

New Fruits and Vegetables

Ex S. S. "Adolph" to-day, July 26.

Cucumbers.	Fresh Tomatoes.
New Carrots.	New Cabbage.
New Turnips.	Fresh Pineapples.
New Potatoes.	Grape Fruit.
California Oranges.	Texas Onions.

FRESH LAID P.E.I. EGGS

By Express.

20 cases SELECTED P. E. I. EGGS.
5 cases LOCAL FRESH EGGS.

C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

Strikes That Disregard the Public

(Christian Science Monitor.)

It takes a strike to teach people that they are not thoroughly dependent on others, and upon another, as they all go about their various activities in the great civilization called civilization. No small group of workers can refuse to work without, to some extent, affecting the willingness, or ability, or the circumstances, of others; and when the strikers are the workers whose job it is to keep some public service in motion, their mere whim to work or not to work involves the comfort and financial status of thousands. Such strikes as those of the ferry workers in New York and of the Boston Elevated Railway, indicate nothing more clearly than the completeness of community dependence upon such workers for the orderly carrying out of the daily program of industry. Mere authority counts for nothing in strikes of this sort. If it did, the authority of the public, expressed through its chosen agents, who are the agents of the strikers as well as of the rest of the community, would, without doubt, interfere to prevent the innocent public from incurring loss and inconvenience merely that one class of workers may bring the demanded wage increases from the company which employs them. It is because clear, however, that in proportion to the public helplessness in these situations, there is a moral responsibility upon the strikers to see that the innocent portion of the community shall suffer the least possible inconvenience and loss. Otherwise, the action of the strikers becomes something far different from a protest; it becomes, in short, a hold-up.

One need be no enemy of Labor unionism to deprecate such strikes. Perfectly good union men were fairly incensed at the stubbornness of the New York ferry operatives in calling their strike at such a moment as to hold several thousands of Staten Islanders waiting in the rain

about the city ferry houses, unable to get to their distant homes at the close of a hard day. Labor union leaders are reported to have used their influence to break the strike forthwith, simply to assure the service for lack of which these innocent thousands were being needlessly made to suffer. And there are good union men who make no secret, in private talk, of their condemnation of the public concern in the strike just ended.

At present the attitude of strikers in industrial difficulties of this sort in America appears to be dictated by a headstrong readiness to use the power of organized numbers for a selfish purpose, regardless of the question as to who is likely to be affected. Of course, such a conception of the possibilities of Labor unionism is short-sighted, as all pure selfishness is short-sighted. Labor union leaders are, as a class, already perceiving this, and are in many ways and cases doing their best to bring it home to their followers. For in the long run, the public will not accept such impositions by any organized class without something more conclusive than remonstrance. The public is slow and inchoate in thinking, but it is much more definite and much swifter in emotional feeling. If Labor unions persist in ignoring public interest, they may well consider what is likely to result on that day when the public, moved to swift and definite emotion by a cumulative sense of injury, responds to Labor union inconsiderateness by taking matters into its own hands. Even the sympathy for the union man of one sort or the union man of another sort, is hardly likely to persuade the one to stand passive under positive injury from the other.

Carry the analysis far enough, and even Labor unionism will be found in conflict with itself unless the cause of a striking body is just and its methods fair to all concerned. The wide waist without any indication of corseting is still most fashionable.

"Earthquake Milne."

Professor John Milne, the eminent authority on earthquakes, who died at Shide Hill House, Newport, Isle of Wight, on July 31, 1918, was not only our greatest authority on earthquakes, but he was also an expert on mines. Born at Liverpool in 1850, he saw much of the world in his early days, and, passing through the School of Mines, became a mining engineer in Newfoundland and Labrador, where he went as geologist with Dr. Perkes' Arabian Expedition. He also made a long stay in Japan, where he married a native lady, and during a period of twenty years in the service of the Japanese Government. Professor Milne established the seismic survey of the country, with nearly a thousand stations. He also undertook for the British Association a seismic survey of the world, and in consequence became known as "Earthquake Milne." In Japan he used to say "you have earthquakes for breakfast, earthquakes for lunch, and earthquakes for tea." There were 30,000 of them every year, but only about 100 were noteworthy. Scientific records were considerably improved by the Professor's invention of a machine which no earthquake could escape. At his home in the Isle of Wight, this delicate machine took note of every earthquake, no matter in what part of the world it occurred. Professor Milne was devoted to his wife, a member of an aristocratic Japanese family, and no photograph of house or friends would be taken but what she must always be included in the group or view. He resided for about 18 years in the Isle of Wight, which he facetiously called "the hub of the universe," and Shide Hill House was visited by kings, princes, and learned societies. King George, who was accompanied by his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, once went to the Professor's earthquake establishment in Japan, and his observatory at Shide was visited by the Prince of Wales during his stay at the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Prize Winners.

THE FAMOUS BUDDY BOOTS.
A share in our profits for 1919. The following prizes to be given away free for Christmas 1919:
Six \$50.00 Victory Bonds.
\$50.00 in Gold.
One Lady's Gold Watch.
12 pairs Men's Long Boots.
12 pairs Boys' Long Boots.
12 pairs Youth's Long Boots.
12 pairs Women's Long Boots.
12 pairs Misses' Long Boots.
12 pairs Child's Long Boots.
Every one who purchases the Famous Buddy Boots or Bear Brand Rubber Boots has a chance to win one of these great prizes.
Start now and buy Buddy Boots right through the year. Men, Women, Boys and Girls, you all have a chance to be a winner.
Health, Wealth and Happiness, all three combined in Buddy Boots.
Buddy Boots mean Wealth.
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Buddy Boots are superior to all other Rubber Boots. Quality absolutely guaranteed. The colour of Buddy Boots is Grey.
Register your name with Dealer to send to us.
CLEVELAND RUBBER CO.
164-166 Water St., St. John's.
Jan. 8, 1919.

Household Notes.

Witch hazel is excellent for sunburn.
Never leave onions in the refrigerator.
Cinnamon toast is an agreeable luncheon dish.
A little potato may be added to mashed turnip.
Young raw cabbage makes one of the best of salads.
Spinach is excellent served with broiled lamb chops.
Cabbage salad, raw, goes very well with lima beans.
Stale bread is always to be preferred for sandwiches.
One teaspoonful of sugar is the equivalent of one lump.
For filling pincushions, dried coffee grounds are excellent.
Always empty the water out of a kettle before refilling it.
Cellars cannot be kept too clean—especially in hot weather.
Slices of fresh cucumber are a very good tonic for the skin.
Potato salad should be made of cold boiled, not baked potatoes.
Try eating watercress with nothing but salt of French dressing.
Iced tea is improved by some slices of orange as well as lemon.
The stove will keep its polish if it is rubbed daily with a newspaper.
The pantry shelves are best covered with white oilcloth, cut to fit.
Use borax in tepid water for washing silk handkerchiefs. Iron dry.
A paint brush is excellent in removing dust from carvings on furniture.
Canned cherries and strawberries are quite as good for pie as the fresh fruit.
Four melted lard between the frame and casing of a window that sticks.
If huckle cherries are tough-skinned, they should be cooked before eating.
A garment may be much improved if worn buttonholes are worked over neatly.
Salad should be on the table at least once a day all through the summer.
Whenever possible, lettuce should be dressed with lemon instead of vinegar.
One chicken, boned and made into a gelatine, is enough for twelve helpings.
All hot-weather menus should be composed so that there are few heat elements.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Friday and Saturday.

TOM MOORE, Star of Goldwyn Photoplay, presents the best play in which he has ever been shown,

"Thirty a Week."

It takes a nerve to marry a millionaire's daughter on thirty dollars a week, but he did it.

Also ALICE HOWELL, the female Charlie Chaplin, in

What's The Matter With Father?"

DO YOU WANT TO LAUGH? THEN COME!

For Monday and Tuesday, the big Holiday Special, "THE SUBMARINE EYE."

MAJESTIC THEATRE

About Houses.

"Villa" formerly meant a farm and not a house.

Board and lodging in Japan is said to have been obtainable for £23 a year. Paper-hangings for use on walls were introduced into Europe from the East in 1675.

A Persian Carpet has been in use for over 200 years in the main hall of the Shah's palace in Teheran.

Coffee-houses were shut up in 1675 by King Charles II., who denounced them as "seminaries of sedition."

New Houses, prior to the war, covered some 1,163 acres in London and suburbs on an average every year.

The Ex-Kaiser's Palace in Berlin at one time kept 500 housemaids and 1,800 liveried footmen in employment.

An Onyx Staircase in the mansion of a New York millionaire cost over £60,000, and is said to be the finest thing of its kind in the world.

Householders, generally, are said to be very careless. In London, some time back, police found, in one year, that over 26,000 doors and windows were left open at night.

Mosaic Floors were known to the Egyptians 2300 B.C. In Babylon, floors laid with small pieces of different coloured stones in regular patterns, were said to date from 1100 B.C.

"Jerry-built" Houses were erected as far back as the days of the Athens earthquakes. They were attractive buildings outside, but the faulty stones and rotten blocks soon caused a rapid falling away of material from the marble exteriors.

Inns were originally very few in number. In the time of Edward I. there were only three "houses of call" in London; in 1562 forty only were legally permitted in the Metropolis, but just after 1600 there were 400 inns in the City of London.

No Luck for "S" Ships.

A great many people are unaware of the various superstitions that sailors believe in. For instance, several years ago an English sailor was fined for refusing to go to sea in a vessel in which he had shipped, simply because he had dreamed that it would be lost.

A very common belief is that if anyone is killed on a voyage, the ship will never have any luck. For the mark of blood is on the bow, they say. The name of a ship counts a lot with a sailor. For a great many sailors won't sail on a ship whose name begins with "S" whilst the letter "O" is another initial which is disliked. And a female name is preferred to a male one.

A ship soon gets a bad name if accidents begin to occur to her. As it is always difficult to get a crew for a vessel of this kind, it is often the case of a ship taking over another name, which is not at all an easy process, and is often more difficult than changing one's own.

In the building of a ship, a piece of silver, or generally a coin is placed under the heel of the mast to ensure safe voyages; this is supposed to be a safeguard against any mishaps occurring on a voyage.

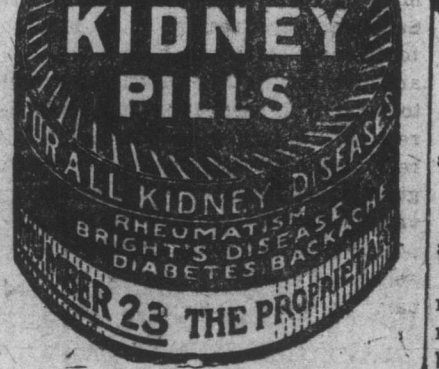
Another superstition of a similar kind is to put a piece of stolen wood into the keel to make the ship sail fast at night.

Seamen consider it most unlucky to lose or tear their colours or to sew sails on the quarter deck.

Sundays is supposed to be as lucky a day as Friday is the reverse.

Fishermen always prefer starting on a Saturday to any other day.

The albatross superstition is so



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Standard Brands of Sauces, Pickles, Biscuits, etc.
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TOBACCOS—Old English Curve Cut, Fragrant Vanity Fair, Lucky Strike, Edgeworth, Garrick, Capstan, Velvet, Tuxedo, Piccadilly, V.C.

CIGARS—Reina Victoria, Conchas Especiales, Avec Vous.

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