

good tea

Badges for Rejected Candidates for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

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A. MacDERMOTT, Actg. Commander.

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THE THOUGHTS OF THEOBALD.

PROFITS. I am glad the Editor has a word on Food Prices and Freight though he doubts the energy of the Government to provide any way out. It is a situation that should have been nip-ped in the bud, for the longer it is allowed to continue, the more injury will be caused by high prices, and the more difficult it will be to bring to any satisfactory settlement. The Red Cross Line freights show another enormous jump on goods by the Floris-sol this week. The excuse that the ship can be chartered elsewhere more advantageously is hardly fair, when it is considered that now she has only a trip of two days from port to port, whereas another charter would expose her probably in more dangerous waters. When the war risk is down to 1/4 of 1 per cent from New York here, there cannot be much to dread on her present route.

ENLIST NOW. Last week I made an appeal to the merchants to help recruiting by making it easier for our people to live. We do not extort profits but to live up to the first principles of their profession, which are to provide for the country, and not to make big profits. The Citizens' Committee decided the other night that H. M. Ships of War ought to get water free from the City. I wonder if these merchants who had the supplying of our regiment or naval reserve with food and clothing had the same idea in view when they priced the goods. Do the warships get coal at cost price here? Have we been patriotic enough to price our

supplies to our own lads at cost price or as near cost as possible? If the State is not to interfere with the individual, must not the individual be loyal to the State in return? Is it loyalty then to overcharge the State for whatever it may require for the service of protecting us from the enemy? Why cannot we get right down to bed-rock in this matter and have done with the eternal "Business is Business" which gives a man unlimited license to charge his neighbour as much as he can get for an article.

PAY. I also appeal to the Government to help recruiting by a levelling up of the pay of the Naval Reserve to that of the Army Volunteer. The reason given is that the British Tar is paid so much that we cannot pay more. This is obviously strange, when we can pay our army volunteers two or three times as much as the English Tommy, alongside whom he fights this day in France. If we can do this with the Army, what can we do with adding to the pay of the Reservist? I don't think it prevents Canada from offering its navy men more. It may be said that perhaps the Navy men have a more generally comfortable time than the volunteer, who has such hardship to meet in the trenches. Even if this is somewhat true, it has no real bearing on the question, as a man's pay cannot be considered in reference to his own personal requirements. His pay in most cases has to go to support his family, or his mother or sister, and it is this side of the question that has also to be thought of. If the Government rights the wrong, pays the Naval Reservist as much as the Army Volunteer, gets a loan of a second hand cruiser, mans it with our own men, with a military band on board and sends her round the island, the response to the call will be greatly increased.

REGISTRATION. Mr. Withers doubtless will ask the Government to inaugurate a Registration Scheme, which will show us what our resources in men are, and group them according to age, condition, etc. etc. It is not an unwise move in that it will separate those who are eligible and can go from those who are eligible and cannot go. For one thing, it should be considered that our wealth comes from the sea and that we require able-bodied labour for this work. It would be false economy to take all our men from the seashore, as before long we should feel the loss in our fishery returns. Women cannot fill the fisherman's place as they

can the place of the industrial and land worker. A scheme of registration would show us where we stand in this matter. Our population is not a floating one, we have no settlers coming in, as most of the large countries have. This scheme of registration should also embrace a registration of wealth, which can be of such service to the Empire. The so-called sacred rights of property have to give way to the truly sacred rights of Humanity, and in a very special sense the wealth of a country, though in the hands of various individuals, really belongs to the country. What if able-bodied men lose all the wealth they possess, have they not hands and health to work and is there not land enough to grow and produce food?

WHAT THEN? The people look to the Government to be their defence. If the Government believe that it is not unpatriotic for a man or a Company to charge enormous profits on goods supplied to our people, then are we leaning on a broken reed indeed. The actions or rather inactions of our Government to my mind do not offer the slightest justification for the postponement of an election next year. Never have we been in such need of democratic government.

Our Wonderful Medical Army. London Times.—Who says the British cannot organize? We are told that the position of each unit in the chain of medical service—the aid posts, dressing stations, collecting stations, clearing stations—is arranged as systematically as those of the military service. And the staffs, transport, and supplies must be organized with equal precision, or the whole machine would break down by its own weight. For it is on a prodigious scale. What Lord Northcliffe happily calls the medical army exceeds the whole British military forces overseas before the outbreak of war. One wonders where they all come from. Like the other army, they come from all parts of the Empire and from all walks of civil life. The greatest call has been on the medical profession, because doctors cannot be improvised or trained in a short time. Lord Northcliffe awards them the palm of chivalry over all others for having left their lucrative home practices in a great rally of self-sacrifice.

Britain Independent of Foreign Steel. This Condition Likely to be Attained Next March, Says Dr. Addison. London, Nov. 3.—Dr. Addison, one of the chief officials of the Ministry of Munitions, told a party of journalists visiting Woolwich Arsenal yesterday that he calculated Great Britain would be entirely independent of foreign steel supplies by next March. During the Somme offensive the expenditure on armaments was about ten times the weekly rate on what was in the month of January, but there are more filled shells in France to-day than there were at the beginning of the war. With special reference to the steel supply Dr. Addison said the more Britain was dependent upon neutral countries the more she was waging war at a disadvantage. One of the advantages of making things at home was to save vast sums of money apart altogether from what was lost on exchange. He gave an interesting forecast, which was that as Britain was providing an extension of steel works at a probable saving of something like six millions a year, Britain would have provided a program satisfactorily developed to be entirely independent of foreign steel supplies by March next.

Fads and Fashions. Little girls' dresses flare. Copper color is a new shade. Evening coiffures are mostly high. The new blouses are in pelum effect. The ruffled blouse is still fashionable. A new tam is shaped to a point in front. Velvet and plush often take the place of fur. Buttons of various sizes trim the tailored suits. A new motor veil is of knitted shetland wool. The rage for ermine and skunk is ever fashionable. Turned-up skirt hems are seen on all kinds of frocks. The evening gown should have a train of some sort. Nothing is prettier than the little Dutch bouclé caps. High-pile pushers are in demand for all kinds of hats. The suit of marine blue is fashionable and becoming.

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THE WIFE HE LEFT BEHIND HIM Pursues her daily round of Domestic Duties. The homes of our Gallant Soldiers & Sailors are not neglected in times of war. The Motto of Sweethearts and Wives is "CLEANLINESS AS USUAL" with SUNLIGHT SOAP. We see to it that their hardships are not of a physical nature, for the guaranteed purity of SUNLIGHT SOAP ensures REST AND COMFORT for all who use it. £1,000 Guarantee of Purity on every bar. The Name Lever on soap is a guarantee of Purity & Excellence. Lever Brothers Limited Port Sunlight.

How to Save Roumania

Strike Hard At The Germans. (By Lovat Fraser.)

The Allies have had an anxious fortnight about Roumania, but there is reason to believe that as a result of measures now being taken the danger is diminishing.

Direct measures apart, the best way to help Roumania is to prevent the flow of reinforcements to Transylvania by striking hard at the enemy upon all fronts. The Germans are being hit hardest on the Somme. Every fresh blow struck by Sir Douglas Haig on the Somme tends to relieve Roumania from peril.

Our people are a little puzzled about the Roumanian campaign, partly because trustworthy information on the subject is very scanty. They ask how it has come to pass that Roumania, whose entry into the war was expected to strengthen the cause of the Allies, should almost instantly need succour instead.

This is not the right way to look at Roumanian intervention, the benefits of which will be very clearly apparent as time passes. Much the same thing was said about Italy, when her early unexpected checks showed her urgent need of war material. The whole world sees to-day the immense advantage derived by the rest of the Allies when Italy entered the war. It should be the same in the case of Roumania.

The appearance of Roumania on the battlefield meant that fresh and valiant armies which will eventually number well over six hundred thousand men were ranged on the side of the Allies. What would not the Austro-Germans give to-day for over six hundred thousand trained recruits? It meant that the enemy had a new and vulnerable front to defend. It meant that a way was opened for an attack from the north upon their spinal cord, the route from Berlin to Constantinople. It meant that a source from which they have been drawing large supplies of wheat and oil was instantly closed to them. In a few months the benefits of Roumanian intervention ought to prove immeasurable if the present menace can be overcome.

The root cause of Roumanian early difficulties was that most of her mobilisation had to be undertaken after declaring war, and the process was slow. It has been said that Roumanian strategy has been misdirected in pursuance of political aspirations. The contention is that she should have re-

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she left the Dobruja scantily defended in the belief that she would avoid hostilities with Bulgaria remains a mystery, but in any case she has, with Russian aid, checked the menace in the Dobruja. Her chief business just now is the Transylvanian Alps, and the broad principles underlying Roumanian strategy are probably shrewder than has been supposed.

We must take careful note of the fact that the best-known men on the enemy's side are all believed to be on the western front. The Kaiser is there (or was there the other day), and Hindenburg, and Ludendorff, and Falkenhayn, and Mackensen. They are not there for nothing.

We must also note the probable effect upon the Allied cause of a successful invasion of Roumania upon a great scale. The foremost result would be that it would tend to some extent to neutralize the consequences of our still imperfect blockade. Roumania is the most fertile land in Europe and is crammed to-day with the food for which Germany hungers. No other European country yields such magnificent wheat crops. Roumania has as many pigs as Serbia and a great oil industry. The over-running of Roumania would mean that while our Fleet had closed the front door in the North Sea Germany would procure immense stores of food by the back door.

The next result of an invasion of Roumania would be that it would turn the Russian left flank, and would hearten the enemy to prolong the war. It must be remembered that owing to lying bulletins and the deft manipulation of a servile Press, the German people do not even now know the whole truth about the Somme. The third and perhaps most lasting result would be that the cause of the Allies would suffer in the eyes of neutrals, because our honour is deeply involved in the case of Roumania.

I have written hopefully of the Roumanian campaign because I have reason to believe that the position is by no means so dangerous as it recently seemed. Possibly this estimate may be falsified in the event. King Constantine of Greece is credited with the prophetic declaration that in "fifteen days Roumania will exist no more." We shall see. What is far more probable is that within fifteen days the prophet may be a king without a kingdom.

It is important that these grave issues should be clearly understood in this country; but a careful survey of the military situation, largely based upon facts which cannot be publicly discussed, leads to the very strong hope that the position on the northern frontier of Roumania will quickly recover equilibrium, as it has already done in the Dobruja. The horizon in the east is brightening, and if bad mistakes are avoided all should soon be well. There is no true parallel between Roumania's position to-day and that of Serbia a year ago. The Serbian Army had been reduced by war

and had no effective support. The Roumanian Army is intact, and has Russia's Army at its back. It appears to have withdrawn from Transylvania in good order, and it has an almost ideal frontier to defend. Unless overwhelming forces are placed at Falkenhayn's disposal, which seems impossible, the peril should be overcome.

The one plain duty of the Allies is to strike hard on every front while the good weather lasts. There can be no more certain way of saving Roumania from the threat devised by the Austro-Germans. The operations in Macedonia against Monastir and Seres are invested with a new and vital importance. The British on the Struma and the Serbians, French, and Russians beyond the Vardar are detaining the greater part of the Bulgarian Army. The Italians are again gaining momentum on the Carso, are capturing thousands of Austrian prisoners, and are steadily moving along the road to Trieste. The Russians in Galicia are fighting great battles the very magnitude make them difficult to grasp.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—Don't delay in ordering your new suit as the price of goods is continually on the jump in the home markets, and the longer you'll wait the more you'll pay. If you want a suit, GET IT NOW and get it at SPURRELL'S, where good goods, low prices combined with style and fit predominate. SPURRELL BROS., 365 Water St.—may 4, tu, th, s, f.