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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ENTENTE ALLIES MAKE FURTHER GAINS IN ALL WAR REGIONS

The British North of the Somme Advance 100 Yards Over a Mile Front and Capture Trenches on Plateau North West of Bozentin le Petit

FRENCH GAINS ON SLOPES OF HILL 109

Italians Drive Austrians From Strong Fortified Positions in Montefalcone and Sorizia Sectors Taking Over 2000 Additional Prisoners—New British Advance Along the Euphrates

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Hard fighting in the Somme region in France, Galicia and in the Italian theatres with further gains for the Entente Allies in all three regions, marked operations up to Saturday night. Sunday, north-west of Pozieres, north of the Somme, the British made an advance of from 200 to 400 yards over a front nearly a mile against the Germans, and also captured the trenches on the plateau northwest of Bazentin le Petit; while the French, southeast of Mourepas, gained a further foothold on the slopes of Hill 109 between Thiépval and the Somme Saturday night.

According to Berlin the assaults by the Entente Allies were stopped with heavy casualties to the attackers.

Fighting near Ham and Maurepas continued through the entire night into Sunday, men repeatedly coming to grips in hand to hand encounters. Maunriopol in Galicia, 7 miles southeast of Halicz town of Pologacy, and several villages along the Upper Sonth River, have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

All along this front even, in the Carpathian region, Petrograd reports the Russians are continuing their advance against the Austro-Germans. On the Hystrizal sector, near Monastyrzyska, however, Berlin says the Russians have been thrown back at several places by counter attacks of the Austro-Germans.

The Duke of Costa is keeping up his strong offensive against the Austrians in the Isonzo, and have driven them from fortified positions in Montefalcone and Sorizia sectors, and made prisoners of more than 2,000 additional men. Constantinople reports the Turks east of the Suez Canal returned to the attacks against the British and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses.

The London War Office, however, disputes this statement, asserting that British cavalry are still in pursuit of the Turkish rear guard, which Sunday evening had been driven back to a position east of Birsalmanna.

After a long period of inactivity the British along the Euphrates in Mesopotamia have attempted to advance against the Turks.

Advances against the Russians on the Persian front and in Turkish Armenia, are claimed by Constantinople.

German Version Wholly Untrue

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British Press Bureau says the German wireless reports regarding damage done during the recent zeppelin raids on England are wholly untrue.

Russians Draw Near to Lemberg

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.—The Russian drive in Galicia goes forward unchecked. The War Office announced today that a number of additional villages have been captured. Russian forces have reached Mariampol, seven miles southeast of Halicz, the key to Lemberg. On the upper Sefeth they have gained possession of a series of fortified positions.

Italians Take 2000 Prisoners

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Italians have carried other positions and captured two thousand prisoners.

It's no use beating around two birds in the bush with rolling stone that gathers no moss.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British official report states all is quiet along the Somme front, except for intermittent shelling. The Germans have been repulsed in an attack on Ypres salient.

RUSSIAN. PETROGRAD, Aug. 13 (Official).—The main enemy winter positions before Tarnopol and Bucacz have fallen into possession of the Russians, according to an official statement from General Headquarters issued tonight.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13 (Official).—Our forces have reached Mariampol seven miles south-east of Halicz, the key to Lemberg.

GERMAN. BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The French and British hurled large masses of troops against our positions on the Somme front yesterday and last night. An official to-day records no gains for the Allies, and says that assaults between Thiépval and Guillemont broke down with the heaviest losses.

Ore Steamer Ashore Gets Off Undamaged

SYDNEY, Aug. 14.—The Norwegian steamer "Saufefjord," Capt. Olsen with a cargo of 10,000 tons of iron ore from Wabana, N.F., for the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., which went ashore in thick weather at Sydney mines on Saturday night was floated undamaged at 8.30 last evening and is now at Sydney.

Wilson to Act Peace Maker In Big Strike

Controversy is Laid Before President at His Request—Delegates From Railroad Men and Owners Now at Washington—Over Two Million Men Are Effected by Lock-out

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A general strike on virtually all the railroads of the nation paralyzing commerce and throwing approximately two million men out of employment can be averted only through the good offices of President Wilson, as a result of two days developments the dispute over the men's demands for an 8 hour day and time and half for overtime, the controversy was laid before President Wilson at his invitation, after workers had flatly refused to any form of arbitration. They had refused mediation yesterday, but soon after accepting the President's summons extended through the Federal Board for mediation and conciliation the men announced that the leaders of four railroad brotherhoods would leave for Washington at midnight accompanied by 30 of the 600 delegates assembled here. An hour later railroad managers 19 in number, said they would leave for the capital at the same time. Both parties will reach Washington to-morrow in time for an early conference with President Wilson.

A lady who recently advertised in the Mail for a position as housekeeper received an offer of matrimony Some class as an advertising medium.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Bruce express with Kyle's mails and passengers is due here at 4 p.m.

King's Cove to-day reports squid very plentiful in that section. Fishermen will learn this with pleasure.

The Misses Ethel and Mabel Rose, daughters of Warden Rose of the Penitentiary, left for Western Bay yesterday to spend a holiday with their friends.

Messrs. E. Spurrel, clothier and tailor and Wm. Dwyer, the popular despatcher of the Reid Nfld. Co. leave this evening on a run in Mr. Spurrel's auto-cycle over Conception Bay. Mr. Dwyer goes to visit his mother at Spaniard's Bay and both will also take in the Garden Party at Avondale.

British Still Drive Back Turk Forces

LONDON, Aug. 14.—British forces in Egypt are still driving back the Turks who were defeated in a recent battle east of the Suez Canal.

The following announcement in regard to this campaign was given to-day:—"Our cavalry were still in pursuit of the Turks' rear guard yesterday evening and driven it back the Turks' position east of Birsalmanna. Although no materials or stores were found at Birsalmanna there were large heaps of ashes in the vicinity of the abandoned Turkish position."

FOUR CHILDREN TAKE DIPHTHERIA

Yesterday four children of Mr. Lewis, engineer with Bowring Bros., were stricken with diphtheria at their home Pennywell Road. It is not often that such a circumstance is recorded as four being stricken in the one family. Mr. Lewis has the sympathy of all who know him and we hope his little ones with proper care and attention will get over the dread malady.

SAW DRIFTING TRAPS.

When the Susu was going north east week a cod trap drifting away was met in Baccallieu Tickle. The buoys and corks were attached, and it was evidently swept from its moorings in recent bad weather.

SUSU'S FISHERY NEWS.

The Susu reports that the fishery about Foggo Island for the hook and line men has greatly improved, and the traps which did poorly are all taken in. Earl's have a freezer already supplied with a large quantity of squid, and this should prove a great benefit to the fishermen. At Cat Hr. the hook and line voyage is also improved and one man and his crew on Friday last took 15 qtls. on squid bait.

THE 'SUSU' HERE

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts, arrived here at noon yesterday from the North. The ship had a most stormy trip on the run from here to Greenspond with a hurricane of N.E. wind and big sea running and it took her 18 hours to a run and course, which under normal conditions, could be done in 11. She made all ports of call except the outer Wadhams on the run North. Her passengers were:—Rev. R. H. Way, Ensign Wills, F. W. Abbott, D. Kinsella, R. H. Parsons, J. Young, T. Young; Mesdames W. Richard Seward, Way and nine steerage.

SMALL BANKER DOES WELL

The little banker "Western Annie" of four dories, Jos. Cheeseman master, of Pushover, arrived here yesterday from the Cape Race grounds for supplies. She lost some gear in recent stormy weather and several over 200 qtls cod for her last trip. She has now over 500 qtls and is going good work.

WELL DESERVED FURLOUGH.

Mr. John P. Shea, father of Pte. Edmund Shea, to whom we no longer since referred, saw His Excellency the Governor to-day with the outcome that Pte. Shea will get a well deserved furlough home. This brave lad was severely wounded in the Gallipoli campaign, was months in Hospital and since has been twice wounded in France, once, we believe, very severely. This lad certainly deserves the leave of absence granted him.

HEAT IS INTENSE

The heat in New York at present is most intense and deaths occur daily. As a result the Stephens which left New York Saturday has the largest passenger list in her experience.

No man ever loved a woman as much as she thought he ought to.

Blockade Running

Many of the Devices Used by Blockade Runners to Fool the Royal Navy Are Truly Up to Date

Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., gave recently an interview to The Brooklyn Eagle from which the following extracts are taken:—"Our blockade machinery took some time to get running smoothly. The British Custom officers did not slide easily into new grooves. Accustomed for years to board a ship and inquire merely for dutiable wines or spirits, when the neutral captain produced a few bottles of whiskey and allowed the Customs to seal them, while all the time absolute contraband might be snugly hidden in the bottom of the hold."

"With regard to devices adopted by blockade runners to elude the vigilance of our examination, I may mention some of the chief ruses:—" (1) Double bottoms, decks, and bulkheads, concealing guns, rifles, and other firearms or ammunition. (2) Copper keels and copper plates on sailing ships. (3) Hollow masts. (4) Rubber onions. These were discovered when one of our officers dropped one on the deck. The onion bounced ten feet into the air. (5) Rubber concealed in coffee sacks. (6) Cotton concealed in barrels of flour. (7) Rubber honey, made in the form of honey-comb filled with a curiously liquid mixture. (8) False manifests. This is the most frequent form of faking. In several cases where the captain of the neutral realized that the "game was up" he produced both the genuine and the false manifests for our boarding-officers to compare; a form of frankness quite amusing.

Neutral Ships Rescued.

"On four distinct occasions which have come under my direct personal observation, our blockading patrols have rescued neutral ships from imminent destruction by German torpedoes in the North Sea. The merchantmen were lowering their boats, with the submarine standing off waiting to fire. A few well-directed shots from our guns soon disposed of the menace, and the neutrals were able to rehoist their boats and proceed safely about their business."

"On another occasion we came upon a Scandinavian with masts broken off at the deck and the crew lashed to the bulwarks, while heavy seas swept her from bow to stern. Our men saved the crew at some risk to their own lives and stood by until the gale abated and then towed the wreck to a British port for assistance and repair. We towed one American ship, which had been drifting about helplessly for twelve days without coal or food, into a British port through the worst sort of a sea."

"Which neutral nation has been the worst offender against the British blockade?" asked the Eagle correspondent.

Cannot Name Offender.

"I could easily tell you that, but I shan't," replied Admiral de Chair. "The ships of one neutral have attempted to carry more contraband through our blockade than any other, but I can scarcely name the offender."

"Blockade work is unspectacular, uninspiring, but exceedingly dangerous. The work of officers and men under my command has been consistently faithful and effective which have always held the possibility, for twenty-four hours a day, of destruction of German mines and German torpedoes. The bases of that blockade rests upon the ability and courage of reserve officers and men drawn from Great Britain's Mercantile Marine. Our effort has been purely to prevent goods from reaching the enemy, never to embarrass or inconvenience neutrals of whatever nationality, who are endeavouring, under conditions of extreme difficulty, to maintain legitimate trade relations necessary to their welfare and prosperity."

The Prospero left St. Anthony at 7.30 p.m. yesterday, bound North.

Looks a trifle queer to see a girl daintily holding up a skirt already nine inches from the ground.

German Boldly Attacks The German System Of Militarism

In the past few weeks there has arisen in Germany a prophet who bids his countrymen abandon the false gods they have been following for more than a generation. His preaching is not more significant than the fact that the German censorship has not excluded it from a leading newspaper and has not forbidden other newspapers to comment upon it favorably or not as they are inclined. Whether the article in question will have any practical effect upon the war is a question we cannot decide; but we may be not astray in seeing in it an indication of a general dissatisfaction with the methods and ambitions of the war lords. Certainly it is inconceivable that 18 months ago such an article as that written by Professor Forster, of Munich, would have received the hospitality of a German newspaper, or that the points he raises would provoke serious discussion. It is more likely that he would have been interned.

A Witness to the Truth. The strength of Professor Forster's position is that he strikes not merely at the external manifestations of the new nationalism, but at its very heart. If man differs from animals, in that he acts consciously, civilized men differ from barbarians in that they act not merely by instinct or passion, but in obedience to an idea. It is this which the Western nations have seen, in that they have put in the centre of their controversy with Germany an abstract conception; they call it militarism. The expression may be inadequate, but there lies below it a recognition of the fundamental fact against which the struggle is directed; it is not merely against machines and ships and cannon and armies, but against a false idea and perverted thought, and they have always maintained that the true tragedy of the war was that Germany was not merely an infidel, but a pervert; she was a country which had deliberately mistaken a lie for a truth, and after she had seen the light had chosen darkness. Of this we have a welcome witness in Professor Forster.

The article, which we are told by the London Times has excited more interest in Germany than any that has appeared in months, and is in some respects the most interesting that has appeared in Germany since the beginning of the war, is entitled "The Work of Bismarck in the Light of Great German Criticism."

The name given to the party which in 1848 refused to accept a solution of the German question based on the exclusion of Austria. The Great Germans were defeated in the nation convention which sat at Frankfurt when the Imperial crown was offered to the King of Prussia. By this the will of the nation was declared. Eighteen years later it was carried out by Bismarck in a manner that they had not anticipated. Since the the Great Germans have been politically dead, as dead as the Jacobites of the Tories who opposed the Reform Bill. They disappeared on the day when Prussia conquered and then united Germany. Koniggratz was their grave, and the glory of Sedan recalled all but a few intransigents. In the new Germany they were ignored and forgotten.

Germany's World Task. One of the leaders of this movement was Constantin Franz, who refused to be reconciled to the new regime, and whose work upon the subject challenge and denouncing the whole career of Bismarck has been rescued from oblivion by Prof. Forster. The Herr professor adopts Franz's teaching and on this basis attacks the ideals that his country has been cherishing for years and is now bleeding for. He asks: "Wherein does this German world task lie? It lies in the international calling of Germany as it was expressed in the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation—Germany was the basis for the union of the whole of Christendom. It united German Slavonic, Magyar and Romance nations and created the political foundation for the civilizing Christian world of the most different races."

"This was the task of old Germany and what have we instead. Nothing; but a barren doctrine of the individual national state which is in itself the antithesis and destruction of all Christian civilization."

"Is not Germany called to raise herself, above the narrow circle of national ideas and interests, to the point of a universal state standing above the nations, in order by her example to direct also the other Western nations, and thereby herself, to build the foundation for a community of will in the Western World?"

Germany of "Hunger Nations." "It is truly astonishing that the German people, which has such great traditions of its world functions, has for forty years endured to be put off hunger rations for its ideals. Much unrest and dissatisfaction in Germany may have had its real cause in the wretchedness of the national horizon; * * * the yawning dullness of mere national interests became unutterable. * * * It is incredible what has been suggested in this connection to school boys in many centres of nationalism. As though the continued noisy rattling of the sabre about the dignity and glory of one's own nation had any formative value."

Elevated Not Affected. The elevated and subway lines, which were not affected by the strike etc, were thronged by persons, who were unable to use the surface lines. Treats have been made that the strike will eventually be extended to those systems.

The street railway lines involved include the New York Railway Co., the Second Avenue line, Third Avenue Railway Co. and two lines in the Bronx.

The strike to enforce a demand for recognition of the union and increased wage began to take effect on the main lines of the New York Railway Co. as early as 10 o'clock last night, when the first meeting of conductors and motormen voted to quit work. One thousand men took a similar vote at a meeting this morning. Employees of the Second Avenue Line who had presented no demands to the company, struck in sympathy. Two hundred employees of the surface lines in Queens borough voted to quit early to-day. The Brooklyn lines are not involved.

Some minor disorders attended the declaration of the strikers in Manhattan and a few arrests were made of strikers, who attempted to interfere with the operation of cars. So far as known no one was injured during the night.

Nobody ever says anything real cheeky to an alarm clock.

A real diplomat is a man who sends roses to a woman on her thirty-first birthday.

Cars in New York Tied Up by Strike

At Standstill on Virtually Every Surface Line in Manhattan—Seek Union Recognition—Nearly Two and Half Million People Are Affected by Dispute

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Strikes were in effect to-day on virtually every surface car line in the borough of Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx, involving 6,600 conductors and motormen, who daily use these lines. The test to determine whether the organization of employes recently formed could paralyze the street car traffic of the city began early to-day when citizens going to work sought transportation. Indications at 7.30 a.m. were that all the surface car lines in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens were nearly tied up. A few cars guarded by policemen were moved.

The labor leaders asserted that 80 per cent. of the employes of the New York Railway Co. which operates the majority of the surface lines in Manhattan had voted to strike.

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Supply Coal. TD. Jer. for the of North Briton. ant Pearl on. Conat Pearl ther par. Sealed the Com. 'Briton' noon on. 1916. not ac. MOTT, mmander. No. 27. LAND. uidley, No. to meet in Cemetery 2.15 p.m. Decoration brethren. By order, UDLE, Secretary. need Male t. School, grade pre. 0. Apply Board. N'S AP Had. PERS. d son sav. 1916. FY, e Square complete; ons, second Rubber Apply to Street. Bell Isl. d. nted white botom. For ply to F. P. Bell Island. st 1st, at the walls of fathoms on deep, double foot, three hatched bear. the pro. Filder with JOHN Cove, Bay. de Verde. ls of COD. kegs attach. marked "M. ound. 10/2 ked up in SE. Bay de Mail and possible. st Class ant employ. also Machin. CLOTHING. Duck. At once, nts Makers, nd outside. high prices to BRITISH ckworth St. ADVOCATE

Something of the History of the Hereditary Second Chamber of England

England has been termed by a recent writer a "caste-ridden country, where the rich peer is the Brahmin and the penniless commoner is the pariah." This is a rather severe indictment of a country where democracy is supposed to be in the ascendant; but did the taint of caste not exist, "the fragment of feudalism known as the House of Lords would never have floated safely into the twentieth century." English society seems so dominated by the caste-principle that it is openly stated by competent observers that direct connection with the peerage gives a young man politically ten years' start in the handicap of life. Every cadet of a noble house is biographically labelled in DeBrett ("the guide-book to the peerage"), and when a scion of nobility becomes a candidate for a public office, he is usually a winner against an opposing middle-class Smith or Jones who is ordinarily furtively regarded as a scheming adventurer with nefarious designs on the public.

The peerage is generally (though incorrectly) set down as a synonym for the House of Lords; and in this article we follow the common acceptance. The use of the word Peerage (from the Latin *paries*) first appears in the 14th century, and was a direct importation from France; the term peer in anything like its present acceptance is found in the "Act against the Designers" (1332), but it is Stubbs Constitutional history, "the word is used so clumsily as to show that it was then a novelty." The thing is most important than the name, and we assume that the British Peerage (House of Lords) is the personal continuation of the ancient *Witanagemot*, *Mycel Gemot*, or the *Magnum Concilium* of the Plantagenet Kings. The House of Lords is thus, unless an exception be made for Hungary, the oldest second Chamber in the world; it is likewise the most numerous and the most hereditary in its character. The earliest peers were Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Barons; and to the Model Parliament of 1295 were summoned 2 Archbishops, 13 Bishops, 70 Abbots, 41 Barons. Even then the hereditary principle seems to have been established. The meaning of the word hereditary in early times must not be overlooked. It is applied to whatever goes by succession, whether that succession be ruled by natural generation by election, or by any other way. The office and estate of Bishops or Abbots is hereditary in this sense; it must pass to some successor, and is therefore spoken of as hereditary. Bishops and Abbots were known as "Lords Spiritual"; Earls and Barons as "Lords Temporal". The same age which saw Earls and Barons assume the shape of an hereditary peerage was also that in which the order was enlarged by the creation of new classes of peers. The ancient earls of England now saw men placed above them bearing French titles of dukes and marquesses. Neither title was absolutely new in England; but both were now used in a new sense. Duke and earl were really the same thing; dux, afterwards supplanted by comes, was the older English translation of the English earldorman, and Earl was the English word commonly used to express the dukes as well as the counts of other lands. So the marchio markgraf, or marquis was known in England as the lord marcher. But now, first, dukes and then marquesses come as distinct ranks of peerage higher than the earl, the first duke being the eldest son of Edward III who was created Duke of Cornwall in 1337, a dukedom to which the eldest son of the reigning sovereign is born. Marquesses began under Richard II, in 1386 when Robert Vere Earl of Oxford, was created Marquess of Dublin, and directly afterward Duke of Ireland. In the next century the title viscount was added between earl and baron. Since that time no title conveying rights of peerage has been devised. The five ranks of the temporal peerage thus are in the order of Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount and Baron.

The Peerage has undergone several modifications since the seventeenth century; and in 1649 it was actually abolished by a vote of the House of Commons. It was, however, restored in 1661. Other changes occurred in 1707 and in 1801. The change of 1707 took effect on the union of Scotland with England; by the treaty of Union the Peerage of Scotland was to be represented by sixteen of its number chosen for each parliament by the Scottish peers themselves. The Scottish peers were ineligible to sit in the House of Commons, and the Scottish peerage was deemed to gradual extinction. The union of Ireland with England brought about another change; and the terms were some-

what different from the terms of the union with Scotland. The twenty-eight representative peers of Ireland are chosen for life, and the other Irish peers are eligible to sit in the House of Commons for constituencies in Great Britain; only by so doing they lose the privileges of peerage (other than mere titles and precedence). The Irish peerage is not deemed to extinction as is the peerage of Scotland; one Irish peerage may always be created whenever three have become extinct, and the Irish peerage is to be kept up to the number of 100, not including those who hold peerages of the United Kingdom. Lord Palmerston was an Irish peer, but sat in the House of Commons; Lord Curzon was created an Irish peer when he went as viceroy to India, and would be eligible to a seat in the House of Commons if he had not been elected as a representative Irish peer.

A peerage cannot be surrendered to the Crown or alienated to any other person, it can be forfeited only by attainder or by Act of Parliament. Of this last process there seems to be only one case on record—that of George Neville, Duke of Bedford, degraded by parliament in the reign of Edward IV, as not being really wealthy enough to support his dignity. A peerage has all the privileges of a peer, except that of sitting in parliament, which is held by a female, but revives when it passes to a male heir. Children of peers have a definite precedence and an elaborate system of titles and epithets which perplexes foreigners; the eldest son of a peer ranks immediately after peers of the rank next below that of his father; the precedence of daughters follows the general principle, the principle implied in the doctrine of abeyance, that all daughters rank with the eldest son. The daughter of a peer married to a commoner keeps her rank; but, if she marries a peer she takes the rank of her husband, whether that be higher or lower than the rank which she was by birth. All sons of peers are "esquires of right; and by courtesy all children of peers are entitled to the conventional epithet of "honourable," "noble" they are not in any sense.

The powers of the House of Lords, formerly vast and important, have been restricted almost to vanishing point. The Lords may not muddle with money bills; have no control over the army or navy; may not interfere with the control of the House of Commons over foreign or colonial affairs, matters relating to peace and war, treaties nor internal administration. The Lords cannot upset the Cabinet nor exercise control over the monarch. Even the power of veto is no longer existent, for, as was the case with the Irish Home Rule Bill now so prominently before the public, a bill, on a third rejection by the House of Lords, may be presented for the King's assent, and on that assent being given becomes law. But two years must elapse between the first introduction of the bill and the date on which it passes the House of Commons a third time. As individuals, however, the Lords have the same personal privileges as formerly—they are free from arrest in civil process in "coming, going, or returning"; every peer has the right of access to the Crown, and dukes are officially the "king's cousins." A peer accused of crime may refuse to recognize the courts he then must be tried by his fellow members of the Upper House.

The House of Lords was in early times a comparatively small body. In the reign of Elizabeth there were only sixty lay peers. The Stuarts created 108, Pitt 141. During the early Tudor reigns the number seems to have fluctuated around fifty. Taking the whole House there are only sixty peers who can boast of old titles. There are in fact, two orders in the House of Lords, and the peers themselves never forget the difference between the old and the new men—though it is concealed from the outer world. New creations are resented by peers of ancient lineage "as a dilution of the privileges that their ancestors monopolized." The peers of ancient lineage seem oblivious of the fact that many of them, at least, had not very respectable beginnings. Lloyd George recently lifted the veil and some of the "ancients" were confronted certain historic facts which must have caused them to ponder. He told them very bluntly that "their hands were dripping with the fat of sacrifice." The Cecil and the Devonshires were charged with possessing ill-gotten goods. Sir Henry Lucy ("Toby, M.P.") in *London Punch* has written words that burn regarding some of the British Magnates. He says, amongst other things: "The most ancient peerages count from

Henry VIII, and draw their revenues from Church robbery. For examples: The Earl of Pembroke inherits Wilton Abbey from William Herbert, and he got it from Henry VIII who stole it from the Benedictines. The fortune of an Earl of North came from the St. Cross Hospital whose founder had provided for thirteen poor men within the walls and one hundred without, the balance to go to other poor. The Duke of Portland has for his country seat Welbeck Abbey—"one of the wonders of England." It is set in a park eight miles in circumference. The Duke of Devonshire owns in England and Ireland over 193,000 acres, with an estimated rental of \$800,000, counts among his seven "seats" Chatsworth and Bolton Abbey—more stolen Church property. The houses of Russell and Cavendish according to Edmund Burke, derive their revenues largely "from possessions voluntarily surrendered by their lawful proprietors, with the gibbet at the door!" The list of other spoliation is lengthy. The Lords now own in the aggregate 15,500,000 acres of land, with an annual rental roll of \$65,000,000 or an average of \$115,000 a year each. Children who are to inherit this land are labelled lawmakers in their coats. And a bankrupt, a voluntary or an idiot, to his son or successor the power of legislation.

The House of Lords has ceased to be a popular institution, though it seems to be irreplaceable. "England" says an English essayist "has no Supreme Court to guard the Constitution; the Royal veto has fallen into disuse; no Alexander Hamilton has planted in our constitution the fundamental principles of liberty, life and ownership. Nothing forbids legislation that would imply faith in contracts. Any Jack Cade who can secure a majority in the Commons could altar the laws of life and property—after getting rid of the House of Lords. In fact, our only existing safeguard against despotism, socialism, and extravagance, or other results of brain-storm in a demagogue who has captured the House of Commons—our shame be it said—is the Hereditary House of Lords." To illustrate the anomalies of this institution the following excerpts are very opposite—all from English sources.

"The House of Lords has become the refuge of panic-stricken classes holding titles to land or breweries or financial and industrial concerns. 'Peerage' should now be spelled 'Peirage' for the House of Lords is simply an amalgamation of interests bound together by no tie but fear of financial reform. In the historic sense there is but a feeble trickling of blood liquid that can be called blue blood in its veins. Many of the titles are 'faked' like a picture leader's 'ancient master.' But together they have power, and they herd together like wild and domestic animals in a prairie fire—the thin remnant of the old feudal barons—interesting survivals after all the slaughters of the Wars of the Roses, civil wars, Whig oligarchies, aldermanic ancestries, and American inheritances—money changers who have not yet been driven out of our temples adventurers who know 'a real good thing' on the political turf. All of these are shouting to the bewildered chiefs of the old governing class to risk a revolutionary overthrow, and chance whatever may come to our rickety old constitution."—Positivist Review.

"The House of Lords is a standing business committee of the very rich to insure, first, that the wildest schemes shall go through quickly and quietly; second, that anything opposed to such schemes shall go through slowly, doubtfully, amid deafening clamours. It is not a place for avoiding revolutions; it is a place for exploiting some revolutions, and for concealing others. The House of Lords has really much the same function as the more vulgar part of the press. It exists to turn on the lime-light. It decides what violent changes shall be printed in small letters, what much milder in gigantic characters. A bill is introduced to cut off the left leg of every nonconformist important measure. A bill is introduced; the Lords pass it as an undaunted charge every millionaire a half-penny more on his marriage license; the Lords reject it, and it at once becomes monstrously important filling the land with cries of spoliation and despair. This is the real function of the modern Lords, they have charge of the vulgar department; and they manage the headlines and the loud advertisements in the great modern conspiracy of wealth. They must be destroyed because no nation can have manly control of its destiny so long as a small ring of its rich (often

its basest rich), can decide what things are important. An Englishman must be free, not only as to how he votes, but as to what he votes for. This can never be, as long as the richest class can force a general election by sudden and vulgar exaggeration."—(Chesterton).

A recently published volume: "The Memoirs of Lady Cardigan" sheds very luminous rays on the personnel of the House of Lords; and a reviewer says, "Lady Cardigan shows the English nobility to be morally incapacitated for taking part in the government of a free people, and proves incontestably that the aristocratic order which is now attempting to usurp supreme power over the nation is from a moral standpoint very much like the aristocratic order which came to an end by the guillotine in France during the revolution."

Collectively the Lords are a strange sight—and a rare one, for eighty per cent. of them seldom attend a debate. It is an interesting sight to stand in St. Stephen's Hall and watch the peers fling out into the night after a great division on a national crisis. "A more extraordinary body of men to invest with the power of Constitutional veto cannot be imagined. The leaders, of course, look like other people, but among the others retreating chins and foreheads, the affectation of monocles, rickety legs, dried-up physique and vacant faces are unpleasantly numerous. Certain noble lords, of the sort who never enter the House except in obedience to special Whips from their party, are just average well-groomed men. Others are fusty eccentrics who might be taken for curio dealers in a back street in a Cathedral town." It is only fair to state, however, that "black sheep" in the House of Lords are not more numerous than in other walks of life. Some of the blackest of the flock are those whose crimes never reach the newspapers. Some years ago a House of Lords scandal became public in consequence of procedures before a criminal court. In the course of this trial correspondence was impounded in which the names of no fewer than six peers were implicated. One of them paid blackmail to the extent of \$200,000 to the accused to prevent the mention of his name. But the best of the House of Lords is very good. Repose, straight forwardness, courtesy, coolness, and courage are the characteristics of these English gentlemen who happen to be peers.

It is commonly supposed that the King who is "Fountain of All Honors" can confer dignities on whom he pleases. In reality, his powers in this respect are very restricted. The only dignities which the monarch can grant independently of the Cabinet are ordinary knighthoods (Knights-Bachelor) and the Victorian Order. In fact, the latter dignity was instituted by Queen Victoria to place at the disposal of the sovereign some distinction that could be granted independently of the Cabinet. It is pretty generally known that serious differences have occurred between Crown and Government on the question of the conferring of dignities. The incident of Pitt and George III is a matter of history. The latter was compelled by the "Great Commoner" to accord a peerage to a man utterly unworthy of the honour; and he savagely remarked that "while he could make the fellow a Lord he could never make him a gentleman." The late Lord Salisbury's retirement from the Premiership and from public life was by some said to have been hastened by a dispute with Edward VII, owing to his stern refusal to give the consent of the Administration to the grant of a peerage which the King wished to bestow. The fact is that the Administration is the arbiter in the matter of the bestowal of dignities; and new peerages come into existence at the wish of the party in power. No less than eighty new peerages have come into existence since 1906; and on the eve of the general election in 1905 several utterly unknown individuals were created peers in return for huge contributions to the Unionist electoral fund through the party Whip, who is known as the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury because he is the channel through which whatever patronage possessed by the Premier is dispensed. The question of purchase of honours has even been discussed in the House of Lords, and a member declared that when acting as Whip in his party he had on several occasions been "approached" in the most matter-of-fact way by persons who were anxious to obtain peerages in return for cash, payable to the party fund. Gibson Bowles is responsible for the statement "that many contributors to Balfour's election fund have been made the recipients of titles, some of them

paying \$150,000 for a knighthood others \$1,000,000 for a peerage."

The abolishment of hereditary titles has been strongly advocated many times, but as it is man's weakness to work for the possession of a finsel honour which will (in his own estimation) raise him above his fellows, there is little possibility of honours disappearing. There are few men in public life in England who will actually refuse a title as did Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Throughout Europe the tendency on the part of the Crown and of government is to restrict rather than to increase the number of nobility honours. For instance in Romania, Greece, Servia and Bulgaria, they have been abolished altogether, and their use is forbidden by the terms of the Constitution. For some time past the Czar of Russia has declined to grant the rank of Baron, Count or Prince to any one who has male heirs, thus insuring the lapse of the dignity on the death of the grantee. The Kaiser of Germany in conferring the title of Count, Prince, or Duke now invariably makes the honor ad personam, that is to say, for life only—his object being that he may be free either to revise the dignity in the person of the younger son of the original grantee in the event of the eldest son proving himself unworthy, or else to permit the title to lapse altogether. In other European countries too there is a movement to refuse to increase hereditary titles.—The Canadian Freeman.

DISAPPOINTED.

A merchant was visited by a friend and customer from the country whom he entertained by a visit to the theatre. When the lights were low, the merchant drew forth a pair of opera glasses and handed them to his guest. A contented "Ah!" slipped from the countryman and then his arms in the air were discernable. "What's the trouble?" asked the host. The answer came in a distressingly plain whisper of disappointment "Oh, nothing; only the thing's empty."

J.J. St. John

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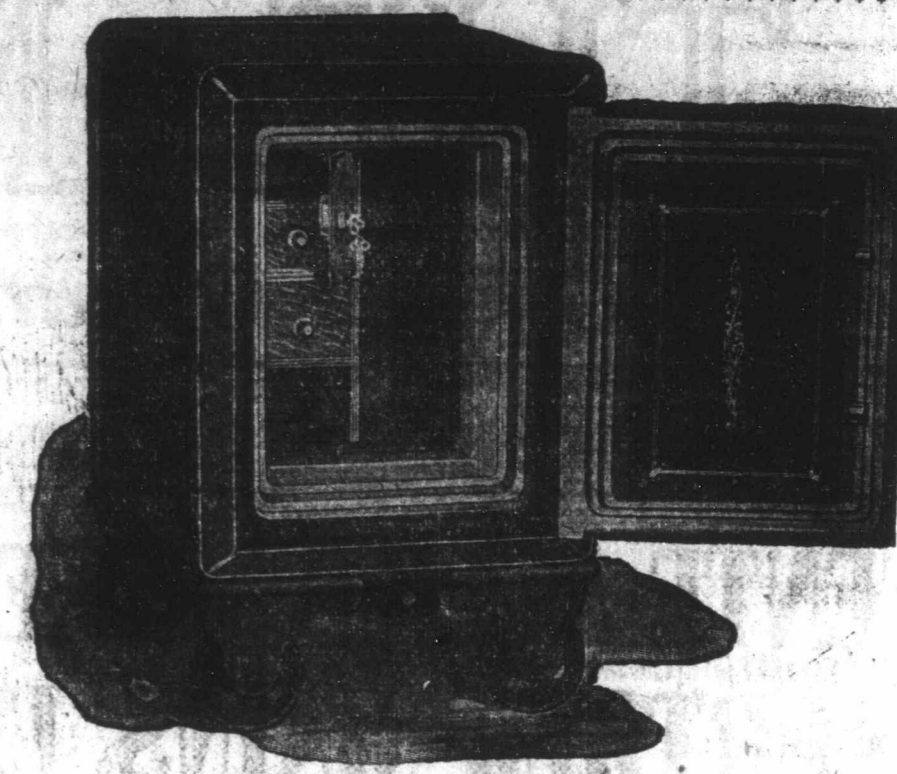
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Hohenzollerns Found Guilty

German Calls For Punishment of Those Responsible For War—Teutons' Leaders Nation's Enemies—Prussian Subject Writes in Defence of Ideals of Liberty and Justice

Because I am a German," by Hermann Fernau (McClelland, Goodell and Stewart), is one of the most notable and important books of the war. The author is a Prussian subject of German stock born in Breslau, where he lived up to the age of 21. He was afterwards domiciled in Paris, but his German nationality was sufficiently clear to oblige him to quit that city on the outbreak of hostilities and he now lives in Switzerland. From this refuge he writes in defence of the ideals of liberty, justice, the humane and rational development of political, moral and intellectual life in all countries.

Menaced by Germany
He considers that this idea is more dangerously menaced by Germany than ever before in the history of the world. The friends of this ideal, he says, are necessarily the enemies of Germany so long as her organized force is wielded under the influence of a poisonous delusion. He insists that the disease called Prussianism must be eradicated and when that operation is performed, an at present almost inarticulate Germany, will recognize that its worst enemies were its own dominant leaders and not those who now face it along a thousand miles of steel and flame.

Teuton "Intellectuals."
The author is particularly strong in his denunciation of those philosophers, educationists and intellectuals of Germany who without protest allowed the Kaiser to trample the higher Germany beneath his feet. "Individual opinions no longer exist, but only opinions that have found official sanction. Journalists and newspapermen standing to attention! Field-grey sentiments and field-grey science. Iron words and iron money. The whole nation one mass of bronze, in which no golden streak of individual character is allowed to glimmer! A scoundrel he who should now speak as a citizen of the world! An abandoned wretch he who should hint a doubt of the supreme virtue and veracity of the Government once so bitterly maligned! An offspring of hell he who should not look to Potsdam as the source of truth!"

Defence of "J'accuse."
In large measure the book is a defence and vindication of "J'accuse," a work by another German, which some months ago created a great sensation all over the world, but was suppressed in Germany. "J'accuse" arraigned the Fatherland for bringing on the war and those subject German writers who have attacked the writer as untruthful and an enemy of Germany are ridiculed because of the superficiality, unsoundness and trickery of their arguments. Herr Fernau takes the ground that the Hohenzollerns are guilty of bringing on the present world catastrophe and he seems to take the ground that the junkers and militarists cannot be suppressed unless absolute kingship and the autocratic monarchy disappear with them.

For those Germans who argue that in starting a preventive war the Kaiser was using a measure of self-defence, the writer has only supreme contempt. He says that such logic is worthy only of babes, sycophants and grovellers. Very long and unappealingly sad is the list of German poets, thinkers and patriots who have had to endure abuse and ignominy, imprisonment and exile, merely because they felt and expressed democratic sentiments. Even the author of "Deutschland Uber Alles" for years endured the most cruel persecution from the German Government.

Challenge to Germans
The last half of "Because I Am a German" is largely devoted to an appeal to Germans to answer, if they can, the charge that the Fatherland precipitated the war. The author makes a strong point of the fact that much of the correspondence between Berlin and Vienna just prior to the war has never been published. "Why does the German White Book afford absolutely no definite proofs that Germany tried to pacify Austria or to prevail upon her to accept Serbia's self-abnegatory surrender to Vienna's demands?" Herr Fernau quarrels with the idea that the Hohenzollerns made Germany great. Her real greatness he attributes to the thinkers and artists and musicians of a by-gone age. Rating the present Imperialistic war of conquest as the most gigantic crime conceivable against humanity, the writer concludes by demanding, in the name of the millions who have already fallen and those who still have to fall, the trial and punishment

Don't Miss To-day's Programme at THE NICKEL.

Kathlyn Williams in
"The Carpet From Bagdad"

In 5 acts produced from the well known novel by Harold MacGrath—Cast includes Wheeler Oakman, Guy Oliver and Charles Cleary. This one of Selig's Master Pictures and is in five thrilling parts.

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Edna Mayo and Henry Walthall in the tenth powerful episode of the

"Strange Case of Mary Page."

WEDNESDAY—"GRAUSTARK" in six parts with FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE.

FRIDAY—The World's Corporation present "MARY MILES WINTER" in "THE FAIRY AND THE WAIF"—Five Acts.
COMING—CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN HIS GREAT COMEDY "POLICE"—2 ACTS.

Haakon Sits on Shaky Throne

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 7.—King Haakon to-day entered upon his forty-fifth year, but beyond the customary official salutes and the display of flags on public buildings the birthday anniversary of His Majesty was permitted to pass entirely unobserved. The Norwegian people have outgrown the habit of celebrating the royal anniversary with popular festivities. As a matter of strict truth, he people pay little attention to their King. The great war which has involved nearly all the rest of Europe has served to accentuate the distaste of the Norwegian people for the institutions of royalty and it is an open secret that in the breasts of the masses there exists a strong hope that at no distant date royalty itself may be abolished.

There is no dissatisfaction with King Haakon personally in Norway, but the extreme democrats, who have steadily gained in numbers and influence, aim to make the institutions of monarchy useless and paving the way for a republic. Personally, both King Haakon and Queen Maud are held in high esteem by the people. Since coming to the throne they have never made the slightest attempt to extend the royal prerogatives. In fact they have uttered not the slightest protest against the numerous measures of parliament passed with a view to reducing those prerogatives. Intimate friends of their Majesties are of the opinion that whenever the Norwegian people signify their desire to change in the form of government the King and Queen will be well content to quit their thrones and return to England for their future residence.

For the Ladie's Only

Paris, Aug. 2.—What will be the fashion in winter dresses was revealed to-day, when Martial & Armand placed their new models on view. The exhibition marked the opening of the August displays and was attended by many American buyers, who, contrary to anticipations, were not prevented by the strike of the mantle makers in New York from coming to Paris.

Longer coats and skirts with the elimination of the big hip, are the predominating feature in the new styles.

Skirts are less full, but still afar from skimpy. The tendency to enlarge the sleeves near the shoulder is growing more marked but we still are safe from the leg of mutton infiction which has been threatening for some time.

of those responsible for a world-wide catastrophe "I demand this," he says "just because I am a German."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

We have received a further supply of CHOICE CODROY TABLE BUTTER.

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Small tubs.
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WERE GIVEN ONE HOUR TO LEAVE HOMES

25,000 Citizens of Towns in Captured Territory Were Brutally Scattered—All Protests Useless—German Arbitrariness in the Treatment of Population of Conquered Territory

Paris, Aug. 2.—Poignant details of the deportation at an hour and a half's notice, of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing by the Germans last Easter, are given in a French Yellow Book, released for publication to-day.

The Germans' orders were for the people in certain districts of these towns to assemble in readiness for departure at their front doors which were to be left open and none was to leave the house before 8 a.m. The orders stated that "all protests will be useless and any one trying to evade deportation will be pitilessly punished."

The victims in all cases were chosen arbitrarily by the officer in charge of the deporting party. Each person singled out for deportation was allowed sixty pounds of baggage, which it was recommended should consist of utensils for eating and drinking, a blanket, good shoes and personal linen. If any one exceeded this weight his or her whole baggage was to be thrown aside.

Each bundle was to be made up separately for one person and supplied with a tag showing the address, name and number identity card. When at their destination the deported persons were allowed to write to their relatives once a month.

The Yellow Book continues. "The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified districts, while in some cases it led to madness. Many people became so ill they had to take to their beds."

Parents especially suffered torture at seeing their wives, daughters and children of both sexes over the age of fourteen led away or packed into street cars, promiscuously, with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish was renewed night after night during the ten days of Easter.

All Protests Unheeded

"The protests of mayors and other officials went unheeded. A bishop who intervened personally was told by a general: 'You, bishop, shut up and be off.'"

"At the beginning of the deportations some girls of the aristocracy were seized, but they soon were released as were also daughters of those in the houses where German officers were billeted."

"At Roubaix the Prussian Guard refused to participate in the raids and the work had to be done by the Sixty-fourth Regiment from Verdun. Some soldiers engaged in the deportation were even seen to shed tears."

"A large proportion of the young women taken belonged to the servant class, several of whom voted to go in the place of their employers' daughters. On the other hand, many young women of the better classes wanted to accompany the servant girls of their family. When those deported were conveyed to the railway station and loaded into the cattle trucks they kept crying: 'Vive la France,' and singing the 'Marseillaise.'"

Summing up French opinion concerning what it defines as the German Government's clear violation of The Hague conventions in deporting the population of Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille, the Paris Temps affirms in substance that it is now up to the neutrals to insist upon the observance of the conventions signed by them and

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by the belligerents. "Neutrals are now informed," the newspaper says, "and an occasion is given to them to show how they conceive of their duty and their right. The record in the

French Yellow Book is, alas, abundant and authoritative, if the sense of justice and humanity still lives our cause will find its defenders. The text word now passes to the conscience of neutrals."

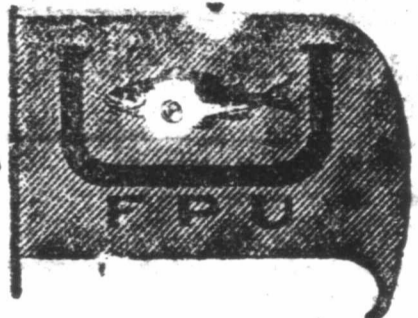
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("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 14, 1916

The Catalina Project

THE MARINE RAILWAY

IN addition to the shipbuilding plant at Catalina, and adjoining it, will be constructed a Marine Slip which will be capable of taking up the largest vessel now engaged in our mercantile marine. It will be the best-equipped and most up-to-date dock in the country. Apart from the local advantages in the way of employment, this dock will afford vessel-owners facilities which are now non-existent. It has a guarantee to investors of a five per cent. dividend; but it is believed that the investment will yield a very much larger margin.

At present the only available docks are located in Harbor Grace and at St. John's; so that northern vessels are forced to avail of these when repairs are needed. As the great bulk of our shipping is found north of Bacallieu it goes without saying that in future, when the Catalina plant is in operation, that all the repairs and overhauling will be done there.

Apart from its proximity to the great northern shipping centres, this plant will be able to supply everything that is needed to effect repairs, little or great, as close by will be a thoroughly equipped mill where moulding, fitting and other essentials will be done, and done without delay. The site of this dock is second to none. It lies in a basin where neither winds nor sea can incommode the progress of the work. Then comes the advantage of lessened cost, as, by the utilization of the shipcarpenters of the dockyards who will be regularly employed, it will not be necessary to seek labor outside. This, from a marine standpoint, is a utility second only in importance to the shipbuilding plant.

It is quite possible that the dock at Catalina will not be the only one to be operated by the F.P.U.; and we believe that another of similar equipment will be located at an early date on the South Coast, possibly at Harbor Breton where conditions seemingly warrant such a convenience as is being established at Catalina.

At present vessels along the South Coast (there are one hundred banking vessels alone between Marystown and Burgeo) are forced to go to St. Pierre for repairs and overhauling sometimes twice every season. This means an expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$35,000 annually for, in addition to actual expenses incurred in repairs, every crew (aggregating for the entire fleet, some 1600 men) spend money very freely in the French Colony. Most of this passes into the treasury of suppliers and tavern keepers. So that from this point of view alone, the establishment of a second dock is opportune.

So far, Mr. Coaker has been unable to give as much attention to the South and West Coasts as he would wish; but he will soon direct his attention to this important

section of the Island; and we feel that the fishermen there will respond to his efforts just as they have done elsewhere. Hitherto, they have been stuffed with all manner of silly stories about Mr. Coaker; but they are now, notwithstanding the infamous tactics of certain heavily-salaried politicians interested in his policy of uplift. The fishermen of Placentia and Fortune Bays have been treated to an amount of political dope by the aforesaid scatterbrains such we would not care to print. We have in our possession some of the "speeches" delivered in certain localities three years ago by one of the impecunious individuals who has been sponging on the Government since he entered the House of Assembly.

The F.P.U. has one of its brightest members in Fortune Bay—one who has built up an extensive business, and who is universally esteemed. With such a representative, it is only a question of time when the F.P.U. will be as well known along the South Coast as it is now in the Northern outports.

FISHING SUPPLIES

ON the completion of the buildings, now in course of erection at Catalina, along a 400 feet breastwork, the Trading Company will handle everything that is needed in the prosecution of the fishery as well as general supplies. A salt store with a capacity of 8,000 tons will meet all the demands for the codfishery and the herring industry. As it will have its own vessels in the trans-Atlantic trade, there will be a regular and unfailing supply of salt, Liverpool, Livriz, and Cadiz; and fishermen from northern outports will not be dependent on St. John's for their supply; nor will they be forced to wait days and days for it such as has happened recently. Furthermore, salt can be purchased more reasonably at Catalina as the expense of handling it will be minimized, for a permanent staff of laborers will be kept on the Union premises. Shipping expenses will be much cheaper than in St. John's; and everything will be in the fishermen's favor.

During the present season we had an illustration of the inconveniences and the losses to northern fishermen who came on here for supplies. Had the Catalina plant been in operation, northern skippers might have got down to the Straits and the Labrador coast fully three weeks, or at least, a fortnight earlier; and we would not have now to report that "the big fleet arrived too late." These are but a few of the advantages that will be derived by fishermen when the huge plant at Catalina is in operation.

As regards provisions: The Company will import all that is needed, except such articles as can be purchased locally. It is the intention of the Company to patronize home industries provided that such are not identified with Combines such as they are in many cases to-day. The policy of the organization is to serve the people along legitimate commercial lines. It will handle no product that is the result of the sweating process; but it will purchase only from institutions where a "fair wage" scale is operative.

One of the most important items in the line of supplies is hard biscuit. This will be manufactured on the premises, and the best possible product will be turned out. To illustrate the importance of this special industry we quote an item which appeared in an evening contemporary a day or so ago: "It is said that several parties in the city are going to organize a company to equip a bakery for the manufacture of biscuit."

There are already three bakeries in the city; and the price charged for their output is practically the same. Why? Because there is no competition. Fishermen have been paying through the nose for this much-needed item in their list of supplies; but the combination will have to meet competition from Catalina within a brief period.

There are few industries in St. John's which are not controlled by mercantile interests; and everything tends to keep up the price of the fishermen's supplies.

We had an instance of the Combine system in the case of the manufacture of tobacco some years ago. A fully equipped factory was never operated, as it was made worth while for the promoter of the enterprise to keep it closed.

We have an instance to-day of combination in other lines; and whilst the shareholders are waxing rich and opulent, the toiler is forced to pay exorbitantly for the products of the factories. We

Hughes and Wilson

COMMENTING on the forthcoming Presidential election in the United States in November next the Toronto Mail and Empire has a well tempered article on the situation which we republish herewith.

What Pres. Wilson has done the world knows. What Mr. Hughes might do no one knows.

So far the Republican nominee has kept mum on the European situation and has confined himself to a campaign of abuse of what he and his backers call "Wilson's Muddling," without offering any suggestion for the rectification of such muddling. Hughes seems to be chiefly concerned over the Mexican question and hopes to stampede the voters on the Democratic administration's attitude on this vexed problem. Quite a large number of those who are backing Hughes financially are responsible for the present condition of things across the Rio Grande.

According to William H. Seamon, late of Chihuahua, who has had a life long experience in Mexico as a mining engineer, the whole trouble is caused by dollars and they tell the story. The amount of money invested in Mexico is as follows:

American	\$1,057,770,000
English	321,302,800
French	143,446,000
Mexican	793,187,242
Other Nations	118,535,380

Those who argue intervention by the States should keep these figures in mind.

Senator La Follette in La Follette's Magazine for August asks "Shall these powerful interests be permitted to succeed in their plot?" It is not American policy to have the flag follow their investments. The article from the Toronto Mail and Empire to which we refer is as follows:

"The attitude of ex-Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes toward Germany and the Entente Allies in their controversies with the United States has been purposely obscure. In his first broadside at the Wilson Administration, nominating the still covers over his disposition. He assails President Wilson's wordiness in dealing with Germany, and blares forth a call for the championship of United States rights, by whomsoever violated, but he dexterously keeps away from the vital ground of what he would have done had he, in the White House, had to deal with the concrete problems faced by Mr. Wilson.

"Political strategy would require the Republican candidate to veil his predispositions in the earlier part of the campaign, at least, while attacking the course of the President on all of its many vulnerable points. In a series of difficult positions such as were presented to Mr. Wilson, any policy adopted would be open to sharp criticisms. It was mortally impossible to devise a course not objectionable in some important feature. There was always the risk of holding Germany in its proper place. No doubt the President wasted much notepaper, and used "grave" diplomatic language when the fist to back it up was hanging loosely. But when Mr. Wilson finally made up his mind to break off diplomatic relations he made it up firmly enough, and Germany had to crawl on the submarine issue, in the face of a strongly-united support of the President by the United States people. Looking back now, at the twin results achieved—German backdown and the maintenance of peace—the people of the United States have good reason to feel satisfied with the Administration's attorneyship for them in the crisis. No doubt President Wilson missed a great moral opportunity when he failed to protest, in the name of international good faith, against the violation of Belgian neutrality, but even Mr. Hughes does not dare criticize him for that abstention.

"So far as the Allies are concerned, Mr. Hughes, if elected, might not be more disposed to put real difficulties in their way than Mr. Wilson has been. But the Allies at least know Mr. Wilson, his ideas and policies, his reasonableness and his cautious moderation! All they could ask, now that Germany has been forced to stop wholesale and ruth-

less submarine warfare, is that they be left as free as possible to "finish their work." They would not fare better at the hands of a Republican President in that respect.

We shall discuss other activities in a subsequent issue.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

"MEASURES for the development of the peat areas of the Island by sun-drying, to begin with, and ultimately by such mechanical process as seem most desirable, are now being actively entered. In several places in Newfoundland peat is already used as a fuel and with much satisfaction to those who avail of it; and the immediate project is to secure the services of expert peat cutters from Ireland, who will be sent into localities in the Colony where peat is available and instruct the residents how to utilize the deposits to the best advantage, as thereby the Colony's forest resources can be preserved longer, through the diminution of the demand on them for fuel, while the expenditure of money for coal can be avoided, which has now to be made in many places where wood is not available. It is thought that it may ultimately become possible to manufacture peat on a scale large enough to make it a substantial local industry."

Did anybody ever before read such drivel? You may perhaps in some prospectus, for it has somewhat of the essence and tone of some cheap jack promoter's scheme. But this is no promoters prospectus. We quote these words from "The Mineral Wealth of Newfoundland," a pamphlet issued by no less authority than the Government of this unfortunate country. The issuing of silly writings on the natural wealth of the country is one of the high light spots in the Morris activity.

This paragraph on the peat beds which we have just quoted is one of the most glaringly assinine of the whole series. It is ungrammatical and we were going to say illogical, but it is worse than that, it is utterly stupid and self-contradictory. As for the grammar of course we are not sedent enough to find fault with that if the passage had some common sense, for after all sound sense is superior to grammatical usage, and when a man has something good to say it matters not if he said in language a little uncouth but when you get nonsense dressed in awkward language you get something to disgust. Particularly is this the case when the gabbling comes from a high source.

We are laying our guns against the volubility of the Morris organs not because we want to be captious but because we believe this to be the best mode of attack. At election times you know that the batteries which win the battle are the rolling word batteries. These play upon certain targets, but are meant to distract for they never hit the target of sound sense. If we can show the people what kind of guns they are that are used and how silly the knaves behind them there will be less disposition to be carried away by mere sound. When you know that it is the braying of asses you hear and not the voices of the gods your Olympus will resolve itself into a mole heap.

Let us examine note for note this ass's braying who wrote the words with which we began this essay. Let us dissect it, cut the words from the skeleton and see for ourselves what form the frame takes whether it be of sense or nonsense.

The first sentence which we strip off is openly deceptive. It is a lie pure and simple. It mistakes and exaggerates facts. "Measures for the development of the peat areas of the Island by sun-drying, to begin with, and ultimately by such mechanical process as seem most desirable, are now being actively entered."

In what manner let us ask were they being "actively entered." Does Morris consider that a lot of braying about the value of peat bogs constitutes an active enterprise. Well it may be for it exercises the lungs of the ass and fits him for future braying. Neither do we consider the importation of two peat cutters from Ireland as anything in the nature of an active enterprise.

That sentence containing the choice bit of puerility about the burning of peat to preserve our timber areas a year or two longer we have already spoken of in a former essay. Of course our readers will remember that this less submarine warfare, is that they be left as free as possible to "finish their work." They would not fare better at the hands of a Republican President in that respect.

idea about our forests has been repudiated by Morris who now claims inexhaustibility for our timber. No matter how you hack, no matter what draughts may be made upon our forest areas the trees will forever cover the land. They cannot be exhausted for they reproduce themselves in thirty years.

The closing sentence is the choice one of the lot for it conveys a prophesy and more than a tinge of irony if not of sarcasm. "It is thought," says this detectable tit-bit of a pronouncement, "that it may ultimately become possible to manufacture peat on a scale large enough to make it a substantial local industry."

In other words the Morris Government foresaw the day as they thought when it would no longer be competent for a man to put his axe on his shoulder and go to the woods for his fuel. Did they foresee the gobbling up of our forest areas by their friends the timber sharks and the denudation of the fisherman's reserve by the patriotic pit prop hawks.

Is the word "scale" in the venture put there as a choice bit of diabolical humor. Does it furnish a key to the prophesy, as it were. Does it hint at the coming of the day when Newfoundlanders would be so reduced in the scale as to forget all other industry for peat digging. Does it hint at the ruin of our fishery and lumbering industry and the desolation of our land by the timber shark.

We can imagine Newfoundland with her people a nation of bog cutters. What an industry to be in this country, that he can see no better employment for our people than bog cutting. What about our fisheries, what about our farming, what about our paper mills, our mines and the countless industries that might be developed here. Have they reached the ultimate, are they on the down hill, that our population must overflow into the bogs there to become a nation of bog cutters.

**GLEANINGS OF
GONE BY DAYS**

AUGUST 14

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH first organized in St. John's, 1842. Foundation stone of old Congregational Church laid, 1851. Battle of Metz, 1870.

Frederick Wyatt, agent Inman Line at St. John's, died, 1872.

Spanish brigantine *Mayaquez* lost near Blackhead; Capt. Fiol, wife and child drowned. This vessel was signalled from the block-house at 4 p.m., and was lost at 9 p.m.—five hours after, 1876.

The Southside Hill was on fire this day and night, from Syme's bridge to the Narrows. During the night the picture made by the fire attracted thousands of citizens by its wild grandeur. The smoke from this fire—the wind being from the west—filled the bay, and largely brought about the disaster to the Spanish ship, 1876.

Regatta at Topsail, 1884.

Rev. S. O'Flynn died suddenly near Lunatic Asylum, while driving in carriage, 1890.

"Wanderers" (Cricketer Club) left for Halifax, 1898.

Steamship *Thingvala* collided with steamship *Geiser* 40 miles from Sable Island; the latter sank and 119 souls went down with her. The *Thingvala*, though much damaged, reached Halifax in safety, 1888.

Richard Allen, of Bowring's employ, died, 1899.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

The "Earl of Devon."

Sandy Carter is Despised and Hated by Residents of the Treaty Shore—People Long for Union Govt.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Allow me to make public the opinion of most men on the Treaty Shore respecting a person named Sandy Carter. This fellow is master of Bishop's Earl of Devon that gave Bishop a haul of over \$5000 in 1913 for collecting ballot boxes; since then Bishop has taken \$30,000 subsidy from the people for the service of the trawler Earl of Devon. She does the work no better than a motor boat and Bishop makes a clear haul of \$10,000 each year out of her, for her freight and passengers pay enough to pay expenses. Carter is perhaps the biggest clown that ever walked a deck, when he is not stuffed with whisky, his mouth is full of oaths, and he never fails to be busy

everywhere concerning people's business. He is especially interested in women's gossip; he is hated and despised by every decent respectable man on the shore. God hasten the day when a Union Government will rule and take from Bishop the Hon. and Sandy the soft blow and great seal killer, the boodle they now make by running the Earl of Devon. This Sandy Carter is the same who sailed a steamer to the seal fishery and didn't get fat enough to make a box of soap. Go ahead President Coaker, the people are with you. We long for the day to come, to vote for a Union Government.

Yours truly,
A VOTER
La Scie, Aug. 1, '16.

THE FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1911 Capital \$250,000 Reserve 50,000
Head Office, Distributing Stores & Wharves
167 Water Street

Managing Director - - W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.
Cashier - - - - - W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.
Accountant - - - - - W. Hardman.

Buyer & Dry Goods Mgr. Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
Insp. of Outport Stores George Soper.
Mgr. Provision Dept. - Charles Bryant.
Wharfinger - - - - - William White.

BRANCH STORES MANAGERS

Port-de-Grave	George Richards
Bay Roberts	Jacob Patten
Bay-de-Verde	D. Groves
Winterton	Simeon Piercey
Port Rexton	J. Day
Bonaventure	H. G. King
Champney's	A. M. Wilson
Catalina	J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
Bonavista	John Abbott, M.H.A.
Keels	William Brown
King's Cove	J. Baggs
Greenspond	J. B. Wornell
Valleyfield	J. Spurrell
Newtown	R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
Cat Harbor	Thomas Elliott
Dofing Cove	A. Winsor
Carmanville	Kenneth Pennell
Seldom	A. King
Tilting	Daniel Devine
Joe Batt's Arm	Stephen Hancock
Fogo	
North End	Change Islands.
Main Tickle	L. J. Brett
Herring Neck	Thomas W. Peckford.
Willingate	A. Hussey
Exploits	E. Hayward
Botwood	G. H. Seyviour
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We have just opened, at our Water Street Stores, another large shipment of the world-renowned

DOMINION NOBBY TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
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DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for AUTOMOBILES.
DOMINION STUDDIED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
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Call in and be convinced of the superior quality of our goods, and get our prices before making your next purchase.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Men's Negligee Shirts, 49 cents.

SUMMER SPECIALS!

Child's Rah Rah Hats, Only 14c. ea.

READ THIS LIST.

HUMP HAIR PINS, 5c. and 10c. per package. A patent device clips the hair which prevent them from falling out.

MEN'S SOCK SUSPENDERS, 20c., 22c. pair.

MEN'S TWEED CAPS, Special lot only 70c. each.

LADIES' HOSE, Silk Lisle in White, Grey, Black and Navy, "Gordon" brand, the kind that's hard to wear out, only 40c. pair.

RIBBONS In all the leading colours and widths. Price from 3c. to 18c. per yard. See them to prove the value.

BOYS' SHIRTS, Fitted with double soft collar and collar links for the low price of 45c., cream shade.

BOXES OF MOURNING STATIONERY Containing 24 Envelopes and 24 Sheets Paper, only 24c. Box.

PURSES For the low price of 5c., other prices 8c. to 10c.

BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS, Extra good value and superior quality—37c. and 65c. per pair.
BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES, 35c. Big value for little money.
BOYS' STOCKINGS, 22c., 24c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 32c., 33c., 37c. pr.
BOYS' SHIRTS, White Dressed Fronts, 25c., 40c., 45c., each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20.
MEN'S SHIRTS, Job lot—45c., and 70c. each.
MEN'S SOFT COLLARS, 10c. each. Regular price would be 20c.

LADIES' BOOTS!

- LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS, high heel, patent tip... \$1.95.
- LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS, low heel... \$2.60.
- LADIES' LACED GUN METAL, Blucher style, high heel... \$2.50.
- LADIES' TWEED PAT. GAITER POLISH, cloth top, white piped, very stylish... \$3.00.
- LADIES' TWEED GUN METAL BLUCHER, high heel, mat top... \$2.60.
- LADIES' TWEED GUN METAL MAT TOP BLUCHER, high heel... \$2.90.
- LADIES' TWEED GUN METAL BLUCHER, high toe, high heel... \$3.00.
- LADIES' TWEED VICI KID BLUCHER, patent tip, high heel... \$2.35.
- LADIES' TWEED BOX GRAIN BALS., med. heel, very strong... \$2.20.
- LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA, self tip, med. heel... \$1.95.
- LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA, self tip, high heel... \$2.25.
- LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA, pat. tip, high heel... \$2.35.
- LADIES' BUTTON DONGOLA, self tip, low heel... \$2.60.
- LADIES' BUTTON PAT., CLOTH TOP, back strap... \$2.60.
- LADIES' BUTTON GUN METAL, mat top, high heel... \$2.90.
- LADIES' BUTTON BOX CALF, Cuban heel... \$2.40.
- LADIES' BUTTON GUN METAL, Louie heel, white piped, \$3.
- LADIES' BUTTON GUN METAL, Common Sense heel, white piped... \$3.00.

NEEDFUL ARTICLES.

- TALCUM POWDER,** Large cans, 1 lb. size, only 10c. per can.
- SHAVING BRUSHES,** 12c., 20c., 35c., 40c. each.
- MEN'S LEATHER BELTS,** Only 35c. each.
- MEN'S PIPES** Only 15c. each. Very nice quality.
- MEN'S SOCKS** In Black Cashmere, only 17c. pair.
- GOBLIN SOAP** Works wonders. Highly endorsed for surgical and hospital uses on account of its antiseptic and thorough cleaning and cleansing properties. Recommended for Artists, Accountants, Painters, Printers, Automobileists, Mechanics, Engineers and people generally whose hands are likely to show stains from their daily occupation. Only 5c. per cake.
- RUBBER HEELS** For Ladies' Boots only, 10c. pair.
- RUBBER HEELS** For Men's Boots only, 12c. pair.

MEN'S LACED BOOTS!

- SPECIAL JOB LINE.**
- MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BLUCHER STYLE, kid top. Bargain price... \$1.90.
 - MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BAL., Vici heel top. Bargain price... \$1.90.
 - MEN'S BOX CALF, Elastic Side. Bargain price... \$2.20.
 - MEN'S BOX CALF LACED BAL. Bargain price... \$2.40.
 - MEN'S DONGOLA LACED BAL. Bargain price... \$2.40.
 - MEN'S GUN METAL, Blucher style, high toe, dull top. Bargain price... \$2.70.
 - MEN'S GUN METAL, dull top, medium toe, dull top. Bargain price... \$2.50.
- REGULAR PRICES:**
- MEN'S VICI KID, Blucher style, high toe... \$2.85.
 - MEN'S VICI KID, Blucher style, high toe... \$3.60.
 - MEN'S VICI KID, Blucher style, med. toe... \$3.40.
 - MEN'S GUN METAL, Blucher style, med. toe... \$3.40.
 - MEN'S VICI KID, Blucher style, Turk toe... \$4.70.
 - MEN'S VICI KID BAL., nature cushion inner sole; very special for tender feet... \$5.00.
 - MEN'S GUN METAL BLUCHER, high toe... \$4.40.
 - MEN'S BUTTON BOX CALF, med. toe... \$3.70.
 - MEN'S TAN LOCAL CALF, Blucher style, high quality, \$4.10.
- CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' BOOTS**
- In all the leading styles. Gun Metal, Vici Kid, Box Calf, Dongola, Box Grain, Glove Grain, Cloth Top, Tan, Black. Prices are of the lowest.
- BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS.**
- Gun Metal, Box Calf, Glove Grain, Box Grain, Vici Kid, Dongola, Tan, Black. Prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$2.65 per pair.

MORE BARGAINS

- LADIES' BLACK BLOUSES.** A bargain lot just opened for the benefit of those who want to spend their money economically. Price only 48c. and 67c. each.
- LADIES' WHITE BLOUSES.** Another bargain lot at 60c. each.
- LADIES' COLOURED BLOUSES,** 60c., 65c., 75c. each. Worth twice as much.
- A REAL BARGAIN** In Ladies' Muslin, Cotton and White Pique, 1 piece dresses. \$2.20, \$3.00. Don't miss seeing this line.
- CHILDREN COTTON WASH DRESSES.** A line worth crowing about because the prices are so low and the quality so high—45c. to \$1.20 each.
- LADIES' HATS.** Most any style to choose from—50c. to \$1.10. Reduced prices to clear.
- LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.** Better grade—\$1.50 to \$4.00.

KALOMITE, Laundry Marvel.

Astounding, Marvelous discovery, which abolishes forever the rubbing of clothes—Saves time, lengthens the life of clothes and makes them clean and wholesome. Wash day becomes a day of pleasure by using KALOMITE, only 20 cents per package.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

- JAPANESE STRAW MATTING,** Cool, sanitary. Price 30c. and 35c. yard.
- STAIR OILCLOTH,** 15 inches wide, 8c. yard. 18 inches wide, Duck Back, 18c. yard.
- STAIR CANVAS,** 24c. yard.
- LINOLEUM.** Beautiful Tile and Mosaic patterns, \$1.20 yard, 2 yards wide. Good value for price.
- CONGOLEUM RUGS,** 2 sizes—3 x 4 and 3½ yards. Up to date patterns, good wearing qualities.

What the F.P.U. Will Accomplish for Conception Bay

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir—

I wonder how many Non-Unionists realize the gigantic task that President Coaker set for himself when he undertook the work of rejuvenation in connection with the old-time system under which our staple industry was conducted. I fear there is still a very large number of Unionists who do not thoroughly appreciate it. The distressing, but deep-rooted old-time order of things had to be tackled and their death must, naturally, be a slow crumbling back to the dust, and obnoxious premises are decaying, prolonging life. Some who formed that partnership and who moved among the greatest of the land, have passed beyond the veil, and others are to-day halting on the threshold of a misused life, and, where is the monument of their material success? They are leaving their home town poorer than they found it, and who will regret the passing. If the toiler were given a fair share of the products of his labour could the foregoing state of things come to pass? Certainly not. Happily this conditions and customs belong to the sad past. A brighter day has dawned for Conception Bay as well as for the North. To-day the F.P.U. has invaded those fortresses of graft. President Coaker has been instrumental in the fishermen both at Labrador, as well as at home, getting the best value for their catch. The advent of stores in some of those centres has brought about a more reasonable and honest system of trade, as in Port of Grave and Bay Roberts. In Bay of Verde alone last year many thousands of dollars were placed in the pockets of the toilers through the competition of the Union Store. The fishermen who operate as squatters on the Labrador Coast were able to demand the highest figure both because of advice through Union Press, and circulars as well as by the Union competing in the buying of fish on the coast. This year the same will be done on a much larger scale if vessels can be procured to bring cargoes. It is unfortunate that some outside the

Union who are alike benefited, do not appreciate it.

The next step will be the erection of stations on Upper and Lower Labrador from where fish will be exported, and supplies kept for the fishermen's use. The site for these will be selected by Mr. Coaker later on. This will revolutionize the Labrador fishery as far as the Conception Bay fishermen are concerned and every Unionist should exert himself to assist in this enterprise, which will eventually make him his own exporter. If the same enterprise and confidence were shown by the residents of Conception Bay as has been demonstrated in the North these fishermen would, with their usual industry, develop into an independent and prosperous class of people within the next decade. The system and opportunities are open. It is only a matter of united co-operation for the general betterment of the most ancient settlement of the most Ancient Colony.

Conception Bay men, assist in this great progressive object and be true to yourselves, your Union, and those who come after you.

OBSERVATION POST.
St. John's, Aug. 12, 1916.



YOU WON'T BE ANNOYED by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in **Globe-Wernicke** Filing Cabinets. We also recommend to you the safety, simplicity and security of the "Safe-guard" system of filing and indexing. Let us install an equipment for trial, free of expense or obligation.

PERCIE JOHNSON LIMITED.

St. John Ambulance Asso. Fund

- FOR COTS IN ENGLAND.**
- Already acknowledged... \$14,443.48
 - Jas. Burden, Salvage... 10.00
 - Port Blandford... 22.00
 - St. John's Lodge, S.U.F. No. 5... 260.00
 - Passengers and Crew S. S. Meigle, per C. Tavernor, Purser... 76.50
 - Bay Roberts... 260.00
 - Kodak Store (A. M. Tooton) part proceeds July 22nd... 5.00
 - F. C. Chance, Boston... 5.00
 - Wm. Goodyear, Musgrave Hr South Shore, Conception Bay (additional)... 220.70
 - Southside (for upkeep)... 15.00
 - H. D. Windeler... 157.41
 - Port au Port... 157.41
 - Heart's Content, for William Ollerhead, cot... 260.00
 - Employees Job Bros. & Co. for upkeep... 15.00
 - Sprindale... 60.00
 - Clareville W.P.A., additional... 5.58
 - Donavista... 260.00
 - Employees Standard Mfg. for upkeep... 20.00
 - Mrs. J. R. McCowen... 10.00
 - Placentia, Jerseyside and South East (4 cots)... 20.00
 - Point Verde... 5.00
 - Dr. J. C. Duncan, 2nd instalment... 10.00
 - Tilt Cove Mining Co. and Workmen a/c upkeep two cots... 50.00
 - From employees of Ayre & Sons Ltd., being two half monthly instalments for maintenance of 5 cots for 1 year, per W. M. Samways, Treasurer... 108.34
 - Received at Daily News Office: Anon (St. John's postmark) 1.00
 - Spaniard's Bay, per Mrs. M. M. Young... 170.00
 - Children's Concert at Mrs. Boone's, Southside... 5.00
 - Proceeds of Wesley Bible Class Concert at Carbon-ear, per Rev. H. Royle... 82.70
 - John Morey, Fermeuse... 10.00
 - In loving memory of Herbert Geo. Martin, Aug. 4/10... 4.00
 - Miss Phyllis Woods... 5.00

- Gambo... 91.97
 - Proportion sales 25 cases Grape Juice, per P. E. Outerbridge... 12.50
 - Western Union Telegraph Co. Staff, Bay Roberts, for upkeep... 65.00
 - Jean and De Koven MacDon-aid... 5.00
 - A Widow... 1.00
 - Children's Bazaar per Edith Small and Edna Spurrell T. and J. French and Sons, in memory of L. Corporal Douglas McNeil Osmond who nobly gave his life for the cause, in France... 20.00
 - H. J. W. Bishop, Petty Hr. Heart's Delight per A. Case... 15.00
 - I. G. S... 5.00
 - Mauder's Workshop, per S. Diamond... 30.00
 - Children's Garden Party, per Rita Power and Mary Meaney... 20.06
 - Mr. and Mrs. Jabez LeGrow, Broad Cove, B. D. V. 1st instalment... 130.00
- D. M. BAIRD, Hon. Treasurer.
- FOR UPKEEP OF BEDS IN FRANCE**
- Already acknowledged... \$23,694.36
 - Burin account, upkeep Burin in Cot... 38.24
 - Random South Circuit, per Rev. I. Davis... 20.00
 - Campbelltown, L.O.L... 10.00
 - Lark Harbour, Bay of Islands... 37.71
 - C. of E. School Teachers and Pupils (additional)... 359.62
 - Anonymous for upkeep of Cots already provided... 260.00
 - Placentia (for 8 weeks upkeep) Rocky Harbor, per Isaac Payne... 17.85
 - S. U. F. Lodge, Middle Bight Members of S. U. F. Lodge Middle Bight... 15.00
 - Grand Falls (upkeep of 2 Grand Falls Cots)... 50.00
- Placentia, Dunville, \$24,547.78
- \$1.00 each, Mrs. Michael Barron and family, Mesdames T. P. Power, Thos. Smith, John Thomas Dunphy, John Bird, Messrs. Thos. F. Power, Richard Tobin. Small amounts \$14.70. Total for Dunville, \$21.70.

Jerseyside.

\$5.00, Capt. Geo. O'Reilly; \$2.00 per Miss Lena Griffin; \$1.20, Mr. and Mrs. Ins. Sparrow; \$1.10, Engineer Byrne; \$1.00 each, Thos. Moyst, P. F. Moore, M.H.A., Wm. Maddigan, A. J. Ryan, Purser Kelloway (S.S. Glencoe), Cond. Wm. Collins (2nd), Mesdames P. Smith, Mary Burke, Miss Meta Bradshaw. Total for Jerseyside \$18.30.

D. M. BAIRD, Hon. Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
 Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
 Polorine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
 Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
 Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
 Motor Greases at lowest prices.
 See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co., 276 Water Street.

WANTED!

2 SCHOONERS, From 50 to 100 tons, To freight **SALT** from St. John's to West Coast.

SMITH CO. Ltd. Telephone 506.

FOR SALE—One Square Body Waggon, complete; 2 Square Body Waggons, second hand; 2 Buggys, one Rubber Tyred, one Steel Tyred. Apply to T. CARNELL, George Street—aug 9, 10, 12

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Owing to increased business, we have removed our Warerooms to the 1st Floor T. A. HALL, DUCKWORTH STREET.

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