

Just in Time For REGATTA Day



Men's and Boys' ROWING SHIRTS

Pure White Jersey,
sleeveless, allowing
free action for the
arms right to the
winning Post.

Special **25c.** Each

James Baird
LIMITED

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

UNDERTAKES THE FOLLOWING
INSURANCES:

PERSONAL ACCIDENT and HEALTH
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
PUBLIC LIABILITY
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY.
AUTOMOBILE FIRE and THEFT
FIDELITY GUARANTEE BONDS
CONTRACT BONDS
TOTAL RESERVES OVER
TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS
No Medical Examination Required.

J. B. Urquhart
NFLD. AGENT.

3727.61

Get Some for the Races--
THEY'RE GOOD.

A.B.C. Brand Jowls

with tongue in, are
small, tender and tasty.

Your Grocer sells A. B. C.
Small Jowls.

Please ask to see
A. B. C. JOWLS
They're different

You Never Saw Better Jowls.

July 23, 1923

Forty-Four Years in the Service of
the Public—The Evening Telegram.

How Germany is Winning Russia.

(Literary Digest)

Russia's "window toward Europe" St. Petersburg used to be called. It is that no longer. Only a tiny section of the Baltic coast remains Russian, and St. Petersburg, now Petrograd, is only beginning to convalesce. So to-day, as we are told, Russia's window toward Europe is Berlin. Indeed, the relations between Germany and Russia, begin greatly to disquiet the new-born states at Russia's west, and we find a Warsaw paper, the Mueha, expressing a fear that Russo-German power already threatens Poland through Lithuania. In Berlin there is an important Russian colony, of which Mr. L. Leontine writes in La Revue Contemporaine:

"Russian signs, shops, theaters, restaurants, bookstalls and newspaper offices, to say nothing of the Soviet Embassy which flaunts its red flag almost across the street from our own, gives us some idea of the feverish activity of a Russian colony numbering 300,000. All Russia is represented in miniature in Berlin—monarchists who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and who make common cause with their German co-religionists; the liberal bourgeoisie who worshiped Kolchak and Wrangel two years ago; the socialist revolutionaries who already see themselves replacing the Soviet Government; the hesitant and the disillusioned who are being converted to Bolshevism by sheer brain-fag; and, finally, the communists who work in the numerous Soviet diplomatic establishments. Above all this rabble hovers the new Red bourgeoisie—profiteers, concession hunters, and former proprietors still unharmed by the Soviets and chanting their praises with great fervor."

All this is recent, of course, but, as Mr. Leontine reminds us:

"A glance at the history of the last two centuries will reveal the ties uniting Russia to Germany—a common frontier, economic, intellectual and political penetration, and blood-relationship between the two courts. Germany, more than any other country, has always influenced Russia, helped by business interests. Before the war the Germans led in trade with Russia. Their experience and their knowledge of the country and its language gave them every advantage."

"During the war this privileged position enabled the Germans to drain the occupied territories of their raw materials with the thoroughness that makes German enterprise redoubtable. Lumbering interested them especially. An unpublished memorandum of the Ober-Verwaltung der Ostkrieger (Obersten) shows the important part played by the Niemem and Vistula forests during the Great War: 'The occupation of enemy territory is intimately connected with the interests of our country, which must be enriched by the products of the occupied country. Russian wood, large quantities of which fell into our hands, enabled us to continue the war.'"

In the autumn of 1915, according to Mr. Leontine, Germany held three-quarters of the forests of European Russia, which furnished during the war 2,700,000 tons of wood to Germany. More than 10,000 men and 1,000 horses were employed, he says, and in formerly virgin forests little cities of shacks and stables sprang up. After the armistice on the Eastern front the work stopped and all the apparatus of exploitation was shipped home to Germany. Then—

"Poor in raw materials after the war, Germany sought to find them abroad and to extend her radius of activity into countries whose natural wealth had not been exhausted. A year ago, Parvus, the famous Russo-German socialist, wrote, 'As soon as German capitalism can find suitable business conditions just across the frontier, with lighter taxes, guaranteeing higher profits, it will shift its center of gravity to those foreign countries. At the same time German technicians and skilled workers will emigrate. We are speaking of Russia especially. The minute the juridical system in Russia is put to rights, you will witness an exodus of German capital and German technicians toward that country.'"

"Last August this suggestion was made at the Congress of Political Economy at Hamburg by Hans von Eckard, who argues that Germany needs the immense stock of raw materials existing in Russia, while Russia needs German organizing ability, working power and finished products. On the political side the idea of Russo-German co-operation has found expression in the thesis, often developed by the German newspapers and emphasized by Marshal Hindenburg in his letter to General Denikin, which calls Russia and Germany the two great vanquished countries of the war of 1914. Similarly the historian, Professor Hoeszsch, tells us in Der Osten that the former 'historic relations with Russia, relations whose necessity no one in Germany denies, ought never to have been interrupted by a war.'"

The economic invasion of Russia, is a plank in the platform of numerous organizations, among which the

"Russo-German Union for the Development of Commercial Relations" is 1,200 business houses, 50 chambers of commerce, and study-centres of which the most important are Der Wirtschaftsinstitut fuer Russland and Oststaaten and Der Ost-Europa Institut. Reading on—

"The point of departure in Russo-German relations was the signing of a commercial treaty two years ago. During the first year Germany sent Russia 188,000,000 pounds of merchandise—in other words, 24 per cent. of Russia's importations came from Germany. Meanwhile, despite the efforts of the Russian commercial mission, only 5 per cent. of Germany's importations came from Russia."

"The Germans frankly admit the difficulties of trading regularly with Russia—defects in the banking system and credit, certain drastic articles in the Bolshevik Code of Commerce, and the complicated bureaucracy of the Waischors. But the Germans were the first to profit by Russia's new Economic Policy, and among the concessions acquired by Germany is that of 25,000 deadlines in the region of Rostoff on the Don, the concessionaires being the Krupp Company. The Otto Wolf concern undertook the reconstruction of the Kieff aqueduct and electrical works; a group of German capitalists took over the Treugolnits rubber factory, the largest enterprise in Petrograd, with 8,200 operatives; the Petrograd and Trier arsenals are under Krupp control; and a group of German manufacturers runs a majority of the Ukraine sugar mills."

Germany is the only country whose trade with Russia has reached pre-war proportions, it appears, and Mr. Leontine cites figures to show the dominant role played by Germany in the economic life of all the new states detached from the old Russian Empire. France gave them independence, and now Germany exploits them and England gets their raw materials. Says the writer:—

"In 1922 half of Estonia's importations came from Germany. In Finland, out of 3,951,000,000 marks' worth of importations, Germany's contribution was 1,315,282,446 marks' worth. All these states—Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia—have signed or are about to sign commercial treaties with Germany."

Moreover, the eastward urge—"Drang nach Osten," as the Germans call it—inspires designs on Russia itself. Says Mr. Leontine:

"To get control of that immense reservoir of men and raw materials we call Russia is Germany's dream. Twice—first when the Red army marched upon Warsaw and again when we occupied the Ruhr—it turned the heads of sane men."

"The idea of a new 'Drang nach Osten' has its partisans at opposite political extremes. On the one hand we have Captain Erhard, Admiral Hintze and Ambassador Ransau; on the other we have certain Socialists and the entire Communist party. The Russo-German rapprochement, says Muller, the Socialist and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, 'will result in restoration of that balance of power which France has destroyed.'"

McMurdo's Store News.

OUR WEEKLY MESSAGE.

This week we are adding to our Special Weekly Offers the following useful toilet and general articles:

Peppermint Tooth Paste 40c.
With Decorator Brush 61.20
Falm Soap 10c.
Six for 50c.
Nylal's Face Cream 30c.
With Tube Cold Cream 50c.
Johnson's Baby Talcum 35c.
With Cake Castile Soap 50c.
Bath Soap 15c.
Six for 70c.

Also a new lot of our fresh delicious chocolates, some of which are:
Chocolate Creams 35c.
Chocolate Chips 45c.
Butter Scotch Lumps 40c.
Children's Mixture 30c.
Roasted Sugar Peanuts 45c.
Peppermint Tooth Paste may now be had in small size tubes at 40c.

From the Days Of Alfred.

Writing to a daily contemporary regarding the Government guarantee which the R.M.S.P. Company has secured in connection with the construction of three new vessels, a correspondent suggests that liners which receive Government support of any kind should be required to carry a quota of bluejackets from the Navy among their crews. "Not only," he says, "would the presence of such men on board add to the sense of security, but such a requirement would also help to keep to the sea a large number of that magnificent body of seamen who have been disbanded as the result of the reduction in the Navy. Shipowners would certainly not be hostile to such a scheme, as they learnt in the war the value of a strong contingent of trained and skilful mariners in their vessels." The author of this bright proposal would probably find that the Admiralty would by no means welcome the suggestion that they should help to man merchant ships with naval ratings, while he is evidently unaware that all of our big

passenger liners and a large proportion of vessels of lesser degree have among their complement a considerable number of ex-Navy men. This correspondent, though he professes to know the attitude shipowners would adopt towards his scheme, might be interested to hear that it was quite a considerable time before the war—a matter of a few centuries, in fact—that the latter "learned the value of a strong contingent of trained men and skilful mariners in their vessels."—Siren and Shipping.

Very Much Married.

I am afraid I cannot tell C. H. who holds the matrimonial record. He wants to know which plucky man or woman has braved the altar the greatest number of times. "My own father," he writes, "married four times, I being a child of his fourth marriage. Do you know of

ON SPOT.

50 Sacks
Jap Winkled
Green Peas.
Each 100 lbs.
50 Cases
Early June Peas,
2 doz. to Case.
50 Cases Sweet Corn,
2 doz. to Case.

Soper & Moore

Phone 450-902. P. O. B. 134.

**Cabmen!
Truckmen!
Farmers!
Fishermen!**

Get Your
DINNER

Right.
Dinners and Lunches Served
Quick, served clean.

E. M. RYAN

Restaurant & Grocery Store.
Holdsworth St., one street
East of Post Office.

June 2, 3 months, a tu

anyone who has exceeded this?" Probably the name of the world's record holder is buried in antiquity, but Henry VIII., as we all know, married six wives, and there is a record of "Evelyn's Diary" of a Dutch woman who, in the seventeenth century, had twenty-five husbands, after which she was allowed no more.

"Towards the end of August I returned to Haarlem," runs the passage in question. "They showed us a cottage where they told us dwelt a woman who had been married to her twenty-fifth husband, and, being now a widow, was prohibited to marry in the future; yet it could not be proved that she made away with any of her husbands, though the suspicion had divers times brought her into trouble."

If this is true, that woman should be well in the running for the matrimonial medal! She is probably the only woman, in any case, who has ever forbidden to marry on account of the number of her former consorts.



B.C.
SLICE
CUT PLUG

It's some smoke!
Just a little rub and
it's ready for your pipe.

23c
For a 2-oz. tin.

Imperial Tobacco Co.
Limited, London, England

Tennis Balls.

We have now in stock
Bussey's World Famed
English Tennis Balls—Reg-
ulation size, weight and
bound. Bussey's Lawn Ten-
nis Balls are the best ob-
tainable and are always
suitable for either Grass
Courts or Hard Courts.

Prices
75c., 80c., 85c., 95c. each.

GARRETT BYRNE,
Bookseller and Stationer.



A WELL EQUIPPED BATHROOM
is a perpetual joy to its owner and
every guest who uses it. Your friends
go away praising your reputation as
housekeeper and home-maker. Let us
equip it for you and you will be proud
of it indeed. Shall we show you our
new designs?

Edstrom & O'Grady,
Plumbers.
Phone 955. 66 Prescott St.
aprs, east, st.



YOU DON'T KNOW—YOU CAN'T
KNOW

how delicious our cakes and pies are
until you try them. It's because we
use only pure ingredients and eggs—
real eggs, mind you—and do the bak-
ing in a sanitary bakery. Buy pies and
cakes from us and eliminate the task
of baking at home forever.

MOORE'S BAKERY,
20 Water Street, 18 Brien Street.
Phone 1573. July 12, 1923, 100, 100

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE
EVERYWHERE.

USE
STAON
Stove Polish
30c.
Per bottle.

Wm. J. Clouston, Ltd.
184 WATER STREET.
Phone 497.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES
NEURALGIA.