

New Onions,

At a Lower Price.

50 bags EGYPTIAN ONIONS.
PURE GOLD ICINGS (Pink and White).
PURE GOLD JELLIES (Assorted).

CHEESE and BUTTER.

200 boxes CANADIAN CHEESE.
50 boxes CANADIAN CREAMERY (Slabs).

PRIMROSE TEA.

New shipment in to-day at a lower price.

GROCERS' HEADQUARTERS.

George Neal.

Yes, There Were Some Family Rows Among the Allied Commanders.

We heard about them a lot, those disagreements between the Allies, with Pershing breaking in to announce that he was going to have matters his own way or know the reason why. There was even a report, at one time, that somebody very high up in one army had challenged somebody very high up in another to a duel. Well, it appears that where there was so much smoke there was a certain amount of fire. At least, on the authority of Edwin B. Wilson, a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, there was sufficient heat developed on several occasions to suggest a good lively fire somewhere. "As long as the censorship was strict," he observes, "little light was shed on this phase of the war—the relations of the active field commanders. In fact, constant denials have been made of the existence of any friction whatever. It had all been a glorified love-feast, said American officialsdom." However, a few weeks ago, at American General Headquarters at Chaumont, "the corner of the curtain was drawn aside a little." According to the writer:

It was the first time such matters had been discussed with any degree of freedom outside of the immediate circles concerned. General Pershing himself was not present, but his closest and most trusted advisers were—the deputy chief of the General Staff and the generals in charge of the five sections of the staff. Most of the newspaper men present are still in khaki in France.

Of course, there had been friction. That was made plain. Indeed, it seemed that the very necessity of continually dealing with Allies was more or less obnoxious to some of our officers. All the trained officers were equally desirous of bringing about the same results, but they simply couldn't see things in the same way. There had been disagreements on vital matters and quite evidently warm feeling. The curtain was not drawn back the whole way, however, and much was still left to the imagination, but it was evidently a good cross-section view of the whole situation.

Gen. Fox Connor, chief of the division of operations, seemed to sum up the feeling when he earnestly expressed the hope that "in the next war America will not have to deal with any Allies."

The first big split between General Pershing and the chiefs of the French and British armies came early. It was over the question of how American soldiers were to be trained. Gen. L. J. McNair, chief of the training section of the staff, told the story: "As soon as we began making our plans," said the General, "representatives of the British and French came to us, each urging us to adopt his nation's system of training. Their methods were investigated by Gen-

eral Pershing, and finally he decided to adopt neither. He decided on a strictly American method of training troops. Naturally, there was a great deal of national pride back of the attitude of both our great Allies, and our position was felt keenly by them.

"General Pershing differed from the other Allied chiefs on vital principles. From the first he believed that the German's Western Front could be broken, but our Allies then assured us that the war would end on the then front—in fact, that it was impossible to break through. They believed that the war would be stabilized to the end. Therefore, they wanted the Americans to be trained chiefly for trench warfare.

"But General Pershing didn't want to train our men solely to be trench-fighters. There was never any question in his mind that the German lines could be broken by American troops. With the idea of the offensive as the only possible role to fit the American characteristics and mission in the war went also the idea of an aggressive self-reliant infantry as the basis of all organization. 'Train for the open warfare' was Pershing's great principle, and he clung to it in spite of the earnest advice of both British and French. The rifle was coming to be looked upon in some way as an almost obsolete weapon. But Pershing insisted on its great value.

"The American idea was justified." Alto at G. H. Q. there was the typical soldierly desire not to sing the praises of any individual men. says the writer, the distinct impression was created among the visitors that had not General Pershing not broken with his Allies on this point the war would not have been won anywhere near as early as it was. Although Pershing's decision does not now seem remarkable, it was at that time considered almost revolutionary—certainly an experiment. It was doubtful if many of his acts required more courage than did this discarding the advice of his experienced Allies—when he was still a newcomer on the scene.

General Connor was quite frank in referring to this phase of the situation, as the writer reports:

"One of the greatest difficulties we had," said he, "was in dealing with our Allies. This held true with the British as well as with the French. They naturally had different points of view. Their minds simply don't work like ours. I believe that all of the trouble was due simply to an incompatibility of temperament."

American soldiers in France never have made any bones about taking the full credit for winning the war. In fact, this tendency went so far that there was propaganda started by the powers that be in the army urging the dough-boys to be more considerate

in their attitude toward our Allies. To what extent this tendency—typically American and inspired by the highest patriotism—has been affected by the "toning down" propaganda remains to be seen. But there is small reason to wonder that it exists when one meets the same feeling, just as confidently expressed, among the higher-ups at G.H.Q. General Nolan was a good example of this.

He dwelt particularly upon the way in which the French, several times, called upon Pershing for American troops to lead the way in attacks on particularly difficult positions along the French part of the front.

"So insistent were the requests for American troops," said General Connor, "that it seemed that the commanders of the Allies felt that the very presence of American divisions assured victory. It is to the eternal glory of the American soldier that wherever he went he found victory."

General Connor expressed the opinion that the "United States soldier was worth two of any other country." General Moseley, of staff section four—called the distributor—and Col. Lincoln of section one—the wholesaler—referred to the shortages of forage and horses in the Army and consequent need of falling back on the French for help. It was revealed that there was considerable feeling over the situations that ensued. It seems that the French promised a certain number of horses, were unable to make good, and frequently had to charge more for them than had been originally understood. Colonel Lincoln dwelt upon the difficulties which the horse-shortage continually caused various branches of the American Army. The boost in price was evidently forced by certain groups of French business men, but through pressure from French officials at Paris this situation was finally relieved somewhat.

The Allies were not the only people with whom the bosses of the A.E. F. sometimes found great difficulty in getting along. All-American rows sometimes occurred. According to the writer:

It was found at times that the ideas of the officers actually in the field differed from those of the Army chieftains at Washington. Every once in a while there have come echoes of some such dispute.

One difficulty that was encountered in France was frankly put up to the Army authorities in the States by General Connor. That was the lack of anything even approaching an adequate number of replacements units.

As one mingled with American soldiers in various parts of France there was encountered protest after protest about the disbandment of this or that division. There had been great divisional pride, and the officers and men who had come from the same part of the country and had their training together naturally felt it keenly when their organization was split and sent up to the front. The result was continuous and spirited protest against the authorities at G. H. Q. There was a tendency to hold Pershing personally responsible for such a condition of affairs.

It was on account of this criticism against the Army chiefs that the question was raised at this conference with the service newspaper men. General Connor washed his hands off all responsibility for it.

"General Pershing and General Staff over here," he said, had early recommended that a certain proportion of replacements be sent over and be kept coming coincidentally with the full divisions. But those in charge in the States did not comply with his recommendation. It was a mistake at home from the very beginning. The natural result was that we over here had to break up six divisions to get enough replacements for our pressing needs during the severe fighting in the last two months of the war."

Altho none of the staff officers speaking made any further attempt to explain the reasons for this situation, it was the general belief among the best informed of the newspaper men present that political pressure at Washington from sections desiring to get their "home division" across the ocean in a hurry was the fundamental cause of the whole difficulty. There were ships enough to carry only a certain number of troops, so that it was apparent when several divisions were sent over, in addition to those normally going under the original plans, that some of those originally scheduled to go had to be dropped. Apparently the replacements were those put on one side.

This situation is more interesting at this time, the writer points out, in view of reports from Washington of friction during the early period of the war between General March and General Pershing on numerous matters, all revolving around the question as to which had the greater authority. Finally, it was announced that "matters pertaining to the American Expeditionary Force would be handled at the entire discretion of General Pershing." In view of this clash, we read—

It is natural to speculate on what will happen when Pershing and his staff comes home. Especially because these officers who have been directing affairs on the other side have built up an entirely new method of doing army business. It is questionable if the Army organization at Washington will be permitted to slide back



At this time of the season, for some years past, we have been featuring a one price sale. This time it is 25 cents, and the first comers get the best bargains. Perhaps you will see what you want among these items, if not we have many more things. Come and see them all.

A Tin Pin Hardwood Extension Clothes Rack.
A Handsome Nickel Plated Dinner Bell.
A Fine Woven Wire Dish Cover.
A Galvanized Iron Coal Shovel.
A Boss Barber Razor Hone, made to sell at \$1.
Ladies' Fine White Muslin Collars.
Ladies' Sport Hats.
Men's Coloured Socks.
Cleveland Paper Cleaner.
Cut Glass 10" Vase.
Glass Covered Butters.
8 oz. Bottles Peroxide.
Steel Frying Pans.
Improved Flour Sifters.
Vanishing Cream.
Whitewash Brushes.
Children's Toy Sets.

Ladies' Muslin Tea Aprons.
Ladies' Cotton Hose in White and Black.
Men's Leather Belts.
Men's Wash Ties.
A Large Tin of Talcum.
A box of Stationery.
A 6 Yard Card of Lace Edging.
Hats, Mounts and Ornaments.
Infants' Muslin Bonnets.
Ladies' Dust Caps.
Fibre Lunch Boxes.
Improved Skirt and Coat Hangers.
Hair Brushes.
Plain and Fancy Hair Ribbons.
Children's Jersey Ribbed Pants.
Paper Borderings in great variety. Worth \$1.20, now 25c.

To be had at TEMPLETON'S
From Friday, August 29th, until September 8th.

into the old bureaucratic system of antebellum days without a fight.

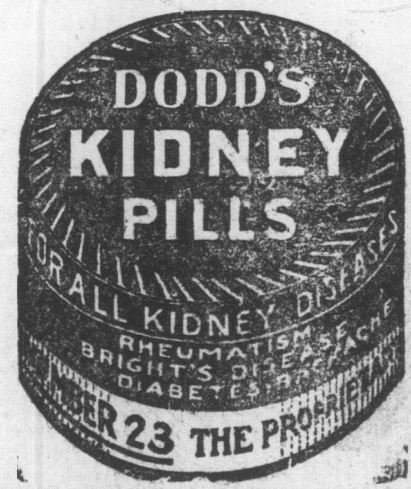
Gen. Leroy Eltinge, deputy chief of staff to Pershing, told the service newspaper men how the staff was organized, somewhat after the fashion of European staffs, into five sections, G-1, G-2, etc.

"Bureaucrats would not have worked here," he said, "under actual war conditions with vast numbers of men to handle. The trouble with the bureau system is that it breeds red tape. But the General Staff can be changed at will. There are no permanent fixtures and its personnel does not become scared at new ideas."

Friction there has been—and serious friction—both with the High Command of France and England and between the American Army leaders abroad and at home. In such a huge undertaking it is natural to expect. That the difficulties were always smoothed over and that any rows that raged never once brought disastrous results to the great common cause is the really remarkable fact about it all.—Literary Digest.

The Little Slaver.

Henry Ford has written a book against the cigarette entitled, "The Case Against The Little Slaver." Thomas A. Edison, after reading it, wrote the following letter: The injurious agent comes principally from the burning paper. The substance thereby formed is called acrolein. It has a violent action on the nerve centres, producing degeneration of the cells of the brain, which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics, this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes a cigarette."



MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, Etc.

Trial of the Kaiser.

(From the Westminster Gazette.) In the language of the markets the trial of the Kaiser is "slumping." The Daily Express, of all papers, has a column in which a criminal lawyer pours out scathing ridicule on the whole procedure of the possible trial. The correspondence columns of the Times daily carry a weight of evidence as to the unpopularity and the difficulty of the whole business.

Prize Winners.

THE FAMOUS BUDDY BOOTS. A share in our profits for 1919. The following prizes to be given away free for Christmas of 1919:

Six \$50.00 Victory Bonds.
\$50.00 in Gold.
One Lady's Gold Watch.
12 pairs Men's Long Boots.
12 pairs Boys' Long Boots.
12 pairs Youth's Long Boots.
12 pairs Women's Long Boots.
12 pairs Misses' Long Boots.
12 pairs Child's Long Boots.

Every one who purchases the Famous Buddy Boots or Bear Brand Rubber Boots has a chance to win one of these great prizes.

Start now and buy Buddy Boots right through the year. Men, Women, Boys and Girls, you all have a chance to be a winner. Health, Wealth and Happiness, all three combined in Buddy Boots. Buddy Boots mean Health. Victory Bonds mean Wealth. Buddy Boots and Victory Bonds mean Happiness.

Buddy Boots are superior to all other Rubber Boots. Quality absolutely guaranteed. The colour of Buddy Boots is Grey.

Register your name with Dealer nearest you.

CLEVELAND RUBBER CO., 164-166 Water St., St. John's, Jan 8, 1919.

Unique Stamp.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT SOUVENIR. A unique souvenir of The Daily Mail £10,000 Transatlantic flight has been arranged by Mr. Fred J. Melville, director of the War Stamp Exhibition.

One of the special, and already rare, Newfoundland stamps used for the mail carried by Mr. H. G. Hawker has been presented by the British aviators concerned to be sold in aid of the Newfoundland Marine Disasters Fund as a token of their appreciation of the hospitality and assistance rendered by the colonists in the preparations for the flight.

The stamp, an unused one, is installed on the back by Dr. J. A. Robinson, Postmaster General of the Dominion. It has been mounted in a

special designed morocco album, and the mount has been photographed by Viscount Northcliffe, the originator of the great adventure, and by the famous airmen, Capt. John Alcock, Lieut. Sir A. Whitten Brown, Mr. H. G. Hawker, Capt. K. MacKenzie Grieve, and Mr. T. Sopwith.

The souvenir album and stamp will be on view for one month at the War Stamp Exhibition, 110, Strand. They will be sold to the highest bidder. Bids should be sent to Mr. Fred J. Melville at the exhibition, and the highest will be announced in The Daily Mail. The proceeds of the sale will be handed, without any deduction whatever, to the Marine Disasters' Fund, which benefits the dependents of our oldest sailor.

heroes of the great war.—London Daily Mail.

Household Notes.

Eggplants, onions and tomatoes, sliced and put in layers in a casserole and well seasoned, make a delicious main dish. A sliced banana added to the white of one egg and beaten until stiff is a delicious substitute for whipped cream.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

NOTICE!

To Newfoundland Royal Naval Reservists.

By order of the Executive Government, the Department of Militia will pay to Newfoundland Royal Naval Reservists the following:—

(1)—WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

In accordance with regulations governing the issue of this allowance to men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the Newfoundland Forestry Corps, less amounts due by the Admiralty as post bellum gratuities.

(2)—SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

In accordance with regulations governing the issue of this allowance to dependents of men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the Newfoundland Forestry Corps, less amounts paid by the Admiralty as Separation Allowance.

Royal Naval Reservists will submit their Certificates (R.V.2 N.) to "The Paymaster, Department of Militia," as soon as possible.

A Preliminary Payment of War Service Gratuity will be made on September 1st.

Application forms for Separation Allowance will be distributed as soon after September 1st as possible. Payments of this allowance will commence as soon as the forms have been returned completed, and passed by the S. A. Committee.

A. E. HICKMAN,

MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Don't be Disappointed.

The real White Flour won't arrive until next week, when you will get the old reliable

VERBENA FLOUR.

aug 29, f. s. m.