


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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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 24, 1916

MOUNT CASHEL

THE Annual Garden Party in aid of Mount Cashel Orphanage will be held on Wednesday next. Extensive preparations are being made for the event and citizens are assured of an enjoyable evening.

In past years this fete day has been always appreciated by our citizens and we think we are safe in saying this year, will as far as receipts go, be a record one.

The present day calls on our people are no doubt many, but we all realize what good work the Brothers at Mount Cashel are doing and we feel confident that the general public will on Wednesday next as in past years show that their work is fully appreciated by all classes in the community.

There are now about 120 boys in the institution and the financial obligation necessary to feed and clothe these boys is always a trying one to the good Brothers. This fact is more evident nowadays with the increased cost of food, clothing and other necessities. Mount Cashel has been a home to many orphan lads who without the training they received there would be unable to fill the responsible positions they now do in our mercantile concerns.

Mount Cashel has done its share in furnishing recruits for our Regiment some forty boys having enlisted since the outbreak of war. James Gear, one of their number, was amongst the group of Ours who made history on Caribou Hill, and some have made the supreme sacrifice.

The present splendid condition of Mount Cashel is a striking testimonial to the zeal and energy of the good Brothers who have devoted their lives to the cause of the education of the orphans. This condition of things has in a great measure been made possible by the splendid response of our generous people in past years, who we feel sure will again come forward on Wednesday and once more show their appreciation of the good Brothers' labours.

An interesting programme has been arranged. Football and baseball matches will be played during the afternoon. The pony race which caused so much amusement last season will again be seen, while teas will be served by the ladies who have ever been to the fore in this laudable work. His Excellency the Governor and Archbishop Roche will be present. Let us then rally to the orphans call and do our bit to help Mount Cashel for in doing so we are helping and encouraging a good and worthy cause.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FIFTEEN ENEMY BATTLESHIPS ARE BEING REPAIRED

Rotterdam, July 18.—From reliable sources information has been received proving that tremendous punishment was inflicted upon the German fleet in the naval battle of Jutland.

The following 15 warships are repairing in various shipyards: The dreadnoughts Koenig, Grosser Kurfurst, Markgraf, Kaiserin, Kaiser.

The older battleships Rheinland, Hessen.

The battle cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, Derflinger, Von Der Tann.

The light cruisers Regensburg, Stettin, Kohn and Frankfurt.

It is also stated that the Stuttgart and Munchen are repairing, but no confirmation of this can be obtained.

CHEQUE-RAISING ARTIST ROBS BANK

Raised \$2 Cheque to \$2,200—Secured \$1,500 With it

A cheque raising artist is at work in this city; he passed a cheque originally made out and accepted for \$2, which he raised to the neat sum of \$2,200. After the cheque for \$2 had been accepted at an uptown bank it was presented for payment at a downtown institution, the bearer of the paper intimating that he would open an account at the latter place. Depositing the cheque, he cashed in \$1,500 and opened an account with a \$700 deposit and has not been seen since.

It was rumored that this was not the only bank in Montreal, visited for the purpose of getting something at the risk of arrest. One day last week \$7,000 in cold cash was taken from a bank in the north end of the city by robbers who got away with the booty in broad daylight. Two men are alleged to have carried off the money with no suspicion being attached to their movements.

Both cases are now being investigated by private detective agencies.—Montreal Herald.

WAR ON SELLERS OF COCAINE

Curiously Enough, Use of it Much Increasing in London

MAKING ONE FEEL "GOOD" But After Effects of Melancholy and Irritability Come Quickly

London, July 18.—London's comparatively new vice, cocaine, which, until a few years ago was credited with being an American habit, has spread so far as to call for warning and interference in the public interest.

By a recent regulation it is an offence under the Defence of the Realm act to sell or supply cocaine to soldiers or sailors unless it is included in the prescription of a certified medical man. It is expected that further drastic action will be taken to check the habit among civilians.

Some weeks ago an individual who was arrested with twelve small packets of cocaine in his possession had to be released because he could not be proved to have sold any. But vendors there are in considerable number who profit by the growing demand.

The reputable pharmacist is now wary of the customer who goes the rounds collecting a little cocaine here and a little there for "toothache." Cocaine smuggling is profitable.

Cocaine is more insidious than even morphia. Its effect is to produce a feeling of boundless exaltation, energy and confidence. A few minutes after taking cocaine a man feels that he could conquer the world. The reaction comes in half an hour and drives the cocaine victim to the extremes of melancholy and irritability. According to an army authority, "if a soldier takes cocaine he is useless for the army from that very day."

For this reason two persons were found guilty of supplying cocaine to the Canadians at Folkestone and was sent to prison for six months with hard labor.

THE FIRST BASEBALL LEAGUE IN ENGLAND

Three of Canadian Regiments Have Arranged a Good Series

The London Daily Mail of recent issue, has the following of local interest:

The first "baseball league" ever organized in England is one of the latest war-time innovations. The American National game has made many attempts to invade these islands in the past, but it has remained for the Canadian troops now domiciled in our midst to carry out the invasion in force.

The "Military Baseball League" consists of eight different "nines" which have adopted a fixed schedule of games extending into September. The games are played on Saturdays at Taplow, Bearwood (Berkshire), Epsom, Bushey Park, and Plumstead. Most of the players are Canadian soldiers, but there is one "nine" consisting of "London Americans."

The demand for baseball material, (balls, gloves, bats, masks and bases) is said already to be so brisk, that the one American firm in London supplying it can no longer fill its orders. The Canadian Government has come to the rescue by sending supplies from the Dominion as "military supplies."

WHY THE HORSESHOE IS USED FOR LUCK

Why is the horseshoe considered a sign of good luck? There is nothing especially pretty about a horse's cast-off iron shoe, and no doubt not one horseshoe believer in a million can tell why he treasures it.

The origin of the superstition can be traced back to the 13th century.

The monk Gervaise of Tilbury informs us that at that time there was a kind of demon in England which appeared as a horse rearing on its hind legs and with sparkling eyes. Whenever this apparition was seen it was a sign that a conflagration would soon break out. Hence, as giving a kindly warning, this mysterious horse was regarded as a friendly spirit, and the animal in general was believed to be a beneficent mystic power.

A horse tooth carried in the pocket prevented toothache; it was a sign of good luck to find a horseshoe, and one was placed under the pillow of a child to cure the colic, or nailed against a building to prevent it from catching fire. This led to its general adoption as a protective symbol.

WORKMEN ON PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON STRIKE

Ottawa, July 18.—About 250 men employed by P. Lyall and Sons on the reconstruction of the parliament buildings went on strike to-day, and as a result the work of demolishing the ruins is seriously handicapped. The men who worked on the "dump" have been receiving 25 cents per hour as specified in the government fair wage schedule, but claim that other contractors in the city are paying higher wages (30 cents per hour) and that they are entitled to the same consideration. Another grievance of the men is that they are not allowed to smoke. They also say that their immediate employers are not to blame, but that those "higher up" are responsible for the conditions. About 1500 men are employed on the buildings.

HAIR CUTS TO COST MORE

Hastings, Nebraska, July 20.—The wearing of poetic locks, the kind that fall over the ears and curl up at the ends, is likely to find much favor with the men of this section as a result of the action of the barbers in putting in to effect to-day a new scale of higher prices. By unanimous agreement of the Nebraska Association of Barbers the price of a hair cut has been raised from 25 to 35 cents, with the cost of shaves, facial massage, singeing and tonsorial operations increased in proportion. The barbers declare that the higher prices are necessitated by the increased cost of supplies. Some of the disgruntled patrons assert that they will go back to the old bowl idea of scissors clipping before they will submit to the "extortion."

BODY ALMOST HALVED

New York, July 16.—At almost low tide, yesterday the body of Lester Stillwell was found in Matawan Creek about 200 feet west of the spot where it disappeared after being attacked by a shark. It had been bitten nearly in two above the waist line.

DER HERO

THE following happy verses are taken from the Erin Echo, the monthly journal published by the men of the battleship Erin. Their breezy character marks them as work of the sailor.

Hanse Heilberg was braver more Dan any man der vas;
All by himself he burnt a church,
Undt gets der iron Cross.

Some vimmen undt some children too
Anoder day he shot,
Undt so, for making frightfulness,
Vunce more der Cross he got.

He flew to England von dark night
Anoder Cross to vin,
Undt killed some vimmen mit a bomb
Drobt from a Zeppelin.

For hiding mit a Maxim gun
Inside an ambulance,
An extra large size Cross he von,
Der noble minded Hans.

He vent into a cellar vonce,
Mit comrades, eight or nine;
Undt get der Iron Cross again
Fer drinking all der vine.

So vinning crosses all der day,
He vent his kultured vay;
His chest was covered up mit dem,
He von dem twice a day.

Undt ven he had no room for more
He hung dem on his back,
Undt also down his trouser legs
Undt in his haversack.

Ontil beneath der load he fell
(Der veight was tons and tons),
Undt so to Krupp's dey took him,
Undt made him into guns!

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

That the policy of the Federal government in providing a subsidy of ten million dollars, spread over a period of ten years, towards furthering agricultural education in the different provinces, is bearing good fruit is abundantly proven by the second annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. This report is for year ending March 31, 1915, and tells in detail how the money has been applied.

It shows that while much remains to be done before the work is perfected in rural schools a great deal has been achieved. Teachers have had to be trained with all the agricultural colleges, generally in the summer vacation, and the attendance has everywhere been satisfactory. Funds for this purpose came out of grants made by the Dominion under the Act.

New buildings have been erected, old buildings enlarged, schools better equipped, higher salaries and more experienced instructors engaged, teachers specially trained, college extension work greatly extended, boys and girls' competitions encouraged, the district representative system widened and developed demonstration methods increase in number and improved in scope and character, and women's work at home and abroad aided institutionally and otherwise. In short there is not a branch of agricultural education or of home economics in any of the provinces that has not been beneficially influenced by the operation of the act in providing more funds than would otherwise have been available for these activities.

The provinces having been left free to use the grants, which have increased from \$700,000 in 1914 to \$900,000 in 1915, and will be \$1,000,000 each of the succeeding six years—as they thought fit within the purposes intended, the applications have not always been identical, but in the report every item in detail is set forth. The story of every province is told, furnishing interesting reading for every well-wisher of the agricultural industry and every member of the farming community. A letter to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will bring the report free of all charge.—(From the Chilliwack Progress.)

MORANT IN THE BERLINER TAGEBLATT

"Only victory, victory over the English will bring us peace," says Morant, in the Berliner Tageblatt. He has apparently overlooked the fact that an English victory over them will produce the same happy result.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

NEWFOUNDLAND has a total area of forty-two thousand square miles, roughly one third of this is covered by water. The balance is composed of forest land, peat beds or marshes and other non-agricultural lands, and the rest is suitable for farming purposes. We have thus to speak in estimating the physical condition of Newfoundland using very broad terms. No surveys have ever been made of our forests, peat beds or agricultural lands, so we are not in a position to state definitely what is the area of any of these divisions of our island's surface, and apparently there is no intention on the part of our rulers (hateful word) to have this highly necessary work performed.

This is a stupid policy and reflects no credit upon us. It shows plainer than any words of ours can how we are bungling along and how very unintelligently the affairs of our country are being administered. The very first essential to a proper understanding of what our national wealth is the making of a regular and systematic survey of the whole. How men can have the face to propose the cutting of timber in such wholesale fashion as in this pitiful business on the mere assumption that our forests are extensive and reproductive enough to stand the terrible drain upon them, passes our comprehension. One of the first things to know in order to deal intelligently with the matter is to know the extent of our forests and also how fast they can reproduce themselves. We have none of this information that is based upon authentic sources. We go so far as to say that in this day of enlightenment it is nothing short of criminal folly to proceed as we are going.

We need a regular forestry branch to the civil service, and we believe that far from being an additional burden of expense upon the country, such a branch if properly conducted might be the means of saving millions of dollars to us. It is obvious that we will have to take some such steps some day when necessity drives, but then it may be too late. We are not acting sanely in this dallying.

It is only idle to talk of how forests reproduce themselves, taking, as Sir Edward does the highly favorable condition that prevails at Virginia waters as an example. Sir Edward is a sophist of the deepest dye or he would never have used Emerson's grove as an illustration or as a fair standard of growth for this country. Sir Edward is ever ready with such plausible but ill balance arguments to support a contention when it suits him. The conditions at Virginia are not at all the same as those which prevail on wild lands where lumbering is done, neither in the methods pursued in the chopping or those other conditions that effect the growth of forest trees.

On what authority does the Prime Minister state that our forests reproduce themselves in thirty years. Surely he must know better than to advance what he has observed at Virginia as a reasonable argument.

What holds true in one place does not hold good in another. There are places which never reproduce forest trees once they are destroyed, and there are places that produce only trees of another kind such as birch following spruce or fir, and birch is not suitable, as far as is known to present methods, for pulp making.

What about those tracts that are destroyed every year by fire. How many of these areas fail to produce trees of any kind. The burning of such areas is a terrible loss. The timber is destroyed, the land is ruined and the ever increasing areas of such destruction must work a very unfavorable effect on the climate, and locally may be the cause of much damage to the drainage area by letting loose floods to work havoc with the land.

If we had a regular forestry department much good might be accomplished by planting those barren areas with trees. When left too long denuded of trees the soil becomes too impoverished to support even a blade of grass. Rains wash out the fertility from the soil and the winds blow away the surface leaving in time the all too familiar barrens. Many square miles of this country are to-day undergoing this process of disintegration.

We have neglected our forests too long and have permitted too heavy draughts to be made upon them by lumbering men, whose only care was the getting of the timber. We cannot afford to go on in this careless way any longer. We must have a department charged with the study, protection and administration of our timbered and non-agricultural lands.

Such lands should be studied so as to arm ourselves with full knowledge of their worth and how best to maintain them in productivity. Our politicians are too petty for this and have as a general thing some interest in letting things drift, it possibly suits their political supporters best as it is. It is therefore the duty of the people to demand some action in the matter. We must have a forestry branch.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 21

THE steam-tug Dauntless raised from bottom of Narrows, 1858. Prince of Wales landed at noon, 1860.

William R. Squarry, Harbor Grace, married, 1873.

Banks McKenzie held torch-light parade, 1878.

Seven houses burnt in Carbon-ear, 1878.

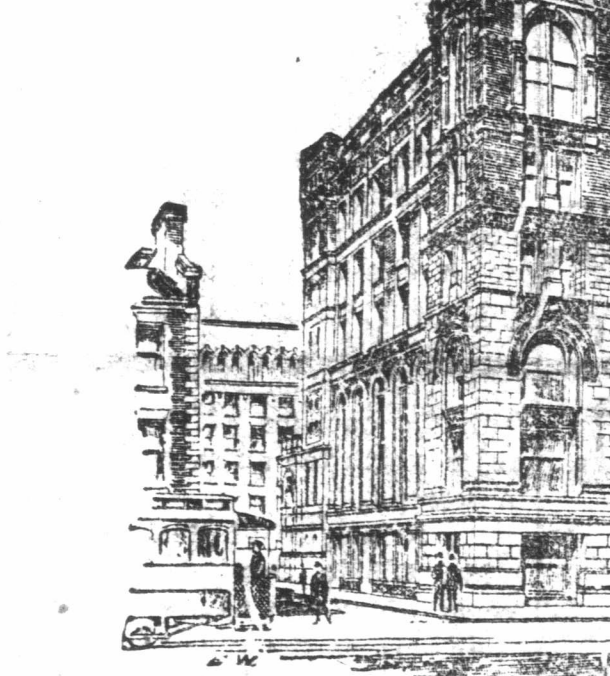
Captain Webb drowned, 1883.

Archibald's furniture factory burnt, 1891.

The Salvation Army schooner Salvationist dedicated, 1894.

Admiral Sir David Beatty.—"Hang on to them," was our orders, and we did. And as for David—why we'd go to hell with David!—A sailor on the Warrior in The Manchester Guardian.

"Returned Empties."—Judging by the reports of food shortage in Germany the English prisoners now being exchanged with this country might very well be classed as "Returned Empties."



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

- \$103.01 in one year
- \$106.14 in two years
- \$109.34 in three years
- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

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

REID-NEWFOUNDLAND CO.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE