

JUST IN:
25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS
J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate
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 Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 28th, 1916.

U. S. AND MEXICO

FEELING between the United States and Mexico has now arrived at that pitch where an open clash seems inevitable. Either one side or the other must recede from the position it has taken. The Carranza Government has forbidden the Pershing expedition to make another step forward, and the United States has refused to withdraw it.
 Diplomacy may yet prevent a rupture, but the prospects do not look very hopeful, because Mexican sentiment, in both the Carranza and Villa camps, seems to be full of smoldering resentment against the United States—a resentment which Germans have encouraged to the full. If war comes the United States will be in a splendid position in some respects, to undertake it with prospect of ultimate success.
 As for munitions of war, there would be available a practically unlimited quantity for the United States would be able to requisition all it needed of that now being manufactured for the Allies. This is just where the German interest comes in. Despite this, however, nobody in the States is under an illusion as to the serious nature of the task which a war with Mexico would involve. It would be a long and costly process.

THE SITUATION
 THE successful Russian offensive on so large a scale has come as a complete surprise to the world at large, and also to the enemy, but it was clearly part of a well-co-ordinated plan. Without any doubt, Earl Kitchener had full knowledge of what was in contemplation, and at the time he met his lamented death he was on his way to Petrograd for still further conference.
 The Allies are now working in such harmony that, as in the present instance, the troops of the Czar received the signal to strike at a most opportune time for themselves and their associates. As the inevitable result of the rapid advance of the Russians, German and Austrian forces have had to be called from other fronts to try and help check the onflowing rush. They have made some difference, and may do more, but his advantages gained by Brusiloff's army are enormous.

FOUND IN PARK.
 Last evening the police found in the park a young chap belonging to the city and a stoker on the Florizel. The sun took much effect on him where he lay and he was unconscious when the officers found him. Shortly after being driven to the Station he recovered and was held until he sobored up, when he was put on board the ship.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE
 FOR more than a year there have been predictions of a great Allied offensive on all the fronts. So far, whatever may have been contemplated, it cannot be said that there is any visible outward sign of the promised general forward movement. It is possible, of course, that the German offensive at Verdun, the continuance of which without any compensating result, has puzzled the military experts, may have been for the purpose of thwarting the Allied plans. Likewise the Russian offensive on the Austrian front, which has been so highly successful, may have been intended to draw the Germans away from Verdun and divide the enemy forces.
 A Paris despatch says great interest has been aroused there by a statement made by Bonar Law to The Matin that the British Army, completely in accord with General Joffre, was prepared to move whenever the French headquarters staff saw fit. The statement is accepted as a sufficient answer to the charge of British indifference to the French losses before Verdun. The French press expresses much satisfaction over Bonar Law's frank statement. From the outset the military authorities in Paris have insisted that it would be playing Germany's game for the British to move before the psychological moment, and have scouted anti-British rumors as idle or malicious gossip. Bonar Law's statement will go far to reassure the people of France.

EXCELLENT RECORD OF VOLUNTEERS

The prizes which Mr. Blair has offered will be competed for on the rifle by the volunteers when the new targets and rifles have received a sufficient test. Yesterday a platoon under Sgt. Inst Burns and Second Lieut. Lumsden were at the range when five made the possible at 100 yards and two at 200. The new service rifle is said to be an excellent arm.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers had various exercises on the Parade grounds yesterday. There are now on the roster 3911 with the addition of Reginald W. Warr, Piley's Island; Harvey Hull, Seal Islds., Labrador; and Gus Neill, St. John's.

GOSLING FOR MAYOR AND CLEAN CITY.

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 2. Give Us a Chance.
 We always do our best to please you.
 You can help us by placing your order with us early.
 If you do, you will have the satisfaction of having your goods arrive early. Your shelves will be stocked with new goods; you will have your window decorated nicely with new arrivals of rubbers, and you are likely to be ready for the "wet weather trade" before your competitors.
 We know we can please you but order early, and give us a chance.
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 New Martin Building, St. John's.
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NOTICE

All parties who intend putting up what is known as "Scotch Pack" must have the standard barrel.
 Contents 26 2-3 imperial gallons. Barrels to be firm and well made with knots all puttied, wind and water tight. Find contents by 23 inch diagonal rod from croze to croze—this is the proper size.
 This barrel can only be made with steel trusses and cleaned with pluckers, square stave and square joint.
 Trusses and tools may be imported through the Marine and Fisheries Department on receipt of application from those who desire to have the same. The charge will be cost price, nett.
A. W. PICCOTT,
 Min. Marine & Fisheries.
 Dept. Marine & Fisheries,
 St. John's, Newfoundland.
 June 9th, 1916.

12 Reasons Why Gosling and His Men Should be Returned to Power.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—With your permission I will give twelve reasons why I support the return of the Commissioners to power.

- 1st. Because the Commissioners will help a poor man to obtain a house of his own. This they will do by buying land, building houses thereon and giving them out on the easy payment plan. This will be an encouragement to thrift and independence as well as preventing the growth of slums in our city.
- 2nd. Because the Commissioners will help those of small means who already own houses but have no sanitary conveniences in them, to obtain these conveniences without enailing hardships to themselves. This the Commissioners will do by putting in water and sewerage connections and letting the owner pay for it on easy payment plan. This will save much sickness, scores of doctors' bills and better preserve the health of every man, woman and child, and lessen the number of preventable deaths now occurring every week.
- 3rd. Because the Commissioners are improving the water supply, which will eventually mean a saving of at least 25 per cent for those insuring their houses, furniture, stores and other property; and for those who do not ensure better protection is afforded against the ravages of fire. Said a business man very recently—"Since the 20-inch main was laid in the street I have saved \$1200 in insurance." What is there of interest to the public in the saving of insurance to this business man? If it is that, if the price of the goods he sells have advanced on a given lot of goods bought in the foreign market, say \$1200, there is no need for him to advance the price of goods to a like extent since he has already affected a saving in his operating expenses and the general public can share in the saving. It is said \$100,000 can be saved in this way, which would go back to the pockets of the people instead of to the coffers of foreign insurance companies.
- 4th. Because the Commissioners have already shown their superior ability in managing city affairs as seen by the improved condition of many streets, side drains and the handling of the night soil problem, on which they saved \$3,000, which went toward making improvements in other directions. Said Mr. Withers, the general health of the city has been better the past year than for some time previous. The death rate decreased from 23 to the 1,000, to only 14 last year, which is a record one in the life of the city. Mr. McGrath, President of the Longshoremen's Union, a man who, because of his long experience among the laboring classes, is qualified to speak, says that the interest being taken in the prevention of waste and against the throwing of refuse into streets has shown a marked increase within the last two years. In certain neighbourhoods great pride is taken by the people in keeping the streets to-day clean and no one would dare to suggest the removal of the much-criticized "catch basin."
- 5th. Because the Commissioners have established a purchase department in connection with the purchasing of supplies for municipal purposes. Instead of making purchases as in the past they now buy the necessary supplies only from those who furnish them at the lowest prices, consistent with good quality and thereby have saved thousands of dollars to the city. Said Mr. McNamara, "In one week \$170 was saved in this manner."
- 6th. Because the Commissioners are supporting a policy for lessening the unfair levying of taxes as between the lower and the upper classes. In the past the poorer classes on the whole have had to pay more in proportion by their means. This will not obtain when the Commissioners are returned. The poorer classes will not have to pay more taxes, probably less, but the well-to-do classes will have to contribute more than they do at the present time. Said Mr. Gosling, "the rich are under-assessed and this is a wrong we will rectify."
- 7th. Because the Commissioners are determined to curtail the privileges of the absentee landlord who take advantage of the improvements made by the lessee and by the growth of the city to raise the rentals at exorbitant prices, which affects the whole people, rich and poor alike. Everyone knows, or should know, that if the expenses of conducting a business increased through the bigger rents demanded, the shop owner will get it back from the people on the goods he sells. A number of leases will soon expire along Water St., and other streets, and unless steps are taken to circumscribe the privileges of the absentee landlord the people will have to repay the pier. Said Mr. Gosling, "I would advocate the taxing of the unearned increments in connection with the absentee landlord."
- 8th. Because the Commissioners stand for the public ownership of public utilities. We want a municipal owned electric light plant, said Mr. McNamara in the C. C. Hall. Why? Because we are paying too much for our electric light. We pay 15 cents a kilowatt in St. John's, while at Halifax they pay 7 cents, Toronto 6 cents, Calgary 5 cents. By getting the Government to grant us the use of the mobile waters we could establish a municipal plant for \$250,000 interest charges, on which would be at least \$75,000, which after deducting interest charges of \$15,000 would leave \$60,000 to the good, and with all that we could furnish light at a saving of 7 cents per kilowatt on present price. Put on your thinking cap Mr. Voter; rub your eyes. Do you know that a municipal owned electric light plant properly conducted would allow electric light to be cheaper than kerosene oil, besides all the dirt and trouble it would save to the busy housewife.
- 9th. Because the Commissioners intend to pay greater attention to the construction of our public buildings. Said Mr. Bradshaw, "Much disease is created in ill-ventilated and overcrowded school-rooms. More ventilation and greater air space is required in some of the schools where many children congregate. This demands serious attention, which will be given when we are returned to power."
- 10th. Because the Commissioners have shown a faithful devotion to the interests of the city the past two years that defies comparison. They worked hard and strenuously almost every night each week, entailing much expenditure of time and energy and the sacrifice of many pleasures, knowing all the while they would not get a single cent compensation. Yet they went on working as zealously as if getting \$10,000 a year. They need not have done this. There was no material advantage to be gained personally. From a selfish standpoint they could have better employed themselves and with greater advantage in planning schemes and dreaming dreams of piling up big fortunes. Instead they put the city first, themselves second.
- 11th. Because the Commissioners are not concerned about particular individuals or classes in the administration of municipal affairs. Not what will suit the landlord or the tenant, the manufacturer or the business man, but as Mr. Ayre says "What will benefit the citizens of St. John's as a whole."
- 12th. Because the Commissioners have outlined a policy for the city far ahead of any suggested by any other man seeking municipal honours. Mr. Kelly has only one plank in his platform: sanitation. His silence and the silence of the others in the press on other matters equally as important shows what a poor grasp they have of municipal matters and certainly evidences their unfitness to merit the confidence of the voters in placing them in City Hall. As Mr. I. C. Morris says "We want men who know the business on hand, men with experience, men who have no other object than the serving of the City's interests, men with initiative, executive ability and sound judgment." The Commission having shown by their work the possession of the very necessary qualifications will have my support.

The above, Mr. Editor, are the twelve reasons why I support Gosling and his men.
 UNIONIST.
 St. John's, June 28, 1916.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

DISEASE PREVENTION
 The surest way of keeping healthy and avoiding disease is to use nourishing foods. All doctors agree that for nourishment, cocoa possesses great value. Other beverages may be found fault with, on the ground that they contain harmful ingredients, but cocoa—never.
 Cleveland's Delicious Health Cocoa, made by a patented process is most healthful and pleasant. If you use it once, you are likely to use it constantly. Why not begin to-day?
JOHN B. ORR CO. LTD.
 New Martin Building, St. John's.
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REVELLE

BY CALCAR

PUBLIC spirit in a people is a virtue that like every other virtue must be cultivated. The seeds must be sown in education and the plants must be carefully tended, trained and encouraged to grow. When once properly under way it needs but little labor to keep it growing for it produces such pleasant fruit that spontaneously and without any conscious effort people will see that no weeds of neglect will ever grow up to choke it. It will become a habit for people to think of the city as they now think of their private homes. We look to our citizens who realize most fully the value of cleanliness and tidiness to first break the ground and sow the good seed.
 Before people can be expected to take a proper pride in their city, they must first of all be shown that their public men are in earnest and mean well. There must be an absolute confidence established between the rulers and the ruled. How to establish this trust might best be learned by the simple expedient of meeting the people frequently, and also by encouraging the people to meet among themselves from time to time in a free and easy way to talk over civic matters. Before this can be successfully carried out there must be a forum established. The people must have a public hall of their own. They must be encouraged to meet on this common ground as a kind of big family affair.
 Until the people themselves rule in fact, as they do now in theory only, there can be but little to hope for, above what we have already had. The public hall would give people a start as it were in the management of the larger property. They would learn to govern the city while learning to administer the affairs of their public hall. We have many flourishing societies in our city whose halls are a credit to them. What are those societies by little knots segregated out from the bigger society, which is the city. These societies get together for some common cause and that cause keeps them together for mutual benefit.
 Why could not this idea be extended to the city. We live in communities for mutual benefit in this way we form a big mutual benefit association. The great drawback is that people do not realize this truth sufficiently clearly, and because our society has no common meeting place, and because they meet so rarely, people have almost ceased to remember that they form a society at all. We urge upon our citizens the supreme need of a public meeting place, as a nucleus round which to build up a great popular sentiment for the well being of the city.
 If ever this suggestion is acted upon let us add a word of advice. Let not too pensive a spirit rule in its construction and appointment. Let it be the best we are capable of building, but do not sacrifice utility to adornment, but let beauty and utility go hand in hand. Let the site be well chosen, and then keep the surroundings beautiful as art and care can make them, as an inspiration to the city.
 We do not recommend this as the first necessity of the city. The very first question for the city to solve is of course the question of providing decent homes for the people. There is no question whatever about this and citizens should demand its solution at once. Water is no solvent for it though, as Mr. Gosling seems to suppose. All the water in the ocean, not to speak of Winsor Lake or George's Pond cannot solve the problem, unless indeed some catalysm as in Noah's day were to roll the seas above our heads. That would indeed not only solve the housing problem, but every other problem as well. This is a disaster we are not looking for, but really from the way we have so far treated the question, it might seem as if we were putting off our duty in this respect in the hope that something might turn up to relieve us of the burden and clear our city at the same time.
 Let us address one word to the citizens. You say you have your representatives. Is it a fact? Do they represent your ideas of what should be done? If you say they do, there is another question for you. How do you know they represent you? You have no means of knowing. Where do you meet as a people to get this opinion? It may be quite true they represent the opinions of some men, may be a majority, but then how do you know?
 Does it represent your idea of things to have so many of our citizens living in houses that are unfit for human habitation? Now remember whether it does or not, and we don't suppose it does, you get the blame. YOU are the citizens and YOU must bear the reproach of having such unwholesome dwellings in your town. Will a continuation of this state of things meet your approval? Get together and make your demands.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

June 28

QUEEN VICTORIA crowned. James Gleeson, hardware merchant, late of this town, was present on the occasion, 1838.
Henry Clay died, 1852.
Steamer Argo, of Galway Line, lost eight miles from Trepassay; crew and passengers saved. Timothy Cummins, who, it is said, was the first Newfoundlander to get a British certificate for master-mariner, was an officer on board this ship, 1859.
Rev. Mr. Pedley, author of Pedley's History of Newfoundland, left St. John's to reside in Quebec, 1864.
Patrick E. Jordan, one of the most brilliant writers Newfoundland ever produced, died at New York. He was at one time an under-secretary to Tammany Hall, and, on another occasion, English secretary to Italian Legation at Washington, and despatch writer to the Japanese Legation, 1881.
Wilson's theatrical season opened in Avalon Rink, 1872.
Catholic Church, St. Mary's, broken into by five of crew of barqt. Lady Elibank, and sacred vessels stolen, 1884.
Rev. H. Leggo (Church of England) ordained by Bishop Jones, 1899.
Frederick A. Mews, admitted to Bar, 1899.

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 \$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to
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OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE
ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Excursion to Holyrood,
Wednesday Afternoon, June 28th 1916.
 Train leaves St. John's at 2.30 p.m., for all Stations between St. John's and Holyrood. Returning leave Holyrood at 7.30 p.m. for St. John's.
ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.
Reid-Newfoundland Co.