

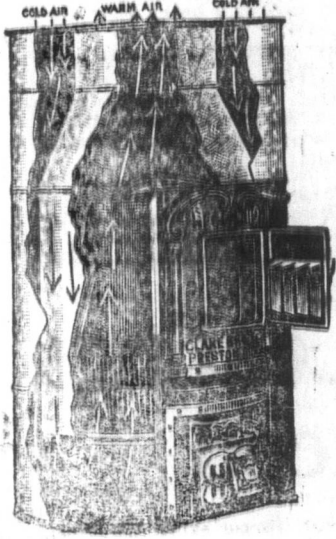
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that "prevention is better than cure," so why wait until you are taken with an attack of Bronchitis or severe cold? Take

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now, and build up your strength, so as to be able to resist the incursions of disease. By taking it beforehand, you are adapting preventive measures.

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HINGES:
Gal. HOOK and PLATE: 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 inches.
AXES:
\$18.00, \$20.00, \$23.00 dozen.
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For Flashlights, 2,000 assorted sizes.
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1 to 7 inch, in stock 100 bags English Nails.
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WRAPPING PAPER:
Kraft good Brown Paper Rolls, 24 and 36 inch, per lb. . . 12 1/2 c.
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Common Brown Paper Reams, 36 x 46, ream \$6.50

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MIRNARD'S LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Governor at the Normal School

At the Normal School on Monday afternoon a fair number of citizens had assembled to hear an address that was to be delivered to the pupils of the school by his Excellency Sir William Allardice on the subject of "Patriotism." His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Allardice and Capt. Goodfellow, and on arrival was met by S. P. Whiteway, Principal of the School, and Mrs. Whiteway, Dr. V. P. and Mrs. Burke, whilst inside the door the Dominion Executive of the G.W.V.A. was drawn up as a guard of honor. On the platform besides his Excellency and party were Hon. W. S. Monroe, Prime Minister and Minister of Education, and Mrs. Monroe, Hon. J. R. Bennett, Mayor Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Burke and Dr. Blackall, besides the Dominion Executive of the G.W.V.A., and some members of the teaching staff of the school.

His Excellency was introduced by Mr. Whiteway, who made a fine address. The Governor's address follows.

At the close Dr. Blackall proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency, which was received by acclamation. The National Anthem played by Professor Hutton brought the affair to a close.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

I have been asked by the Dominion Executive of the Great War Veterans' Association to address you briefly on the subject of Remembrance Day. Now, it is only a few years ago that there was no such anniversary in our Calendar as Remembrance Day, and I have no doubt that the following questions have already been asked over and over again, and will probably be put to some of you by your scholars in the near future: "Why do we have a Remembrance Day?" "How did Remembrance Day come into existence and what does it signify?" This at once opens up a very big field of thought, but it is imperatively necessary that the children of our great Empire should be taught some of the main facts at the most impressionable period of their lives. Long ago, before any of you teachers were born, Prussia had fought and won three important wars against Denmark, Austria, and France, as the result of which large territories had been taken from the vanquished, and after the defeat of France in 1871 a heavy war indemnity had likewise been imposed which she was compelled to pay. Shortly after this Prussia and the German States became consolidated under the title of the German Empire, and King William the First of Prussia became German Emperor.

These successful wars were followed by the acquisition of extensive native-owned territories in various parts of the world, but more particularly in Africa and the Pacific. As you doubtless know the Germans are by nature a hard working, plodding, and industrious people, and of late years they have greatly distinguished themselves by their scientific attainments which have been productive of astonishing results.

After 1870 they rapidly acquired, with the assistance of their Government, an ever increasing quantity of foreign trade and became as a nation very powerful and wealthy, while at the same time both in the schools and at the Universities the seeds of materialism were sown and fostered, and a trend of thought sprang up and became popular which maintained that Might was Right and, as proof, the benefits territorially and otherwise that had accrued to Germany as a consequence of her three successful wars were instanced.

Such teachings were bound to bear fruit, and, not satisfied with possessing the most formidable army in Europe and an alliance with both Austria and Italy, the rulers of Germany determined to build a Navy that would seize the Trident of the Seas from the Empire that had held it since Trafalgar. In this connection I may mention an incident that once within my own experience at the time of the Coronation of King Edward in 1902 when I was administering the Government of Fiji.

At great expense the Germans built a very powerful Navy as also an immense mercantile marine, and it became more and more evident from the attitude of the Government and the utterances of her leading statesmen both in and out of Parliament as well as from the pronouncements of Generals, Admirals, Professors, and many of her foremost citizens that the policy of Blood and Iron so successfully advocated and carried through by Bismarck was again to be put to the test when the psychological moment was considered to have arrived and an adequate pretext had been found. General Bernhardi succinctly summed up the policy and aspirations of Germany in the four words which he used in his book as the heading to one of the chapters, namely, "World Power or Downfall."

It was evident from many sources that Germany was deliberately preparing for war, and where there was so much at stake it was only reasonable to expect, although as a nation we failed to give the matter the consideration it deserved, that such a practical, methodical, painstaking people having committed themselves

to this policy of "World Power" would leave no possible stone unturned to carry it through. Thus it came about that during many long years of intensive preparation German machinations and intrigues remained unchecked and finally became world-wide. The most strenuous efforts were made to overlook nothing that could strengthen their endeavours to secure victory and permit them to reach their goal. This will-to-war became a second nature, a veritable obsession. I remember a largely circulated cartoon published in Berlin showing the German Army in London with clatter and dash through Trafalgar Square, and underneath it were the words, "We've done it." Not only in the United Kingdom but throughout our Empire a most seditious propaganda was promulgated from which not even small and distant outposts were exempt. In such detail did the Germans prepare their schemes, and so far-reaching were they, that Teuton Administrators were selected for various portions of His Majesty's Dominions Overseas.

Apert altogether from the loss of all her Colonies and adequate British indemnity and likewise been carefully calculated. After fifty years of the most careful and strenuous preparation the oft-boasted and longed-for day, "Der Tag," arrived, and on the 1st of August, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. The immediate circumstances that led up to this declaration were briefly as follows. On the 28th June, 1914, the heir to the throne of Austria and his consort were murdered at Sarajevo, and on 28rd July a humiliating ultimatum was delivered to Serbia. Although Austria's unreasonable demands were almost all conceded the Austrian Minister at once applied for his passports. Meanwhile the representatives of the Great Powers did their best to mediate and bring about a peaceful settlement, but Germany was averse to mediation. Russia, knowing that the crushing of Serbia would mean her humiliation, ordered the mobilization of a portion of her armies in support of the Slav nation. Shortly afterwards having reason to believe that Germany was mobilising all her forces she followed suit. Meanwhile Germany demanded that Russia should cease mobilization, and not receiving the answer she desired she declared war as already stated and asked France to stand aside being fully aware that under the terms of her alliance with Russia this was impossible. Great Britain then enquired both of Germany and France whether the integrity of Belgium would be respected. France answered in the affirmative but Germany declined to reply and instead presented an ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops, thereby clearly indicating what her intentions were. Meanwhile Germany endeavoured to secure British neutrality. On 4th August the British Ambassador at Berlin presented an ultimatum to the German Government demanding before midnight that the integrity of Belgium would not be violated. No verbal or written reply was forthcoming but it was evident from the bombardment of Liege what the German intentions were, and at midnight England declared war on Germany. Further declarations of war first against Austria and afterwards against Turkey followed. The now celebrated report of the interview the British Ambassador had with the German Chancellor deserves to be remembered and ran as follows:—

"I found the Chancellor very agitated. His Excellency at once began a harangue which lasted for about twenty minutes. He said that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree, just for a word 'neutrality,' a word which in war time had so often been disregarded, just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her."

Almost in his next breath Bethmann Holweg stated that "necessity knows no law" and that Germany must "hack her way through."

(To be continued.)

McMurdo's Store News

MERITOR HAIR BRUSHES.

It's in the roots that your hair lives or dies. Smoothing the hair won't do. And yet much brushing is mere palmistry. You must brush the scalp. The Meritor Hair Brush is made by hand to get down to the scalp. It exercises it and stirs up the circulation of the blood at the roots of the hair. Use it for say thirty days, five minutes morning and night and then look at the gloss and glow of your hair. Meritor Brushes are made for men and women in several patterns. Price \$2.50 to \$4.00.

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NOTARY.
Board of Trade Bldg.
St. John's.
oct. 29, 6 mo Telephone 422.

MIRNARD'S LINIMENT FOR HEAD-ACHES.

L.S.P.U. Correspondence

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir—It is desired by the members of the L.S.P.U. as a whole to place before the general public some facts in connection with the present state of affairs existing between the Employers' Protective Association and this Union. As a result, we think that it is only fair to the Union as well as to the Employers and the public generally that all communications between the L.S.P.U. and the Employers' protective Association should be published in the daily press for the information of the people and we humbly ask them to judge the matter for themselves.

We herewith enclose letters exchanged between the two parties during the past few days and would also request you to publish a letter which was received from Messrs. Harvey & Company, Agents for the Red Cross Line, on July 16th, 1924. You will note from Messrs. Harvey & Company's letter that at that period they were anxious that a nine hour day should be put in force, and also threw out the suggestion that after the Tourist Traffic was finished we could revert to a ten hour day. This request was merely a personal one on the part of Harvey & Company, and the representatives of the Union pointed out to them that their request could only be considered if it came from the Employers' Protective Association as a body. Needless to say the other employers of labour were evidently not consulted in the matter at all. We now request the public to judge for themselves whether it would be more convenient for all concerned, that the nine hour day should exist between April 1st and November 10th and a ten hour day between November 11th and March 31st and feel confident that the general election opinion of the people would be that the nine hour day should be in force during the Autumn and Winter season and the ten hour day during the fine summer months.

We would also like to refer to a letter which appeared in your paper a few days ago signed by Mr. Goodridge as Secretary of the Employers' Protective Association. In that letter it is stated that we are demanding a 19 per cent. increase. Below we give you a comparison between the present rates in force and the terms requested by us. This is based on a man working twenty-hours out of twenty-four.

Present Rates.
10 hours @ 50c. \$5.00
5 hours @ 50c. 2.50
5 hours @ 90c. 4.50

20 \$12.50
or at the rate of 62 1/2 c. per hour.

Rates Requested.
9 hours @ 50c. \$4.50
5 hours @ 75c. 3.75
6 hours @ 90c. 5.40

20 \$13.65
or 68 1/2 c. per hour, meaning an increase of roughly 10 per cent.; that is if any great amount of overtime was worked, but under present conditions the percentage of overtime is very low.

We have repeatedly requested the Employers' Protective Association to meet our representatives to discuss the matter in a business way but have been ignored by them on every occasion. We feel sure that after the general public weigh the facts and study them closely, that they will agree that our requests are just in every respect. Thanking you Mr. Editor for space in your valuable journal, we remain,

Yours very truly,
JAMES CAUL,
President.
THOMAS WHITE,
Secretary.
St. John's, Nfld., November 11, 1924.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. Longshoremen's Pro. Union, City.

Dear Sirs—We have received advice from Messrs. Bowring & Company, New York, to the effect that they would like us to start work on the Red Cross Line steamers during the summer season when the round trip passengers remain on board during the time the ship is in St. John's at 8 a.m., instead of 6 a.m., as the noise of the winches working so early in the morning is a cause of annoyance to them. As a rule, it is possible to discharge the cargoes, which arrive by these steamers during the months of July, August and September working between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with a break of one hour for dinner, by 1 o'clock Saturday their schedule sailing time, but they advise even if this is not possible, they would rather incur the extra expense of working a few hours after six in order to accommodate the passengers and encourage the tourist trade.

As soon as the cargoes become larger in the Autumn and the number of round trip passengers decrease, it is proposed to return to the regular working hour and start at 6 a.m. We would be glad if you will bring this matter before the first meeting of your Union and endeavour to meet the wishes of our Principals, as we also strongly feel that the tourist trade, which is of great benefit to Newfoundland generally should be

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Featuring the tall crown and close fitting models, also new, rich Velours. Exceptional value.

SEE OUR WINDOW!

nov. 12, 31, wed, fri, sat

encouraged in every way possible. Thanking you in anticipation for an early reply.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours very truly,
HARVEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Red Cross Line.
St. John's, Nfld., July 16th, 1924.

Avalon Goodridge, Esq.,
Secretary,
Employers' Protective Association
City.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Longshoremen's Protective Union held to-day was adopted by the Union that on and after November 11th, 1924, up to March 31st, 1925, the regular working hours of the Union shall be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., dinner hour to be from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., if required to work overtime, that is from 7 p.m., up to midnight, the rate of pay shall be time and a half; after midnight up to breakfast hour the same rate of pay shall continue as is now in force.

Beginning on April 1st, 1925, and up to November 10th, 1925, the regular ten-hour day will be in force as in the past and time and a half for overtime, the same as from November 10th to March 31st. All meal hours will be as formerly, that is one dollar per hour.

We would like to meet the Employers' Protective Association as quickly as possible this afternoon to finalize the matter.

Yours truly,
THOMAS WHITE,
Secretary.
St. John's, November 10, 1924.

Thomas White, Esq.,
Secretary L. S. P. U.
City.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of to-day's date and in reply thereto regret to inform you that the following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Employers' Protective Association held this afternoon:—

That having considered the communication from the L. S. P. U., of this date, the Employers' Association hereby resolve:

1. "That they will not consider any compromise either in regard to working hours or in regard to wages;

2. "That the Employers require the immediate resumption of work on the basis of the present rates

and hours and that the Union shall remove all the restrictions which they have imposed without the consent of the Employers since the date of the last mutual agreement, August, 1921."

Yours very truly,
AVALON GOODRIDGE,
Secretary.
St. John's, Nfld., November 10, 1924.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

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with Provincial & Foreign Sections and Trade Headings in Five Languages.
enables traders to communicate direct with
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in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent of Europe, America, etc. The book contains over 250,000 names and addresses with other details classified under more than 3,000 trade headings, including
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can be printed at a cost of 8 dollars for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements at 10 dollars per page.

The directory is invaluable to everyone interested in overseas commerce, and a copy will be sent by parcel post for 10 dollars net cash with order.
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All sizes.

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On the

NOT EX

Only Alfred I. though died in Africa.

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