

THE THOUGHTS OF THEOBALD.

BREAD.

Against the high price of flour must be placed the fact that the price of bakers' loaves has not advanced. This is due I understand to the action of one baker (not a native) who steadily refuses to agree to an increase in bread which the other bakers advocate.

Falling this, some bakers have cut the weight of the loaf. And consequently the man who keeps the price down and the weight of his loaves up to the usual finds he has more trade than he can handle.

In the case of bread, as in other food stuffs, a Board of Control seems necessary. Any action by the Government to control war-profits is very slow in coming and nothing short of a spontaneous outcry by the public has happened in the coal last winter, will bring us in line with other countries and cities, which are protecting the people against profiteering.

WHY?

An announcement lately in some paper gave the news that the Government had hired the "Fogota" to carry provisions to some families in Macovick (?) who were in need of them. The item plainly gave the impression that the provisions were being provided by the Government and sent down by them for the relief of these families. I am told that the truth of the matter is that these provisions were shipped by a supplier who deals with these people on the last trip of Reid's Labrador boat. Freight was paid and accepted but, for some reason or other, the steamer did not land the goods, although I am told that those on the steamer knew of the urgent need of the people. The goods were brought back here, and consequently the Government had to see that they were delivered, and I hear have to pay about \$450.00 per day for the "Fogota" to take them down. The puzzle is why did not the Government insist on the Reid Nfld. Co. delivering the goods, and carrying out the terms of their shipping bills? If the Fogota can get down, Reid's steamer can also do so.

No one can object to the cost, whatever it may be, of seeing that families are not without food in these isolated places, but when it might have been saved by the insistence upon carriers fulfilling their contracts, it does not seem fair to add to the already heavy expenditures by this Government.

SOAK THE GOVERNMENT.

In connection with services and commodities supplied to the Govern-

ment it seems to be established that it is quite the right thing to "soak" the Government as much as possible. As an instance of this I referred some time ago to an article which was purchased for \$1.45, but by the time the Government was billed for it, it had become \$2.50. The Government owes it to the people that it should closely scrutinize the price of each article it buys for the use of the Colony. No one has any right to amass wealth at the expense of the Colony. It is a sad disgrace to us to know that a member of the present Government can say that whether the Government is sustained next year or not, he has "made enough." Our morality is in a sad state when the reins of Government are desired for selfish ends. Most men deride the idea that it is happy under the conditions of a world in arms and the awful carnage it has brought. But I believe that that time is coming, when men will take a pride in being unselfish, and in having aims that will point further than things as they are, to things as they should be.

The suffering which the war forces on us is valueless unless it shows us the error of a social scheme which has a millionaire at one end and a pauper at the other; unless it makes us estimate character above money, and unless we realize how essential it is to have a happy people.

Few are happy now. Few can sit by their fires and say to themselves "this is comfortable. I am happy." A vague restlessness, an uneasiness seen to fill the air. No one can be happy under the conditions of a world in arms and the awful carnage it has brought. There is a physical disturbance that affects the world. We are all more or less "wireless stations," and the unhappiness of the world has its effect on us all. The old times seem to have gone and we are in the period of turmoil and change. What will evolve from it all it is not easy to say. Certainly there will be radical changes.

Some say that if Capital persists in appropriating the "spoils," Labour, taking a precedent by the war, will force their views on the world. The hope that will make this second war unnecessary is in the one word—Government. It is for all countries to keep their statesmen and dismiss their politicians; democratize their institutions and uphold men of liberal and just views. I know that you cannot make good men by legislation but it seems to me that it is easier to live under good government than bad, and that we have not yet thrown over the value of a good example.

In Memoriam

Of Edward J. Murphy, St. John's. Amongst the names of those missing in the big drive of July 1st, and now also given up as killed, is the name of Edward J. Murphy, of Mundy Pond Road, St. John's.

There are "fellows" one meets in life who win our hearts. The knowledge that they are sincere and faithful and worthy of the best we can think of them or give to them is demanded of us, and almost without realising the inevitable we give that due friendship and regard and feel we have indeed gained a friend.

I worked beside poor Ned Murphy for several years when he was an employee in the Reid's Co.'s freight office and I never found him to be guilty of a mean or small action. He possessed a generous and kindly heart, and even when things went wrong (as they often do in all walks of life) Ned was as cheerful as ever, and the "other fellow" could not feel despondent with such an agreeable desk-mate near.

Poor Murphy was a prominent member of the Cadet Band, and I can distinctly remember the interest he used to take in attending practice and always felt that it was a duty he owed the whole Brigade. Many a night he has walked out from Mundy's Pond to "show" himself to the boys—as he called it, and I feel that those who were his friends and companions will greatly miss him.

He was a great favorite with his employers and Mr. D. P. Duff and Chief Clerk D. P. Redmond, of the R. N. Freight Office always held poor Ned

in high esteem. He deserved all the best that could be thought of him for he was a most willing and cheerful worker, and ever did his best to help along the common unity of the office.

One of his young friends, and companions was Allan Cleary who worked in the same department, and who has also given his young life for home and Empire. Both volunteered together, but the memories of the two shall know no passing.

To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and family the writer offers sincere sympathy on the loss of this good son and brother. But God has marked his sacrifice—and who shall doubt the justice and the glory of the reward? P. J. K.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds

Cured Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchings. Sore toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. Putnam's Extractor soothes and draws pain, cases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" today.

Here and There.

SALES FOR MEDITERRANEAN.—The Norwegian schooner Barbara, of "submarine fame," will finish loading codfish to-night, when she will sail for Mediterranean ports; she takes a mail.

GEORGE ST. A.B.C.—To-morrow afternoon the Rev. T. B. Darby will address the Class on "Making the Best of Ourselves." A duet will be rendered by the Misses Christian and a bright and inspiring session is promised all who attend. Visitors will be heartily welcomed, and it is hoped that each member will be present with a friend.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—One case of typhoid and one of scarlet fever reported to the Health authorities within the past week and one residence in the city was disinfected and released from quarantine. There are now in hospital 15 cases of diphtheria and 6 of typhoid; under treatment at home, 5 cases of typhoid and 4 of scarlet fever.

Registration and Care of Graves.

November 24th, 1916.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Sir,—I beg to forward you herewith a memorandum, issued by the War Office, London, in relation to the registration and care of graves. We are forwarding copies of this to the next of kin of those who have fallen in the great fight, but we have not sufficient to go round, and I thought it well that this information should be placed at your disposal for any use that you think wise.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Col. Secretary.

THE REGISTRATION AND CARE OF GRAVES.

During the present war a branch of the Adjutant-General's Department has been created to care for and preserve the identity of the graves of British officers and men. Units were established for this purpose in France and Belgium shortly after the battle of the Marne, in Egypt and Salonika recently, and an Officer has now been despatched to Mesopotamia.

The Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries is the Officer directly responsible for this work. The duty of the Graves Registration Unit is to register the position of graves and to see that they are marked with durable wooden crosses bearing a metal inscription giving the name, number, rank, regiment and date of death.

While these Units have been successful in registering and marking a large number of graves at the front and many in advanced positions, where they might otherwise have been lost, it is not possible, and never will be possible, to obtain a record of all graves. If, as is to be feared, the enemy have in many instances not marked the graves of British officers and men buried within their lines a number of graves will be irretrievably lost. In some cases, even within our own lines, though graves have been marked the position is too exposed for a correct plan and survey to be made; in others every trace of a burial ground having been obliterated by the enemy's shell fire there is no hope of reconstructing the cemetery so that individual graves may be recognised. Again, during heavy fighting burials are often carried out under circumstances which make it impossible to take, or at any rate to transmit, an accurate record of the position of these graves.

Early in 1915 it became necessary to make definite arrangements with regard to the provision of land in France for the burial of British officers and men. Up till then, and particularly during the retreat and the subsequent advance to the Aisne, burials had often taken place in isolated graves which were, wherever practicable, cared for with reverence and respect by the French soldiers and officers of land, and in a few cases, permanent concessions of land were offered. By this time, however, French civil cemeteries were being more regularly used and it was also possible to arrange for special burial grounds. The Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries approached the French Government, through the French Military Authorities, on the matter. The French Government immediately expressed a desire to provide land for permanent resting places for British officers and men at the cost of the French nation, and a law was passed which gave effect to this generous impulse on December 29th, 1915. Since then, in co-operation with the French Army, the Directorate has established authorised burial grounds immediately behind the British front and near the Field Ambulances, the Casualty Clearing Stations and the Hospitals further back. Soldiers are employed, under the Officers of the Graves Registration Units, to look after these burial grounds. In the case however of a battle or severe fighting, isolated burials necessarily still take place.

The French Government further offered to maintain these Cemeteries. The British Government has, however, in agreement with the French Government, undertaken to provide for their maintenance in perpetuity and has appointed a National Committee to care for the graves of our officers and men after the war. With the King's consent the Prince of Wales has accepted the Presidency of this Committee.

Relatives are requested to facilitate the work of this branch of the Army

(a) by addressing as few enquiries as possible to the Directorate and (b) by realising that pressure of work, and not want of sympathy, will often necessitate a brief reply on a printed form. On the other hand the work will be assisted if relatives send to the Director any information they possess as to the place of burial. It is not intended, unless circumstances should show that it is desirable, to make arrangements for dealing with enquiries made in person. Relatives are therefore requested to confine themselves to written communications, which should be addressed to:—

Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries,
War Office,
Winchester House,
St. James's Square,
London, S.W.

Much unnecessary correspondence will be saved if relatives will carefully note the following facts:—

1. Some time may elapse after burial before the grave has been properly registered and marked and the position accurately recorded. As soon as this is done a notification will be sent to the next-of-kin. This notification may be taken as final verification or correction of information received from other sources.

2. It is not possible to arrange for the distribution of flowers or wreaths for individual graves, but the cemetery as a whole, are grass-sown and planted with flowers and shrubs, where military conditions allow, under the advice of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Their maintenance is under the supervision of Officers of the Graves Registration Units.

3. Photographs of such graves in France and Belgium as are accessible to the photographers employed for the purpose are a benefit to relatives on application, free of cost, out of funds placed at the disposal of the Directorate, for this object as well as for the planting of burial grounds, by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. All applications are carefully noted and photographs are sent as soon as possible, but it will be understood that in many cases weeks or months may pass before photographs can be taken.

4. Circumstances not infrequently arise which make it undesirable in the interests of the military situation to disclose the position of a grave although it has been duly registered and recorded.

5. Many considerations, among which is the desire felt at the front to avoid inequality of treatment, have made it necessary to forbid the erection of any permanent memorials during the progress of hostilities; the sending of crosses to France is also prohibited as all transport is required for material of war.

6. The exhumation of bodies during the war is strictly forbidden by both the French and British Military Authorities.

7. Owing to the great difficulties that exist in Mesopotamia due to local and climatic conditions, the proper registration and marking of graves will necessarily be a lengthy and difficult problem.

(Signed) C. F. N. MACREADY,

Lieutenant-General,
Adjutant-General.

War Office,
August 26th, 1916.

Sunday Services

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (Choral). Other services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street).—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Christ Church, Quill Vial.—Holy Communion 2nd Sunday at 8 a.m.; Evening Prayer, 3rd Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel.—Evening Prayer every Sunday 8.30 p.m.
St. Thomas's.—Holy Communion, 3 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. A. G. Bayley, M.A. Children's Service, 3.30 p.m. Mass Missionary Meeting, 6.30 p.m. Speakers: Revs. A. G. Bayley, M.A., C. E. Barton, M. A. and Edgar Jones, Ph.D.

METHODIST.
Gower Street.—11 and 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmison.
George Street.—11 and 6.30, Rev. N. M. Gwyn.
Cochrane Street.—11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond.
Wesley.—11 and 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian.—11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. Dickie.
Congregational.—11, Rev. W. H. Thomas; 6.30, Rev. Hugh J. A. MacDermott.

Salvation Army (No. 1 Church, New Gower St.).—7 a.m. Kneading; 11, Holiness Meeting; 3 p.m. Praise Meeting; 7 p.m. Great Salvation Meeting. Adjt. Sheard will sing.

The hat of mole-colored velvet can be trimmed with black-and-white wings.

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WEDNESDAY NEXT, November 29th, at 8.15
GRAND POPULAR
EVENING CONCERT.

Programme:

PART I.

1. Duet.
2. Prologue to "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo.
3. Song.....MR. F. J. KING.
4. Cello Solo—"Nocturne in E-flat".....Chopin.
5. Song—"Thou'rt Passing Hence".....Sullivan.
6. Song—"The Lord is My Light".....Frances Alliston.
7. Piano Solo—"Presto alla Giga".....Moszkowski.
8. Song—"March of the Men of Harlech".....(Welsh Air).
9. Song.....MR. GORDON CHRISTIAN.
10. Duet for Organ and Piano—"Solemn Melody".....Walford Davies.

MESSRS. GORDON CHRISTIAN and A. H. ALLEN.

PART 2.

1. Piano Solo—"Impromptu".....Schubert.
2. Song.....MRS. ALEC MEWS.
3. Song—"Roumanian Tent Song".....Gordon Temple.
4. Piano Solos—(a) "Scherzo," (b) "Waltz," (c) "Ballade".....Chopin.
5. Song—"Song of the Waggoner".....F. S. Breville-Smith.
6. Song—"The Call of the Maytime".....May H. Brake.
7. Song—"Last Night".....Halfdan Kjerulf.
8. Cello Solos—(a) "Melodie," Massenet; (b) "Traumerel".....Schumann.
9. Song—"The Lord Chancellor's Song," ("Tolanthe").....Sullivan.
10. The National Anthem....."GOD SAVE THE KING."

At the Piano: MRS. ALEC MEWS, MR. F. J. KING, MR. GORDON CHRISTIAN and MR. A. H. ALLEN.
At the Organ: MR. GORDON CHRISTIAN and MR. A. H. ALLEN.
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Cochrane Street
Centennial Church

The Rev. Dr. Bond will be at Home to his own congregation at Cochrane Street Centennial Church at both services to-morrow. The subject for the morning discourse is "The Best Man in Town," and in the evening "Angels of Mercy." A special invitation is extended to visitors who are always welcome to the new Church on Cochrane Street.

C.M.B.C.—The Cathedral Men's Bible Class will meet to-morrow at the usual hour, 3 o'clock, instead of 2.30. The meeting will be of a missionary character and the subject will be "The Church in India."

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