

About Things in General And Public Men in Particular.

By SCRUTATOR.

the place-man who can
not only afford to
unpurchased mahogany office
furniture, but also
in his round of duty walks erect
and leaves it only rich in self-respect,
to the party whose unblushing
face from the pillory of his bribe of
place makes a merit of dis-
grace, to the footmarks of indignant
passion, the deep scars of satire's
pen, and the credit side the sum
all that makes a scoundrel's
sordidness.

ROBERT'S THREE RULES OF CONDUCT.

the late Sir Robert John Bannan
one of the ablest men we have
known at the bar and in public life
has received from him the
counsel: "Never listen to
what he abuses his relations,
will make it up with them, and
he will hate you for knowing
he abused them." On another oc-
casion he said to me: "A friend of
great practical ability told
me that he had laid down for himself
rules of conduct: 'Never re-
spond to these paradoxical
statements of mine! Get it done and
your political opponents howl!'"
Robert repeated these paradoxical
statements with a "characteristic" laugh,
and seemed at any rate, not to mark
approval.

UNITIES IN PUBLIC MANAGE- MENT.

the hidebound characteristics of
the old partisanship, defined by
Hume, the historian and philoso-
pher, are unfortunately, as true to-
day as when he described them.
Those who either attack or
defend a minister in such a govern-
ment as ours, where the utmost lib-
erty is allowed, always carry matters
to extremes, and exaggerate his
merits or demerits with regard to
the public. His enemies are ready to
charge him with the greatest en-
croachments, both in domestic and public
management; and there is no mean-
ing in crime of which, in their judg-
ment, he is not capable. Scandalous
charges of public treasure, ex-
cessive taxes, every kind of mal-
administration, is ascribed to him.
To aggravate the charge, his per-
sonal conduct, it is urged, will ex-
tend its baneful influence even to
justice, by undermining the best
institutions in the world and disor-
dering that wise system of laws, in-
stitutions and customs by which our
ancestors, during so many centuries,
have been so happily governed. He is
only a wicked minister in himself,
and has removed every security pro-
vided against wicked ministers for the
people.

MENT FEELINGS OF PARTISAN- SHIP.

likely for the English peoples of

the world, says an eminent writer on
"political jurisprudence" in the New
York Outlook, bitterness and epithets
of partisanship. Our political
passions are verbal in their expres-
sions. Carried to their natural con-
clusion they ought to lead to as-
sassination and revolution. In this
respect the people of Mexico and Cen-
tral America are perhaps more logi-
cal than we are, for when they say
that a Cabinet Minister is wicked,
scandalously dishonest, and danger-
ous to the security of government
they shoot him!

THE IDOL OF THE PEOPLE.

It is curious, adds the paper, just
quoted, to look back over the history
of the United States and see what
partisanship has said of American
statesmen whose memories are now
idolized without regard to party. No
soldier or statesman in the whole his-
tory of civilization, perhaps, comes
nearer dedication, from an American
point of view, than George Washing-
ton. For the whole modern world he
is the very pattern of nobility of
character and unselfish patriotism.
Socialists and capitalists, democrats
and aristocrats, churchmen and free-
thinkers unite to-day in paying him
their sincere tribute of respect, honor
and admiration. It must be, we na-
turally suppose, that his own country
in his lifetime was a unit in respect-
ing him.

A VICTIM OF POLITICAL SAVAGE- RY.

The fact, however, is that he was
also a victim of savage partisanship.
It is stated by F. S. Oliver in his life
of Alexander Hamilton, that on the
fourth of March, 1797, the day when
Washington retired from the Presi-
dency into private life, the Aurora, a
newspaper organ of the anti-Federal-
ists, published in Philadelphia, said
of him in these almost exact words:
"This should be celebrated as a day
of jubilee throughout the United
States; for the man who is the
source of all the misfortunes in the
country is about to step into well-
merited oblivion." Senator Bever-
idge, in his life of John Marshall,
states that the Aurora accused Wash-
ington of peculation; and in 1795 it
permitted a correspondent to make a
scandalous attack upon the Presi-
dent, whom Americans now call "the
Father of his Country," in the course
of which appears this pleasant sen-
tence:—"The consecrated shrine of
Presidential chastity seems too foul
for time itself to bleach."

EXTRAORDINARY AND INCRED- IBLE STORIES.

Then we are reminded by the Out-
look that the literature of political
reminiscence is full of the most ex-
traordinary and incredible stories of

partisan bitterness, such as we ex-
perienced here during the last elec-
tion. This bitterness has been visit-
ed even upon our children. Coter
Morrison, in his life of Edward Gib-
bon, probably the only man whose
fame and fortune were made by the
fall of the Roman Empire, quotes
Gibbon as saying that, as a child of
mine in 1748, he "was reviled and bu-
feted for the sins of his Tory Ances-
tors," such was the passion of Party
spirit. And, per contra about the
worst denunciation that Dr. Johnson
could think of to apply to a contro-
versial opponent was to call him a
"white dog." In modern times the
great political leaders have all been
victims of personal abuse. Lincoln
was accused of obscene vulgarity;
Gladstone of insanity; Roosevelt, of
drunkenness. One of the very few
modern statesmen who appears to
have escaped the foul torrent of per-
sonal gossip and personal abuse was
President Harding. "At least," says
one of his biographers, "if there
were any stories current in clubs and
the smoking cars detrimental to his
personal character I have never
heard them."

CERTAIN IMPORTANT RELATION- SHIPS OF LIFE.

As my readers are aware, and as
I had occasion to point out in a pre-
vious article, there are certain re-
lationships of life which involve a
certain degree of secrecy between the
parties to them. Such, for instance,
as the relationship between master
and servant, between principal and
agent, between solicitor and client,
between the Governor and his Minis-
ters, between a telegraph office and
those who confide the secrets of their
business to its trust. Broadly speak-
ing, it may be said that no man is fit
to hold such a position of trust or
responsibility who is incapable of
keeping the secrets of another man
committed to his care. That man is,
indeed, the basest of men, who, ob-
taining possession of information that
is the property of another, uses that
information, in any way, without that
other's consent. How much baser,
and more dishonorable and contem-
tible is the man who uses that in-
formation, so obtained, "not only
without the consent, but against the
interest of him from whom he has
obtained it, and to whom it rightly
belongs?"

BY WAY OF TIMELY AND KINDLY WARNING.

Definite and precise information
has reached me to the effect that this
is done, and systematically done; in
certain cases in this community, and
this is written by way of timely and
kindly warning to the parties con-
cerned to be more circumspect for
the future. If not, they will expose
themselves to the certainty of public
denunciations and to the probability
of legal prosecutions. To steal
one's purse is to steal trash, to
wound the reputation of a neighbor
without cause is a senseless act of
wrong; but to appropriate to one's
self and against its lawful owner by
secret and underhanded ways, the in-
formation one has received in a
trusted capacity—the man who is
capable of doing that is a menace to
the community in which he lives and
unworthy of the rights of citizen-
ship.

Man the Unfinished and Incomplete

WHAT WILL THE PERFECT PRO-
DUCT BE LIKE?

By CHARLTON REEVE.
Our scientists are always giving us
shocks. Sir Oliver Lodge adminis-
tered rather a violent one at a Pres-
byterian Church when he informed
the congregation that man is a crude,
rough and half-made article, quite
recently turned out of Nature's work-
shop in an incomplete condition.
This may appear a striking contra-
diction to another of the latest dis-
coveries of science, which is that of
the remains of some men and women
in the caves of southern France, who
are supposed to have lived at least
15,000 years ago.

It seems rather a long way back;
but, after all, what a 15,000 years in
relation to the age of the earth and
stars?

These little globe of ours, which is
a mere speck of dust in the universe,
is supposed to be at least 400,000,000
years old. During the greater part
of that immense period it was unin-
habited; then came the sea creatures,
the insects, the reptiles, the prehis-
toric monsters and the animals as we
know them. Finally, man was devel-
oped, but that was really a short time
ago, a mere matter of perhaps three
or four thousand years.

And even for the greater part of
that time humanity was only a slight-
ly improved version of the anthro-
poid ape, a trifle more intelligent
than the gorilla or the chimpanzee,
but feebler and less active. At long
last he acquired the human soul and
brain as we know them.

Future Possibilities.

Excavations at Luxor and else-
where have shown that the history
of civilization can be carried a great
deal further than we have been ac-
customed to imagine; but the oldest
relics of Egypt and Mesopotamia
would not be dated at the outside,
more than a few thousand years be-
fore the beginning of the Christian
era.

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and a covert from the tempest; as
the shadow of a great rock, in a weary
land."—ISAIAH.

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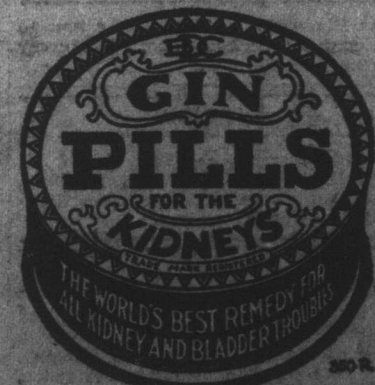
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Man, as he is at present, with most
of his thoughts, acquirements and
achievements, is a creature of the last
few fifty centuries or so.

The human species, then, is still
young, and, according to Sir Oliver
Lodge, still immature. We are not
quite grown up.

With difficulty and slow struggle
we have emerged from the animal
creation, but have by no means shed
the traces of our origin. We make
out way on this planet hampered and
shackled by the vestiges of the brute
creation which still hangs about us.
We are moving onward and upward,
but we have a long way to go before
the process is complete.

The superman—of course, accom-
panied by the superwoman—will in-

herit the earth and the fullness there-
of.

In the meantime, we shall have to
put up with the human race, with all
its imperfections, and make the best
of it. We may comfort ourselves by
reflecting that it might be a great
deal worse than it is, and is even now
a good deal better than it used to be.

Sir Oliver Lodge cheerfully exhor-
ts us not to despair, because there is
plenty of time before us. There is
no particular reason, so far as Science
can see, why our planet should go re-
volving round the sun for tens of mil-
lions of years to come yet. Now, if
men and women go on evolving them-
selves in a proper and prudent fash-
ion during the illimitable future, a
much superior human sample should
in time be on view.

Fashions and Fads.

An afternoon frock of light brown
brocade crepe de chine is finished
with bands of kolinsky fur.

Ecaille blonde, apple green, beige
rose and wood brown make ap-
pearance in newest Autumn fashions.

A three-quarter length coat of
brown, tightly curled Persian lamb,
is trimmed with brown fox.

The brown satin frock is given the
required note of contrast in a black
velvet or felt cloche hat.

Leaf motifs in colored spangles
hold the drapery in the front of a
tissue gown with a low waistline.

The fur collar is noted on suits and
coats. It may be a shawl shape, or
merely a high crush collar.

A black velvet jacket is worn over
a skirt of the same material embroid-
ered to look like a scotch plaid.

Metal lace embroidered in colored
silk, metal fabrics and spangles are
used for evening models.

Colored-Roman stripes are woven
into the fabric above the bands of
gray fur, trimming a black velvet
suit.

Some frocks show only a bit of
embroidery at the neck and sleeve
edge, while others make lavish use
of it.

A smart sport cape of bright plaid
material has a yoke formed by pleat-
ing in the plaids, and a high fur
collar.

Many of the twill frocks being
shown for Fall have the three-tiered
ruffle front caught with a huge metal
buckle.

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