

# An Appeal to the People of Newfoundland!

Continued from 8th page.)

sory assignment of pay, equivalent to the difference between the Separation Allowance and such payment, but not exceeding 15 days pay of rank (Working pay and field allowance excluded), of the officer or soldier, may be put into effect against the officer or soldier.

(a) Where the wife is separated from her husband as above and is living apart from the children and is not charged with their care, Separation Allowance or Assigned Pay or a portion thereof, subject to any valid claim of the wife by virtue of Separation Agreement or Judicial Decree, may be issued to the Guardian of the children.

(b) If the wife has been separated from her husband by Separation Agreement or Judicial Decree, and it does not appear that the husband is absolved from supporting her, and if the wife furnish a satisfactory explanation for not having obtained a judgment for alimony, Separation Allowance may be issued to the wife.

30. Where the wife is separated from her husband not by virtue of a written Separation Agreement or Judicial Decree, and the wife for a reasonable time prior to the enlistment of the officer or soldier, was separated from him and was not in receipt of any payment from him, no issue of Separation Allowance will be made.

31. A mother whose husband is, through physical or mental disability, entirely incapacitated from earning a living, will be treated as a widowed mother, and granted the allowance provided the officer or soldier prior to enlistment was, or subsequent to enlistment has become her sole support, and the officer or soldier is unmarried within the meaning of Para. 10.

(a) Any material improvement in the financial condition of a mother receiving the Allowance as a widowed mother, must be at once communicated to the officer issuing Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, and the withholding of such information whereby payments have been obtained, shall be deemed to constitute fraudulent action.

32. If otherwise eligible, a widowed mother dependent

on two unmarried sons, one of whom has enlisted in the Force, will be entitled to the Allowance when the remaining son enlists; and a widow with three or more unmarried sons, on whom she is dependent, will be entitled to the Allowance when a third son has enlisted.

33. The Allowance of a widowed mother will cease on her re-marriage, or upon the marriage of her son, in respect of whom the Allowance has been granted.

34. The Allowance may be granted for such adopted children of an officer or soldier as are, in the case of boys, under the age of sixteen, and in the case of girls, under the age of seventeen, provided such children have been regularly supported by the officer or soldier.

## Section 7.—Procedure for Making Claims — On Enlistment.

35. On appointment, every officer, and on enlistment, every soldier, claiming separation allowance for a dependent shall report to the Paymaster of his unit and fill out a Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Card. All applications for the Allowance on the grounds of "Sole support" and as "Guardian" must be accompanied by a Statutory declaration and such other documentary evidence as may be required to substantiate the claim.

36. A soldier who has a dependent but considers such dependent not eligible for Separation Allowance under these Regulations will be required to deliver to the Paymaster of his Unit, a statement under oath of the reason why he considers such dependent not eligible for the Allowance. Otherwise if such dependent will make a claim for Separation Allowance it will be taken for granted that the officer or soldier knows no valid reason why the allowance should not be granted and a compulsory assignment put into force against him.

37. Where the claim for Separation Allowance under Para. 35 is refused as inadmissible, the amount of pay assigned by the soldier will be paid to the person named, unless it appears that the soldier has a dependent eligible for Separation Allowance, in which case the Separation Allowance may be granted to such dependent and an assignment may be put into force against the soldier in favor of such dependent. In such cases the soldier will be informed of what action has been taken by the department

and a similar notification will be sent to the dependents concerned.

## Claims After Enlistment.

38. An officer or soldier intending to marry must inform his paymaster of his intention to marry a sufficient time in advance of the marriage, to allow steps to be taken to discontinue the issue of any Separation Allowance or Assigned Pay previously authorized for another dependent on his account. He will at the same time, state whether any such issue of Separation Allowance or Assigned Pay has been authorized; and if so, to whom.

In such cases, if Separation Allowance or Assigned Pay has previously been authorized for another dependent, the paymaster will at once take steps to have it discontinued. The issue to the wife shall not commence until the issue to the other dependent has ceased, which should be at the end of the month in which the marriage has taken place.

39. As soon as the marriage has taken place, upon the production to the paymaster of the marriage certificate, a notification showing the date and the place of the marriage, and the wife's full name and address, will appear in Part II. Orders, and a Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Card will be completed by the officer or soldier and delivered to the paymaster. The latter will satisfy himself that the wife of the soldier is of a good character before any action in respect of payment is taken. If there is any doubt in the matter, the fullest enquiry is to be made by the paymaster, and a report sent to the officer issuing the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.

40. An officer or soldier who has not, on enlistment, claimed Separation Allowance for a dependent may afterwards submit a claim through his paymaster.

41. In cases of dependents other than wives and legitimate children, unless the application for Separation Allowance is made within thirty (30) days of appointment or enlistment, no arrears of the Allowance will be issued for the period prior to application.

## Published By Authority.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Militia, and under the provisions of the Act 8 Geo. V., Cap. XVII. His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the following Terms and Conditions of Service in the 1st Newfoundland Regiment Forestry Company:—

## Terms and Conditions of Service in the 1st Newfoundland Regiment Forestry Company.

- 1.—I hereby enlist in the Forestry Companies for service in the United Kingdom for the duration of the present war or until my discharge.
- 2.—For the pay set forth in Schedule 1 hereof.
- 3.—Subject to the Army Act, the King's Regulations, and to such ordinances as may apply or may be made to apply to the British Regular Army.
- 4.—Subject to the Newfoundland Volunteer Act, 5 George V., Chapter IV., and amendments thereto, copy of which forms Schedule 11 hereof.

Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland,

this 9th day of October, 1917.

## Regimental Rates.—All Arms.

### SCHEDULE 1.

	Pay.	Field Allowance.
Colonels . . . . .	\$6 00	\$1 50
Lieut.-Colonels . . . . .	5 00	1 25
Majors . . . . .	4 00	1 00
Captains . . . . .	3 00	0 75
Lieutenants . . . . .	2 00	0 60
Adjutants, in addition to pay of rank 0 50 . . . . .		
Paymasters . . . . .	3 00	0 75
Quartermasters . . . . .	3 00	0 75
Warrant Officers . . . . .	2 00	0 30
Sergeant Millwrights . . . . .	2 00	
Quartermaster Sergt. . . . .	1 80	0 20
Sergeant Foremen and Sawyers . . . . .	1 65	
Orderly Room Clerks . . . . .	1 50	0 20
Pay Sergeants . . . . .	1 50	0 20
Squadron, Battery or Company Sergeant-Major . . . . .	1 50	0 20
Colour Sergt. or Staff Sergeant . . . . .	1 60	0 20
Sergeants . . . . .	1 35	0 15
Corporals . . . . .	1 10	0 10
Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals . . . . .	1 05	0 10
Trumpeters, Buglers and Drummers . . . . .	1 00	0 10
Privates, Gunners, Drivers, Sappers, Cooks, etc. . . . .	1 00	0 10

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OUR POWER DUAL SCHOOL DESK is most convenient in every way, having two chairs, and very satisfactory for pupils, being very strong and durable. The Desk being such a good one, we thought it best to patent it, therefore we are the absolute makers.

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THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL SUPPLY FACTORY.

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## Household Notes.

Mixed vegetables are very good for winter soup. Can as any fresh vegetable is canned.

Vinegar works like a charm when it comes to cleaning dirt and smoke from walls and woodwork. Wet a flannel

cloth with it and rub.

A butter and sugar thin sauce may be enriched by sultana raisins which have been cooked.

A little jar of beef extract kept in the refrigerator is useful to add meat flavor to a vegetable dish.

Sweet pickled apples are delicious

served with meats. They may be made just as pickled peaches are.

A teakettle of boiling water should be poured down the kitchen sink every night. This will prevent clogging.

When you want Minced Collops, try ELLIS'.

## No German Peace.

German agents are now conducting a systematic peace propaganda, alike in Germany, in neutral countries, and so far as they are able among the enemy nations. When this effort fails, as their masters know it must, these masters will proclaim loudly, as they have proclaimed many times before: "Behold! We are willing to make peace, but our wicked foes will have none of it. On them therefore rests the responsibility for the continuation of this awful conflict."

Nothing could offer a spectacle of more complete retribution than this plight in which Prussian Junkerdom now finds itself. In July, 1914, Europe was at peace—and, save for Germany alone, willing and anxious to remain at peace, willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to that end. But Germany did not want and would not have peace, save on terms which would permit her to feed the smaller nations to the dogs (Austria's note to Serbia, and Germany to the powers regarding Austria and Serbia), to carry on active preparations for hostilities while the only neighbor against whom they could by any possibility be directed was to remain deliberately defenceless (the ultimatum upon the Russian mobilization), and to remain in possession of supreme power on land while the possessor of supreme sea-power was to tie her own hands with an agreement not to avail herself of that power (the charter about freedom of the seas). At the time of which we speak, Germany responded to the appeals of the present Allies for peace with the harsh ultimatum: "There shall be no peace which does not leave Germany master of the world."

The war which she thrust upon the world, thanks to the splendid resistance of Belgium and France to the first terrific onslaught, has back-fired in Germany's face. She now finds herself in a position where victory is unattainable, defeat imminent. Naturally then she seeks a draw, and uses every means to bring about a calling off of her foes; and the number of good-intentioned persons deceived by her present attitude is legion.

To such persons we would bring home again and again the fact that there can be no permanent peace with Germany as now constituted. We do not presume to dictate to Germany how she shall be governed, as the accusation runs. We do claim the right to do with Germany somewhat as Germany did with France in 1871—to say "with this government of yours we can make no peace; the war will continue until you have a government with which we can treat on a basis of mutual confidence."

When Germany possessed the power of dictating between war and peace, she chose war, and forced war upon the world. Nor was the war of her forcing such a war as had ever before

been known. It was a war in which one neighbor was wantonly attacked, because she refused to bind herself not to join Germany's foes, another because she would not join Germany against those foes. It was a war destined to confer immortality upon the phrases "von heute wird kein German" and "spurious versenkt," upon the names of Cavell and Fryatt. But now the power of dictating between war and peace has passed from Germany to the United States and our Allies; and as we look back upon July and August, 1914, we can only say to Germany:

"You made the war upon your own terms, at your own time, and enforced it upon an unwilling world. Now the world will make peace with you upon its own terms and at its own time, and if necessary force terms and time upon you."

In taking this position, we are not actuated by any motives of blind rage or desire for revenge. We act merely in self defence. It is simply that we know why Germany, as now constituted, wants peace now. More than one of her influential men, in a moment of undue recklessness, has made this plain to the whole world, has explicitly stated that he regards the much-sought-for peace as merely a period of preparation "for the next war." In their secret councils, who can doubt that Germany's magnates bring this point forward with the utmost candor? They thought, three years ago, that they had worked out a procedure for overrunning the world.

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A NEW shipment of Films just arrived by Express.

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The Kodak Store,  
320 Water Street.

They find that they were mistaken; so they have revised their formula, and are sure that this time they have it right. But the "idiotic Yankees" (von Papen) who are the prospective victims of their program for world conquest refuse, for some reason which the German mind cannot fathom, to afford Germany the interval of peace necessary for the initiation of her renewed attack upon the world's liberties. And on grounds of legitimate self-defense, this refusal will continue until the consciousness that the world is not by divine proclamation Germany's (let's see) is drummed into the Kaiser and his captains, until all thought of a "next war" shall have been driven from their heads. We will push this war to a finish, in order that we shall never have a "next war."—Scientific American.

## IT HAS MANY DELICIOUS USES.

Use Cleveland's Cocoa instead of Chocolate.

Below is a recipe for Mocha Frosting:

1-3 Cup Butter.  
1½ Cups Icing Sugar.  
1 Tablespoon Cleveland's Cocoa.

1 Tablespoon Cold Coffee (left over).  
Cream butter, add sugar, gradually continuing the beating, then add Cocoa and cold coffee until of right consistency to spread, or force through a pastry bag and tube.

J. B. ORR CO., LTD., Importers.  
aug 20, 21, m. a

## Your Boys and Girls.

Every mother is the best judge of the age at which her child should be told of the origin of human life. No two children develop in exactly the same way and the mother must be guided by her understanding of the child in determining just when her mind is prepared to receive knowledge of this nature. It is a mistake to tell a child these things when her mind is not ready for them that they come as something of a shock, but it is equally a mistake for a mother to wait too long, until the child has perhaps learned these truths from some other and undesirable source. When you explain these truths to your children tell them how sacred they are and that they should never under any circumstances be discussed with their companions.

## Everyday Etiquette.

"Is it ever permissible to wear a bridal veil with a dress without a train?" inquired Miss Bride-to-be.

"A bridal veil should only be worn with a train dress. The dress or train need not be long, however, but a short dress would not look right," advised her friend.

## How Soldiers are Traced.

One of the most important duties performed by our non-fighting soldiers is the keeping of records, by no means a light job. Regiments to-day consist of between 14,000 and 15,000 men, and there are invariably four or five regiments attached to each Record Office. Every detail regarding the soldier is kept here, and when anything goes wrong or any casualty befalls him, it is at the Record Office that the first anxious inquiries are made. If the soldier takes it into his head to get married, the fact must be duly noted, in order that the separation allowance may be paid, and all delays in the payment of allowances due to any cause whatever, bring to the Record Office an immediate demand for an explanation. Intimations of births, deaths, and marriages, claims for allowances and pensions, insistent demands regarding soldiers who are missing, and many other matters furnish work for the wearied soldier at the Record Office, and oftentimes make him feel that if the fighting line was more dangerous, it was less worrying than helping to keep "records" in a dingy office.

## Express Passengers.

The following first class passengers are on the incoming express due at 10 p.m. to-day:—

Miss Doyle, Miss S. Strickland, Mrs. M. Morris, Miss B. Morris, L. L. Kearley, E. P. Foran, Dr. Molloy, J. E. Lenn, D. C. Dearden, D. Johnson, A. Bernstein, G. Moore, Thomas Foran, A. E. Pope, Mrs. P. Miles, J. J. Thompson, Mrs. Jas. Thomas, Mrs. J. Benfield, G. W. Doggett, Jas. Crowley, Miss Evans, Miss L. Gillingham, C. Louisdale, Miss Lerossignal, Lieut. L. Pilkington, Mrs. F. Power, Hon. S. and Mrs. Milley, J. Grant, J. L. Hotel, Miss R. G. Pike, E. and Mrs. Pike, Capt. J. and Mrs. Vigus, K. Bradley, E. F. Bradley, W. A. Ashbourne, W. G. Parsons, Mrs. C. Benning.

## Collison; Vessel Sunk.

Mr. LeMessurier, C. M. G., Deputy Minister of Customs, is in receipt of a cablegram stating that the schooner Marion Silver, bound from Oporto to grand Bank with a cargo of salt, was sunk on September 24th, by the vessel Margaret Lake, which was on her way to Oporto. The crew were saved.

## TYPHOID FEVER INCREASING.

A man suffering from typhoid fever was removed from his residence on King's Road to the hospital on Saturday.

KEEP NINAPINS LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.