



Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, . . . Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, . . . Editor

Thursday, May 13, 1920.

A Two-Edged Sword.

Labor always possesses the inherent right to strike for better conditions and extra remuneration. The strike is in fact but the one means at the disposal of workers to protect them from oppression and injustice, and wielded judiciously, its power is invariably ample to secure redress and fair play. But the strike weapon has two edges. It cuts both ways. In obtaining an increase of wages it also boosts the cost of living to a proportionate rate, and the extra monies obtained from employers is only spread over a greater area of operations and drawn again out of the pockets of all who have to buy—which is everybody. Strikes are non-productive. They do not advance the output of any country. Rather do they retard it. Whilst labor is idle the city, or town, or country, dependent on all the results it can give, is not only at a standstill—it is retrogressing, and the effect is felt elsewhere. The world lives and moves not by independence, but by interdependence. Each nation depends on the other, and strikes thus interfere with not only the progress of the place which suffers them, but stamps its mark upon spheres far distant.

Strikes have been universal for some time past. The whole planet is in a state of unrest, and labor problems are by no means the least of the difficulties with which economists have to contend. But there never has been a walk out of labor yet that could not be settled by arbitration. No matter how serious or complex the situation, from either the employees or employers point of view, sane counsel and wise guidance can overcome and adjust it. There is no doubt but that the germ of strikes is cosmopolitan. It has no particular country, but is indigenous to all, and it affects all. So acute has it grown that public opinion stands amazed at the recurrence of labor troubles, and is doing all that can be thought of to combat this social disease. The public always suffers, always comes out at the small end of the horn after a strike, and the public, being after all in the majority, has begun to think that it were perhaps well to get accustomed to the joys of labor and to be up and doing in its own behalf. As the outcome of this new trend of thought, there has been born a desire and purpose to do battle against modern conditions imposed by strikes, and consequently the public have entered the lists of labor to perform tasks which labor has refused to undertake. In such cases the public has won. The consumer cannot always stand for being crushed between the upper millstone of the high cost of living and the nether one of high cost of labor. He has certain rights, though for a long period of years he has almost admitted their abrogation, but not entirely so; and now he begins to assert himself, and if some one

else will not do the work, he is preparing to enter the arena and perform it himself, in order that he may enjoy undisturbed those inalienable rights conferred upon him by the Creator, and allowed by civil authority.

The accompanying leading article from that very conservative journal "The Financial Post," points the exact relationship of the laborer and the consumer. It maintains the principle that while wages go up, so also must the cost of living be responsive, and shows exactly how public opinion has been born anew, and not inclined to sit down and receive quiescently all the strokes that are being administered by the labor organizations, particularly when the castigatory whip is applied undeservingly and unnecessarily.

CONSUMERS MUST PAY WAGE ADVANCES.

"Through experience—which is often painful—strikes are learning to respect public opinion. For the most part the sympathies of the people are with the workers in their demands, but when those demands become unreasonable or when an effort is shown to usurp democratic rule and institutions the people are inclined to take a determined stand for the rights of society. It was the public who won the railroad strike in Great Britain, it was the citizens of Winnipeg who defeated the O.B.U., and it was the spirit of volunteers, including members of the organized unions, that crushed the recent effort in the United States.

"The leaders of the sane, conservative Labor element recognize the power and rights of the public. More and more they are realizing the necessity of having the people with them and more and more they are appreciating their difficulties in lining up public opinion, as the impression that the constant advances of wages and reduction of hours in addition to lost production during the strikes themselves are a direct factor in raising prices to the consumer. The simple economic principle that production regulates consumption and that demand sets prices through competition is beginning to dawn upon the mass of the people as the jazz music of the protracted celebration of the ending of the war loses its fascination.

"The appreciation of labor leaders of the need of holding public sympathy is indicated in the new theory that workers should make a condition of the advanced wages demanded that these should not be borne by the public in increased prices for products. That any large number of people of common intelligence could be expected to believe that there is a way to absorb the increased cost of production without affecting the cost to the consumer is an absurdity, and yet the suggestion made by the packing-house employees in Toronto to this effect finds reflection in the observations of Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. At Ottawa he referred to strikes in the future 'to prevent manufacturers and employers from charging exorbitant prices for commodities.'

"Labor is the great factor in the cost of all articles and commodities. Raw materials, literally speaking, are few and even now of small value. Minerals in the ground and trees in the forest are worth little as such. From the time the mine is opened or the first ax swung, there is a procession of succeeding stages of expenditures for labor—and transportation, salesmanship, etc., represent labor as well as the work of mechanics. Take the case of the packing-house employees for instance. There could be no better opportunity to prove the fallacy of the theory. Even supposing that the packers could control prices to stock-raisers and profits of retailers they could not meet such a proposition. As recently pointed out by Armour & Co., the profits of packers on all commodities over a period of years have averaged only about 2 per cent. Reducing this margin—even eliminating it al-

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Jugs 45c.
Berry Sets \$1.90, \$2.10
Apples \$2.50, \$2.00 doz.
Vases \$2.00, \$1.50 each
Table Sets \$2.70
Lemonade Sets \$2.70
Water Sets \$2.70
Orange Bowls \$1.10
Berry Bowls \$2c., \$5c., \$5c.

SPECIALS in Cheap Glassware.

Job Lot Sugar Bowls 15c. each
Job Lot Tumblers 6c. doz.
Butter Dishes 6c. doz.
Glass Jugs 37c.
Nappies 90c. doz.

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together—would only ruin the packers without materially advancing the wages of the employees. What is true of the packers is also true of other highly organized industries.

"The vicious circle of advancing prices will not be broken until it is recognized that higher costs and reduced production are the dominating factors in deciding what the consumer pays. Labor cannot hope to evade its responsibility as a dominating factor in the situation by talking of fixed prices to protect the public from the consequences of higher wages."

The Real Objectors.

We understand that the Importers Association are not primarily to blame for removing the 24th May from the General Holiday list, the suggestion having been originally made to them by the Trade Association, who also asked that the "Kings Birthday," June 3rd, be also taken off the schedule. The Importers consented to the former, but refused the latter, and it appears now that they are being held responsible by the public for adopting this unpopular move. When the correspondence between both Associations, anent this matter is published, it will be at once seen that the Trade body did not approve of Empire Day, though their resolution as published yesterday shows that they have since veered round to most popular sentiment.

M. D. F. Acknowledgment.

Editor Evening Telegram
Dear Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, on behalf of the Permanent Marine Disaster Fund, to acknowledge with the gratitude of every member of the committee, receipt from Charles Hutton, Esq., of a cheque for nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$925.75), net proceeds of the recent Sacred Concert on behalf of the Fund, which through the great courtesy of His Grace the Archbishop was given in the Cathedral on May 4th.

A statement of the accounts attached.
Yours truly,
J. ALEX. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Statement Sacred Concert in aid of Marine Disaster Fund.

Newfoundland Express Co.	\$ 1.50
Union Publishing Co.	3.00
Daily Star Publishing Co.	.50
Evening Telegram	3.50
Evening Herald	5.00
Evening Star	15.50
Cheque to close	\$28.75
Total	\$58.75

By Cash received	\$ 81.75
By Cash received	\$ 77.00
Total	\$158.75

E. & O. E. Charles Hutton, May 12, 1920.

Flour Not to Rise.

Flour is not due for an advance in price, according to leading flour men of Ontario, even though the grain board has lifted the regulations fixing the price. There is enough flour in the country at present, they say, to prevent an increase in price. They are far from satisfied with the grain board's action. They wish a chance to export their flour, and until they get it they do not think that the flour conditions will change.

W. C. Omand, a Toronto flour broker, said that he did not think the price of flour would go up; neither did he think the price would come down.

McMurdo's Store News.

THURSDAY, May 13.
"What everybody says about a Tooth Paste must be true!" If this is really an axiom, Peppermint Tooth Paste is certainly the finest of them all. We hear nothing but praise of it, and many people are beginning to use it. Judging by the number of Coupons that have come to hand during the last few days, too, many others wish to try it. At any rate, there is quite a move on in Peppermint. If you are in doubt, watch the Telegram during the next few days, and when the Peppermint ad. appears, cut out the coupon, present it and you will receive free of charge a tube of Peppermint, sufficient for ten days use. Regular size tubes, 60c.

Celebrated 81st Birthday.

Mr. David Smallwood celebrated his 81st birthday yesterday and was the recipient of the warm congratulations of his numerous friends around town. Mr. Smallwood, who is hale and hearty, being as lively as men many years his junior, is the oldest Newfoundland bearing his name. The Telegram expresses the wish that his friend's may be able to congratulate him many times yet.

ORE SHIPMENTS BEGIN. — S. S. Bonanza sailed yesterday from Bell Island with a cargo of ore for Sydney. This is the first cargo to be shipped for the season.

Confusion Worse Confounded!

'Longshoremen's Union Turn Down General Strike, But Members Still Refuse to Go to Work--The Whole Proceeding Illadvised--New Offer to Be Submitted to Employers--Meanwhile Steamers in Port Are Undischarged.

Promptly at one o'clock yesterday all the Longshoremen of the city knocked off work, and at 3 o'clock held a mass meeting in their Hall. The subject of discussion was "Strike or no Strike," and after many of the men had expressed themselves, a secret ballot was taken and counted. The result showed 400 odd against a strike and 200 for. Many men did not vote, and only about a third of the membership roll balloted. The steamer workers went solidly for the strike, and some of the fish handlers. This morning the former did not go to work, while some of the latter, also, stayed away. Delegate Coady interviewed several employers, and at 12 o'clock the steamer men met and discussed the situation. After some deliberation a compromise of 65 cents per hour for day and 80 cents per hour for night work, was suggested. A division was taken, about 75 per cent. going in favor. The meeting thereupon ended. The delegate was instructed to make the offer to the ship owners and agents, and report back.

STILL UNADJUSTED.
Up to press hour there had been no adjustment of the Longshoremen's strike situation, the majority of the men disapproving of the suggested schedule of 65 cents per hour for day work and 80 cents for overtime. The delegate, Mr. Coady, and Vice President Flavin, have been granted an interview with the Furness Withy agents, the result of which will not be known until late this afternoon. After the return and report of the delegates to the Executive, another meeting of the steamer workers will be held for discussion of the situation. It is to be hoped that wise counsel will govern whatever decision responsible members will arrive at.

The Rosell had not yet left for Halifax, though her departure with half a cargo consigned here is imminent. The Sackem from England, with badly needed goods on board is in port, and if matters are not settled speedily, the ship will also leave with her cargo undischarged. Continuance of a policy such as is being pursued will eventually cripple the marine prestige of St. John's and incidentally will lead to conditions which will make for future hardship and want in family life.

Fish Regulations Should be Rescinded.

MR. WALTER MONROE ARRIVES BACK FROM EUROPE—BELIEVES THAT THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR PURPOSE.

That the Codfishery Regulations had served their purpose and should now be rescinded and that there should be no further restrictions in the trade, was the opinion expressed to-day by Mr. Walter S. Monroe, who returned from Europe by the Rosell. He does favor legislation regulating the cull of fish, but is against interference with fish prices as it kills competition. In the case of regulation of cull he believed that this would be a matter between the exporters and receiver. As far as the stocks at present in the country were concerned, he thought that they would be disposed of. The cause of surplus stocks on the other side was the inferior condition of the fish sent. In Liverpool he found that the business people who had always dealt with local merchants, strongly opposed the regulations, as they prevented the handling of shipments to Greece, etc. Although matters were not looking any too bright, we shall doubtless come through all right, and things would be satisfactorily straightened out.

Reports Patch of 50,000 Seals.

100 TAKEN BY LIGHTKEEPERS.

A message to the Department of Marine and Fisheries from Tilt Cove, says: "This side of the bay is clear of ice. Gull Island reports considerable ice outside. The lightkeepers, their wives and daughters captured one hundred old seals last week, out of a patch estimated to contain fifty thousand. The people killed the seals on the ice by baiting them."

Shipping Notes.

Schr. Agnes P. Duff left port to-day, in ballast, for Halifax.
Schr. Maxwell R. arrived in port to-day from Barbados, via Burin, with a load of molasses to Hickman & Co.
Schr. J. D. Hazen, 24 days from Barbados, arrived in port to-day with a cargo of molasses for G. Knowling.
The Mackay Bennett has not yet received orders to sail. She is now berthed at Shea & Co. It is likely she will operate off the Irish Coast during the coming months.
Schr. Win the War arrived in port to-day with a cargo of molasses to T. H. Carter & Co. She was 42 days on the passage.
Schr. Gladys M. Hollett has sailed from Marytown for Lisbon, with 5100 qts. codfish, shipped by the Marytown Trading Co.
Schr. J. M. Wood, with a cargo of molasses from Barbados, was towed into port this forenoon by the S. S. Ingraham.

LADIES! The Big Sale at the Palace of Fashion, Blue Puttee Hall, closes on Saturday evening next, May 15th. There are still some beautiful Dresses, Costumes, Spring Coats, &c., &c., which must be cleared out. No reasonable offer refused. So come along quickly and secure a bargain.—may13,20

Here and There.

It's most delicious. What? Pure Gold Chocolate Pudding.

PROSPERO LEFT FORTUNE.—S. S. Prospero, coming this way, left Fortune at 4 a.m. to-day.

STEP-LADDERS — 4 feet, 5 feet, 6 feet, 7 feet, 8 and 10 feet Step-Ladders in stock at G. KNOWLING, LTD.—may13,20

EXPRESS DUE TO-MORROW.—A cross country express is due to arrive in the city at four o'clock to-morrow morning.

POLICE COURT.—Two young men who stole a quantity of chinaware from a crate, were each fined \$10. A drunk was discharged.

REMOVING OFFICES.—Messrs. Smith and Shipman are removing their offices and will in future be located in Rendell's Building near Shea & Co's.

Newfoundland Year Book, 1920, just published; enlarged edition, 420 pages. Supply limited. Get your copy now. No business can afford to be without it, 64c. post paid. GARLAND'S Bookstore.—may6,20

WILL LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Dr. V. F. Burke will lecture to the members of the Historical Society to-night at the C.H.E. Rooms, Milhita Building.

FIRST FISH FOR SEASON.—The Deputy Minister of Customs received a message to-day from Trinity saying that Joseph Morris secured 12 qts. of fish in his trap yesterday and hauled 6 qts. to-day. This is the first fish caught in that section this season.

(Under the auspices of the W. H. M. A.)—Lecture by Captain Fenn, R.N. Subject: "The British Navy," May 19th, at 8 p.m. The Band of H. M. S. Briton will be in attendance. Tickets, including tea, 50c., at Gray & Goodland's.—may13,20

Argyle left Marytown at 9.10 a.m. yesterday, going West.
Clive, Home, Kyle, Petrel at St. John's.
Glencoe arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.40 a.m. yesterday. She sails after arrival of Tuesday's west bound express.
Maidie at North Sydney.
Sagana left Port aux Basques at 1.50 p.m. yesterday.

DIED.

At Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., May 11th, 1920, Jane Gear, widow of the late George Gear, formerly of this city. On the 12th inst. Hedley B. second son of George and Sarah Hart, aged 18 years, leaving 6 brothers and 8 sisters to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Friday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 26 Goodview Street. Friends will please attend.
"Thou art gone but not forgotten, Never more to see thy face; And our hearts are sore from weeping. No one else can take thy place. Dearest Hedley, we do love thee, More than tongue can ever tell; But we hope to meet up yonder, There we will for ever dwell."
Passed peacefully away, May 12th, after a brief illness, Ella Belbin, aged 24, wife of Edward Oliver, she leaves to mourn a husband and three sisters. Funeral takes place Friday, 14th inst. at 2 p.m. from 39 Water Street, West.

Seeds, Seeds

KNOWLING'S
have just received the following Seeds from
MESSRS. JAMES CARTER & CO.,
THE KING'S SEEDSMEN.
CARTER'S TESTED PEDIGREE SEEDS
ARE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

There will be no half crops, no wasted land or labor and no risk of failure where Carter's Cleaned Seeds of high germination are used. Our shipment includes the following:—

PEAS—Carter's Telephone and Gradus.
BEANS—Scarlet Runner, Broad Windsor, Dwarf French Mixed.
TURNIP—Golden Ball, Orange Jelly, White Strap Leaf.
CARROT—Improved Early Horn.
RADISH—Mixed Turnip.
PARSNIP—Hollow Crown.
BEET—Crimson Ball.
CABBAGE—Early York, Jersey Wakefield.
PARSLEY—Curled.
CELERY—Solid Ivory, Solid Pink.
SWEDES—Holborn Kangaroo and Holborn Elephant.
Also LETTUCE, CUCUMBER, SAGE, MUSTARD, PARSLEY, VEGETABLE MARROW, &c., &c.
Also a magnificent collection of FLOWER SEEDS in packets of all the most suitable sorts for growing in Newfoundland. Prices Lower Than Ever.

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RUBBER BELTING GARDEN HOSE
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RUBBER MATTING FIRE HOSE
RUBBER HEELS RUBBER SOLES

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AGENTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.
mar25,th,s,t,f

To-Day, Years Ago.

His Excellency, Sir J. Keats, 29th Governor of Newfoundland, arrived in St. John's on May 13th, 1813.

Anastasia Rattus was drowned by falling into Apple Tree Well, the water of which was never used afterwards, on this date, 1859.

Election riots occurred in St. John's on May 13, 1861, and during the disturbances, the mob was fired upon by the military, Thomas Clifford, William Fitzgerald and another named Hunt being killed, and Father O'Donnell, Patrick Myrick and others, wounded.

Of this riot, Prowse, in his history, says: "On the 13th May, 1861, the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, opened the new House of Assembly. His Excellency was booed and a violent mob surrounded the Colonial Building and attempted to break through the doors. Messrs. Hogsett and Furey, who claimed to be elected for Harbor Main on a certificate

from the Returning Officer, which was afterwards stated was obtained by intimidation, took their seats in the House. They were ordered to withdraw from the Assembly; they refused. Mr. Hogsett was then removed by the police, and Mr. Furey followed. Later on the same day, there was a serious riot in St. John's, a mob broke into the premises of Messrs. Nowlan and Kitchen (relative of Mr. P. Nowlan, member for Harbor Main) on Water Street. The soldiers were ordered out. Colonel Grant, Judge Little and Father Jeremiah O'Donnell all did in their power to calm the violence of the mob and to persuade them to retire. Stones were thrown at the military, and an attempt was made to drag Colonel Grant from his horse. Finally, it is alleged, a shot was fired at the soldiers, and reluctantly the commander was then compelled to give the order to fire. Three people were killed, and twenty wounded. Amongst the latter was the estimable Father O'Donnell, for whom great sympathy was expressed among all classes."

House Cleaning Time!

Hardware Dept.

RUBBER HOUSEHOLD GLOVES \$1.00 pair
LINOLEO FLOOR POLISH 40c. & 80c. tin
O'CEDAR MOPS \$1.50
BRASS POLISH 13c. & 20c. tin
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER 20c. pkt.
KALSOMINE and WALL COLOR 70c. pkt.
MILL WHITE for Walls and Ceilings 11c. lb.
WHITENASH BRUSHES 25c., 40c., 50c.
WALL BRUSHES 25c., 30c., 40c. up
ALUMINIUM GLAZE 70c. tin
FLOOR BROOMS \$1.75 each
SCRUB BRUSHES 18c., 25c., 30c., 35c. each
STOVE BRUSHES 25c., 28c., 50c. each
RADIO POLISHING CLOTHS 25c.
ADAMS' FURNITURE POLISH 33c.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

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