



"IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE"

Evening Telegram

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

WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1918.

The Housing Problem.

This all important problem which is at present engaging the attention of our local labour organizations must have, in the interests of all concerned, a satisfactory solution. Unless that is brought about, it were better to have left it alone. So far the Telegram has not commented in anyway upon the propositions put forward, first because the scheme is in but a nebulous stage at the moment, and second because until something of a practical nature is accomplished, newspaper discussion is not of any permanent help. We are, however, in full sympathy with the movement, and will do whatever is compatible with the wishes of the originators of the scheme to help it out and bring it to a perfected consummation. But one thing in connection with the proposal so far, we deplore. That is the introduction of politics; party and personal politics. It is rather unfortunate that in Newfoundland no utilitarian project for either municipal or national good, can be brought forward without the inevitable political tinge being given it. All the evil that we have suffered in the past, does not appear to bring us to a realization that in certain matters politics must be eliminated, and it is therefore, not surprising that a political twist has already been given the Housing Problem. In the discussion which must necessarily follow the introduction of such an important object as that under review it is absolutely necessary that it be approached from the point of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. This is the reverse of political dogma which is, to do the greatest good to the smallest and most favoured number. We, therefore, look to the labour unions which have undertaken the better housing of the worker to rigidly exclude all politics or simulation of politics from their proceedings, and to sit down hard on any man attempting to make political capital out of the proposed undertaking. Politics and business will never mix. This has been proven. As a business proposition there is much in favour of this erection of habitable dwellings for the workman. From a sanitary point of view the fulfilment of the undertaking will bring added blessings. Too long has the laborer been sheltered in dwellings unfit for him and his family; dwellings which are menaces to health, which are unsightly and ramshackle, and what should long ago have been torn down and new structures built on their sites. But conditions have been against any amelioration, and it is only now that a movement strong enough to be carried to a successful termination, has been created, and this movement can be brought to the desired end if the

promoters and backers work together on a proper business like basis and carefully exclude anything of a nature, the introduction of which at their assemblies, may have the effect of wrecking their ideals ere they are perfected. There is no reason why the workmen of St. John's should not be housed in up-to-date, well ventilated, roomy dwellings. If any class of men deserve comfortable, sanitary homes they do. In order to obtain them, the means is in their possession, and we hope shortly to have the pleasure of hearing that the problem has been satisfactorily solved, and that a new day will be ushered in when the scheme is brought to fruition, and the laborer becomes the owner of his own habitation. But, as we said in the beginning politics and political influences must be rigorously and rightly guarded against and prohibited.

Notes and Comments

And echo answers—whose?
That is referring to the I. O. U.'s in the Treasury, as collateral for cash advanced without authority.

There must be something radically at fault in an accounting system which permits of such sums being loaned by individuals, without the cognizance of higher officials, and the sooner such an antiquated system is changed the better. Meanwhile the taxpayer wants to know who is withholding the information asked for.

July 4th was one time the day of the Big Noise in the United States. Last Thursday it was the day of the Big Splash, when every previous ship-building record was broken, and that 350,000 tons of shipping took to its native element. This kind of celebration spells doom to the Kaiser.

Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Kyles has presented to St. George's Church (Cathedral), the signal flag which preceded the sending of the message "St. George for England" to the ships when they assembled for the attack on Zebrugg. In an accompanying letter Sir Roger wrote, "I feel it is very fitting that the flag should rest in St. George's Church, in the mother country of England."

Six thousand dollars would pay a number of old age pensions, or would go a long way toward increasing the widows and orphans' fund, but I. O. U.'s would do much toward either. What about it?

Military Funeral.

The funeral of Pte. Stewart McKay, of Seal Cove, White Bay, who died of pneumonia after measles at the Military Hospital, on Monday, was held this morning from Oke's mortuary parlors to the C. of E. Cemetery where interment took place. A firing party and a company of soldiers attended the funeral. Following the reading of the burial service three farewell volleys were fired while a bugler sounded the "Last Post."

McMurdo's Store News.

WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1918.
Just Opened: Elliman's Universal Embrocation, Elliman's Royal Embrocation, two sizes of the latter.
Cathartine Hair Tonic is not a mere color restorer but a real stimulant to the scalp, and will cause the hair to grow better and thicker. It also cleanses the scalp and is an excellent dressing. Price 35c. a bottle.

In aid of Mount Cashel Orphanage.—Don't forget the Dance in the C. C. Hall on Thursday night at 9 o'clock. Latest music by the C. C. Band. Double tickets, \$1.00; Ladies', 50c.—July 8, 41

Help to Win the War by Using Less Flour

Oaten Bread Recipe:

TAKE
1 sifter full of Ogilvie's "STANDARD" Flour and 1 sifter full of Ogilvie's ROLLED OATS
THEN
Scald the Rolled Oats with 2 cupsful of boiling water. Make sponge with ½ yeast cake and one cup of Ogilvie's "Standard" Flour; then add the Rolled Oats—after allowing sufficient time for them to cool.
ADD
1 tablespoonful of Butter,
2 teaspoonfuls of Salt,
1½ teaspoonfuls of Sugar.
Knead well, adding Ogilvie's "STANDARD" as required to give it the proper texture before proceeding to bake.

The above recipe will make a Wholesome and Delicious Bread.

New Bread Rules.

PROCLAIMED BY FOOD CONTROL BOARD.

In another column of this issue will be found a series of regulations drafted by the Food Control Board and approved by the Governor in Council, which go into effect this morning. These regulations, we understand, have been rendered necessary by the action of the American and Canadian Food Boards. The American authorities have had very severe restrictions in force for some months with the idea of economizing in the use of wheat flour. The Canadian last winter introduced a new system of milling which produced a standard flour generally known as War Flour, for the entire Dominion, and which has been coming here lately. Latterly, however, the demands of the Allied armies for foodstuffs and especially as a result of the enormous number of American soldiers sent to France, have become so great that further measures have become imperative in order that (1) a sufficiency of wheat flour may be available for the needs of the soldiers during the coming Fall and Winter, and (2) that a reserve may be accumulated on this Continent to protect both North America and Western Europe from the serious consequences which might arise from a failure in the grain crops next year.

As our readers will remember, a representative of the Canadian Food Board came here last month to place before our authorities the serious situation in that country and the imminence of new regulations. These went into force on the 1st July. They provided that for the first fortnight of this month, or until Monday next, every private household and public eating place, should use for any food products should substitute ten per cent of other grains, such as rolled oats, oatmeal, corn flour, corn meal, rye, barley, etc., most of which are not obtainable here. After next Monday this proportion is increased to twenty per cent, or one pound of substitutes to every four pounds of flour, and this regulation is expected to continue in force for the next twelve months at least and possibly longer. Certainly it will not be relaxed until the extent of the harvest of 1919 is determined.

The Canadian authorities have called upon us to make similar sacrifices, if such they can be called, in the interest of the cause. The Food Control Board, after a conference with the importers of flour into the Dominion, have framed regulations which provide that from to-day until August 5th the 10 per cent. of substitutes shall apply in this Colony, and that after that date there shall be an advance to 20 per cent. The 10 per cent. is provided in order that a sufficient stock of substitutes may be distributed among the outports, and after that date our people will have to make up their minds to accept this new form of breadstuff for about 12 months at least. It is to be hoped that everybody will realize the spirit in which these regulations are framed, and conform with them in that spirit. It will be observed, however, that ample powers are taken by the Food Control Board for the enforcement of the regulations, and that penalties as high as \$1,000 and 3 months' imprisonment, or both, may be inflicted for breaches of the rules. Arrangements are being made for the importation of a sufficient quantity of substitutes, and by combined action between the Food Control Board and the importers it is hoped that the new system will work smoothly and without causing any serious inconvenience to anybody.

After all, if these restrictions are the worst that this Colony has to face for the remainder of the War, it will hardly be denied that we are getting off lightly. Thus far it may truthfully be said that Newfoundland has not known, except for the losses in men, that there was a War in existence. Our people were never more prosperous and contented than were those of the hardships and drawbacks from which our neighbors are suffering are being borne by us yet, and if we are now to feel the pinch somewhat, it is a debatable question if it will not be for our good, rather than the reverse.

Black Diamonds.

Though black diamonds are pure carbon they in no outward appearance resemble the diamonds worn as ornaments. They are slightly harder than the crystal or gem diamonds, and in fact are nearly the hardest substance known. Black diamonds, or carbons, are without crystalline form, and are found in irregular pieces ranging in size from half a carat up to three, four and five hundred carats. They are dark grey, black, or brownish in color, and opaque. The real diamond of the jewelry trade is also pure carbon, but translucent and crystalline in form. Two objects so alike in composition could not be found so opposite in appearance as these two forms of carbon.—Family Herald.

Open wide your eyes for here is something worth reading: 48 doz. Men's Dress Shirts, worth \$1.25, all sizes and one price, 75c. each. W. R. GOOBIE is just opp. Post Office. July 2, 41

Cpl. Shea's Lecture.

Some seventy people attended Corporal Shea's lecture in the Casino last evening. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lt.-Col. W. F. Rendell, who was Chairman. In his opening address Lt.-Col. Rendell remarked on the extremely meagre attendance, and pointed out that a lecture given in aid of the Returned Soldiers and Rejected Volunteers should be well patronized by the Association, and all their friends, as well as everybody who had the good of the soldiers at heart.

Corporal Shea, after a splendid concert programme had been gone through, was introduced by Lt.-Col. Rendell, and for an hour and a half told in an interesting manner of the life of the Newfoundlanders on the Somme. Although the Gallipoli campaign was considered a fiasco by many, yet we should know that for every Britisher that fell, two Turks were killed. After the withdrawing of the Newfoundland Regiment from Gallipoli, it was appointed to occupy a sector in France. On June 30th the Newfoundlanders moved forward and reached the reserve lines. On the 1st of July the village of Hamel, in which were the Hun reserves, was blown up with an explosion which shook the earth for two miles around. About 8.45 a.m. "Ours" went over the top, formed up, and on to the enemy trenches. Men fell on all sides, but their comrades carried on, crossed the anti-tank positions, and swung into extended line for the charge. Beaumont Hamel exacted a heavy toll on the Newfoundland Regiment, but the day of reckoning is not far off when Ours will avenge the death of their comrades.

A vote of thanks to Corporal Shea was proposed by Mr. Harold Mitchell, and accorded by acclamation, and the evening closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Obituary.

HARRY J. MURPHY.

There passed away, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his father, on Tuesday, 9th inst., Harry Joseph, beloved son of Nicholas J. Murphy, Inspector in the Municipal Council. Deceased had been ailing for some time, and had the best available medical care and attendance, but an all ruling Providence saw fit to call him to his reward, and he passed away at the above date at 2.30 p.m., fortified by the rites of Holy Church, and perfectly resigned to the Divine Will. The deceased was educated at St. Patrick's Hall and was employed up to the time of his illness at the east end branch of Messrs. Parker & Moore, Ltd. He was a young man who gave promise of a bright future, was possessed of bright and kindly disposition, and his taking off on the threshold of life, came as a sad blow to his immediate family and friends. He leaves to mourn their loss, besides his father and mother, five brothers, John, of the G.P.O., Patrick, who is in the employ of the City Council; Gerald at the Royal Stores, Nicholas and Thomas, and one sister, Molly, at home, to whom the Telegram extends sympathy.—Com.

BASEBALL.
St. George's Field Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, Cubs vs. Red Lions. Proceeds W. P. A.

Together

AMERICA TO ENGLAND.
The waves that reach our eastern shore,
Your western sands have known before,
They came to pledge, and to repeat,
In blossomed foam, and surge and heat,
The word that says all things to you,
And you to us—across the blue,
Together!

The winds that race above each boat,
With messaged aim and crowded throat,
But herald what has been said,
A living covenant with dead,
Together!

The light that flames when day unbars,
On Union Jack, on Stripes and Stars,
Has pressed a seal, has stamped a word,
That men and ships and guns have heard,
Together!

—Virginia Stait, in The London Graphic.

DROPPED ANCHOR IN GOD TRAP.
—The skipper of a northern schooner who dropped his anchor in a cod trap at Deadman's Bay a few nights ago, will have to pay for the damages caused the twine or the matter will be brought to court.

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

"Royalo" Port Wine. Creme De Menthe.
Black Cherry Brandy. London Dock Sherry.
Sloe Gin. Ginger Wine Cordial.

266 Water Street,
St. John's, July, 1918

Dear Sir, or Madam:

I beg to approach you as one-whom I am of the opinion appreciates the good things of life with regard to some new drinks I am about to place on the market.

The wines in question, a list of which you will find at the head of this letter, are manufactured by a Toronto concern who, since that Province went "dry," have made a special study of wines that were popular in the "good old days" and have endeavored to imitate these wines as closely as it is possible to do when same have to be made according to the Prohibition law.

The Wines which I am now offering are the result. Nothing like them has ever been on the market since Prohibition days, and they should in no way be confounded with brands of non-alcoholic wines which have previously been on the market and which in the main are syrupy and nauseating.

Especial care has been taken to imitate the original flavors as far as it is possible, in fact it is practically impossible to distinguish the two Liguers mentioned above from the real thing, while the other wines are very similar in flavor to their namesakes. A not unattractive feature is that the drinks are bottled in quart bottles, absolute counterparts of their real namesakes.

It is my desire to get a sample bottle of each of these wines into your home, for I am of the opinion that once you try them you will become a steady user of one or other of the kinds offered. I am therefore going to ask you to give me an order for One sample bottle each of "Royalo" Port Wine, London Dock Sherry, Creme de Menthe, Sloe Gin, Black Cherry Brandy and Ginger Wine Cordial at One dollar per quart bottle delivered (the same price as in Canada), that is Six Dollars in all.

(These sample orders will be filled through one of the St. John's dealers handling these goods, and delivery will be made as soon as the first shipment is received, probably some time in September.) Orders may be phoned to my office—telephone number 60.

Special prices to the trade upon application.

I am sure you will be pleased with this sample order and I hope to hear from you at your convenience.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

P. E. OUTERBRIDGE,

Agent for The Gordon Wine Co., Toronto.

Out of Town Representative:

MR. H. B. THOMSON,

DON'T MISS the First Chapter of "The Eagle's Eye"

(The Serial Supreme)

20 Episodes

To be shown at The Crescent Theatre.

40 Reels

Wednesday and Thursday July 10th and 11th.

Germany Threatens.

There are signs that Germany is preparing to see if it can shock the world by a new kind of atrocity, though one would have supposed that nothing she could do now would even startle the human race. She seems to be seeking an excuse to commit some horror or other as a "reprisal" for imaginary injuries. The first sign we recall was her threat to the United States Government that unless we released a German convicted of felony in the civil courts, Franz von Rintelen by name, she would inflict certain undescribed injuries on American prisoners of war. At about the time of that occurrence, or soon after, there appeared threats in the German papers against American prisoners, based on the false charge that German officers are being maltreated in American prisons.

Now comes the announcement of the Deutsche Tageszeitung that if it proves to be true that China has interned 10,000 Germans, Germany will seize and imprison an equal number of French people—not in Germany, but in the occupied districts of France. The Tageszeitung announces that the Germans must not only be removed

from their status of internment, but must be "compensated for their losses."

It need not be pointed out that any country at war with Germany has the right to intern German subjects, and that if such a country does so, there is no reason or excuse for reprisal; or that it is not reprisal at all, but mere barbarity, to imprison the inhabitants of an occupied district. Neither need we waste any words on the futility of all these threats. Germany has acquitted the world so well with her savagery that words are not called for. All we aim to do is to prepare our readers for some new manifestation of her peculiar gifts, which seems to be either forthcoming or else in contemplation as a thing she would like to do if she dared. It has often been observed that when Germany suffers a reverse on the battlefield she avenges herself in some atrocious manner on the helpless, and something of this kind seems to be what she has in mind now, and for the same reason.—N. Y. Times.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

Giants of the Sky.

The largest warplanes are the bomb dropping machines. They must be capable of carrying heavy loads of explosives. They are usually slow machines, speed being sacrificed to carrying capacity. The Italians have specialized in big bomb machines. The huge Caproni airplanes carry three men and three guns, besides 2,750 lbs. of explosives. That makes a useful load of 4,000 pounds. The machine is driven by three engines with a total of 900 horse power. Such enormous machines are rather exceptional, however. Bombing machines are usually covered by fast fighting planes, and do not have to defend themselves from attack in the air. Often bombing raids are made at night, and the big Italian machines are provided with "search-light bombs" to enable them to locate important spots on the ground beneath. These are brilliant magnesium torches suspended from parachutes, so that they fall slowly and give a broad illumination, while the airplane itself is shielded from the light by the parachute.—St. Nicholas.

When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets and Collops, try ELLIS'.

CABLE NEWS.

FRENCH GAINS.

PARIS, July 9. (Official.) A German counter attack upon the French lines at the Loges farm in the area of this advance was repulsed by the French maintaining their gains. Prisoners were taken to the number of 450, including 14 officers. In the Long Pont region east of Metz Forest the French increased their gains of yesterday and took additional prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, July 9. French troops early this morning attacked the German lines on a front of about 2½ miles west of Anthelm on the front between Mont Didier and the Oise, penetrating the enemy positions and realizing an advance of a mile at certain points the war office announced to-day.

PENETRATE GERMAN LINES.

PARIS, July 9. Between Mont Didier and the River Oise the French at 5.30 a.m. carried out a local operation west of Anthelm on a front of four kilometers. The French troops supported by tanks penetrated the German lines, captured Fermeporte and Prens des Loges and realized an advance of 1,800 metres at certain points. A counter attack at the Prens des Loges was repulsed, the French maintaining all their gains. Prisoners were taken to the number of 450, including 14 officers. South of the Aisne the artillery duel continued active throughout the night in the vicinity of Chavigny Farm. The French increased their advance at this point, taking 20 prisoners, including one officer. The artillery of both sides was active west and north of Chateau Thierry, notably in the vicinity of Hill 24. Patrols took prisoners in the Champagne, in the sector of Marquais and in the direction of Butte-Chaussain. There was nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

ITALIAN CAPTURES.

ROME, July 9. Italian infantry captured the town of Fioal (?) and took important heights; more than 1,300 prisoners were taken in advance.

PROGRESS IN ALBANIA.

ROME, July 9. The Allied offensive in Albania is continuing, the war office announced to-day, new progress being made along the left wing on the Adriatic coast land, the forces being assisted by British monitors.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

ROME, July 9. Austrian troops yesterday again attacked the Italian positions at Corona, between the Frenzella Valley and the Brenta, and again met with a repulse, according to to-day's war office statement. There was artillery fighting at various points along the remainder of the front.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, July 9. The text of the statement reads: During the night London troops carried out a successful raid east of Arras capturing a few prisoners and a machine gun. The enemy's artillery has been active against the positions recently captured by us south of the Somme.

Raiding operations carried out last night by British troops in the region west of Arras netted a few prisoners, the war office announced to-day. South of the Somme River the artillery of the enemy had been displaying activity in bombarding the positions recently captured by British forces there.

FIGURES PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 9. Publication in Swiss papers of the text of Secretary Baker's letter to President Wilson giving the American troops movement to Europe by the months caused German authorities to permit its publication in Germany according to the text.

Protect Your Property by playing War Insurance

BOWRING BROTHERS

Rates:—1-4 of 1 p.c. on amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000

61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100