting for he has greatly helped to revolutionize the thought of Methodism towards the great social and economic questions of to-day.

Dr. Chown is the parent of what is known as the "Social Service and Evangelism" Department of the Methodist Church, which has to do with Prohibition, White Slavery, Slumdom, Gambling, Immigration, Capital and Labor, Corrupt Politics and anything else connected with the social, political and economic life of the country.

Dr. Chown it may be truly said, he is one of the Generals in the Army of the Common Good. When Canadian and Newfoundland Methodists in Conference five years ago found that their revered and venerable Dr. Carman would require an associate in the labors of Superintendent they selected Dr. Chown to be his co-worker.

Last year through Dr. Carman becoming incapacitated by old age Dr. Chown was made the sole Superintendent. When it is remembered that there are a million and a half of Methodists in Newfoundland and Canada with their thousand or more Churches and their many organizations, all of which demand great care and attention, one can well imagine the great responsibility upon his shoulders.

When called from his Social Service Department he so much loved, the Rev. Dr. Moore was chosen in his stead, and that he is the right man in the right place has been abundantly proven by the great work that department has done in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other cities in helping to improve the social and moral welfare of the people.

Dr. Moore is a fighter. Physically he is well built; broad shouldered and well developed chest and of such well defined proportions as to suggest that had he chosen to enter the boxing world he would have proven a dangerous rival to either Jesse Willard or Jack Johnson. However it helps him in good stead to stand the strain of the hard, strenuous and prolonged fight for social, moral and economic reform.

Perhaps Newfoundlanders may have an opportunity of knowing this before another twelve months ends. Under General Chown he proves a good Colonel in the Army of the Common Good.

We have said the Rev. Dr. Bland figures as another powerful influence for directing the minds of Methodism in new channels. He is a pleasing speaker, his language is choice and his discourses are delivered with such logic and persuasions and so convincing as to immediately arrest the attention in their hearts to the newer Truths.

Broad minded, tolerant, and with wide vision there cannot be any doubt that he is and will prove a great builder of the new social order. He is determined to do his bit in establishing the Kingdom of Love and Good-will that the founder of Christianity came to establish on this old planet of ours, to work not only in the Church but out in the every day life of the people, in their social, commercial, industrial and political relations.

To Dr. Bland Christianity is only a sideshow if seen on Sunday only holding some position in Church work. A man's Christianity is only worth what it is on his job, be it capitalist, worker, or anything else—exactly Dr. Would they were more like you in our Churches to press that Truth home.

The Dr. also says that the race for money produces greater evils than that of drink. Be careful, Dr.! You will have a label stuck fast to you with the terrible word "Socialist" written thereon. Such Revolutionary thought may make vested interests shake and quake, with fear and the front pews may become empty.

Oh yes, you said what if they do. Social Justice is more important and that the Church existence in the future depends on its attitude on the social question. But for Newfoundland you did not speak. It was for Canada. Of course some of us if not all understood. Your study of the problems of capital and labor has convinced you that Capitalism is the same the world over, whether it be in England, the United States or Canada.

Courageous Dr. Bland. We repeat Newfoundland and Canada need more men like you in her Churches. Of course we do not say the Methodist Church is the only possessor of such men.

The great Catholic Church has it: Rev. Dr. Ryan in the United States, its Archbishop in Scotland. The Church of England has its Bishop Jones in the United States; its Holland, Adderleys, Noels in England—all recognizing the paramountcy of the social question—and it is these profound thinkers and doers that are the salt of their respective denominations.

To the Revs. Dr. Chown, Moore and Bland we express the hope that their stay here in St. John's has been pleasant and enjoyable, and that if they got into a fog on their arrival that there are not in a fog on social and economic questions.

The Year '15

MAGNA CHARTA and Waterloo are sufficient in themselves to make the year '15 of extraordinary prominence in English history; but as a matter of fact there have been significant century mile-posts between 1215 and 1815, both in English history and in world history.

Two hundred years after Magna Charta was Agincourt, the same year in which the Hohenzollern came into possession of Brandenburg. In 1715 came the Stuart rebellion; in France it was the year of the death of Louis XIV.

If instead of the single year '15 we take a five-year period with '15 as the middle point, we unquestionably have the most vital time-sector in the evolution of the British Empire, and a period of great world-events. We should then have to include Bannockburn in 1314, the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and the establishment of England's maritime empire, followed in the succeeding year by the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty.

Within this quinquennium would come the death of Shakespeare, Abroad the year of Magna Charta was the year of the coronation of Frederick II. of Germany, the foundation of the Dominican order, the Fourth Lateran Council and the Inquisition, and the conquest of Peking by the Mongols.

In 1315 the Swiss won the battle of Morgarten over the Hapsburgs, and established their independence. From 1414 to 1417 the Council of Constance labored for the re-union of the Papacy.

In 1517 Luther issued his formal challenge to Rome. In 1613 the Roumanoffs ascended the throne of Russia. In 1614 the greatest war in history began.

No other five-year period can show such a record across the centuries.



The Governor and Lady Davidson will hold a Reception at Government House on Thursday, July 1st, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. in honour of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate and the Prelates visiting the City on the occasion of the Consecration of the Archbishop of St. John's. No cards are being issued. June 28.31.

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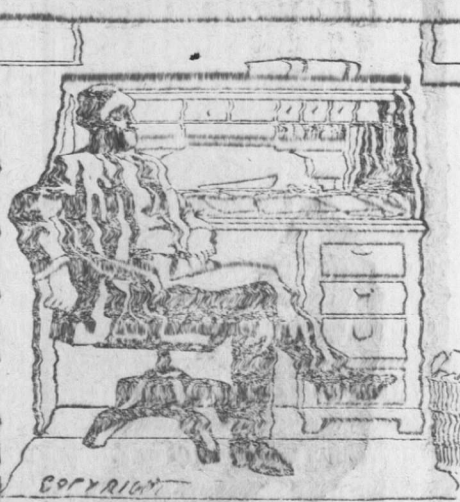
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