

Difference in Anglo-French Russian Relations.

Britain Ready to Trade With Soviets--France all For Wrangel--Martial Law May be Proclaimed in Athens--Tino the Traitor Delighted Over Election Results--De Valera Urges all American Organization.

FRANCE WILL NOT RECOGNIZE SOVIETS.

PARIS, Nov. 16. The defeat of General Wrangel, whose south Russian government has been recognized by France, does not mean that France is ready to consider recognition of the Russian Soviet government. It was said at the Foreign Office to-day. The French government is pessimistic regarding any further military movements in Russia at present, it was indicated, not seeing where any basis can be found for reorganization of the fruitless effort against the Moscow government made by General Wrangel from the Crimea. General Wrangel himself, the Foreign Office advised, had either arrived at Constantinople on board a Russian cruiser or was on the way to that city.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, Nov. 16. Troops fired from a number of points on several occasions to-day to disperse after election trouble makers. To-night there are fears of further trouble which may lead to martial law, and there is said to be danger that the army may get out of hand. Stores, Banks and Theatres are closed to-day and soldiers patrolled the streets. To-night the population was keeping close, not taking the risk of leaving their homes.

DELAY IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS DUE TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16. In the House of Commons to-day Bonar Law said he hoped that within a week the government of Soviet Russia would have so far fulfilled the conditions upon which Great Britain based the resumption of trade negotiations as to enable him to make a statement. One of these conditions was the release of British prisoners in Russia. He deprecated the delay in the negotiations, but said this was not Great Britain's fault, being due to delay of the Russians in releasing British prisoners.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTINE OFF THRONE.

PARIS, Nov. 16. Great Britain and France will take all possible steps to keep ex-King Constantine off the Greek throne, it was stated here to-day. The question of the return of former Crown Prince George has not been raised, it was added.

WANTS COUNTRYWIDE ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. The creation in the United States of a country wide organization for aid to Ireland, was urged to-day by Eamon De Valera, President of the Provisional Irish Republic in an address before a conference of Irish sympathizers. De Valera declared it was necessary for the Friends of Irish Freedom to create a new organiza-

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS WOMAN PRAISES TANLAC.

Mrs. Hubbard, Who Rendered Valuable Service Overseas, Can't Say Enough for Master Tanlac.

"I'll tell you, it's enough to make anybody rejoice to get the wonderful relief I have, and I just can't praise Tanlac enough for it," declared Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, of 67 Fullerton St., Hamilton, Ont. Mrs. Hubbard has a large circle of friends in Hamilton, and rendered valuable service in the woman's army medical corps overseas.

When I retired, hardly able to do my housework. However, I could tell I was improving after the first few doses of Tanlac, and it wasn't long until my appetite returned with such force that I could hardly get enough to eat. I never have a sign of indigestion, am entirely free from that tired worn out feeling, and just sleep like a child every night. Tanlac is certainly a grand medicine, and has been so wonderful for me I want to let others know about it."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M. Connors, in Parade by Mrs. Martin F. Byrne, in Upper Gallies by Heber Andrews, in Portland by H. C. Haines, in St. Joseph, Salmonier, by Mrs. J. Gush, in Miramichi by Exploits Valley Royal Stores, Ltd., in Flat Island by William Samson, in Jamestown by C. Christopher Haines, and in Lewisporte by Elisha Freahe-adv.

Some Aspects of Mis-Government

A Few Reasons for the Unpopularity of the Present Administration.

Of those who participated in the overthrow of the Cashin Administration last November it was said with truth, "They know not what they do." Few there are to-day who voted for the present Government, and still support them. In fact, the only supporters of the present administration are party heeled men, who would do anything for the purpose of getting something out of the Government, no thing more or less than human parasites. Who is there to-day who can truthfully say that the Liberal Reform Party—mark the word—have benefitted the country one iota since they were returned to power? There can be none! Those who do say that the Squires Government has done anything for the country are speaking against their own inward convictions for their own personal benefit. But ask those who think that the present administration has harmed the country and the answering cries re-echo all over the country, for many is the man now who curses the day that he helped the Squires party to victory.

The Opposition papers have been accused of purposely misleading the country and the world at large for the forwarding of their own, (what the Government organs are pleased to call) "mercenary ends." The latter say that to-day Newfoundland is no worse off than many other countries, that the talk of starvation is all "rot," that trade is fairly prosperous, that there is no lack of employment, in fact, that things are practically normal and that we are merely suffering a slight reaction which is only natural after the distressful times through which we have passed in the last few years. They claim that the fish regulations have saved the country from ruin, that if it were not for these regulations we would now be in a state of bankruptcy—a state, which we, in spite of the Government and its regulations, are not far from now.

Take the regulations in regard to the curing of fish. Fish with the black removed, in other words, White Napes, were called for. With what result is easy to see if one will take the trouble to interrogate any fisherman who has these "white elphants" on his hands. White Nape fish are to-day absolutely unsaleable at any price. In some cases other fish can be got rid of at a price, which if not thoroughly satisfactory, is at least sufficient to pay expenses, but White Napes, made according to the regulations, are to-day a drug on the market. We have known fishermen to go from one end of the town to the other, offering White Napes to every fish merchant in town at sacrificial prices, to no avail. Nobody wants them and they are left on the hands of those who made them—to spoil.

A price for fish was made in every market and restrictions put on its sale and shipment. With what result? This, that those countries which bought our fish in the past, became antagonized. They had no intention of having our fish rammed down their throats at the muzzle of the pistol as our Government were trying to do. Not at all, for did they not have Icelandic and Norwegian fish to fall back upon. They were not depending on our fish when these other supplies were open to them, and what are the consequences? Why, that shipment after shipment of fish from Iceland and Norway is finding its way into the markets which in other years were supplied mainly, if not altogether by Newfoundland fish. This, then, is the result of Government interference with the curing and marketing of fish.

To-day, the whole West Coast is almost in a state of starvation. There is plenty of fish, but no one to buy it. When the fish could be sold the merchants were not permitted to sell it. The West Coast, and not only the West Coast, but the North as well, is to-day in a worse situation than ever before. There is hardly a man who has made any money this year. What fish they have is going to waste whilst waiting for a buyer, fish which, if the merchants had been left alone to manage things in their own way, would now be in process of consumption in our foreign markets.

Thanks to all the Government bungling, the country's trade is at a standstill. Money is scarcer than ever it was before. Everybody is in the same position, and in spite of the fact that money is scarcer, the necessities of life have not decreased in cost. Most of the big factories are laying off their hands, some are closing down altogether, and none of the remainder are working full time. The only parts of the island to-day which are in any way prosperous are those which have not to depend on the fishery, in other words the papermaking, logging and mining districts, and these only represent a small minority of the country.

One would think, that after all its pitiful mistakes in connection with our staple industry, the Government would be afraid to dabble in anything else. On the contrary, however, they seem to pride themselves on their errors and blunders. They appointed a Food Control Board, and this Board, in an attempt to keep the price of sugar down, imported large stocks with the expectation that soon the price of this commodity would reverse. Unfortunately, however, the reverse was the case and as the F. C. B. were unable to sell the sugar at less than 29 cents per lb. if they were to avoid any loss, the unhappy consumer was and still is, forced to pay two to three times as much for his sugar than he would have if the F.C.B. had not meddled with it. In the meantime, quite a lot of this sugar, which, by the way, was recently reduced to 25c. per lb., was eaten by rats of affected by dampness, and became salty. Only the other day over 13,000 lbs. of sugar were sold at a loss of several thousands of dollars to the country. When a St. John's merchant attempted to relieve the situation by importing cheaper sugar, the F. C. B. stepped in and refused to allow him to land it. The importer brought his case before the Supreme Court and won it. Next appeared a Gazette Extraordinary prohibiting the importation of sugar altogether. Indeed, "the ways of Government are exceeding strange."

Still the Government was not finished. It was decided that a Model Farm should be organized and the Minister of Agriculture and Mines was sent away to find live stock for it. After being away some months, the genial Doctor returned recently and presented vouchers which shocked even the Minister of Finance, used as he was to receiving large bills. If one wished to give a complete list of all the mistakes made by the present Administration, one could go on forever, but enough has already been said.

In spite of the fact that the statements made about our economic condition at the present time, in the Opposition press, are true, the Government organs will persist in attacking what they call our "Blue Ruin" tactics. It is about time they realized that the people of the country are getting tired of the enfeebled attempt to hoodwink them, made by the Government press for there are few in the country to-day who are not feeling the pinch of the hardest times that Newfoundland has ever experienced.

WE OFFER EIGHT SPECIALS 8-For This Week-8

- 1.—PEARS 50 cents a tin
- 2.—PEACHES 50 cents a tin
- 3.—JAMS, Assorted 75 cents a tin
- 4.—CORNEB BEEF 35 cents a tin
- 5.—ROAST BEEF 35 cents a tin
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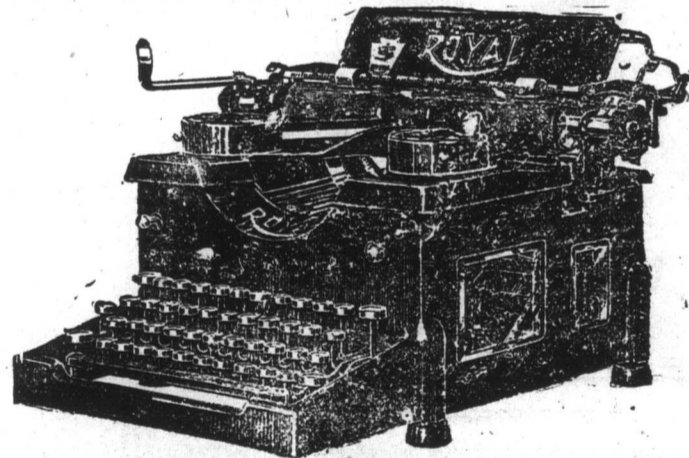
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The one thousand sacks of Ogilvie's guaranteed Bran we now have on the spot are offered to the trade at a very LOW FIGURE.

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Yesterday evening a teamster driving a slovan and pair of horses, lost

his balance and fell off the vehicle, the wheels of which passed over his neck. He was driven to his home and attended by a doctor.

Stafford's Prescription "A" for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Gastritis and Nervous Dyspepsia. Price 35c. and 70c. bot. Postage 10c. and 20c. extra.—oct22,19

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200 Barrels Selected King Apples Just Received:

F. E. L. TURNIPS, \$3.00 brl.: 10 lbs. for 25c.

FRESH FRUIT.
Pears, 60c. doz.
Grape Fruit.
California Oranges.
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"OK" Macintosh Red Apples by the box or doz.
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PAN YAN PICKLES.
MACONCHIE'S PICKLES.

KEILLER & SONS MARMALADE, 4 lb. and 7 lb. tins.
CREME DE MENTHE, 1/2 lb. tins.
CRYSTALLIZED GINGER.
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GROUND SWEET ALMONDS
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BROWNING for Gravies.
BOVREL, 1, 2, 4, 8 & 16 oz.
VIBOL—Med. and Large.
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PASCAL'S CHOCOLATE FIGURES.
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