

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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THE GRENFELL INCIDENT

DR. GRENFELL has had to write a good many explanations regarding the statements which he is supposed to have made in Montreal some weeks ago. The latest appears in the Montreal Star just to hand in which the Doctor states:

That the "reporters" mixed up an account of the work done among the North Sea fishermen thirty years ago, and that in Labrador and North Newfoundland, the 173 persons working with the Grenfell Mission last year included all the crews of the Mission vessels and all the employees. Only the doctors, nurses and dentists came from England, Canada, and the United States.

A good deal of useless matter has been introduced into this incident, notably by certain respected clergymen who have had practically no experience with Labrador. The statements made by some of the persons were really more damaging than the inferences to be drawn from Dr. Grenfell's supposed statements.

We understand that there will be a better understanding concerning the Grenfell Mission work after this. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding, and it is as well that it should be cleaned up.

Herewith we reproduce the report furnished to the Montreal Gazette. It has been sent to by a gentleman in Montreal: "Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador Mission fame, spoke last evening at the Ritz-Carlton, his talk being supplemented by a series of coast pictures thrown on the screen. Dr. Grenfell had prepared a series of motion pictures, but they did not arrive in time. The attendance was large, the ball room of the Ritz being filled. Sir Herbert Ames, chairman, introduced the speaker as a man well known to the English-speaking world.

As he had already spoken of incidents at the front, before the Canadian Club, Dr. Grenfell said he would not dwell much on that feature, although he added that it was immaterial whether one labored for humanity in France and Flanders or on the coast of Labrador. He said also that it was harder in these times to stay at home than to do one's bit at the battlefield or to work for suffering humanity elsewhere. Then he told of the fishermen working with the North Sea fleet, and of the success of their efforts in sweeping the sea of mines. Many of them had given up their lives in this patriotic work. The war was bringing a new life to the two thousand men who had gone from the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts to fight for empire and liberty. As for the great war, Dr. Grenfell believed that it was already won. The Germans were now divided into two classes, one realizing that victory is impossible and the other persisting in believing that they have conquered the allied armies.

"The great problem in Labrador, he said, was to create new men and new mentalities. He described the awful conditions existing thirty years ago, when men spent their money in drinking hells, contracting diseases fatal to themselves and to their hapless families. Had not a great improvement been brought about along the coast during the past quarter of a century, Britain would not have received the two thousand men who went from those shores to the ranks of the naval reserve, not to mention the other branches of the service, which have been swelled considerably by the hardy contingents from Labrador and Newfoundland. While referring to the Ancient Colony, Dr. Grenfell regretted that it did not belong to the Confederation.

Bad Old Days Gone

"Again referring to the mission work the speaker said that the old days were gone when men's legs were cut off and they were left to starve, and when nothing more than the actual medical or surgical efforts were in order, no provision being made for nursing. The great message of love was being delivered in a practical manner by the many zealous men and women who were volunteering their services year after year along that coast. Skilled medical men, well-to-do students and men who could live a life of luxury are to be found along the coast, unloading schooners and doing their bit that new light might shine in to the daily lives of the people. No less than 173 volunteer workers from Canada and the United States had gone there last year, and as many would be there in different capacities during 1916. Hospital graduates, dental graduates and others were all doing their part, and ever since 1902 when Dr. Grenfell first visited the coast, this good work had been carried on with considerable success.

"The lantern views were exceedingly interesting, showing hospitals and schools, bays filled with fishing craft, surgeons at work, and hardy men drilling for the military and naval units. Dr. Grenfell described the founding of the Sailors' Institute in St. John's, which had been self-sustaining and had contributed since the war began to the training of the men for the front, as well as caring for lookout girls who came into the city looking for work. There were formerly fifty saloons to contend with, but the Institute had come off victorious and in a short time prohibition will be in force and another great temptation removed. Dr. Grenfell explained that his own functions were varied, for he healed and cared for the people, found wives at times for some of the fishermen and, following the courtship period, he married them.

"Sir Herbert Ames invited the audience to contribute generously and thus show Dr. Grenfell how fully they appreciated the splendid work he is carrying on."

PRICE BOOSTERS

THE DAILY MAIL of Montreal just to hand says that it has been announced at Ottawa that the Canadian Government has under consideration the advancing prices of various products; and Mr. Crothers has already hinted that the War Measures Act will be enforced against those who are artificially increasing the price of certain kinds of foods. That is good as far as it goes; but there are certain other commodities which require attention under the same Act.

Sir Robert Borden will doubtless intervene to stop the boosting of food and other things; and we would be well advised here to take a leaf out of this book in order to preclude the possibility of such occurrences as were rampant here last season.

Every belligerent country in Europe has found it necessary to establish state regulation of prices of certain commodities. The people have been making heroic sacrifices; so they should not be fleeced by the price boosters.

SELL IT

"I keep the best bread," said a certain baker the other day to a poor fellow who complained of the inferior quality of the article he had purchased off him the day before. "I do not doubt it," replied the customer. "Then why do you complain?" asked the baker. "Because I would suggest that you sell the best bread and keep the bad," was the reply.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

EACH year since 1912, students of geology at Princeton University have been conducting research work in Newfoundland particularly in Conception, Trinity and Notre Dame Bays. This year in order to clear up some misunderstanding on the part of our people, these students have found it necessary to publicly explain through a letter to the local press what the object of their visits and explorations is.

They explain that the theses resulting from their work is a requirement for a Doctorate degree, which is a perfectly legitimate explanation. Of course we are very grateful to those gentlemen for the help they give us in thus investigating our geological problems, but it is with a face of shame we should offer our thanks.

Nobody can have a corner on geological enquiry for it is a wide field and reapers are few. Geologists are notably men whose special field is wide as the world itself, and they ransack every land knowing no national boundary lines. They are welcome in every land and their research in one field links up with discoveries in every other. Geology is not a provincial study for there is such a co-relation of the perplexing and complex problems is to be found only in deep investigation into them wherever they are developed or exposed to the eyes of man. It is therefore peculiar to the geologist that every land has a claim upon him and he upon every land.

The world, aye, the universe, far as his mighty telescope can carry his vision is his field of labor, for the very stars themselves, even the very nebulae that sprinkle the heavens with their luminous dust furnish him with knowledge respecting the globe he inhabits. If he can travel to the farthest fixed stars and dig his prying pick, as it were, into the Milky Way, how can we keep him from Newfoundland. He is a wonderful traveler and explorer who makes the silent rocks and the stars which sprinkle the vast depths of space, speak to him the mysteries of the ages, ago so remote that the farthest sketch of the mind's imagination is lost in the clouds of bewilderment.

He dives into the centre of the earth, and soars beyond the confines of the solar system making each reveal something to his enquiring mind, till space and time baffle him with their infinity. So much for the geologist and especially those visiting gentlemen from Princeton. We take this liberty of thus in a way recommending them to the country, and though we realize fully that an introduction is not necessary, we hope these few words of ours will help to make their visits better appreciated. We have no authority from our countrymen to make this introduction, but seeing that our visitors have been in a sense obliged to introduce themselves in their letter to the press, we hope our temerity will not be misunderstood. Those geologists are very welcome.

Meanwhile what is our geological survey doing. Why must we be forced to go to Princeton students for knowledge of our own country? Why are we not in a position to be givers and not all the time receivers? Why are we content to receive our knowledge as infants receive sap? Must we be forever intellectual spoon feeders?

Newfoundland one of the most interesting countries (in a geological sense) in all the world is not giving one scrap of knowledge to the scientific world. Is it not a shame, and a stigma upon all? The burning disgrace of it is that we seem to be content in our intellectual undevelopment. We are lying supine, content to be fed with pap, the overflowing from other men's bowls.

We have a geological survey that as far as it goes is a misnomer. Mr. Howley is no longer capable of conducting an enquiry Physical infirmities have overtaken him. But why has he been compelled by successive governments, while yet he was strong, to the ignoble task of digging in glacial debris on the Gaff Topsails or somewhere in that vicinity. What is the result of his years of explorations in the coal areas, so called? Doubt, still doubt. The question is still being asked: Have we any coal?

What has become of Prof. (?) Dunstan's Report. Apart from a

MR. I. C. MORRIS THANKS 'CALCAR'

Pays Our Correspondent Many Compliments and Says he Has Advanced His Popularity by the Honesty of His Answer

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir:—The reply of "Calcar" to my letter is one of which all concerned, on both sides of the question, must feel proud; and I am sure that "Calcar" has advanced his own popularity by the honesty of his answer.

"Calcar" acknowledges that he made a mistake in his charge of extravagance against the Commissioners; and he honourably explains his attitude; and in doing so he displays the true spirit of manliness. To me, the reply is far and away beyond an apology; it is a revelation of a high ideal of honour, and is such, as could only emanate from a man of large soul. I wish to thank "Calcar" for his explanation; and to assure him that I accept it as both sincere and honourable. At the same time it might be worth while to note that the incident has its lessons; which, if properly applied, should result in doing a great deal of good; and which should tend to make those who write for the press more cautious of what they state. It is an easy matter to say hard things about our public men, and to charge them with incompetence and extravagance; but it is not such an easy matter to recall these statements, or to counteract their influence.

In too many instances have our public men been unnecessarily and unduly critical; and even in cases where their motives have been the best, they have been misguided and vilely misrepresented. This should not be. We all claim to be a Christian people, and our standards of citizenship are therefore of the highest order. To this standard we should endeavour to keep, and in what manner-soever we may differ with our opponents, it should never be so great as to cause us to rush hastily in, and make charges that are untrue, and therefore unfair.

Men will differ, and there is room enough for every diversity of opinion; and the more public men differ, the more wholesome will the atmosphere of our public life in general, become. But the beneficial effect of opposing opinions will not be realized, if, in our hasty moments, we allow ourselves to be so carried away by our passions, as to make charges that are without foundation, and which therefore cannot be established.

Our local press is becoming more and more a power in our minds; and such able and scholarly writers as "Calcar," "R. U. Right," "Yorick," and "Theobald," have greatly enhanced the value of its columns; and it is sincerely to be hoped that these correspondents will continue on in their excellent work.

I. C. MORRIS.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers Saturday had Swedish and section drills, and a number of the men were inoculated. As a result a number were given leave and the weekly church parade was not held yesterday, though the volunteers of the Salvation Army attended service at the Citadel.

preliminary thing in this line, the public has not heard of any report from him in the matter. If he has made a report in full, why is it not made public. Not alone in a geological way are we supine, but in every way that concerns our natural resources and industries. We are mere flaccid followers of chance.

We let things develop themselves as we go along instead of directing and encouraging their growth as an intellectual people should. For instance we will take our great staple industry the fishery, and here we find ourselves out-classed, in point of careful husbandry and intelligent attention to the scientific side of the industry, by younger nations. We, in fact have paid no attention worth speaking of to the scientific side of the question of fisheries development and conservation. The policy of drift has displayed itself most painfully here. In famine matters it has been pretty much the same. Some activity, but mostly disdirected. At present we have two so-called Agricultural Commissioners, who know very little of the business they have in hand. We venture to say that neither one of them, if asked, could answer off hand, whether a cow's horns are in front or behind her ears.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 3.

BLUNDON'S fire, Riverhead 1849.

Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.

Thomas Power, pilot, killed and drowned by being knocked over from a lumber vessel off the Narrows, 1869.

Captain William Ryan, seal killer, died, 1880.

First dog tax day; \$600 collected, 1888.

Edward Morris, ex-superintendent Poor Asylum, died, 1898.

Human skeleton found—three feet below the surface on Barnes

STORIES OF KITCHENER

KITCHENER remained a bachelor and was commonly reported to be a hater of women. Though silent and grim, he had a command of words that made what he said long remembered. Many stories are told of his epigrams. He was reviewing a drill of a home defence company shortly after the German bombardment of Whitby and Scarborough. The Captain asked K. of K.: "Should the Germans come, what uniform should we wear, sir?"

Road; supposed to be the remains of a soldier, as brass buttons were found near by, 1885.

"The one you want to be buried in" was the reply.

An officer who had campaigned with Kitchener in Africa was asked how he spends his time: "He works" was the reply. "How does he amuse himself?" "By more work." "Has he no recreations?" "Yes, two; still more work, and seeing that everybody around him works."

Kitchener had no use for favorites. A young officer was sent to him in the Orient by the War Office. He reported to Kitchener, who asked him if he knew when the next steamer sailed for England.

"I have not looked it up, sir."

"Well," snapped Kitchener, "you look it up and sail on that steamer."

In South Africa one of Kitchener's companies of yeomanry escaped from a Boer onslaught by retreating at full speed. When an officer reported the fact and asked, "What shall I do with your yeomen?" he received this answer: "Keep them as far from me as they kept from the Boers."

On another occasion a surgeon wrongly diagnosed the illness of a soldier and it was necessary for him to summon two other physicians. Learning the truth, he sent for the first doctor and said, "Take this man to the hospital and yourself to England."—Montreal Evening News.

Kitchener's Signature

LONDON, June 30.—Edw. Kitchener's autograph letter calling for 30,000 recruits for the New Army, was sold today by auction, on behalf of the Red Cross to Thos. Fenwick Harrison, for £6,000. Harrison will present the letter to the nation.

French Gains at Verdun

PARIS, June 30.—French forces fighting in the region of Verdun, have recaptured from the Germans the Thiaumont work, north-east of the fortress, according to the French official communication.

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