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 Brian Williams.
 35005—"Oh Promise Me"—Turdus.
 35006—"Dear"—Elsie Baker.
 35007—"The Millers' Wooing"
 The Bridal Chorus—Lyric Quartet.
 35008—"The Spinning Wheel"
 Victor Opera Co.
 35009—"Marital Troubles"
 Golden Hughes.
 35010—"Nothing to do"
 The Tomorrow—Billy Murray.
 35011—"Goodbye"—Girls.
 35012—"Ragtime"
 The Dixie.
 35013—"The Ball"
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 35014—"Who Hoose Mang"
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Good Sellers!

- Outport Store keepers are cordially invited to write for prices on the following goods which are A 1 sellers with the St. John's trade:
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 - PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER.
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P.E. OUTERBRIDGE
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 sept 17, sat, tues

Hon. John Anderson Replies to 'Yorick'

(Editor "Daily News")
 Dear Sir.—It was only two days ago, that I read for the first time, a letter written by "Yorick," and published in your issue of Sept. 19th. In reply to a letter of mine which appeared in The Evening Telegram of the 16th of the same month, under the head lines "The Inner Workings of the Pay and Record Office in London."

What I have written, "I have written," what I have said "I have said," and I take the full responsibility of any statement made in that letter. If Yorick wishes to fire his venomous spitfire inuendos at any person—fire then at me "Leave my son alone."

I have openly and above board criticised and expressed my opinion on matters pertaining to the honour, glory and credit of the Newfoundland Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria St., London, and I intend to stick by it, and uphold the dignity of that office and its staff. But as Yorick has brought the name of my son, Hugh, before the public in his criticism of my letter, I think it only natural and fair that the name of my son should be properly understood, and I am sure my friend Yorick, the Military Fugleman, will not find fault.

I hate in any way to refer to matters that do not concern the public. I must take you back to the Autumn of 1914, when every young man throughout the Colony had War fever. He was anxious to join the Regiment, but on account of the health of his mother it was impossible, as he had to accompany her to Scotland. After seeing her settled he wrote a joint letter to Mr. Cowan and myself, saying that he wished to enlist, but before doing so desired our opinion. I cabled him at once these words—"Do your duty to the Empire." He offered himself in Edinburgh, but failed on account of his eye-sight. He tried Glasgow, the same occurred there. He then cabled me that he was going to London to offer his services to the British Government as interpreter, speaking French and having a good knowledge of German. Failing that, he was going to offer himself as a War Correspondent, and that he would ask Lord Northcliffe to help him as he was anxious to get to the front and do something for his King and Country. These facts became known to Capt. Timewell and Sir Edgar Bowring, both being in London at the time, and they thought he would be useful in the office doing work as a

civilian between the British War Office, Canadian and other Dominion Record Offices (sort of a messenger boy position—with no promotion—save the mark!) They recommended him to the Newfoundland Government, and I understand he was accepted. Before I left London I asked him the following questions:
 Question—Who appointed you?
 Answer—Capt. Timewell and Sir Edgar Bowring.
 Question—Were you approved of by the Newfoundland Government?
 Answer—Yes.
 After being in the Record Office for some time, he presented himself at a recruiting Office in Regent Street, London, again offering his services to his Country, under the Derby Scheme. When full enquiries were made, who he was and what he was doing, he was sent back to his work more important for his Country than if he were at the front.

I think it only fair and just to have his true position placed before the Country, after the insulting statements made by Yorick. As regards a commission, I have nothing to say—perhaps he is not worthy of it. I have no desire to dwell longer on a topic of this kind. The greatest battle he has had to fight against was Jealousy, which I regret to say has been raging for many months. His worth and value grew, although it does not appear to be appreciated in his native land.

The highest and the greatest compliment to his native country, and his worth, has been paid him by the War Office, and the Colonial Office, as a civilian, without a scrap of paper called a commission, or costume-dress, khaki, is that he received a pass to go to France. I hope on his return he will give his experience and what he saw, for the benefit of his native home.

Yorick says—"so that he might be able to throw off his civilian's clothes and strut around in fine feathers." Yorick:

We see you birkie, ca'd a lord
 Who struts, and stares, and a' that,
 Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
 He's but a coof for a' that.
 For a' that, and a' that,
 His riband, star, and a' that,
 The man of independent mind,
 He looks and laughs at a' that.

There is one other matter I would like to mention although it may be a breach of confidence. Hugh has been asked by a gentleman in London to write the Record history of our heroic boys, and what part they have played in the Great and Fearful War. Many officers and gallant men who sleep, sleep on, and sleep on, were his best and truest companions. Many were his playmates at school—he knew them all.

A Clear and Well Cut Issue

The Chicago Tribune's correspondent, E. C. Hill, who followed Candidate Hughes in his campaign of the Middle West, reported his Milwaukee speech in the columns of The Tribune as follows:

"Through Mr. Hughes' address the applause, fled to hair-trigger speed, exploded constantly like gun volleys. The first burst of applause came when he said in the principal city of the state of La Follette that the La Follette shipping bill must be repealed; the next, when he said that the Underwood tariff must be replaced by a protective tariff; the third, when he declared that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country."

At last we have a clear and well-cut issue. All who favor the repeal of the La Follette shipping bill, all who favor the repeal of the Underwood tariff, all who favor the repeal of the Federal Reserve law, the Rural Credits law, the Income Tax law, the Agricultural Extension act, the Child Labor law, and the other labor legislation of the Wilson administration, the Alaskan Railway bill and the other progressive and conservative legislation of the Wilson administration should vote for Mr. Hughes. Those who do not favor the wiping out of the whole Democratic legislative accomplishments should vote for President Wilson.

Hail and Farewell!
 Hail and Farewell!
 All honour give,
 To those who nobly striving, nobly fell,
 That we might live.
 That we might live they died,
 Hail and Farewell!
 Their courage tried,
 By every mean device of treacherous hate,
 Like Kings they died,
 Eternal Honour give,
 Hail and Farewell!
 To those who died,
 In that full splendour of heroic pride,
 That we might live.

Many officers and men at the front now appreciate his value as he is ever ready to their call.

I would ask Yorick to leave the name of my son out when he shoots his frigid, calculated, misstatements at me. My son has nothing whatever to do with my opinion upon public questions. I am not ashamed to sign my name to any article I write.

We should devote more of our time to try and expand the mind and ideas of our people. We are too narrow, we seem to live in this country, upon the lines of a Colony with two ideas. There is a Yorick in London who writes for the Evening News—Under the Clock—His letters are an inspiration and educator to his readers—an example that many of us might follow.

There is scarcely a settlement in any part of the country but mourns the loss of a loved one. At the present time each day with many is like a year. We are, as it were, living a day to day life, never knowing what news we may get to-morrow. This country for the first time in its history has learnt to know, at a great price, the awfulness of war, and its great meaning. Let the boys at the Front be our first prayer and consideration. Many a mother says in a prayer for her boy: Where are you sleeping to-night, my lad, Above ground or below? The last we heard you were at the front, Holding a trench and bearing the brunt, But, that was a week ago. Ay! that was a week ago, dear lad, And a week is a long, long time, When a second's enough in the thick of the strife, And end it in its prime, Oh! a week is long when so little's enough to send a man below, It may be that while we named your name, The bullet sped and the quick end came, And the rest we shall never know, But this we know, dear lad, all's well, With the man who has done his best, And whether he live, or whether he die He is sacred high in our memory, And to God we can leave the rest, So, wherever you are sleeping to-night, dear lad, This one thing we do know, When the Last Post sounds and he makes his rounds, Not one of you all will be out of bounds, Above ground or below, Yours truly,
 JOHN ANDERSON.
 St. John's, Oct. 20, 1916.

LADIES' COATS

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This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide Skirt) is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the newest goods at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs are:—

\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.

We are also opening a Full Selection of

Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

HENRY BLAIR.

Britain to Demand a Tariff on American Goods.

Great Britain Must Protect its Home Markets After the War, London Globe Declares.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—London newspapers are giving increasing attention to the subject of trade with America after the war. The Globe declares that, while England does not seek a "trade war" with any neutral, American goods which enter into competition with those produced in Great Britain must not be allowed to come in without paying tax or toll. The article says:

"America is profiting remarkably through supplying ourselves and our Allies with munitions and foodstuffs, and partly by sending to neutral countries goods which the combatant powers at present are unable to supply them. Being free from all serious competition, her manufacturers are making enormous profits, which they are employing in laying down new plants and erecting new workshops. America will thus be in a better position to compete in the world's markets at the close of the war than she has ever been before."

"In order to be able to deal successfully with American competition we must develop to the full extent the resources of the British Empire. All the needs of the empire can be supplied from within its own borders, with abundance to spare for the requirements of other nations. But this requires imperial organization and a closer partnership between the mother country and the Dominions. One of the principal instruments to accomplish this is imperial preference, the admission of the products of the empire into the mother country on better terms than the products of foreign countries. The Dominions already gave a preference in their markets to this country and to one another. It only remains for us to reciprocate that preference, and in order to cope with American competition we must also have a greatly extended tariff."

"American goods which enter into competition with our own productions must no longer be allowed to enter our market without paying tax or toll. We must treat American goods in the same way as America treats English goods. Such a policy will not decrease the volume of our trade with America, but it will regulate it and direct it into more profitable channels. It will give us a negotiating power such as we do not at present possess, which will enable us to obtain better terms of entry into the American market. Further, it will enable us to encourage the importation of such goods as we require which do not compete with our own and to discourage the importation of goods which can be made equally well in our own country by British labor."

"The policy indicated with regard to our dealings with neutrals is purely defensive. We do not seek a 'trade war' with any neutral. Our object is to free our markets and those of our allies from German domination, so that we may trade under fair terms of competition. We do not propose anything in the nature of a tariff union directed against neutral countries. It is not our policy to exclude neutrals from our market, but to attract them to it, in order that we may pay for the goods we purchase from them by goods made in this country."

"But it is also our policy to obtain more favorable terms of entry for our goods into neutral countries, and we can only obtain this by tariff negotiation. The war has taught us the necessity of coming into line with other civilized nations in order to protect our home industries and to raise additional revenue. No neutral country, least of all the United States, can object to our adopting an economic system which they have proved to be advantageous, nor can they imagine that such a policy is dictated by motives antagonistic to their own trade and prosperity."

Irish Industries
 There are two industries in the Cork district of Ireland that might consume considerable quantities of yellow dye. Cork is one of the leading butter markets in the world and has lately become a margarine-producing centre. The manufacturers have had difficulty in securing dyes of a sufficiently concentrated and powerful character. Their chief sources have been Scandinavia. American dyes have been found uneconomical in quality as related to price, even though war conditions have increased the price of north European dyes.

J.J. St. John

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 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

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 1s. and 2s.

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