

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 12th., 1916

WHY ASK ?

A WRITER, some few days ago in The Star was seeking an explanation of how Mr. Jas. McGrath went down to defeat in the recent Municipal Election. If this four eyed scribbler would look over the back files of the Mutt and Jeff organ he would soon learn why Mr. McGrath was defeated.

The Star in all its boasts for various councillors ignored Mr. McGrath. It was only on the eleventh hour the day before polling day that it figured on his being returned at all. This action on the part of The Star, the organ of the "Big Interests" is not hard to fathom.

Mr. McGrath represents a class in the community that The Star would keep under with an iron heel. The men who Mr. McGrath speaks for, the Laborers of St. John's, will get very little show from the men who are running The Star for the "Big Interests."

Time and time again The Star has displayed its attitude on labour questions. Not long since they attacked Mr. McGrath over the manner in which he handled the discharging of the grain steamer Lyngfjord.

The Star at this time contended that Mr. McGrath was wrong. Mr. McGrath knowing his position to be a solid one, held to it with the result that the men gained their point and are now thousands of dollars in pockets, which otherwise would have gone to some agent or corporate body who have never been known to lay awake at nights crying over the miseries of the poor.

If Mr. R. U. Right wants to coddle the people of this town we suggest to him some other subject than that of poking fun at our Labouring classes.

Perhaps, this scribe will tell the Labouring men of St. John's how it happened, that although Mr. McGrath was one of Mr. Gosling's board of commissioners, those who voted for Mr. Gosling as Mayor, in RECOGNITION OF HIS GOOD WORK TO THE CITY THE PAST THREE YEARS, did not vote for Mr. McGrath as Councillor. If Mr. Gosling was entitled to their support should they not, to be consistent, have voted for Mr. McGrath as Councillor?

his influence towards the election of Mr. Gosling for Mayor, Mr. McGrath found out that when the ballots were counted that he was badly knifed, not by the labouring men, but by those who, claiming Mr. Gosling's record was such that justified their voting for him, but who could not bring themselves to vote for the full commission board with the result that three of them were last on the poll.

THE SAGONA

"FOLLOWING the custom" of recent years the Reid Newfoundland Company in the early spring, or to be correct, the first trip north of the Labrador coastal steamer, issued reduced fares to the fishermen who annually avail of this steamer to reach the Labrador coast at as early a date as possible. This they did this spring as in the past; but, unfortunately hundreds of planters and others who wished to reach the coast were debarred from sailing on the first trip of the Sagona for the simple reason that the ship could not accommodate all who wished to sail.

This has aroused great indignation among the Conception Bay fishermen who claim the treatment accorded to them by the Company or their officials is grossly unfair. Why should they be charged full fare when the accommodation given was in no way equal to that allowed under ordinary conditions. The fishermen do not expect the Company to do impossibilities, but they do expect that when the usual accommodation cannot be given that the fares charged shall be only for the kind given and nothing more. The Government who had the matter in hand will be held responsible for this state of affairs for the very weak effort put forth to have the matter righted and unless it is done it will not be forgotten when the right time comes.

AFTER THE BATTLE

No stain lies on that Northern Sea Where Britain's braves went fighting down; They fought with foemen armed and free, And bolt for bolt, all valiantly, Upheld Britannia's fair renown.

That Passeth Understanding

Collier's Weekly.—Religion has been bankrupted by the war in Europe, according to some pessimists; others say that the war has meant a great wave of mysticism that at times seems mere superstition. The best religious war news we have seen is summoned up in two sentences found in the Rev. W. W. Holdsworth's "Impressions of a Hospital Chaplain" in the Contemporary Review: "A rabbi serving as a chaplain in Flanders was one day asked by a dying French soldier to unbuckle his tunic and to hold the crucifix he was wearing so that in his last moments his eyes might rest upon that symbol of love unto death. With a fine humanity the Jew held up the comfort of the dying man that which stood for the condemnation of his own people. We wish all our Know-Nothing friends might note this" paragraph!

LIETT, FERDINAND RIOUX

Mr. Ferdinand Rioux who for over 18 years has resided in this city and has held several important positions with the Reid, Nfld. Co., and who for the past few years has had the onerous post of assistant to President W. D. Reid, has received a Commission in the Newfoundland Regiment, as Lieutenant. Mr. Rioux will leave here with the next contingent of the boys and is eminently qualified to discharge the duties which he will be called upon to perform. Mr. Rioux for several years was training with the Canadian Militia and since coming here has been a member of the St. John's Rifle Club and was one of its best shots. Mr. Rioux has made many warm friends in this city, who will watch his military career with sympathetic interest and who presage for his great abilities further preference in the near future. We wish Mr. Rioux every success as a soldier and officer and a safe return to old Terra Nova.

There will be a meeting of

Royal Oak and Leeming Lodges, L.O.A., at 8 o'clock to-night, in Victoria Hall. By order of W.M.'s.

WORLD'S PRESS

Britain's War Financing

London Telegraph.—What is it we are doing in the matter of finance to-day? We are not merely paying and pledging our wealth for the meeting of our own colossal expenditure upon war by land and sea; we are diverting a continuous flow of it, in the shape of loans made by our Government to those of the Dominions and our Allies, to the war-uses of other communities. There is no great virtue in that fact by itself, for their cause is ours, and we stand or fall with it; but what is, we suggest, a notable thing is that it affects, in no degree the intensity of the war-spirit, and wins no tolerance for any counsels in favor of an indecisive peace.

Keep Your Gaze Seaward

London Telegraph.—The Germans are resourceful, inventive and determined. They are not, we may be sure, living in idleness. For our part let us never forget that the whole fabric of this country rests on one foundation—the British Fleet. We are paying the price of our privileges, and we must realize that this war is a serious business—more serious for us by sea than by land. The efficiency of the British Fleet resides in its officers and men; the casualties must be made good. There must be no shortage of ships or men. The nation owes it to its past and its future to keep its gaze seaward in full realization that all our hopes—and those of our Allies—are based on the maintenance of our sea power.

A Bitter Fact for the Kaiser

Providence Journal.—Said the Kaiser, addressing the crews of the battered High Sea Fleet, upon its return from its first meeting with the British armament: "The English fleet was beaten; what you have done you did that, in the future, Germany may have freedom of the seas for its commerce." But there is no more freedom for German commerce than there was before the fight. If a German merchant gets an order for a package of postcards, from any part of the world more distant than Scandinavia, he must appeal to the Allies as he has been doing, for permission to ship them. All the Kaiser's boasting cannot obscure that bitter fact.

The Lard Polonaise

London Chronicle.—Numerous articles in the Berlin Press dealing with what is called the "Lard Polonaise," or the queue formations now so prominent a feature in the landscape of numerous streets. Gone are the days, says the Berliner Tageblatt, when shopping was an easy matter. It has now become a fine art, and the principal attributes necessary in the shopper are patience and much humility. It began with petroleum in the Autumn of 1915. It was then that the long queues of waiting people outside shops began, now so painfully prevalent. They were called petroleum polonaises, and only came to an end when petroleum was no longer to be had. The polonaise has, however, extended to a number of other articles, of which the following are a selection. People who do not understand the word polonaise understand "waiting," and they all wait for—meat, sausages, bacon, tripe, lard, municipal pork, municipal lard, butter, margarine, flour, coffee, sugar, potatoes, milk, bread, eggs, sour cabbage, etc. If you go to a railway station you will find the crowd waiting there also, waiting for the country-women to come in with cheese, butter, fowl, eggs, etc.

REVEILLE

BY CALCAR

ACCORDING to the authorities at the Meteorological Office at Toronto, so late exchanges tell us, this is the centenary of "year with out a summer."

In the beginning of the nineteenth century so the same papers tell us, were many cold, wet summers, those from 1812 to 1816 being especially marked in this respect.

Many summers in the forties, the sixties and the eighties were very cold and wet.

Last year may be regarded in local annals as the "year without a summer." It looks as if this unfavorable meteorological condition is this year to be more general, for now Canada is experiencing an unusually wet and cold period.

In Toronto since April the first there has been a rainfall slightly in excess of that for any corresponding period on record, though there have been at least ten other three month periods,—June to August, July to September,—with a much greater rainfall.

The idea that the terrible cannonading in Europe has any thing to do with the rainy conditions is not entertained by meteorologists at Toronto.

The variations of rainfall from year to year, to quote from publications dealing with the phenomena, are connected with the general circulation of the earth's atmosphere, which is without doubt affected by changes in solar radiation which is also variable. Prof. Abbott of Mount Wilson Observatory has shown that the sun is a variable star, changing its output of energy by at least one seventh of the whole.

To quote further, "the sequence probably is a solar change effecting first the equatorial regions, and leading to changes in the strength of the trade winds, and their ocean currents, and a little later the wind circulation and cyclonic formations of the middle and higher latitudes."

Whatever the cause the effect is most remarkable, and unless a change soon takes place portions of Canada and even Newfoundland are likely to suffer a shortage in different crops. Newfoundland is not so prone to suffer for her crops are mainly hay and potatoes, and these are rather encouraged by copious rains than otherwise. The almost steady steady rains of the past fortnight prevailing on the West Coast have greatly helped hay and all farm and garden stuff, which a long dry period had threatened with destruction.

In Canada and especially in Ontario the almost unprecedented wet and cold weather is hampering farming operations. Seeding has been greatly retarded or made impossible. Wheat, especially the spring variety is being injured and potato planting is almost impossible.

Corn is sure to be small, but corn for forage or fodder will be normal. On the other hand is the compensating promise of a big hay crop.

See-saw, up and down go the cycles of change, and helpless man, without volition, aye without any knowledge of what it is that elevates or depresses him, that makes sport of his tiny efforts, that sends the whirlwind to demolish his castles or his barns or the flood to sweep him away, mixed up with the wreckage of his own creations, and unceremoniously ground and mixed with the soil and the silt of his own farm, struggles in the darkness of his mind for a key to mysterious nature's secrets.

The secret baffles him, and he is forced to acknowledge the power and wisdom of an infinite Being whose intellect so transcends his own as the mighty sun transcends in glory the flickering half light of the glow worm.

Scientists dig deep but there are mysteries the "Open Sesame" to which they can never hope to attain while at any rate mortal flesh clogs the higher intellect of the spirit. Effects we note, but causes, these are the puzzles. But even in reading the records of effects produced by causes operating through the ages we often give evidence of the chrysalis of our brains. This is as it were a prophesy of a higher future existence and a revelation of the workings of a mighty God.

Men of wonderful intellect are working constantly and their discoveries are often astounding, these discoveries must produce in the mind of the christian a twofold effect. In the first place these should fill us with pride in

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JULY 12

Battle of the Boyne, 1690. In the House of Assembly this day, Mr. Thomas gave notice of Bill to annex Bell Island, Little Bell Island, Kelly's Island, Broad Cove, and Petty Harbor to the electoral district of St. John's.

Mr. Pack gave notice of Bill to regulate the cutting of ice channels in the harbor of St. John's, 1833. Second session of local Assembly opened, 1833. Criema evacuated, 1856. Dr. Henry Shea married, 1870. John Sprott married Miss Nellie Shortall, 1899.

Steamer Tigress, with crew of 30 men, left New York in search of Polar party, 1873. Miss Emma Thomas left to enter convent in Demerara, 1878. Robert E. Firth died suddenly, 1882. Rev. Jesse Heyfield married, 1887. William H. Taylor married Miss

the wonderful powers of the human mind, a foretaste as it were of the God-like that is in us, and which must surely come from an almighty being.

The next thought such discoveries should give us is that of profound humility. This may seem like a paradox, but paradoxes may be the vehicles of the soundest truths and reason. How can we look upon all the wonders which we behold working about us and without any care from us, or without even our understanding, without feeling how infinitely insignificant is our power.

Thus our discoveries may elevate us with some pride as to our position in the great field of creation and our future destiny, while they humble us with the reflection of how little we are and how dependent.

We had no thought of sermonizing when we essayed to speak of weather phenomena, but we find it impossible to reflect at all upon such topics without being led to speak and to think of an omnipotent ruling power. What more noble topic, if one could only be inspired by it.

Returning to meteorological investigations we find that these oscillations of wet and cold with periods of warm weather have been wonderfully persistent throughout the ages of which any records remain.

Scientists have by a study of the most ancient trees been able to discover that even as far back as 3000 years ago the earth was effected in exactly the same way as we experience to-day.

By an examination of the concentric rings which mark the yearly growth of trees it has been found that some years were much more favorable to growth than others.

From a statement issued by the Meteorological Office at Toronto we find that "historical records enable the meteorologist to draw a rainfall curve in Asia Minor back 3000 years, with probably some degree of accuracy. More recently the study of the growth of the yellow pine of Arizona and the sequoia tree of California, as evidenced by their rings, has also enabled officers of the Carnegie Institute to draw a rainfall curve for 3,000. The curves agree fairly well and show that the climate has been pulsatory throughout this long term, with periods of rainy seasons and periods of relatively dry seasons. Both curves indicate that the one thousand years before Christ, were much wetter than at later periods."

NO MAN'S LAND

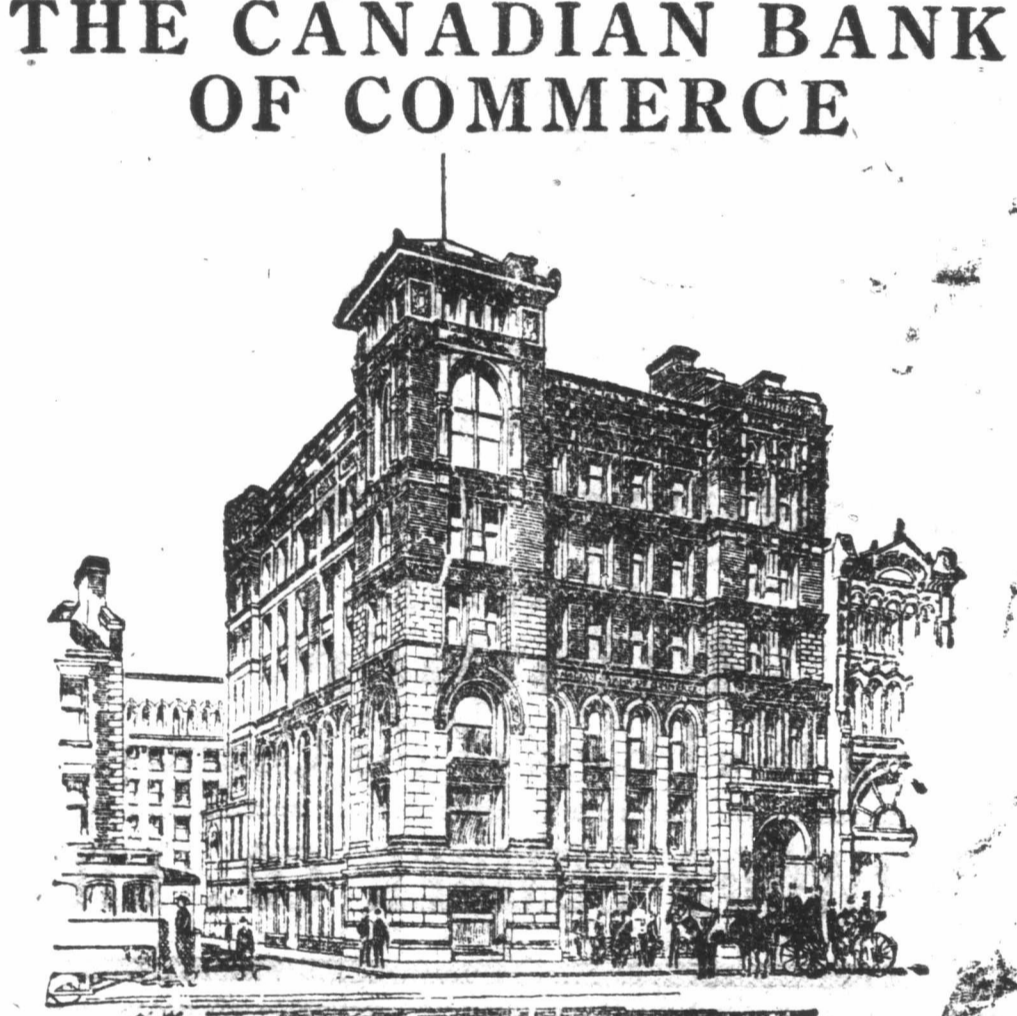
No Man's Land is an eerie sight At early dawn in the pale gray light. Never a house and never a hedge In No Man's Land from edge to edge; And never a living soul walked there To taste the fresh of the morning air, Only some lumps of rotting clay. That were friends or foemen yesterday.

What are the bounds of No Man's Land? You can see them clearly on either hand, A mound of rag bags gray in the sun, Or a furrow of brown where the earthworks run From the eastern hills to the western sea, Through field or forest, o'er river or lea;

Jean Feaver, 1899. Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott died at Topsail, aged 100, 1879. Thermometer 81 deg. in the shade, 1899. Harbor Grace dramatic troupe played "The Rose of Ettrick Vale" in Total Abstinence Hall, here, 1875. Rev. William Pilot and Rev. George S. Milligan appointed school inspectors, 1875. John Syme married to Miss McKeen, 1898. Judge Des Barre s married to Miss Stewart at Greenock, 1833.

The Quiet Hour. "Yes, sir, one hour's uninterrupted reading each evening would make you— Uninterrupted? Where do you think my wife spends her evenings?"

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