

Britain's Great War Industries Fully Organized

Emissary From Old Land Tells Wonderful Story—Can Get Former Annual Output in Four Days—Visits Dominion to Advise on Labor Problems

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—H. E. Morgan, a director of the labor supply department of the Imperial Ministry of Munitions, who has been sent to Canada to advise with the Imperial Munitions Board here as to labor problems in the Dominion in connection with munitions work, has arrived in Ottawa, in an interview to-day, Mr. Morgan gave some illuminating facts about the way Great Britain had organized her war industries and utilized, under government supervision, every resource of the nation.

Mr. Morgan points out that at the present time Great Britain, through effective organization, is now turning out in four days as large an output of heavy shells as were turned out in twelve months in 1914-15. In three weeks Britain can now turn out as much 18-pounder ammunition as she produced the first twelve months of the war. In 1914 the total number of

war workers was under 200,000. To-day the total is 3,500,000.

Four Thousand Establishments.
"We are now manufacturing and shipping to France," said Mr. Morgan, "every week about as much as the whole pre-war stock of land service ammunition in Britain. There are over 4,000 engineering and other establishments controlled by the Ministry of Munitions, the major portion of which are producing nothing but war material. Yet the rest of the community, except for the anxieties of war, goes on smoothly and normally."

"The first great adjustment of national industry," he continued, "came with the commandeering by the government of the nation's engineering industries, while the Defense of the Realm Act, giving to the government almost complete control of the whole of the national resources, was passed at the outbreak of the war. At first not many steps were taken to enforce its powers, but all legislation has been accepted almost without murmur by the British public. The state has had to step in and control industry

to an extent which no one a few years ago would have expected the country to tolerate for a moment. For this purpose we have had to establish an elaborate system for instructing government contractors as to the order of priority, which they are to assign, not only to government, but also to all private work they are asked to undertake.

Wide Governmental Regulation.
"Again, they have had to fix maximum prices for steel, iron and coke. They have had to regulate iron ore freight from the Mediterranean, and from Spain. They have had to prohibit speculation in certain metals, and to place others under regulation whereby dealings are prohibited without licenses. The government exercises complete control over the whole of the machine tool trade. No machinery tools can be ordered from government or private works without the authority of the Ministry of Munitions. It controls the supply of machinery to all government contractors, as well as to the allies and neutral countries and for private work. It has exercised very freely its powers which the Ministry possesses for removing existing machinery and transferring it to places where it is needed for the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. Morgan states that at the present time there is scarcely a man of business in Great Britain whose ser-

VICES have not been willingly placed at the disposal of the government.

Women Supplying Lack of Men.
The drain on the manhood of the country through military operations became acute, and then, the wonderful qualities of the English womanhood were demonstrated. To-day there are 800,000 more women employed than before the war. Women are everywhere in almost every sphere of work.

Mr. Morgan noted also that Great Britain is observing a practically nationwide policy of thrift. Expenditure in every direction is being curtailed. There is an absolute cessation of unnecessary building and decorative work. Private motor riding is coming to a standstill. The fighting resources of the nation, he concluded, have not yet reached their maximum. Britain is preparing for further sacrifices, and with the Dominions is gathering her whole strength for a strong finish.

NASCOPIE FROM HUDSON BAY.

The S.S. Nascope, Capt. Mack, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day from Hudson's Bay. She left Fort Chip on Tuesday morning last and had terrible weather on the run up here, with heavy sea gales of N.E. wind and snow storms. The ship, which was in Europe all last winter acting as an ice breaker, left Montreal on August 11th, last for the Bay where she has been running all the summer and fall. She reports that when she left winter had set in, that there were three feet of snow on the ground and lakes, ponds and rivers were frozen over. The ship brought up about 150 tons of oil and furs and will likely proceed to Montreal with this. She brought up about 15 passengers, including Rev. Mr. Seviour, wife and three children from Fort Churchill. They had been there the past 13 years and are returning home. Rev. Mr. Peck, Supt. of the Anglican Mission there also came back. All the people of the Bay are well.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

Mr. Lemessurier, C.M.G., was advised to-day that the "Armenia, N.Y." had cleared at Law for Halifax with 1,280 qtls. fish.

The "Harry W. Adams" is loading at Burin for Gibraltar to account of Patten & Forsey.

The Winifred Lee is loading at Marystown for Europe.

The Athlete arrived at Bonne Bay from Gloucester to load bulk herring.

The Francis P. Masqueta arrived at Bonne Bay from Sydney coal laden.

The following arrived at Woods' Island—The Tattler from Gloucester; Gladiator from Bucksport; Lucille O. Creaser from Gloucester; and Vera E. Himmelman from Lunenburg, all seeking herring cargoes.

DIED OF INJURIES.

It will be remembered that Mr. Jas. O'Brien, of Outer Cove, was hurt when his horse ran away near King's Bridge last week. He was sent to Hospital at the time and died there yesterday. He was seriously injured internally, and his hip was broken. His son in going home the same day was hurt in a similar manner.

MET PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

While Mr. A. Healey was helping land oil from the schr. Mary R., of Paradise, P.B., to-day at Goodridge's wharf, a heavy cask, swinging in the tackle caught his leg between the package and the wharf and he was badly cut and bruised. He fell on the wharf and a lot of gold which he had in his pockets belonging to a friend rolled out but was all picked up by men about and returned to him. His injuries were treated at Wadden's pharmacy.

BOY SUFFERS HARDSHIP

For the past week or more a boy named Butler aged 13 has been sleeping in outhouses and stables on Pennywell Road. He has a home but complains of ill treatment and if left as he is half starved, dirty and neglected he will be found dead. There is also the danger of the boy setting fire to the stables he inhabits. The authorities should look into this case.

BROKE HER ARM

Not long since Mrs. Garret Cox at her home on New Gower Street suffered a painful accident. While putting up curtains to a window she slipped and fell and broke her left arm at the wrist and elbow. A doctor was called to set the fractured bone.

The Kyle's express is due here at 4 p.m.

The Prospero left Bay de Verde at 8 a.m., and 'Portia' Pushthrough at 7.50 a.m. and both are due here Wednesday.

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The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., NOV. 13th, 1916

Reid Nfld. Co. Freight Rates

THE Reid Nfld. Co. have decided to have their full pound of flesh and blood from the masses of this Colony and have refused to reduce the outrageous increase in rates which were enforced Nov. 1st. The public will realize to what an extent the increase is, when we state that a package that prior to Nov. 1st. went to New Ferrole for 70 cents now pays \$1.72. That the freight on a puncheon of molasses to Bonavista amounts to 6c. per gallon—or equal to the total increased cost of freight on a puncheon of molasses from Barbados to St. John's. A package that went to Bonavista prior to Nov. 1st for 15c. is now 45c., an increase of 200 per cent. Fancy \$4.75 freight on a puncheon of molasses to Bonavista.

The country paid \$2,000,000 for the construction of Bonavista Branch Railway and the interest charge is \$80,000 per year which the people pay. It is a cruel deception that has been practiced by the Morris Government wherein they are taking \$80,000 from the people to pay interest on the Bonavista Road, and now permits the Company to demand charges for freight on a puncheon of molasses which is equal to the freight now paid on a puncheon from Barbados to St. John's. The people residing along the Bonavista Peninsula will have reason to bless the Morris Government for the blessing it conferred upon them by making the Branch Railway Contract read as part of the old one which gave the Reid Nfld. Co. power to make charges equal to the highest paid to private built railways in Canada.

The country is paying about \$800,000 per year interest on the cost of the railways, yet the gang of pirates who gave away the country in 1898 allowed the Company to charge the same rates as the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific charged in Canada, which roads had been built by money raised by those Companies upon which they pay the interest. The people of the outports are being invited once more to send their sons to oppose the Germans, which means that they are asked to give their best and noblest to protect the moneyed interests from invasion by Germany.

Yet we find a Company that has cleaned up \$5,000,000 profits through their connection with this Colony are not content with that much net profits, but must have every cent that can possibly be filtered out of the groans of the people in this awful time of struggle for existence. Their patriotism consists of getting all they can secure out of the people under the guise of profits. Others have tried this style of legalized robbery and escaped through the intrigues of the Executive Council and the backbones courage of the Premier. Not a word has been uttered by the Government in protest against the increased

freight rates by the Reids, Bowrings or Bishop. Not a finger has been moved to protect the public interests. Reids charges for freight are increased 200 per cent. with impunity. Bowrings were cruel when they asked a 50 per cent. increase, but what would be said of them if they attempted to increase their rates 200 per cent.; but if such happened they would be following the example of railway contractors operating property which the state provided for them at an annual cost to the people for interest \$800,000. The Reid Nfld. Co. have about placed the finishing touch on Morris's political coffin.

Will Messrs. Piccott, Kennedy, Devereaux, Walsh and LeFevre submit to the latest scourge placed upon their constituents? Bowring chastised the people with whips, but to the Reids fall the glory of chastising the people with scorpions. Will outport members who support the Morris Government submit to this outrage upon the people at this awful period of struggle on behalf of the masses? They with the Opposition Party gave the Premier power last spring to take what action he desired to bring war grabbers to their senses, and the Government can squeeze those grabbers very severely if it has any inclination to do so.

Will the people of Burin, Placentia, Hr. Main, Hr. Grace and Carbonar allow their representatives in Parliament to support longer a man as head of the Government that looks on like a coward while the blood is being filtered from the electorate ounce by ounce during the most awful war known to man in order to make rich men richer and the poor poorer? Is there a God of Right or must villainy of this sort pass unpunished? Who will send their sons to die on foreign soil while such outrageous conduct is attempted in our midst? Who will stand by Morris in this latest attempt to starve the population? Who will willingly permit themselves and their children to be starved to death through the avaricious greed of millionaires for more gold taken under the pretext demanded by war conditions?

What has Morris done to protect the public in any instance of war grabbing since the war opened? Whose interests is he serving? Has he served the people's or has he served the freight grabbers and coal grabbers?

The Reids are about to demand every ounce of blood they can filter from the people under a contract that was passed by their henchmen in 1898. They will set the whole country on fire by those outrageous charges now being demanded. They will thereby provide for themselves whips which the people will avail of as sure as the sun shines to lash their own backs with. They compelled the Colony once before to administer doses of medicine that they cannot to-day swallow without putting up bitter faces. They know their hour is come to squeeze what they dare, as never again will this Colony be fooled in placing henchmen in power that bought a portion of the electorate with gold provided by the very men that now demand their pound of raw flesh from the electorate.

Morris knew what he was doing when he tacked on the Branch Railway Contract to the 1898 robbery of the people's heritage. His lips are sealed and his pen is silenced to-day in connection with this amazing piece of national suicide on the part of the Reid Nfld. Co. Why is he silent? Why is he dumb? Why does he dare not move a finger? Does he imagine all the electorate are fools or bereft of intelligence? Would Reid dare increase rates over the people's own railway that they constructed at a cost of over \$20,000,000, if a Premier ruled; that was and fearless enough to dare him to do so?

Go ahead Messrs. Reids, you will bury ten feet deep the corpse you raised in 1909, for never again will the people of this Colony be fooled by such intrigues as succeeded in 1913. The action of the Reid Nfld. means much more than appear on the surface. It means an effort to crush the life out of the electorate and compel it to seek relief through Confederation. Will they succeed? Why did Canadian public men intimate last spring to Mr. Coaker while at Ottawa that under no circumstances would they discuss terms of Confederation which included Reids interests? Who informed those men of such a thing, as Reids interests in relation to Confederation? Who approached those men in the interests of the Reids? How came they to go so far as to intimate that they would not consider any terms dealing with the Reids interests?

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

IN this series of articles wherever we have to mention the Conroy Valley in a way not flattering to that section, we do not wish it to be understood that in any sense do we mean to be uncomplimentary to the good people thereof. Nor do we single out their farms and their methods as differing in any essential from farms and methods elsewhere. We single out the Conroy Valley for the reason that as it is pre-eminently a farming country—the Garden of Newfoundland—it is best suited as a subject of the test we wish to apply in order to prove the Government Agricultural Policy a failure.

If that policy has proven a failure in the Conroy Valley it has been a failure all round. If agricultural methods are in any way behind those practiced in the neighborhood of St. John's it is because it is only within the past thirty years that any serious attempt has been at all given to such matters. In view of this fact the amount of progress being made is highly creditable to the intelligence of the good people of that section. They have made steady progress in the face of the heaviest odds. Want of ready cash markets, want of roads, want of education with their consequent want of incentive have been the chief draw backs. Nor are all these incommensurate and hampering conditions removed even now.

side or a stranger.

A start at education could be made right off, if the Government felt so inclined for there are several young men belonging to the Conroy Valley, already holding important positions on large estates in the United States to-day, who might be inclined to return if sufficient inducements were offered. Only last summer we had the pleasure of meeting one of those young men and he impressed us very favorably. His knowledge of agriculture and its kindred branches is complete, and the thought struck us, how good it would be if he were to make up his mind to return to his native country to engage in farming. But the inducements are not here for him. When a man is in possession of a good home, a good salary and an important position where he is not obliged to engage in hard manual labor he is not inclined to give it up to return to an uncertain and laborious task.

The young man we mention is in charge of a large nursery establishment in Maine. We refer to him here as an example of what might be done with the splendid material at hand, if only an effort were put forward. If such a young man were established on a farm in the Conroy Valley it would be impossible to estimate the amount of good he might do. His presence would be worth more than all the Government has done in eight years in spite of their expenditure of upwards of half a million dollars.



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Notes From Flat Isls. B.B.

All of our fishermen have arrived home from St. John's after a very successful voyage. The crews, the highest making \$375.00 and the lowest \$109.00 for their summers fishing. On Labrador the total catch for 23 schooners and boats is 12,000 qtls. a good voyage.

Some of the pedlers seem to be making a bonanza out of the fire at Ayre & Sons, as they bought axes for 50 cents are selling them for \$6, and other articles such as enamel ware and handbags they are making big profits off. You want an F.P.U. store to take some profit from them. Some of them began to talk a little a few years ago when they thought a Union store was going to run here. It would be hundreds of dollars in the fishermen's pockets if we had one here.

We have only got one mail this week, the Dundee being here Sunday. If they had that Frazer motor that was running the Labrador mail repaired up a bit to take the place of the Dundee while she is out of order it would be helping the public a lot, as most of them have no telegraph system.

The people of Flat Islands are shingling the schoolroom, and they are going to build a new dwelling house for the teacher.

There are two more traps knitting for the shore fishery the coming summer, and there will be six more motor engines, so the people of this place are going to make things hum.

The Women's Patriotic Association held a cabbage supper in the school room a few nights ago and collected the sum of \$21.00, which will go to

The W.P.A.

St. George's—11 pairs socks. Wesleyville—16 pairs socks. Placentia—2 pairs socks, per Mrs. Hanham; 100 pairs socks. Harbor Grace, 14th. shipment—55 pairs socks, 31 scarves, 3 night shirts, 52 flannel shirts, 2 pillows, 6 pillow slips, old white material. Crabs, West—30 prs. socks. ANNE HAYWARD, Convenor of Packing and Shipping Committee.

help the soldiers. We wish them every success. CORRESPONDENT. Flat Islands, Nov. 6th, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REVISION OF JURY LISTS. Persons claiming exemption from service on Juries, persons who claim to be qualified to serve on a panel different from that on which they are entered, and all persons who have objections to offer to the panels or either of them are hereby notified that a Court of Revision of the Jury Lists for St. John's, will be held in the Magistrate's Office from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the week following.

Police Court, October 31st, 1916. CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS, Justice of the Peace. oct31,12i

J.J. St. John

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**THE ROUND TABLE
LAND SETTLEMENT
AFTER THE WAR**

**A Quarterly Review of the Politics of
the British Empire—Republished
Under the Above Heading**

I. Criticism of the Government. It is due also to the intense application with which they work to their passion for knowledge, accuracy and learning, to that habit of mind which regards no trouble and no hardship and no foresight as too great if they help to the end in view. The real need of the movement is not so much criticism of our leaders, but criticism of ourselves. If we stand boldly by our faith in the democratic doctrine that what

matters is the personal calibre of the citizen, and that this depends not upon his usefulness and docility as part of a great machine, but on the manner in which he exercises a free judgment in both morality and politics, we must accept the consequences of that faith and exhibit of our own accord the qualities which autocracy imposes by force. If we are not able to do much at the moment to remodel our political life, we can at least begin to manifest now that

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spirit of public service which will transform it when the war is done, in the candour with which we examine our own contributions to the common cause, the courage with which we break with the selfish traditions and customs of our own past lives and the cheerfulness with which we face the privations and hardships which we shall be called upon to endure in the difficult times that lie ahead.

II. The Conscription Controversy

THE other matter which has been the subject of political controversy merits more detailed attention, for it concerns, not so much organization and preparation and foresight in war as the permanent political outlook of this country, the effects of which will long survive when the discussion over the Dardanelles and the provision of munitions is buried and forgotten.

The conscription controversy has its roots deep in English history. The passionate hatred of militarism, and of the system of conscription in which it is incarnate, dates back to Cromwell and his major-generals. Nothing save dire necessity would induce the people of the United Kingdom to submit to anything approaching the continental system of conscription. That any government, however responsible to public opinion, should be in a position to declare war, and then muzzle opposition to it by calling every able-bodied man up to middle age to the colours, is utterly repugnant to the idea of liberty as it lives in the British Isles. And the spectacle of how Austria-Hungary and Germany are able to coerce Slavs and Poles to fight their own brethren contrary to their will, and more recently of how an autocrat has been able to force an unwilling nation into war also against its will by means of the conscript system, has only intensified the hostility to it. Further, the history of the struggle for political liberty in England has been largely bound up with the triumph of the civil over the military power. The use of the military to put down riots, or to quell strikes, has always aroused vehement hostility in the British breast. It is objected to as being a refusal to admit of the play of reason and goodwill in controversy, and because people feel that if a large body of men do get out of hand, it is probably not because they have lost the traditional moderation and good sense of their fellow-countrymen, but because they are suffering from an intolerable injustice, for which they can gain no redress. Conscription in any form has always been regarded as a return towards militarism and a more ready recourse to military methods and power within the State.

The traditional alternative to conscription in the public mind has always been the voluntary system. The one was the badge of personal freedom, the other was the badge of personal slavery. Hence, when, after some six or eight months of war, the magnitude of the struggle in which Great Britain was engaged became clear, and there arose a demand for some form of universal compulsory service as giving more certain results than the voluntary system could do, wonderful as the

response to the call for recruits had been, a strong note of opposition immediately made itself heard. It was useless for the advocates of national service to point out that compulsory national service was a totally different thing from conscription. It involved compulsion, and that was enough to damn it root and branch in a vast number of eyes. What was the good, people said, of fighting for liberty abroad, if it was to be lost at home. If Prussianism had to be fought anywhere they would prefer to fight it in Britain than in Germany.

The opposition was enormously intensified owing to the connection of the controversy with the struggle between Capital and Labour. In the eyes of Labour, and especially of organised labour, any form of compulsion meant increasing the power of the capitalist over his less privileged fellows. It implied depriving them in greater or less degree of their one weapon, the right to strike. And in the form of conscription it made possible compulsion for industrial purposes, thus making Labour liable to be compelled to work for the private profit of the capitalist. That organized labour was resolved never to permit. In their eyes it was not only compulsion that was involved, but the fruits of the whole industrial struggle for the last fifty years, the outcome of untold efforts and sacrifices. Thus, owing to the estrangement between the two halves of the industrial world, the question of national service became immediately identified with the class war, and was no longer judged on its merits as a war measure alone.

The situation was complicated by the decline in the authority of Government and Parliament in recent years. The mass of the people enfranchised in the latter half of the nineteenth century had not learnt the full responsibility which lay upon them as voters. The political classes, instead of trusting the new voters and placing in front of them candid policies solely concerned with the public welfare, slipped into trying to get majorities for their own parties by political organization, promises, advertisement and clever platform oratory. The combination of political apathy below and of failure in vision and leadership above, supplemented by the class war, has caused an estrangement and distrust between the politicians and the people which has made every modern Government weak, whatever its parliamentary majority has been. This weakness is true even of the Coalition Government. Though it represents all parties, it is not a true National Government. It has not got the authority and strength which come from complete understanding and confidence between leaders and led. When, therefore, on August 15th, the date on which the national register was compiled, a special campaign for national service was inaugurated, largely by a large and powerful newspaper organization, it provoked an immediate counter agitation in the Labour world, lest the Government should give way to pressure coming only from one side. The counter agitation was entirely successful in its main object. All idea of the immediate introduction of universal compulsory service was dropped.

The effect of the discovery by Labour of the dominating position conferred upon it by the demand for munitions was a lamentable exhibition of irresponsibility and selfishness manifested in the strikes on the Clyde and in South Wales. The character and causes of these strikes have been dealt with in previous numbers of The Round-Table and need not be repeated here. But by degrees publicity for the facts of the situation as revealed by Mr. Lloyd George, and the realization that their very power placed upon them the responsibility for determining whether the people of Great Britain were going to do their duty by their cause, their Allies, and not least by their own fellows in the trenches, brought about a more actively helpful

**Badges for
Rejected Candidates
for the Newfoundland
Royal Naval Reserve.**

Men who have been rejected as Medically Unfit for entry in the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve may obtain Badges by making application in writing to the Commanding Officer, H. M. S. "Briton," St. John's, N.F.

A. MacDERMOTT,
Act. Commander.

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mood in the Labour world. If the leaders did not weaken in their resolution to resist the introduction of universal service in response to public agitation or private pressure they did not entirely bang and bolt the door. The controversy had served to expose the essential difference between conscription and national service. It was one thing to impose by law under military law, and can be used for industrial as well as military purposes. It was quite another to empower a Government to inform all classes of citizens what service it expects them to render for the duration of the war, and in the last resort to compel the slackers and wasters to go. There has never been any opposition to the idea that it is the duty of every citizen to serve his country. The working classes, however, have firmly believed that it should be public opinion and not the policeman that should be the real authority to make him go, and that if it were given a chance it would do the work.

This robust confidence in the essential public spirit of every citizen once his duty has been made clear to him is the basis of the new scheme devised by the Government and the Trades Union leaders and put into effect under Lord Derby's chairmanship. Every eligible man is to be personally canvassed and his reasons for not enlisting scrutinized. No compulsion will be used, and those volunteering to serve will be called upon only as they are needed, and unmarried men will be required to fulfil their promises before married men. If this last call for volunteers fails to produce the number of men required, and if it discloses any considerable number who clearly ought to go, but refuse for inadequate reasons, some measure of compulsion applicable to limited classes only will almost certainly be introduced. If this scheme succeeds it will be in its own way as remarkable a proof of the spirit evoked by responsibility among free men as the wonderful national performance of the French in this war.

The moral of this history is this: in essence the action of Labour has been consistent with the traditions of British freedom. They preferred to incur the charge of a want of patriotism rather than submit tamely to what they believed to be a system inconsistent with true political liberty. In doing so they went much too far. The strikes and the character of the opposition to conscription have done Great Britain and her cause great damage abroad, and they were a sore trial to the men at the front. But they were the outcome of many causes: the blindness of the employer to the point of view of the men, the failure of the Government to grapple either with the question of prices or of war profits, above all, perhaps, to the long estrangement of the Labour world which had become set in the habit of fighting for its own hand, and had but a faint sense of responsibility for such of the national affairs as did not directly affect itself. The net outcome of these anxious days is good. The nation has now become united as never before in its history. All classes now recognize that they have an equal duty of contributing to the common welfare. Labour, if it shows no signs of abandoning its primary preoccupation in specifically working-class interests has won for itself a new position and power in the State, and in doing so has lost much of the aloofness and irresponsibility and self-centredness which were its greatest weaknesses before the war. It is true that the controversy about the best military system for a democracy is not settled. There is still great confusion of thought about voluntarism, conscription, and national service. But if no one could contrive a formula which could satisfy all minds at this moment, it is certain that while conscription has been finally rejected even in the heat of a great war, the principle that it is the duty of every citizen to render active service to the State has received a universal recognition and assent. And this is the principle which really matters. Once the spirit of service is there it will not be very difficult to apply it in any way that the national welfare requires.

London, November, 1915.

NOTE.—On November 13 it was announced under the authority of the Government "that if young men did not, under the stress of national duty, come forward voluntarily, other and compulsory means would be taken before the married men were called upon to fulfil their engagement to serve." This pledge was to be brought into effect, if required, after November 30.

NOTICE.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland will open at Catalina on MONDAY, the 27th of November.

All Councils of the F.P.U. will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November, at 2 p.m.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 2nd Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Export Co. Ltd., will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th, at 4 p.m.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 8th Annual Meeting of Fogo District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on WEDNESDAY, November 29th. All Councils in Fogo District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Bonavista District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Bonavista District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
R. G. WINSOR,
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Twillingate District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on TUESDAY, November 28th. All Councils in Twillingate District will please send Delegates. Important matter in relation to the next General Election will be discussed.

By order of the President,
W. B. JENNINGS,
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

The 7th Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Catalina on MONDAY, November 27th. All Councils in Trinity District will please send Delegates.

By order of the President,
J. G. STONE,
Chairman.

St. John's, Nov. 1st, 1916.

