

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
H. A. WINTER, B.A., - - Editor

WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1917.

The Need
of Economy.

We cannot complain that fate has dealt unkindly with us here in Newfoundland. The summer of unusual abundance, affected a little adversely by the recent shortage of salt. It is likely to be affected far more seriously by lack of carriers to take the fish to the foreign markets, and it seems likely that we shall have to rely this year entirely upon ourselves in that respect. The loss of the Durango is a sharp reminder to us of the real tenacity of our communication with the outside world; the serious loss of the cargo apart, another ship will have to replace her at all costs. Next to the marketing of our exports, the local food situation demands our first attention. It is most gratifying to know that the propaganda of the Agricultural Committee and others earlier in the year, aided by unusually good weather conditions, promises to bear large fruit. It is estimated that the hay and oats crops will be large this year and the potato yield a good 35 per cent. above last year's. We shall need every bushel of the increase. It is impossible to speak with too much emphasis. Up to the present Newfoundland has been a fool's paradise. The whole world is short of its most vital food, flour. Almost the whole world has, voluntarily or compulsorily, cut down its consumption of flour. We have not. We not only do not produce any ourselves but are glutinous in the consumption of it. If we do not make a change voluntarily we shall be compelled to do so; compulsion is, in fact, already on the way. With North America some 400,000,000 bushels of wheat short of the requirements of its European Allies, it is inconceivable that any part of it will be allowed to consume so large a proportionate share of the existing stocks as we have always done. Even if we want to, two gentlemen by the name of Hoover and Hanna will not allow us to. A large system of rationing is already under way, and it is the right and proper thing. We must reconcile ourselves to the prospect of having our customary supply of flour cut down considerably, probably at least 20 per cent. In other words, instead of getting about 400,000 barrels a year we will be allowed only 320,000, and will be lucky to get that. There is only one way to face such a prospect, and it is the simplest and easiest—to reduce our consumption in proportion. It is what they are doing in the States and Canada and what they have done with amazing results in England, where the available stocks have been greatly increased almost entirely through a moderate and mostly voluntary economy on the part of every man, woman and child. Mr. Gosling's suggestion of a breadless meal for everyone once every day would, if carried out, merely be conforming with the practice elsewhere. It would automatically offset the diminution in supply that clearly threatens us. The problem is a very simple one in such a country as this. The Food Control Board and the public between them can solve it without the least difficulty. The Board can, must do, two obvious things. It can see to it that our supply is the greatest that can be obtained. That, we understand, is the first object of the Chairman's mission to Canada and the States. It can then distribute equally and impartially, in fact ration, the supply obtained. If any here and there will not economise the Board must compel them to. It must make impossible a state of things wherein A unselfishly and patriotically uses less flour and B, selfishly and unpatriotically, goes on as before. As we have said, equal distribution should be a simple matter in Newfoundland, where the requirements of every settlement are so exactly known. For its own part, the public can, and must, assist the Board. If we have a surplus of potatoes, it must not be a surplus in fact but must supply the certain deficiency of flour. There is not the slightest call for anxiety. The last and worst thing to be done is the laying in of large stocks of flour, which would only precipitate action by the foreign controllers and aggravate matters at home. All that is needed is economy in the use of flour, but that economy must be genuine and it must be universal. The Board can see that it is both. We are not giving advice as to what ought or can be done; we are merely stating the simple truth of what must be done.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DIPHTHERIA.

Thoughts Upon the Times.

(By PATRIOT.)

We live in an age of pleasures. We crave for excitement. The pomps and vanities of this old world seem to have caught us in their vortex. In a bygone age a great calamity caused a nine days' wonder. Now it only lasts a fraction of that time. It is speedily forgotten.

"Lost in the mass of mean forgotten things." We are liable to forget that all our pleasures and profits are bought with a price—the sacrifice of thousands of human lives in Belgium and France.

The newspapers announce that recruiting has practically ceased, only three having volunteered and were accepted last week. This is an appalling state of affairs. What is the Government going to do about it? Is this the result of adding to our financial burdens the expense of a Ministry of Militia? Are we, as a people, going to be satisfied to see our Newfoundland Regiment go out of existence, surely an unthinkable thing. When the National or Coalition Government was formed we expected them to take immediate steps to keep the First Newfoundland Regiment up to its required strength. They have lost valuable time already. We expect the Government to govern us, and in the event of their failing to do so, popular opinion is likely to express itself in ways which do not

make for peace for the Government. Among the members of the House of Assembly are several men well under the age of 45. Why have not some of them volunteered? Over a score of the members of the Canadian Parliament are fighting to-day in the trenches.

There are two courses open to the Government to-day. One to devise immediately some stringent measure to provide recruits, or resign at once, and appeal to the country. Emphatically the latter course was the one that should have been adopted. They have never ceased telling us that the great cause which they have at heart is the carrying on of the war. It is time deeds took the place of words. Rest assured gentlemen the one thing which the people will not stand for is inaction. It will exasperate public opinion beyond human endurance. By their actions they are making the country responsible for the bloodshed in Europe. It is almost impossible to control one's feelings when writing on this matter.

Truly the old order of the world is hastening to an end. People in England seem terribly in earnest about the war. Speaking before a War Agricultural Committee meeting the Earl of Kimberley said, "that game is a thing of the past. Kill all the game," said the Earl, "it is a luxury and an amusement for the rich."

Published by Authority.
1ST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT
HEADQUARTERS.

St. John's, Aug. 28, 1917.

(No. 90)

Regimental Order.

By Colonel Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.

M.G., Commanding Officer.

Promotion and Transfer:

No. 167, Cadet C. C. Belbin of the

21st Newfoundland Regiment, was

Gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the

Rifle Brigade on the 21st July.

Honours and Awards:

Military Medal has been awarded to

No. 42, Corporal F. G. Best.

Resignation:

Lieut. J. B. Urquhart resigns his

Commission at his own request, and

is now placed on the Honorary Reserve of Officers of the Newfoundland

Regiment, August 8th, 1917.

Notice:

Extract from "London Gazette" of

August 3rd, 1917, for information—

Captain G. H. F. Abraham, R.M.L.I.,

to be Major by Brevet, for distinguished

service, 23rd July, 1917.

J. J. O'GRADY,

Captain and Adjutant.

His Excellency the Governor in

Council has been pleased to appoint

Rev. M. P. Dwyer, Messrs. Nicholas

Ryan, Frank Fitzgerald, John Mur-

phy, John Whitten, Callahan Scanlan

and Patrick Doody, to be the Roman

Catholic Board of Education for the

District of Trinity North; Mr. Thos.

H. Carter, to be a Notary Public for

the Colony.

On recommendation of the Super-

intendent of Education and under the

provisions of the Education Act, 1917,

His Excellency the Governor in Coun-

cil has been pleased to order that the

Roman Catholic Educational District of

Harbor Breton be divided into (a)

The District of Harbor Breton; and

(b), The District of St. Alban's.

(a) The Educational District of

Harbor Breton shall extend from

Boxey Point, inclusive, to Grandy's

Brook, inclusive, excluding Long Is-

land and that part of Bay D'Espoir

from the Eastern end of Long Island

Passage to Stanley's Cove. The

Board shall meet at Harbor Breton.

(b) The Educational District of St.

Alban's shall extend from the East-

ern end of Long Island Passage and

including Long Island, to Stanley's

Cove, exclusive. The Board shall

meet at St. Alban's.

Department of the Colonial Secre-

tary, Aug. 28th, 1917.

Fresh Smoked Haddies, 12c.

per lb., at ELLIS'S.

CERTAIN-TEED

PAINTS and
ROOFINGS

Guaranteed the best obtainable

GEO. M. BARR, Agt.

To-Day's
Messages.

11.00 A.M.

GERMANY BACKS DOWN.

BUENOS AIRES, To-day. According to the newspaper La Razon, the German note meets all the demands of Argentina. The note says: "Germany, in order to maintain friendly relations with Argentina is willing to modify the blockade on enemy coasts, allowing the freedom of the seas to vessels under the Argentine flag carrying food." The note also promises payment of an indemnity for the sinking of the Argentine steamer Toro by a German submarine.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO
THE POPE.

WASHINGTON, To-day.

President Wilson has rejected the Pope's peace proposals. In a note despatched last night and made public here to-night the President says: "While every heart not blinded and hardened by the terrible war must be touched by the moving appeal of His Holiness, it would be folly to take the path of peace he points out, if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. To deal with such powers as the present rulers of Germany upon Pope Benedict's plan, declared the President, would involve the recuperation of strength and renewal of the world's domination of that power now balked, but not defeated, after sweeping a continent with the blood of innocent women and children and helpless poor, as well as of soldiers. Permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind. He adds: "And we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." The text of the note follows: Aug. 27th, 1917. To His Holiness Benedictus XV., Pope. In acknowledgment of the communication of your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1st, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply: Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope and must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it and must fervently wish that he might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out, but it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our responses must be based upon stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not the mere cessation of arms that he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it. His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, that then there would be general condonation, disarmament and concert of nations based upon the acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert the freedom of the seas would be established and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the people whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved. It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante bellum furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free people of the world from the menace and actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier, either of law or mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only but blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor, and now stands the balked, but not defeated enemy of four fifths of the world.

This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zeal to the domination of its purpose, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its hand-

Durango Torpedoed
and Sunk--Crew Safe.

Word has been received by the Furness Witby Company that their steamer Durango, had been torpedoed and sunk, but that the crew had been saved. The ship was on her way to this port with 400 tons of general cargo and had an English mail on board. The Durango, which was in command of the veteran Capt. Chambers, was a steel screw steamer of 3,067 tons, gross, 1,855 net, 325 feet long, 47.1 feet beam, 22.4 feet deep and was built in West Hartlepool in 1895. Ever since she had been running between Liverpool, Halifax and St. John's. Her consort, the Tobacco met a similar fate last year. The Durango was well known here in the local trade and her loss to the mercantile marine at the present juncture will be keenly felt.

Lt.-Col. Franklin
Removed to Brighton.

The many friends of Lt.-Col. W. H. Franklin will be pleased to hear that he has recovered sufficiently from his wounds to be transferred from London to Brighton. Lt.-Col. Franklin was cut down in the Battle of the Somme in July, 1916, while at the head of his troops in an attack on the German trenches. Since then he has been in Queen Alexandra Hospital. The journey from London to Brighton was made in an automobile, which took over six hours to cover the distance.

McMurdo's Store News

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 17.

Our Wild Strawberry Compound is a remedy which can be relied upon in cases of simple uncomplicated diarrhoea and the bowel complaints that are so prevalent in hot weather. It relieves pain, vomiting, and straining, and it usually begins the work of cure at the first or second dose. Keep a bottle in the house against emergencies. Price 25c.

Sunset Soap Dyes dye all kinds of materials—wool, silk, cotton, and mixed goods, and when using them there is no need to wash the goods first, the Dye cleanses as well as colors the material. A wide variety of colors; 15c. a cake.

Now is the time to plant spinach seeds if you wish that vegetable early in spring.

Always collect your materials before beginning to cook.



Hurry to take advantage of this

Special Sale of
Early Fall Suits.

A GOOD choice of Styles and sizes awaits you to-day. You will find no difficulty in finding the very suit you desire, and pay for it only a very small part of its real worth.

The Prettiest Little Suits Imaginable

In Serges, showing shades of Navy, Reseda, Royal Grey Fawn and Black, and some very pretty styles in Shepherd's Check.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE:

\$7.98

James Baird
LIMITED

ENSURE PERFECTION

IN ALL

YOUR BAKING

BY USING

Windsor Patent

FLOUR

ling. To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope, would, so far as we can see, involve the recognition of its strength and the recognition of its policy, would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people who are its instruments and would result in abandoning new-born Russia to the intrigue, manifold subtle interference and certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malignant influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. (Not finished.)

Watch Your Horse.

S. P. C. A. Tells How Rules Given to Obviate Trouble with Equines in Hot Weather.

Hot weather rules for the treatment of horses, which will be found especially valuable to owners and drivers at this time of the year, have been drawn up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They are as follows:

1. Load light and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in moderate quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still.
4. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
5. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a wet sponge. Use vinegar water if possible. Do not turn the hose on him.
6. Saturday night give a bran mash, cold, and add a tablespoonful of saltpetre.
7. Do not use a horse hat unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell shaped hat does more harm than good.
8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.
9. If a horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth,

sponge him all over, shower his legs and give him four ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water, or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or if necessary, chopped ice wrapped in cloth.

10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran and a little water, and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke, and needs attention at once.

12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside. Unless he cools off during the night he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Beries may be washed, drained and dried on a cloth in the sun or set over the range.

War

Messages
Previous

FRENCH

The War Office issued last night a statement which has been published in the region to the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy made our new positions Lorraine in the prey and in Alsace Wellerkopf, we surprised attacks a number of prisoners.

BELGIAN

Belgian Commanders of the days of August 28th, 1917, issued a statement which has been published in the region to the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy made our new positions Lorraine in the prey and in Alsace Wellerkopf, we surprised attacks a number of prisoners.

ARMY OF THE

nonading and put taken place to the

TREASON IN

At an anti-con held here last night, a general thousand people counselled their subscription money possible. One of the Parsons, an angral an effort was been what were called were really munde condemned Mayor so many policemen

The policemen were and they showed jobs," rather than connection with he advised a general workers would be taking what they ne houses. "Are you he shouted, and the back "No." Heol together and be prepence with violence his hearers to bid ways such recruitin come after them.

WOMEN CO

STOCKS

An International men from both bel countries will be Sept. 16 to 18. The be of a semi-private

SOCIALIST AND I

LC

The Inter-Alled bor Conference was this morning under Mr. Henderson, M.P. delegates represent Belgium, Russia, Greece, South Africa

present.

CAUGHT

A GULF

The capture of a German submarine destroyer and the members of the crew who had boarded a B is reported by A. Brown, an American stevedore here to-day, steamer. According to by Brown the steamer near the steamer B came alongside the destroyer came upon the U-boat. After the destroyed the men who gone aboard the B to take charge. One officers was hit on the head as he was going down and three others were fighting that followed that only two German board the submarine alongside the destroyer who were not killed the steamer were destroyed as prisoners.

STEAMSHIP CO

BAIT MO

A cable received last agents for the Joha Agency, announced the land of Wm. Johnson steamship line of Bat

SOUKHONLINE OF

THE 30

PETER

At the trial for the General Soukhon later of War, General Commander in Chief Ilicia, testified yesterday information showed the crets had been commetrograd to Germany a way of Warsaw. Gen Deputy Director of Corps, said he had