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Real Estate Agent

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(To Every Man His Own.)
The Mail and Advocate
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 14, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW
A New Pest
LOCAL farmers and gardeners are complaining this year of a new pest that is destroying their cabbage plants.
The new pest resembles the familiar currant worm, and just as the currant worm curls up the leaf of that bush this cabbage worm rolls up the tender leaves of the young cabbage. It also makes its way into the heart of the plant and devours it.
The only remedy as far as we can see is to go over the cabbage plot carefully and pick out the worm.
The insect is about half an inch in length when mature and has a brown head, the rest of the body being grey.
A solution of formalin obtained from a druggist may be an effective remedy for the pest.

Civilization
THE poor you shall always have with you." This epigrammatic expression of our Divine Master is like all the terse sentences that fell from His sacred lips full of intense meaning for it is either a sentence passed upon the children of humanity or it is a prophecy, or may be it is both.
However it is an expression, the truth of which is so visible to us every day that to enlarge upon it were a folly, it is too painfully plain before our eyes, to need any words of ours to convince anybody of its truth. That is not the point we want to make, every body sees that, but there are certain thoughts which associate themselves in our mind with the expression that it is well perhaps that we be reminded of lest we forget that we owe a duty to one another.
When our Master told us that the poor we should always have with us, it is quite probable that He had in His mind, the thought of man's selfishness, "man's inhumanity to man," and that the words conveyed a deeper meaning than that which at a casual glance appears to attach itself to them.
Has it ever occurred to us that they impose a sentence, not of poverty indeed upon the mass of humanity, but a curse upon the wealthy who permit distress to stalk about in gaunt ugliness.
The poor you shall always have with you, because of the cruel and heartless indifference of those, who by chance of birth or fortune, find themselves in positions of power and affluence. They grind the poor, and make slaves of them to bring grist to their mills.
The poor you shall always have

with you, because dishonest law makers will be more concerned in gathering spoils than in seeking the good of the toiling masses.
The poor you shall always have with you, because politicians are indifferent to the wants of the laborers and seek only the welfare of those already in possession of abundance of the world's goods, and to make virtual slaves of the workers.
Legislators are unwise and corrupt therefore misery and want drag their weary feet along life's rough way, while Dives rolls by in his luxurious automobile, perfumed and powdered, dressed in silks and satins, and attended by slaves.
The wealth enjoyed by the few is not a something that they have created, the source of their wealth is the sweat and toil of the many, and the natural wealth of the land, which they have unjustly hedged in for themselves to the exclusion of all those other human beings whom God has placed upon the earth to till it, to mine it, and make it bring forth its fruits.
The earth is capable of and does produce more than sufficient to satisfy all the needs of all its teeming millions, yet we find many in actual want! Some are hungry and cold, while others are possessed of wealth enough to finance a whole nation of men.
Some are sick while remedies in abundance are lying by, just out of reach. Poor things they have not the means of buying that which might put them on the road to health. Some are tired and weary but cannot rest, for rest would mean to them starvation. They are slaves, just as truly as were the negroes up to a few years ago, but the whip which drives them to slavery is the scourge of cruel necessity. They must die in harness, that Dives may add a few more tiers to his stack of gold.
We had no thought of going so far into this subject but our feelings have led us far afield. There is something amiss with our civilization, that such wrongs are possible, aye are scarcely looked upon as wrongs whatever.
When the Master pointed out to us that the poor would always be with us, He did not of course mean that we should not make an effort to combat the evils of poverty and relieve distress. He just meant to convey to us that human nature will always be selfish, and lead to the sufferings of the unfortunate.
That our boasted civilization has not eliminated the brutal from us, we have too many and too painful reminders before our eyes to-day, not only on the bloody fields of Europe, but we have many examples right here in our own midst, and such examples are too numerous to point out in detail.
One or two such will suffice for our purpose in this article. We know of a case, that of a young girl—an orphan, without father or mother or other near relative. This girl is unwell and has for a long time been unable to work. For some time past she has been subsisting on the charity of people almost poor as herself. Her burden has at length become too heavy and last week she was put out on the street, not sick enough to be admitted to the hospital and so something else to be admitted to the poor asylum, she was found roaming the streets without food or shelter, till she met with another poor friend who took her to her home. But it will be impossible for her to keep the poor girl, so what is to be done.
We have no institution to look after such cases, and therein we display a great deal of that indifference to the needs of the poor, that we complain of.
This is one case. Case number two is that of a couple of unfortunates of weak mind who a couple of days ago got a month's imprisonment for the crime of having no home and no one to care for them, and number three might be cited as that wherein a poor fellow with a family dependent on him became insane, be-

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS
No one would think of accusing him (COAKER) of being a spell-bound demagogue. In his manner, he is, if anything inclined to be somewhat quiet and retiring, BUT BEHIND EVERYTHING HE SAYS THERE IS A CHARACTER THAT IMPRESSES THE LISTENER WITH THE FACT THAT COAKER HAS A WHOLE-HEARTED INTEREST IN HIS GREAT WORK AND THAT HE HAS ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, December 20th, 1913.
He has the knack of infecting all who come in contact with him with his own enthusiasm for and faith in the great cause. And because his people have FOUND COAKER FAITHFUL ABOVE ALL THINGS TO THE TRUST THEY REPOSED IN HIM HE IS BOUND TO RISE IN THE ESTEEM OF THE FISHERMEN AND TO BIND THEM TO HIM WITH THE BONDS OF AFFECTION. For in this respect it always happens that to him that hath much more is given.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

cause he found himself out of the employment that he sought. Now why should civilization (?) push a man so far that he is denied a living from the fat earth. Why should any man find it so hard to get that living which the Almighty meant should be within the reach of all.
There is something rotten, not in Denmark only, but in what we brag so much of—our civilization.

One For Us
THE accompanying clipping from The Montreal Star is the right ring about it. We are too prone to sit down and let the other fellow do all the shouting; our proverbial modesty is sometimes misplaced.
Our boys in khaki and blue are second to none in the Army and Navy, yet we are being constantly ignored.
We commend this article to our readers, and we ask them to read it and inwardly digest, especially the sentence which reads: (Newfoundland, unfortunately) "leaves her advertising in the hands of Mercenary Missionaries who deem it to be their heaven-ordained function to proclaim the country before the civilized world as an object demanding extreme charity and the prayers of the churches!"
We have had too much of this thing in the past; and we think it high time that the agencies which have been advertising Newfoundland as a god-forsaken country should cease campaigning to further blacken the reputation of this country.

WHAT NEWFOUNDLAND HAS DONE
To Editor of The Montreal Star
Sir.—The cartoon appearing in your issue of June 28th very appropriately expresses the part that Newfoundland is playing in the noble cause of Empire and freedom. It is the best attempt I have yet noted in any Canadian publication to pay a tribute to the patriotic spirit of a country and people that have been continuously engaged, since the dark days of last August, when the heavy war-loud burst over the continent of Europe, in all kinds of loyal service to uphold the honor of the Empire's flag and have been all too busy and modest to tell the world anything about it.
And that is just what Newfoundland always does. In war as well as in peace, she merely saws wood and silently works out her own salvation.
To the outside world she seldom speaks of anything she has ever creditably performed, and she is satisfied to leave her advertising exclusively in the hands of mercenary missionaries who deem it to be their heaven-ordained function to proclaim the country before the entire civilized world as an object demanding extreme charity and the prayers of the churches.
As a consequence, the advertising she receives is of a most unenviable variety, though the Newfoundland people are so modest as to be content.

editor of a responsible daily paper in Halifax who made editorial comment to the effect that the members of the Newfoundland contingent looked almost like Canadian soldiers in their khaki uniforms. Had he stopped at that it might have passed all right, but in trying to modify the statement he left no room for doubt as to what he intended to say.
It would not, I think, detract from the important part that Canada is playing (and everybody is willing to admit that it is a grand part) if the Canadian press as a unit dwelt a little more widely on the sacrifices and of Empire, as in the present crisis we have neither time nor patience to recognize mere difference in political thought, creed, race or color.
Australia is playing a grand part, so are New Zealand, India, South Africa, and all geographical boundaries, for the present at least, within the Empire are merely imaginary things.
Yours very truly,
J. LANNING.
Whitby, Ont.

Wages Where Land Is Free
UNEMPLOYMENT and trade depression in Canada has come about automatically with the grabbing of fertile land and the withholding of it from productive use. Land companies have been able to take too much of the total wealth produced by labor in this country: too little has gone in the form of real wages to labor. Business prosperity is dependent upon the people in a community having plenty to spend. In recent years the Canadian people have not had plenty to spend, largely because the plentiful surplus has been taken by land monopoly interests.
Where there is fertile land available, and the worker has not to pay out heavily to land-holding interests for the privilege of living and working on the land, the worker's income is bound to increase, and unemployment to decrease. It is true the National Pollock (tariff nationalism) in Canada is to build up cities: tariff taxation is framed to promote city industrial growth at the expense of the rural communities. But few people would slave for wages in city industries, if they could make a better income with less laborious effort in the rural parts of Canada. Millions of people could live more comfortably and happier on the land, if the good fertile land were available; but, as it is, the best land is all held by monopoly interests at a high price.
From the best land near the conveniences of civilization to the least fertile land away back on the margin of existence, it is practically all held by monopoly interests; not for use but for unearned increment; and land prices are so rated as to make the would-be worker on the land no better off, having to pay dearly for it, than he would be as a wage toiler in the protected industries of the city. Hence the cities are overcrowded and filled with unemployed, and the rural districts are being deserted.
The tendency of free and fertile land to promote high wages, and general prosperity, is well illustrated in the report of a recent Labor Commission in British East Africa. This commission was appointed in the British African Protectorate not to study how willing wage-workers could be given the opportunity to work, but to find out how the native East Africans could be induced to work for wages.
British East Africa has an area of 189,838 square miles—about half the area of British Columbia—and a population of over 4,000,000. But British East Africa's 4,000,000 natives have no problem of poverty and unemployment like British Columbia's 400,000 population. The land has not been monopolized and withheld for unearned increment in Brit-

ish East Africa as it has in British Columbia; consequently the East Africans are well off and independent of wage labor.
Says the Melbourne Progress: "Notwithstanding that the natives are without trade unions, labor members, labor bureaux, or unemployment insurance, they are able to defy all the efforts of the white employers to exploit their labor, and can, and do, refuse to work for them. Naturally the white men are concerned about what they are pleased to call the laziness of the niggers, and a Commission was appointed to inquire into the reasons for the shortage of labor, obtaining information from employers and employees."
Trying to find out how to get a surplus of unemployed in British East Africa, the commission has taken testimony of the more important of the 3,200 European inhabitants, and has found a most remarkable agreement in the minds of the white men.
Lord Delamere, owner of 150,000 acres, said:
"If the policy was to be continued that every native was to be a landholder of a sufficient area on which to establish himself, then the question of obtaining a satisfactory labor supply would never be settled. He considered the soundest policy would be to curtail the Reserves. And, although it might take a few years before the effect on the labor supply was apparent, the result would be permanent."
This was the gist of the testimony given before the commission by the white men who complained that they could get no labor. The Reserves mentioned correspond to our Indian Reservations, and embrace the lands upon which the 4,000,000 natives reside under tribal conditions. Upon these lands they are able to make a living now, as they were before the Whitemen came to their country; and being able thus to support themselves by a little labor on their own land, they decline to work for the white man on his land.
Some of the white land owners declared themselves in favor of forcing the natives to come out of their Reserves and work for them. But this would amount to slavery; and slavery, as every one knows, would not do in this day and age. The wiser men asked merely that the Reserves be closed, or restricted, or that their location be changed to poorer land; they asked, in a word, that conditions be made so uncomfortable for the natives in their free conditions that they will willingly work upon the lands of the white men. Among the reasons given by the commission for the shortage of labor was:
"The wealth of certain tribes arising from the large quantity of land at their disposal."
And the Commissioners add:
"It is clearly recognized that there are practically no natives who need to work for wages in order to live."
The Chicago Public, applying the evidence of the East African commission to America, says:
"Here is the essence of the labor problem, the world over. Every where man is a land animal. Where he has access to his native element he is independent. Where he is arbitrarily shut out from his element he must make terms with those who shut him out. Has not this a lesson for our land people? If the free tribal lands in Africa make the Negroes independent, would not free land in this country do the same for all men? Unions, closed doors, minimum wage laws, an eight-hour day, and various other arbitrary enactments may protect labor a little; but it will be free, and will enjoy its natural rights only when it has free land to go upon. Out of Darkest Africa comes light."—The Citizen.

Does It Deserve Better?
Grain Growers' Guide
An honest politician is Canada's greatest need.

Current News Items From Over the World

In view of the international situation, President Wilson, it was announced last week, has definitely abandoned his intention to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition.
The French Government last week issued an appeal to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold so as to strengthen the national reserve. According to dispatches from Paris the appeal has met with a ready response.
Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned the position of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed chairman of the "Inventions Board," which is being formed to assist the British Admiralty in regard to naval requirements.
Jim Davis of Columbus, O., on July 7, broke the world's motor record for 100 miles on a dirt track, according to an announcement of the official timer. Davis' time was 87 minutes, 4.5 seconds. Former mark held by Davis was 88 minutes, 6 seconds.
How severely the naval and military losses of the war have already affected some communities in Great Britain is shown by the announcement that at Chatham, a naval base on the lower Thames, there are 180 war widows on one street. Most of them lost their sailor-husbands in the sinking of the Formidable, Hermes and Princess Irene.
Official contradiction has been made by the French Ministry of War to the monotonously reiterated German plaint that brave German soldiers are being slaughtered in their thousands by American shells. According to this statement, no shells manufactured in the United States have been used by the French army at any time since the beginning of the war.
Statistics of the Department of Commerce, published in Washington on July 2, showed the extent to which the United States is feeding the world during the present war. Exports of foodstuffs from this country for the eleven months ended May 31 amounted to \$724,000,000, while the total exports of food for the same eleven months of the previous year amounted only to \$443,000,000.
According to dispatches from Washington last week, analysis of returns, not absolutely complete, indicated that total receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to \$79,828,675, as against \$71,000,000 for the previous year. Of this amount the individual income tax was \$41,011,402, and the corporation tax \$38,817,273.
Gen. Porfirio, former President of Mexico, died in Paris on July 2. So far as the situation in his native country goes, there is little change to record. Gen. Pascual Orozco, who was arrested and detained in El Paso with General Huerto recently, succeeded in escaping across the Mexican border, and it is reported that he is to head a new revolt. In consequence of the escape of his lieutenant, General Huerta is now guarded in jail.
Germany Saving By Restriction
Berlin, via London, June 30.—The military commandant of the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, has issued an order, effective August 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly of cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillow slips and table cloths.
The presumption from this order is that Germany needs all the cotton available for use in the manufacture of explosives.