

JUST IN:

25 Barrels
Large
PEANUTS

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate
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THE NAVAL POSITION

ARCHIBALD HURD, an expert in naval affairs writes some very sarcastic things about the "Grand Fleet" of His Imperial Majesty of Germany. Briefly, the German navy since the Battle of Jutland has been resting within the confines of Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven, and the Kiel Canal. The naval hospital base is crowded with lame ducks that the sound vessels of the once "Grand Fleet" are unable to receive even ordinary attention from the official inspectors. The American press is rather facetious at the expense of the German authorities; and some papers express themselves as being "surprised" that the huge fleet of German merchantmen lying in American ports are not being made ready to transport the much-needed supplies to the Fatherland.

One paper says it has been sending daily representatives to Hoboken where the magnificent *Imperator* and the *Vaterland* have been accumulating barnacles for nearly two years, in order to get a glimpse of the movements of the leviathans of the deep as they move down to New York Bay en route to Hamburg or Rotterdam. Surely, these big ships must soon be on the move! Possibly, the barnacles are of such heavy growth that the ships cannot be moved until they have been dry docked, or is it perhaps possible that the world has been misled regarding this great German naval victory of which His Imperial Majesty informed the world after Beatty's cruiser squadron had engaged the German vessels off Jutland?

But the cold, chilling, biting fact remains (for Germany) that the Trident of Britannia is unbrokeN: THE BRITISH NAVY IS STRONGER TO-DAY THAN IT WAS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR despite the many losses it has sustained. An illustration of the respective naval positions of the Allies and of the Central Powers is found in the following:—

The Allies have some 120 battle cruisers and 70 armored cruisers as against 60 battle cruisers and 10 armored cruisers of the Central Powers. The proportion of lighter vessels is somewhat similar. As regards submarines whilst it is difficult to estimate the precise number on either side, it seems quite within the bounds of possibility that the proportion is 4 to 1 in favor of the Allies. In the aggregate the Allies are three times more powerful than the Central Powers. Hence it is quite easy to understand why the German "Grand Fleet" hugs the banks of the Kiel Canal so closely, or keeps well within the mine region when it gets out for an airing. The Austrian navy never gets beyond range of the Pola base, excepting a small squadron which is held near the mouth of Cattaro. This has been heard

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

"NEWFOUNDLAND is a rich little country, if it was only properly managed." How often do we hear from our fellow countrymen this simple expression, and how often do we sleepily nod our acquiescence, and let the matter drop, too stupid, too lazy, too indifferent to permit the pregnant sentence to properly shape itself in our intelligences or to analyze its meaning.

The first part of the sentence is a simple avowal of belief in the natural wealth of our country and the next is a plaint against the mismanagement which has permitted our wealth to be neglected, or worse, dissipated by extravagance or directed into the pockets of the omnipresent gentlemen of the culture class, who forever prey upon the people's heritage.

Our belief in the existence of great potential wealth in Newfoundland while it is not unreasoning is yet to a certain extent a blind faith more or less prompted by pride in our native land.

We see evidences every day of the existence of wealth in our country, in the shape of shipments of fishery products, paper and ores. It is a poor country that has not some natural asset. The question to be asked is whether such shipments as we make, and whether the developments we see around us warrant our belief in our great wealth. Let us answer our own question and say, they do. This brings us to the issue we wish to raise. If Newfoundland possesses the wealth we say she does or our fond faith leads us to believe how does it follow that our population is not greater? How is it our people have not more of the comforts of life? How is it we see so many living in misery and want, and how is it so few of us live in that degree of comfort and have so few of the refinements about us that the twentieth century permits to even the laboring classes.

In a way it seems inconsistent with our claim to great natural wealth that a country of forty-two thousand miles in area has such a meagre population as roughly two hundred and fifty thousand, and the most of us living on the thin edge of poverty. The second part of the sentence with which we opened this discourse partially if not completely solves the enigma. **Mismanagement.** Want of direction, want of co-ordination, extravagance and grafting. These are mainly the reasons why Newfoundland, in spite of her wealth is yet poor.

When we speak of our wealth we do so in a blind kind of way not giving much thought as to what is really the source of this wealth, or whether we are not eating too deeply into our capital. Of all natural wealth only that derived from sea fisheries and armament operations have permanent sources. All other must in time become exhausted. Mines must in the very nature of things become exhausted and the same might be said of the forests. These latter may be course under proper care be made practically inexhaustible. Are we taking these precautions?

What do we know of our forests. In a regular, downright business way we know nothing as to their value and extent. We know nothing as to whether we are not too rapidly denuding them or how long they are going to last. We have permitted a most pernicious policy of pit prop cutting and nobody knows what terrible price we are paying for it. We hear those who are interested in getting the shipments say one thing and others who ought to know say another thing with regard to this cutting of pit props.

It is our business to know exactly what we are doing, but we are not taking any means to find out. This is criminal on the part of those who are responsible for the onslaught upon our forest areas. It is a contemptible flouting of the people, whose rights they are elected to guard and to conserve. Sound sense dictates that we make a thorough survey of our forests. We should also have a department of forestry.

Business sense should dictate the wisdom of this to the government. If our forests are worth anything, they are worth intelligent management, and seeing how valuable forest areas are any from once or twice recently. So the command of the seas is indubitably secure.

money spent in a survey of them would be a sound investment.

It is our duty that we should at once understand a study of our timber areas. It is a duty we owe not only to ourselves but to posterity that we find out exactly where we stand in this matter, that we take at once intelligent steps to conserve that which we hold in trust for future generations. It is unintelligent to go on as we are going cutting, hacking, burning, destroying in every conceivable way.

Germany has succeeded in not only checking forest denudation, but has actually increased her timber wealth in growing trees, while at the same time increasing her output of lumber. There is an object lesson in this for us, and it behoves us to take the lesson to heart. Who knows but that we may be able to do as Germany has done. And what more patriotic thing could we do than to increase the wealth of our country and to try to raise her to a higher plane.

Not mere politicians can do this. It is a task for statesmen to perform. Politicians, such as we know them in this country have not enough interest in anything outside their own personal aggrandizement to lead them to do a statesman-like thing.

So long have we been accustomed to petty politics that people do not forget that there is need for anything like the exercise of true statesman-like ability. People think that all we want to administer our country is affairs is a bunch of unintellectuals well versed in the policy of letting things drift. They think there is nothing in the country that demands the care and attention of earnest men, seeing, as they remark, we have no great affairs of state to manage.

With no great international questions to solve some people think there is nothing to be done for this country that politicians such as we have them cannot do. Even though we have no great (?) questions to decide, we have a country to manage and her affairs are of every importance to us. Our country's affairs may be handled ill or well. Have they been managed properly? The people themselves realize that they have not, else, what means the plaint, "if it were only properly managed."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 10.

Gibraltar taken by the British 1703.

Captain Philip Cleary born in St. John's, 1825.

Prince of Wales left England for Newfoundland, 1860.

Michael Keating died at Bett's Cove, 1878.

Neil Campbell died, 1891.

Robert R. Lilly and William G. Green admitted to Bar, 1838.

Returns made to-day to Governor Keats showed that twenty-six persons had taken land for agricultural purposes, aggregating seventy-four acres, 1813.

Steamer Hope left for Sydney en route to Melville Bay in search of meteorite, 1896.

Steamer Portia lost entering Halifax, 1899.

New electric fire alarm established, 1894.

Three men, named respectively, Ryan, Nangle and Forresty, fell from scaffold at schoolhouse in course of erection near Wesleyan academy, a distance of nearly thirty feet; seriously but not fatally injured, 1876.

John Howlett married to Miss Burke, 1887.

The Organisation of Industry

London Daily News:—Whatever new shape the organisation of industry may assume, there are certain fundamental lessons, now for the first time fully inculcated, on which our hold must at all costs be retained. One is the importance of the physical welfare of the workers, the folly of overstrain, the detrimental effect of alcohol on efficiency, and the need for skilled health supervision in every large establishment. To that must be added the improvement of education, particularly technical education, and the application of science and trained brain power to industry. This is a lesson that is still rather in the learning, than fully learned. For that reason it must be the oftener reiterated and emphasised. It is an irony, but at least an irony out of which good may come, that it impelled us in these matters to learn of Germany.

WORLD'S PRESS

A Misleading Impression

London Times:—English people are not, at any rate in the mass, philosophically inclined. They live from day to day, and are apt to behave as though the minor vicissitudes of life were all that they cared much about. Those who know them best are aware that this almost petulant response to passing influences is no true measure of their temper. When they seem most to take the big things of life for granted they are really far more conscious of them than they appear. We say this because the general demeanour of our people may have given the impression in the Dominions and in India that we in this country take the rally of the Empire to our aid wholly for granted. No impression could be more profoundly misleading.

The Test Has Not Failed

London Telegraph:—Each day as it passes brings with it its inevitable loss in blood and treasure; but each day only adds to the unshakableness of our faith and the sternness of our determination. We have gone through a great test, and we have not failed. Great Britain has never in the course of her long history shown herself better possessed of all those qualities which deserve an Empire and guarantee its salvation. And let us not forget that there come great crises in the lives of individuals and of States in which it is good to be alive. The sacrifice may be heavy, but the privilege is greater still—the privilege of showing ourselves men, the sacred trust which is put into our hands of saving not only ourselves but humanity at large.

Trying to Fix the Blame

Der Tag, Berlin:—Even for the so-far victorious Central Powers and above all for Germany, which carries the heaviest weight, the war is very hard. The battlefields are soaked with the blood of our youth, and more and more one feels the terrible void left in every domain of our life. It is not surprising that everywhere in Germany there is manifested a pessimistic opinion about our situation. The main responsibility for this state of spirit rests with the German press, which has always underestimated the strength and courage of our enemies. Our German papers are responsible for the pessimism which increases every day in Germany, as they also were responsible for the open-mouthed and foolish optimism, not less dangerous, which preceded the present depression.

Labor in a New Light

Round Table:—The day is past as the events of the war have proved—when reforms, however desirable, could be imposed from above over the head of the representatives of the working class. On the other hand, no Labor policy, however idealistic, can hope to achieve its object unless it is based on an understanding of the facts of the world as it is to-day. Labor has to face not merely a national but an international economic situation and to realize its bearing upon its own domestic problems. The example of the Germans compels employers and work-people alike to view industrial methods and policies in a new light, and to take stock of their survival-value. Whatever our ideals and prepossessions, we cannot afford to sit down helplessly before the competition of better-educated brains or to ignore the latest improvements in industrial training and organization.

Taught by Grim Experience

Westminster Gazette:—When, before the war, we read German books palliating and recommending methods hitherto banned in the warfare of civilized peoples, arguing that there could and should be no limits to fraud, violence, and cruelty when practised in the name of the State, we thought it to be a kind of savage sophistry which need not be taken seriously. But we have learnt in this war that this is the real doctrine of the German General Staff, and we have seen it practised at every turn, in open warfare and in underground plotting, on the territory of friendly neutrals as well as on the battle-ground of enemy countries.

Short.

"The war in Europe seems to affect everybody."
"In what way?"
"Even our women are wearing skirts that look as if they were made for economical purposes only."

Road Boards Elected in Accordance With the Provisions of the Local Affairs Act, 1915.

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE

Little Bay Island—Messrs. Richard Anstey, Job Wiseman, Fred. Wiseman, Sr., Alexander Anstey, Jos. Jones, O. W. Jones and G. Turner.
Springdale, Half's Bay—Messrs. Henry Earle, Edward Brown, Daniel Dalley, Elijah Jenkins, Henry Whit-horn, Edward Juder and Wm. Clark.
South East Arm, New Bay—Messrs. Geo. White, Plemion Hustins, Samuel Wall, Jacob Hustins and Adolphus Yates.
Raffling Brook—Messrs. Albert Bartlett, Job Randell, John Toms, Jonathan Dawe and Wm. Rowsell.
Leading Pickets East—Messrs. G. H. Andrews, R. D. Alcock, F. Sweeney, P. Cook and G. Loveman.
Fleurie Bight—Messrs. Arthur Langdon, W. J. Budgett and J. D. Budgett.
Millertown—Messrs. Allan Morey, Haldan Julius Hansen, Alexander Moore, William George Pilley and Peter Rowsell.

DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA

Shalloway Cove—Messrs. John T. Turner and William Ryan.
Westerville—Messrs. Samuel Winsor, of David, Samuel Hill, Robert Best, Martin Sparkes and Arthur Ford.
Badger's Quay—Messrs. Jno J. Spurrell, David King, John Cross and Zachary Pond.
Newport—Messrs. Eli Collins, Daniel Holloway, Joshua Holloway and Benjamin Collins.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY

New Harbour—Messrs. James W. Hillyer, Joseph Williams, E. C. Cranford, George Cranford and Martin Hilden.
Elliott's Cove—Messrs. Harrison Smith, Arch Smith, Gideon Smith and Albert Batstone.

THE BATTLEFIELD

Around no fire the soldiers sleep to-night,
But lie a-wearied on the ice-bound field.
With cloaks wrapt round their sleeping forms, to shield
Them from the northern win's.
Ere comes the light
Of morn brave men must arm,
Stern foes to fight,
The sentry stands, his limbs
With cold congealed,
His head a-nod with sleep; he cannot yield,
Though sleep and snow in deadly force unite.

Among the sleepers lies the boy awake,
And wide-eyed plans brave glories that transcend
The deeds of heroes dead; then dreams o'ertake
His tired out brain, and lofty fancies blend
To one grand theme, and through all barriers break
To guard from hurt his faithful sleeping friend.
"SYDNEY OSWALD."
Major, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THE VOUNTEERS PARADE

Yesterday forenoon headed by the C.L.B. band playing patriotic airs the Volunteers held their weekly Church parade. The men turned out at fully 750 strong and a fine looking soldierly body they are. They attended Divine Service at St. Thomas's, R. C. Cathedral, St. Andrews, Gower Street Church and S. A. Barracks. Each body returned after service to Barracks.

DISTRICT OF ST. GEORGE

Curling—Messrs. Samuel Hillard, John Hayes, Chas. H. Pennell, Alexander Cuning and Israel Hinds.
Wood's Island—Rev. Stephen Cullen, Messrs. Herbert Mansfield, John Bearn, Jacob Bearn and William O'Connell.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA AND ST.-MARY'S.

Sound Island—Messrs. Walter S. Beck, A. E. Beck, W. H. Beck, Wilson Eddy and Allan Stacey.
Little Harbour West—Messrs. John Manning, Thomas McCrowe, and Leo McGrath.

DISTRICT OF BURGOE & LAPOILE

Harbour Le Cou—Messrs. George Clarke, of John, Chas. Wadman, Andrew Hanham and Robert Willis.

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- DOMINION PLAIN TREAD AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
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- DOMINION STUDDED TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
- DOMINION PLAIN TREAD MOTOR CYCLE TIRES.
- DOMINION BEST GREY INNER TUBES for MOTOR CYCLE.

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