



Evening Telegram

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Friday, April 23, 1920.

The Patron Saint of England.

To-day is the festival of England's patron saint—George, the dauntless knight. It is also England's Day, Shakespeare's Day and Zeebrugge Day, and the name day of His Most Gracious Majesty the King. St. George is more or less of a legendary saint. His life and work are mainly traditional, and he has not—if one may say it without disrespect to his fame—the same standing in ecclesiastical history as has either St. Andrew of Scotland, or St. Patrick of Ireland. But be that as it may, St. George from time immemorial has been the Englishmen's favorite patron. His cross of red is the centre of the flag of the Empire and his memory is perpetuated wherever Englishmen foregather, whether under tropical suns, or upon Arctic snows, or in the more temperate regions of the earth. But—and this is the strangest part of it—St. George's Day is not an English or a British national holiday. There is, however, a Royal St. George's Society which last year celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, and its prime object is to induce the whole Empire to commemorate April 23rd in a manner fitting and proper, as becomes the day of England's patron saint. For long this anniversary has passed unregarded. All of us celebrate the annual festivals of St. Andrew, St. Patrick and St. David (Wales), and the people of these nationalities never allow these days to pass unnoticed or unkept. It is to be very much regretted that Englishmen allow the day of their patron saint to come and go uncommemorated, with but one remarkable exception. On St. George's Day the 5th regiment of the line in the British Army—the famous Northumberland Fusiliers—holds a full dress parade, all wearing the national floral emblem of England—the rose—in their headgear, the officers, in addition, having roses in their sword knots, the King's and Regimental colours being festooned with those flowers.

As has been said, a great deal of the history surrounding St. George is legendary and traditional, but enough evidence has been saved from the past to furnish proof that he was a real personage, though not an Englishman—or a Briton to be critically correct, though the author of a most interesting book entitled "The Seven Champions of Christendom," makes St. George to have been born at Coventry, near Birmingham, of English parentage, but for this there is no authority whatever. All other writers make Lydda his birthplace and Cappadocia the city in which he was reared. On the whole the history of St. George is more obscure than that of any other saint of equal eminence in the calendar. According to the "Acta Sanctorum" he was the son of noble parents, became famous as a soldier and embracing Christianity was tortured to death

during the Diocletian persecution at Nicomedia on April 23, A.D., 303.

"The hero won his well earned place. Amid the Saints, in death's dread hour. And still the peasant seeks his grave. And, next to God, reveres his power. In many a church his form is seen, With sword and shield and helmet sheen: Ye know him by his shield of pride, And by the dragon at his side."

The story of St. George and the Dragon is very ancient. The depiction on the gold and some silver coins of the realm of Great Britain is familiar, and many a gold pound (sovereign) has been styled locally "a gallop-pin horse." The Percy Reliques tell us that on the body of St. George were three marks: a dragon on the breast, a garter round one of his legs and a blood red cross on the right arm. When he grew to manhood, he fought against the Saracens. In Libya he heard of a huge dragon, to which a young maiden was daily given for food, and it so happened that when he arrived in that country, the victim was the daughter of the King, and was already tied to the stake when St. George came up. "On came the dragon," says the chronicler, "but the knight thrusting his lance into the monster's mouth, killed it on the spot. Sabra, the rescued victim, was brought to England where she became the wife of her deliverer, and they lived happily in Coventry until death."

Throughout the middle ages the war-cry of the English was the name of their patron saint. In the "Golden Legend" we read that "The blessed and Holy Martyr Saynt George is patron of this realm of Englande, and the crye of men of warre." Shakespeare makes many references to this, as students will readily recall. In the play of King Richard II, we read:

"Sound drums and trumpets boldly and cheerfully. God and St. George! Richard and victory."

And again in "King Henry V." His Majesty at the siege of Harfleur thus encourages his soldiers:

"The game's afoot. Follow your spirit, and upon this charge Cry, God for Harry, England and St. George."

In "King Henry VI." this line is found:

"Then strike up, drums—God and St. George for us!"

"St. George for Merrie England" was the battle cry of the days of Coeur de Lion, and many a charge against the Saracen was made with the English hosts taking up this slogan.

The blood red cross of St. George was worn as a badge over his armour by every English soldier in the fourteenth and subsequent centuries, though the custom is thought to have prevailed at a much earlier

period. St. George's Cross was the flag of battle and in old prints it is so depicted in both naval and military operations. The red cross on the white field was the flag under which those old sea dogs in the reign of Elizabeth, traded, explored and fought. It was the flag that Drake bore around the world—that gallant Frobisher unfolded amidst the solitudes of the Arctic: that heroic Englishmen, the wide world over, bore at the call of duty, and died beneath its red and white, when the need arose for the honor of the homeland—and do to this day. St. George's Day should be a national festival for Britons the world over, for whatever conduces to the recognition of national life is valuable, and "anything that reminds Englishmen of their common ties and common duties—and reminds them too of their glorious heritage in the past—should scarcely be allowed to fall into disuse." It is to be hoped that the Royal Society of St. George will be eventually successful in having the State recognize and declare April 23rd, to be for all time a British holiday.

The Prime Minister's Threat.

The method of the Premier's denial of the Woodford charges, in the Assembly, on Wednesday, was not dignified or convincing. It consisted of the pretence that the charges had been made in an irresponsible way, of which he could not take notice with any self respect, of abuse of the Leader of the Opposition, and of threats of reprisal. An innocent gentleman, conscious of the dignity of his office, would have made a simple convincing denial, and satisfied the House and public of his innocence. It is not true that the charges rested on "A Currish Press," or on the whisperings of opponents, for they were made in an Affidavit regularly filed in a judicial proceeding, and the Attorney General was, and is, at liberty to cross-examine the maker of that affidavit in relation to every feature of it.

What the Leader of the Opposition did in the Lornina Case has no bearing whatever on what the Premier should do in this case. It is, however, worth noting that the present Premier Squires was Attorney General, and a colleague with the present Leader of the Opposition, at the time of the Lornina enquiry, and continued to be a colleague afterwards. That is his defence for his own conduct at the time, if anything was improperly done, or neglected. "To have all doubtful transactions in connection with the Government of recent years thoroughly probed and aired and passed on by a competent tribunal," is quite within the privileges of the Government of to-day, and if the announcement of the actual appointment of such a tribunal were made at any other time, no complaint could be made; but made at such a time, with such evident malice, and as a reprisal, it was put forth as a measure of revenge, not of statesmanship; as a threat to prevent exposure, instead of a promise to reveal the truth in the public interest. It is to be hoped, however, that when the promised general washing is undertaken, the payment of legal fees on the Bay-de-Verde Railway, the collection of money for the 'Star' from the Reid Nfd. Co., the payment by that Company of legal fees to the present Premier while he was Attorney General, and many similar matters, will not be omitted.

The 'Star' reports "A scene of tremendous enthusiasm and approbation in the House of Assembly, when Premier Squires denied the charges against him in the Woodford Affidavit." The significance of this seems to have escaped the 'Star,' and it is this—that the

St. George's Day, April 23rd.

It comes from the misty ages, the Banner of England's might, The blood-red Cross of the brave St. George that burns on a field of White; It speaks of the deathless heroes, on fame's bright page enrolled, And bids great England ne'er forget the glorious deeds of old. O'er many a cloud of battle the banner has floated wide, It shone like a star o'er the valiant hearts that dashed the Armada's pride; For even amid the thunders the sailors could do or die, While tongues of flame leaped forth below and the flag of St. George was high. O ne'er may the flag beloved unfurl in a strife unblest, But ever give strength to the righteous arm and hope to the hearts oppressed; It says to the passing-ages, "Be brave if your cause is right, Like the soldier saint whose cross of red still burns on your banner white. Great race whose empire of splendour has dazzled a wondering world, May the flag that floats o'er thy wide domains belong to all winds, unfurled; Three crosses in concord blended the Banner of Britain's might, But the central gem of the ensign fair is the cross of the dauntless knight!

—All Saints, Margaret Street Church & Parish Paper.

Premier's silence has caused his supporters the utmost chagrin. They cheered the denial because they had taken silence as an admission of guilt. They welcomed the denial as the first instalment of complete refutation. But the 'Star' should not conclude that the supporters of the Premier will rest content with his mere denial. They want the Evidence on Oath.

Reid-Newfoundland Company's Liberality Toward Employees.

Arrangements have just been completed by the Reid Newfoundland Company with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, through Mr. D. Johnston, the local Manager, whereby each Employee is covered by an individual Policy for a large amount, the premium on same being paid entirely by the Reid Newfoundland Company.

The plan is known as "Group Assurance" and is being adopted in the United States and Canada by many corporations and large Employers to show their interest in Employees and their dependents.

When one considers the large number of persons employed by the Reid Newfoundland Company, each of whom will be presented with a Policy, the magnitude of the undertaking is hard to realize by the average reader, but the benefits to be derived by the families of the employees will in the course of time tell its own story. From recent despatches to hand it is noted that relatives of Employees of the General Electric Company benefited to the extent of \$46,000.00 in settlement of claims during the months of January and February this year; all Employees of that Company being covered by "Group Assurance."

Nothing breeds loyalty faster than humane, considerate treatment, and the Reid Newfoundland Company in conferring this great benefit upon each and every employee makes strongly for the development of a better understanding among their large staff.

Young-Adams Co.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

In the presentation of that sensational drama, written around the scenes depicted in the famous novel by that prince of descriptive writers, Robert Louis Stevenson, the Young-Adams Co. added another leaf to their laurel wreath at the Casino Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday night. The many sensational and thrilling climaxes in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" kept a sustained interest in the play throughout, and the audience thoroughly appreciated the sustenance of the various characters by the members of the company. Despite the very disagreeable weather prevailing on the first night, it did not prevent theatre goers from being in attendance and filling the house, and from the moment the curtain rose on the first act to its final fall, there was not a dull instant. In the dual role of the gentle and refined Dr. Henry Jekyll and the brutal and repulsive Mr. Edward Hyde, Mr. H. Wilmet Young showed up very finely, and his characterisation of the parts as well as his lightning transformations added much to the success and merit of the performance. The other major male exponents of the drama were Mr. M. Uterson, Jekyll's lawyer (Mr. Geo. C. Denton); the Vicar (Mr. John J. Gregory); Dr. Lanvorn (Mr. Percy Norman); and Mr. Newcommen, the detective (Mr. John Simonds); the minor characters being Mr. Dunsell's footman (Mr. Donald Mack), McSweney, a fly cop (Mr. Jno. Mack), and Wilson the Constable (Gregory), and Wilson the Constable (Mr. George Carruth). Miss Marjorie Adams as Alice, the Vicar's daughter and the fiancée of Jekyll, gave a delightful impersonation of the part assigned her, and won further encomiums from a delighted audience. Miss Vivian Mayo as Poole, Dr. Jekyll's servant, was exceptionally good, and Bridget the housekeeper, played by Miss Gladys Butler with Wilson the policeman, assisted in creating the only bit of comedy permitted by the text. "Kearney from Killarney" will be produced to-night. New vaudeville and music by the C. C. O. Band are added attractions.

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We have just opened a large shipment of

Women's and Children's Stockings,

amongst which are the following Specially Attractive Values in Women's Hosiery.

We advise an early inspection.

Our 37 cent Black Stockings are worth to-day 55c. to 65c.

Our 25 and 45 ct. Black Stockings cannot be replaced anywhere near these prices.

Our 50 ct. Silk Leg Stockings, White and Brown only, is a well made and finished, good looking article.

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Inspection invited. No fear of competition.

Charles Hutton.

Headquarters for Musical Goods.

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From the leading Fashion Centres direct we have just received our first shipment of Ladies' and Children's

NEW SPRING HATS.

Also New Flowers, Ribbons, etc., etc.—A charming variety of newest styles and colors to select from.

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Harvey's No. 1 Bread

Was made in Newfoundland by the present Manufacturers.

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Don't let any interested party try to persuade you that there is any kind of Hard Bread "just as good as Harvey's."

If you want Hard Bread that contains a rich, flaky well baked interior insist upon your dealer supplying you with

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Queen Ann

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Just opened a varied assortment of the above direct from the potteries, consisting of

- 1 HOT WATER JUG,
- 1 TEAPOT,
- 1 TEAPOT STAND.

Price for Cream and Gold, 3 piece set \$6.70
Price for Cream, Crimson and Gold, 3 piece set . . . \$4.60
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ARCADIA Dinner Sets, very similar to WILLOW PATTERN, 26 pieces, \$14.50; 55 pieces, \$32.00.

Glass Lemon Squeezers, 25c. ea.

Glass Jugs 55c. each

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Brown Teapots, 55c.; 60c.; 70c.

Fancy Teapots from 80c. 90c., \$1.10, \$1.45, \$1.70, \$1.50.

Cups and Saucers, 25c., 30c., 40c.

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CROCKERY DEPT.

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