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New Rector Inducted.

CEREMONY AT ST. THOMAS'S.

The induction of Rev. Ernest Charles Earp, B.A., as Rector of St. Thomas's Church, took place yesterday morning, the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland officiating, whilst the other clergy present were, Canon Bolt, Canon Lewis, Canon Field and Rev. A. B. S. Stirling, A. Clayton and C. A. Moulton. The service commenced with the processional hymn, "The Church's Foundation," the Bishop, clergy and choir entering the Church at the water door. Morning Prayer was then read by Rev. A. Clayton, the lesson being read by Rev. A. B. S. Stirling, Rector of St. Mary's. The Veni Rector was sung by the congregation kneeling, after which the Bishop advanced to the Chancel steps and the ceremony of induction took place, the new Rector standing in front of him supported by the two Church wardens, Mr. E. Watson and Mr. W. S. Monahan. The license from the Bishop was read by Canon Bolt, Registrar of the Diocese, and the Rector made the usual declaration of assent and consent. The Bishop then received the keys of the Church from the People's Warden and handed them to the new Rector, saying:

"I, William, Bishop of Newfoundland, acknowledge you, Ernest Charles Earp, as Rector of this Church and Parish, and in token thereof give into your hands the keys of this Church."

The Rector then answered: "These keys of the House of God are your hands, as the glebe of my induction and of your recognition, and promise to be a faithful shepherd over the flock committed to my charge, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

The following Prayer was then said:—"O God, the Pastor and Guide of Thy people, look favourably on Thy servant, Ernest Charles Earp, whom Thou has willed to preside as pastor over Thy Church in this Parish; grant, we beseech Thee, that both by word and example he may profit those over whom he is set, that, together with his flock, he may attain eternal life, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen."

The Bishop here standing up addressing the new Rector, who remained kneeling before him and said: "I, William, Bishop of Newfoundland, do hereby give thee, Ernest Charles Earp, Induction and Mission as Rector of this Parish, and authority to preach the Word and to administer the sacraments therein."

Then putting a Bible into the Rector's hands, the Bishop said:

tor's hands, the Bishop charged him to "preach the Word," to be instant in season, out of season, reprove, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine." His Lordship afterwards conducted the Rector to a seat in the Sanctuary and inducted him therein saying:

"O praise the Lord for his goodness and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men. Exalt him also in the congregation of the people, and praise him in the seat of the elders."

The Hymn, "Lead us, Heavenly Father Lead us," was then sung, and the service concluded with the Holy Communion, the new Rector being the celebrant. The anthem "If you love me keep my commandments" being sung at the offertory. The Sermon was by Canon Lewis, Rector and Sub-dean of the Cathedral, Absolution and Benediction being pronounced by the Bishop.

At the Evening Service the new Rector preached. The old Parish Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, extra seats having to be brought in to accommodate the large congregation present. The service was choral, being taken by Revs. A. Clayton and C. A. Moulton. The lessons were read by Canon Bolt. The Rector, on ascending the pulpit asked for the prayers of the congregation "that God would make him able as He had made him willing to be their Rector," and took as his text, "Whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain," St. Matthew, 5:41. The sermon was impressive and inspiring, being delivered without the aid of either manuscript or notes and couched in graceful diction. The subject was divided into three parts, Duty being the main theme, to the Nation, to the House and to the Church. Duty does not end with the letter of the law but its obligations, but with its spirit. In discussing citizenship the Rector made a graceful tribute to the sermon preached the previous Sunday by the Rev. Clarence Moulton. In discussing the third division a story was told, in beautiful and touching language of an artist, who had completed a painting of the Lord's Supper. A another artist was shown the canvas, and his opinion asked. The invited critic was peculiarly attracted by the exquisitely wrought Chalice in the Saviour's hand, and expatiated on the delicacy, the beauty and the accuracy of the painting. Thereupon the artist taking his brush, removed the exquisite Chalice, replacing it by a single cup, saying, "All that I wish to see is the Face of Jesus." "That," said the Rector, "is all I want in this Parish."

The Church of St. Thomas's was filled by an attentive and appreciative congregation, and as the service ended, and the large audience dispersed, it was with the confidence

that the Parish had reason to rejoice and be glad. Mr. Earp combines scholarship with culture, and earnestness with effort. He has a well-modulated voice, speaking without effort, but always distinctly audible. That he is a musician will be welcome news to St. John's, where music is held in highest honour, and where vocalists and instrumentalists alike are many.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church yesterday reference was made by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. Power, M.A., to the induction of the new Rector of St. Thomas's Parish, and prayer was offered that success might characterize his rectorship.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBER MAN'S FRIEND.

The Portuguese Agreement.

Mr. Morine Exposes Its Fallacy.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—The Portuguese agreement negotiated by Mr. Coaker with Mr. Araujo provided in effect (a) that no Newfoundland fish should be introduced into Portugal except through Coaker, here, and Araujo, in Oporto. (b) at prices to the shippers fixed by Coaker and Araujo, and for the consumers by Araujo alone. No owner could ship except Coaker permitted, and he could prefer one shipper to another in point of time, quantity and price. Whom he would, he could bind and whom he would, he could loose, and in his hands were to be the issues of commercial life and death for all the dealers in fish in this Colony.

This, I say, was the effect of the agreement, and this, I add, was the deliberate design and intention of the framers. The licensed exporters, when the agreement was placed before them, would have been lacking in the slightest gleam of intelligence if they had not disapproved.

Of course, the agreement does not baldly state the facts in the express words I have used. A clumsy attempt was made to hide the truth. It was provided that the fish should be acquired by the "Company," through the "Fishery Department," but Araujo was the company, and Coaker the Department, and the meaning was that Araujo might require, and Coaker might provide. It was also provided that for the fish the "Company" required, the "Fishery Department" might fix the price. But here again for "Company" read Araujo, and for "Department" read Coaker, and you have the truth, which was that Araujo might require, and Coaker might make the price. But even the poor safeguard that Coaker might make the price was a deception, for under the circumstances, the price made by Coaker had to be satisfactory to Araujo, or no sale could be made while the agreement existed, so that rather than have the fish on hand, Coaker would perforce sell for what Araujo was willing to give. The agreement contained a provision that if the Company did not take an "average" monthly supply exceeding twenty-five thousand quintals, it might be cancelled by the Department (Coaker), but no time was stated over which the importations should be made to calculate an average, and even if that time might be considered to be one year, or season, not until the whole season was ended could it be said that the monthly average permitted the cancellation of the agree-

ment, and so even the poor compulsion of a threat to cancel could not be effectively used to compel Araujo to pay a price he thought too high.

Coaker, the head of the Fishery Department, is head also of the F.P.U. Trading Co., and, as such, a shipper of fish. He would sell that fish first, and at the best price. All other exporters would have to sell them, and for what price he permitted, and he would so dominate the whole export trade to Portugal that he could levy blackmail on all the other dealers in the Colony. To offend him would be to court destruction. His competitors would be running around like little yellow dogs, with their tails between their legs.

After the fish "required" by Araujo had arrived in Portugal, for a price fixed by Coaker, in agreement, as a foreword, with Araujo, reclamations for "damaged" fish, the agreement provided, were to be "promptly" adjusted by the Newfoundland Trade Commissioner, and paid by the Department, so far as the adjusted claim was over the 1921, which had been retained from the shipper. Of course, the Commissioner would be the appointee of Coaker, and the shipper, whose fish was the subject of the claim, would have nothing whatever to do with the Commissioner's appointment. Nor would the shipper have anything effectively to do with settling a claim against his own fish; the Commissioner had absolutely the sole power of adjustment. He could enter into any arrangement he chose with Araujo, and the shipper would be helpless. The power and temptation of the Commissioner to "graft," made all the greater by the corrupt commercial atmosphere of Portugal, would be unrestrained. Of course, he would not graft on Coaker's fish, but on everybody else's—oh boy! A corrupt Commissioner in collusion with Coaker and Araujo, could destroy the most prosperous shipper in this Colony. And it was to this possibility that Coaker invited the merchant shippers to consent—the men upon whom as a class he had heaped every conceivable contumely, the men he had stigmatised as "Grahalls," the men to whose pluckings he had invited every Bolshevik in the Colony. And the danger is not yet over. The struggle for freedom of trade has only reached its crisis in this Colony. "Nationalization of Codfish" which Coaker mailed to his mast as the banner of his private ship in the next general election, in the speech he made in Fogo district recently, and which his organ,

the Advocate, preached daily, is only the policy of the Portuguese agreement extended to apply to the export of all Codfish from the Colony. Coaker aims at the complete control by himself of every quintal of codfish sold from this Colony. He aims to contract with Araujo in every market. He aims to appoint Commissioners to adjust every claim. He intends that freedom of trade in fish by anybody but himself shall cease to exist, and that the business men of this Colony shall each and all pay tribute to him. They do not, as a class, deserve much, if any, sympathy, for some of them, at least, have been ready to play, the game as partners with him, some have been too weak to fight the menace

boldly, and at this day they are not united in defence of liberty. But because this Colony is threatened with Bolshevism fashioned upon that which exists, but is dying to-day in Russia, because the freedom of trade is threatened, and with its loss, even though temporary, the prosperity of the Colony, and the happiness of its people, I appeal to every intelligent person in the Colony, but especially to those who carry on its foreign trade, to arouse themselves to the danger which impends, and to fight manfully for delivery from the machinations which threaten.

Yours truly,
 ALFRED B. MORINE.
 Oct. 17, 1921.

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Fashion Plates.

A SMART FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL.



Pattern 3724 is shown in this illustration. It is cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size will require 3 yards of 37 inch material. As here shown, figured crepe and plain voile are combined for which it will require 1 1/2 yards of plain and 4/4 yards of figured material. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. Gingham, foulard, satin, linen, taffeta, tricot, duvetyne and serge are good for this design. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15c. in silver or stamps.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR THE LITTLE MISS.



Pattern 3726 is illustrated here. It is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size will require 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Voile, satin, challis, cretonne, gabardine, balles, dotted Swiss, organdy, silk and crepe are all good for this style. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15c. in silver or stamps.

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NOTE:—Owing to the continual advance in price of paper, wages, etc., we are compelled to advance the price of patterns to 15c. each.

TO-NIGHT—C. C. C. Promenade Band Concert, Prince's Rink at 8.30. Hear the new march, "Sagamore March." Admission 20c.—Oct 17, 21.