



SMOKE ANCHOR TOBACCO

"Anchor your pipe to a good smoke"

led at once as ludicrously incorrect, unless the Advocate means German or Finnish Paper.

With reference to the Advocate's statement that this strike was engineered by American Organizations, we will say this strike was brought about solely by local conditions. We are affiliated with an International (not an American, if by American the Advocate means United States) Organization for reasons not relevant to this article. But the International Union has no power to dictate to any local Union what it shall or shall not do.

The Advocate says that "The reduced scale of wages does not represent a low wage by any means." We extend to the editor of the Advocate a cordial invitation to come out here and try to live on the wage of a laborer.

We suggest to the editor of the Advocate that before writing about anything, he should make some slight effort to find out something about it. We, too, hope that the Grand Falls strike will not continue, but we must say that the editor of the Advocate is not materially helping towards a settlement by writing two columns of clotted nonsense.

THE COMPANY'S OFFER.

The first actual reduction in the contents of the pay envelope, dates back, of course, to March 21st, when we started on the five day week. The effect of that was to reduce wages by one-sixth. The employees found it extremely difficult, under these conditions, to meet current expenses. We have stated before that the weekly wage of a laborer working five days per week at the old rate would be about \$18.45. The weekly wage of a laborer working six days per week at the new rate would be about \$14.58. On top of this is the increased cost of coal, which would be an extra tax on his wages of about \$100 per year, or about \$8.00 per week. This means that the actual reduction in his net earnings, even working six days per week, would be about 23%. The Company's offer, then, in the case of a laborer amounts to this, that a man work an extra day per week, and at the same time have his net earnings reduced by about 23%.

EMPLOYEES COMMITTEE.
Grand Falls, May 20, 1921.

Making Friends on a Big Ocean Liner.

One of the pleasantest features of ocean travel is the making of acquaintances. You meet people on the liner whom you would never have met at home. Very often acquaintances made in this way ripen into lasting friendships.

The process of making acquaintances at sea is as easy as it is pleasant. It begins with an exchange of civilities, usually at table. The table is the social unit of the great liner. People are no longer placed in rows at long tables, as they used to be, but sit at smaller ones, that have chairs for two to a dozen people. Thus any size of the party can be made up, to suit the convenience of people travelling together. A married couple may have a table to themselves if they wish, or may, on request, be seated at a table with several other people. Seating congenial people together is one of the fine arts practised in the steward's department on a big ship. Usually the seating is done by the second steward, who has a keen understanding of character, and an eagle eye for its outward evidences thereof. On the Olympic, of the White Star Line, where as many as 750 people are seated at once in the first cabin in dining-room, the second steward may be rated as the cleverest of his craft. His quickness in "sizing up" his clientele on first sight is quite marvelous; yet his glance seems nothing more than casual. The accuracy of his judgment as to what kind of people will be congenial to each other is attested by the small number of persons who ask to be transferred from the tables where he places them, after the voyage begins.

Seating a Multitude.

The method of seating the multitude who are to fill the great ship's dining-room is simple and effective. On sailing-day notices are posted in the main companionways stating that places at tables will be assigned by the second steward at the dining-saloon after an hour. At the hour named, the second steward is to be found at a table outside the main entrance to the dining-saloon with a large seating plan before him, showing each table, by number, and the places at each, which are also numbered. He also has near him a board with a similar plan painted on it and with a slip for each chair, in which is inserted a numbered ticket for that chair. As the passengers state their preferences regarding places, the steward listens, then reaches for the necessary tickets. He then takes the

names of the passengers and writes them down on the seating plan, each opposite the proper seat. He then passes over the ticket for the seat.

Each table in the saloon at this time bears a conspicuous placard, with its number. The chairs are also numbered. The passenger holding ticket 78 for table 84, therefore, has no difficulty in finding his place without delay. He then signs his table-ticket, and hands it to the table steward.

Once the places at the tables are filled, and the first meal of the voyage begins—it is usually luncheon, as ships sail most frequently before 1 p.m.—the passengers make a mental survey of their neighbors. Conversation is sparingly indulged in. Nobody wants to be first in breaking the social ice. Furthermore there is an inevitable tendency to silence in the first hours of a voyage, when home ties are being cast off, and new ventures are at hand.

So the first meal passes somewhat depressingly. You may think your neighbors a precious lot of mummies, and wonder how the steward could have made the mistake of putting you at that table, when you specially asked him to seat you among "nice, congenial people."

Dinner brings a change in the social atmosphere at your table. Every body comes down in evening dress, and you note that it improves them wonderfully. You note that the young woman at the end of your table is really pretty, and her husband a distinguished-looking chap. You feel more kindly toward them.

Presently conversation gets beyond murmured formalities attending the passing of a menu card or acknowledgment of the salt. A few remarks on the pleasant start of the voyage are ventured; on the weather, on the probable condition of the sea when the ship shall have reached the wide ocean.

Reserve is Melted.

Thus, reserve is melted, and friendly social intercourse begins. In a day or two all the people at your table are known to you by name. You meet them on deck, in the lounge, or reading room, at the concert, or ball, and you bow to them and they to you.

They introduce you to other people, and you do the same by them. If a hand at cards is to be filled, or a set at deck tennis or shuffleboard, you seek out somebody "from our table."

It is one of your own kind, for the voyage, as surely as if he belonged to your own club at home. Out of the chance acquaintances you make on the ocean voyage, permanent friendships seem to grow spontaneously. On the last day of the voyage cards are exchanged, usually with congenial people you have met and dined, talked or walked or played with. Usually the card is accompanied by some expression of a desire for continued acquaintance.

"If you are in my part of the country, look me up," is the usual formula between you.

"We should so love to have you call on us at our home," serves the same purpose with women.

So the foundation is laid for civilities on shore, that will give the people who have met at sea, and been perfect companions for a week, an opportunity to see more of each other on a broader stage.

Sometimes you meet a man from your table in London or New York, who says, "Remember Brown, who sat at our table on the Olympic? He invited me to his home, as you know, I went. Never knew such charming hospitality existed. He couldn't have treated me better had I been his brother. Great chap, Brown. I consider myself fortunate to know him."

Which convinces you that it pays to be sociable on shipboard.

Names and Phrases.

Badgering a political candidate with questions and interruptions is known as heckling. The word, which is also spelled "ackle," was brought over into politics from the fax trade. Prior to the introduction of machinery, heckling was a process carried out by hand. The hackle was an instrument with a wooden base into which a large number of steel pins were fixed at short distances one from another; these pins projected about four inches through the base, after the style of a hairbrush.

The hackler, or heckler, held the fax material firmly in his hand and drew it through the hackle pins, thereby straightening and splitting the fibre, and at the same time removing the loose fibre known as "tow." Nowadays this process is done by machinery, but the political application of it is still as much used as ever, and every soon finds out what a candidate is made of.

The Manx language must be either very difficult or else exceedingly convenient, for Lord Raglan, speaking before the Society of Genealogists in London, said that he had never met two persons who agreed as to the spelling or meaning of any one word in the Manx language.

There are few people who can confidently assert that they can always use "shall" and "will" in their proper places and sense. Adolph Bernoulli has spent fifteen years on this problem, making a hobby of disentangling the two baffling words, and has is-



A Gift
A 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent is sent to all who ask. See coupon.

Make This Test
Watch how your teeth respond

This ten-day test has shown to millions the way to whiter, safer teeth. It is a free test—you should make it. No other method known can do what Pepsodent does for teeth.

To end the film
The object is to fight the film, which dims the teeth and causes most tooth troubles. Dental science has worked years to do that. Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not combat it satisfactorily, so brushing leaves much of it intact.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus all these troubles have been constantly increasing, despite the tooth brush.

How we combat it
Dental science, after years of searching, has found ways to combat film. High authorities have proved them by clinical and laboratory tests. The best dental opinion now approves these methods. Leading dentists everywhere are urging

their adoption. Millions of people, as a result, now employ them daily. They, too, are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube is offered free, so all who will may quickly know how much it means to them.

Five much desired effects
One ingredient of Pepsodent is pepsin. Another multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva to digest the starch deposits which cling and form acid. It also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay. Two factors directly attack the film. One of them keeps teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere. Pepsodent combines the best that modern science knows to combat the great tooth destroyer. It has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

Watch it act
Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. You will see several new effects, and the book we send will tell you what they mean. This is too important to forget. Cut out the coupon now.



The New-Day Dentifrice
A scientific film combater combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

Ten-Day Tube Free
THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. N-1, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to
Only one tube to a family.

Trouble at Grand Falls.

The first point to be dealt with, in our third article, is a letter of May 12th, to Mr. Harris, which reads as follows:—
"I have approached Management and received written refusal to discuss the matter."
It has been objected to by Mr. Harris that the writer is unfair and untrue. We put in two statements:—
"During the interview of May 12th, Mr. Harris being present, the Company's terms are rock-
"I have interviewed Mr. Laycock through the Committee at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, the 18th inst. I trust this hour will be convenient to you."
Yours truly,
A. E. HARRIS.

NEGOTIATIONS RE-OPEN.

In reply to our letter of May 17th, signifying our willingness to confer with the Company with a view to a settlement, we received the following on the same day:—
"Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of today's date, to hand this evening, I shall be pleased to meet you and your Committee at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, the 18th inst. I trust this hour will be convenient to you."
Yours truly,
A. E. HARRIS.

Accordingly a Committee, consisting of four members from each of the three local unions concerned, waited on the Management at the time stated in the above letter.

The Company's representatives were as before, Messrs. Harris, Laycock and T. F. Judge.
Mr. Harris said that first he would like to be quite clear on one point. The point was this:—
"Are you empowered to settle on your own authority, apart from outside influence. That is, can you definitely settle this thing yourselves, or must you refer to your headquarters?"
The reply given was as follows:—
"Yes, we have absolute autonomy in this matter; the function of headquarters is merely advisory."
Mr. Harris said that he had one card to lay on the table, and the card was:—
"The Company will resume operations on the new terms, running six days per week."
Mr. Harris said that the Directors had been hard at work on this question, and had arranged with their customers to take delivery of the total production of the mills for the ensuing year, and to pay cash for same. It will be remembered that in our statement of the 18th inst. we said that the following cablegram was sent to the London Office. In explanation it may be said that Mr. Harris had offered to send any message that we wished to put before the Directors through the Mill Office.
Our message, therefore, was embodied in the following letter:
G. F. LAYCOCK, ESQ.,
THE ANGLO-NFLD. DEV. CO. LTD.,
Dear Sir,—In accordance with Mr. Harris's offer of yesterday re cablegrams, will you please have the following message sent to Andopolan, London, in the name of the Employees Committee. I should be much obliged if you will give Mr. Harris the text of the message before it is sent.
THE MESSAGE.
Reference our previous statement that Management refused discuss further, we find this was based on a misunderstanding, and we beg to inform you that we met in conference yesterday. Men turned down flat suggestion of six day week at reduced rate. Men's representatives give word of honor that men cannot live on rates offered. Have convinced Mr. Harris and colleagues that we act in good faith. We cannot submit to semi-starvation, and do not yet believe that Directors are trying to force us into it. Appeal to you for offer which will enable employees, their wives and children to live in reasonable comfort.
Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter.
Yours truly,
Secy. EMPLOYEES COMMITTEE,
May 19, 1921.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS SENT TO THE MANAGEMENT LATER.

G. F. LAYCOCK, ESQ.,
The Anglo-Nfld. Development Co., Ltd.
Dear Sir,—The suggestion put forward by Mr. Harris on behalf of the Directors; e.g. "To resume work at the rates as announced on April 26th, 1921, and work six days per week, was placed before the Employees Committee and unanimously refused."
This morning at 10 a.m. a full report our conference was laid before a joint meeting of the three locals, and a unanimous vote of confidence in the accepted One Employees Committee in the action they had taken.
Please accept, therefore, this reference to our decision in relation to the above suggestion.
Yours truly,
Secy. EMPLOYEES COMMITTEE,
May 19th, 1921.

Following the conference the following cablegram was sent to the London Office.

In explanation it may be said that Mr. Harris had offered to send any message that we wished to put before the Directors through the Mill Office.
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Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter.
Yours truly,
Secy. EMPLOYEES COMMITTEE,
May 19, 1921.

Our attention has been drawn to an editorial in the Fishermen's Advocate, dated May 16th, 1921, to a few points in which we wish to draw attention. The Advocate says:—
"The facts are that paper can be sold in Europe at ten pounds a ton less than the A.N.D. Co.'s price."
This statement can be character-

Pure as Sea Breezes

Windsor Table Salt
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

Rigging, Turnbuckles, etc.

We have received a new stock of Turnbuckles of every style and size from 1-2 inch up.
Also Ring Clews, Jib Hanks, Sheaves, Shackles, Sail Thimbles from 1 to 4 inch. Rowlocks, Heart Thimbles from 1 to 10 in.
Blocks of every size, including Snatch Blocks. Blaying Pins, Rouse Chocks. Gin Blocks.

JOB'S STORES, Ltd.

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Original Mess

Selling at Lowest Prices in Town

Choicest Ham Butt

HARVEY & CO., Limited

Satin Slippers

Dress Occasions!

Our selections of Satin Pumps and Strap Slippers are now opened.
We are showing a very nice assortment with straps or plain Pumps.
IN BEAVER — Brown, 1 Strap.
IN BLACK — Low Heel, 1 Strap.
IN WHITE — Spool Heel, Plain.
IN PINK — Plain Pump.
IN SAPPHIRE BLUE — Plain Pump.
All hand turn Footwear at

PARKER & MONROE, Ltd.
East End Branch.