

The Evening Advocate

The Evening Advocate The Weekly Advocate

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ALEX. W. MEWS - Editor
R. HIBBS - Business Manager

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



"(To Every Man His Own)"

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

POLITICAL STRATEGY OF THE WAR SLACKER

By the tenor of the New Year's Greeting in the Squires organ on Tuesday, which took the form of one and a half pages of gross misrepresentation and personal abuse of the Minister of Militia, one would almost believe that the "modern Annanias" himself had brushed the funny Doctor aside again, as has been his wont on certain occasions when he desired to deliver the real stuff, in person.

Now we consider Mr. Bennett so well able to take care of himself in connection with this case, out of which our bunch of political pirates are trying to make capital, that we know any further defence by us would be superfluous.

The answer to all this display of venom was given away by one of those political confederates yesterday, when he stated that "Bennett's political chances in St. John's must be fixed and the material at hand now would do the trick."

John R. Bennett is considered by those cronies as a strong political opponent, hence the necessity of hounding the man and concocting schemes, real and imaginary, to kill him politically.

This handful of useless adventurers in their madness today are even trying to influence the Returned War Veterans, hoping thereby to gain political prestige. The antics of those characters are nothing short of a deliberate attempt to desecrate the spirit of self-sacrifice of the soldiers in order to assist themselves in the unholy game which they have played without a break since the war began four and a half years ago.

In reference to the matter of those resignations, as the Minister of Militia has asked the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole matter and report, surely the only decent course to pursue would be to await the result of that inquiry before using pages of the most vehement slander of the Minister, such as appeared in Tuesday's Star.

Surely Squires, Mosdell and Currie must be politically insane to court publicity of their own efforts to win the war during the entire struggle. Can either of the trio even begin to measure up to the standard of the men whom they are daily abusing. We do not suppose that there are three other young men in the Country, who having done absolutely nothing themselves, would have sufficient cheek and impudence to take part in a discussion bearing on the subject.

We want to be fair and give credit to whom credit is due, but in our opinion Doctor Horace A. Mosdell, the Editor of the St. John's Daily Star, is an outstanding example of failure, as far as war efforts are concerned, and having no desire to wrong him we are prepared to bestow \$100.00 upon any charitable institution he may name in the Country if he can point out one solitary instance where he forgot his politics long enough to do anything but abuse and misrepresent the actions of those who have been doing the work. That is a fair offer. Wait and see if the Doctor will come across.

A newspaper which the Government was obliged to suppress because of its attitude toward the enforcement of the "Conscription Act" would be considered a very sorry medium indeed to champion the cause of our heroes, in response to whose call the Conscription Act came into existence. In our darkest hour, when every man worthy to be called a Britisher was thinking how best he could help the Empire in her struggle, was not this little bunch, (little they were, thank God), working night and day to make political capital out of our Country's troubles? Can one solitary case be found where the opposition obstructionists tried to assist the Government? Was not every impediment possible placed in its way, under the guise of criticism?

In spite of all the intrigue in the Upper House and elsewhere, in spite of a press campaign, first, calculated to discredit the good intentions of the Government, and later when the "Act" became law, to place obstacles in the way of its enforcement, the Government remained unswerving in its duty to the Regiment and the Empire, and we feel certain that that duty will be performed to the end.

Our New Knight. British Election Returns and the Labor Party



RT. HON. SIR W. F. LLOYD, D.C.L., P.C., K.C.M.G.

Government House, St. John's.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, the Right Honourable Doctor William Frederick Lloyd, K.C.

The Rt. Honourable W.F. Lloyd was born some 54 years ago about five miles outside of Manchester. He is the son of a mechanic. He attended a small elementary school. When about twelve years of age he came under the influence of an assistant master named Henry Hatfield. An interest in reading and scientific work was aroused by the lectures and lessons given in chemistry, physics and physiology. Mr. Hatfield left after about twelve months as a Royal Exhibitor of the Royal College of Science, Dublin. He too was the son of a mechanic; and his career has been somewhat remarkable. After three years in Dublin he entered the Civil Service as Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office. In a remarkably short period he passed the various grades of examinership until he became Chief Examiner. For some twenty years he has been the technical head of the Patent Office with some two or three hundred examiners under him. When Mr. Hatfield left the school, Mr. Lloyd was made a paid monitor, though scarcely thirteen years old, and that closed his school career as a pupil, as he had to work all day, and for some years as a pupil teacher he continued his education by attending during the winter months, science and art classes mainly at a Mechanics' institution conducted by a man who had been a journeyman moulder, named Davies who was then attending lectures during the day time and working in the Chemical Laboratory of Professor Roscoe, a world-renowned chemist, who afterwards became a member of Parliament and had much to do with Royal Commissions on Education, and was later known as Sir Henry Roscoe. Mr. Davies had considerable influence in spurring on the youths to study. Mr. Hatfield above mentioned was a pupil of his. Another pupil just about this time was a pupil teacher named Riley, who afterwards went to the Royal College of Science, Dublin, headed the first class honors list in physics in the Bachelor of Science examination of London University, after which he took the degree of Doctor of Science, and became a Professor of Physics at a Provincial University. Mr. Lloyd was also a pupil of Riley's in the summer months in classes he conducted in mathematics. Another

The victory now is won and the boys are coming back, and we find the slackers on deck and ostensibly boiling over with love for the soldiers. In our humble opinion the Editor of the "Star" did not make the most of his opportunity while the war was on. If he could have measured up to the standard of men like Doctors Macpherson and Parsons, while his services were needed, he would have won the right to put in his oar now that the war is over, and then of course would have been too big a man to be used as a tool by political adventurers.

The sympathy of the whole Country is with the heroes who have given us the victory in the awful struggle in defence of Right and we would have little faith in a Country or Government that would fail to pay the great debt of gratitude that is due them, and pay it too in a tangible manner as discharging the most sacred obligation ever intrusted to mankind; but we regard it as an insult to our intelligence and the grand principles that was fought for, if men of the type referred to are allowed to trade upon our sacrifices in order to inflict political injury upon their opponents.

One of the striking features of the British election returns is the tremendous vote given the Labor Party candidates in the limited number of constituencies they contested. If the despatches received through Reuter's Agency be correct, in England and Wales alone the Labor vote was 2,410,000 for one hundred and eighty constituencies which was all they contested. Had they sufficient funds to contest every seat (about 550 in England and Wales), it probably would have shown the Labor Party vote the largest of any political party in the British Isles, and if the late Lord Courtenay's proposal that political parties in the Commons should be represented in proportion to the number of votes cast (proportional representation) the Labor Party would have 155 seats instead of 75.

Another significant feature about the British elections was the emphasis laid upon the need for the drastic reform of social and economic conditions. Some think that the return of the Coalition Government was simply due to having carried through successfully the conduct of the war. It played its part, but there can be no question that the promise of social reforms played as great a part, if not greater, in winning a number of working class constituencies. Lloyd George in his Wolverhampton speech strongly denounced the social and industrial system of England that was responsible for low wages which affected the physical and moral well being, and also created much of the bad housing and poor food which seriously affected the health of the workers. Lloyd George said the system responsible for this had to go. There must be minimum wages that would allow the worker a reasonable amount of the comforts

and necessities of life, better housing, more people placed on the land and nationalization of the railways, so that the new agricultural workers will have branches run to their various hamlets to assist them in marketing their produce. Improvement in State insurance for the workers so as to better provide against poverty that may be induced by sickness, old age, accident and death were also assured. In other words, poverty must be assured. Such was the programme of social reform promised by the Coalition Party led by Lloyd George. That the promise will have to be made good is evidenced by the large vote of the Labor Party, showing the paramount interest of the workers in domestic legislation to be the immediate carrying out of social reform and any lapse in that direction by the Government will be bitterly fought by the Labor representatives and bring defeat when the election comes round again. The absence from the Commons of such men as Ramsey McDonald, Arthur Henderson, Phil Snowden, W. C. Anderson, Jowett, Geo. Lansbury and others is as much to be deplored as that of Mr. Asquith, for while we did not agree with their pacifist attitude we must agree that they were men of exceptional ability in matters of domestic legislation, and they with others have been the pioneers of the many social reforms that have come about in late years and what will soon be brought about. These men were the sowers, Lloyd George and his associates the reapers. The sower has the hardest work of the two and gets least recognition. The reaper, the least work of the two and gets the most recognition. Later despatches tell us that Mr. J. H. Thomas, leader of the Rail-

pupil of this journeyman moulder became a Professor of Mathematics in the University of Melbourne, Australia. Two other pupils, intimate friends of Mr. Lloyd, also went through the course at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. One afterwards proceeded to Cambridge and became Demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratory of the University; and the other of the trio became Manager of a large chemical plant in Yorkshire. After studying under Davies, Mr. Lloyd continued his night studies at Owens' College under Balfour Stewart, the author of a text book on Physics, which was translated into practically every civilized language of Europe. After completing his apprenticeship he served as assistant master in various schools—elementary, high grade, high schools and science colleges. During this time he attended lectures at Owens' College, Manchester Technical School and Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Some twenty-seven years ago he came to Newfoundland as second master of the Church of England Academy. This institution afterwards re-named Bishop Feild College, and Mr. Lloyd became Vice-Principal. Commencing with his connection with Newfoundland he began the study of law, and took the degree of Bachelor of Law at London University. In 1901 he satisfied the requirements of the Victoria University, Toronto, for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. In 1900 he severed his connection with Bishop Feild College, and articulated himself to the then Attorney General, now the present Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Horwood. When the Attorney General was appointed Chief Justice he continued his articles under Sir Wm. Whiteaway, and he afterwards became Editor of The Evening Telegram. In the fall of 1904 he was elected a member for Trinity Bay. In 1908 he offered himself at short notice for the District of Port-de-Grave, and in the spring of 1909, at almost shorter notice, he agreed to go to Fortune Bay. 1911, 1912 and 1913 he took considerable interest in the movement of the Fishermen's Union, and was returned as a member for Trinity Bay in the General Election that fall. From 1904 until Sir Robert Bond's retirement from politics he was closely associated with that gentleman. On the appointment of Mr. Kent to a seat on the Bench, Mr. Lloyd was elected Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly. In the summer of 1917 he agreed with Sir Edward Morris to form a National Government, becoming Attorney General, and later in that year became Acting Prime Minister. Just a year ago on the retirement of Sir Edward Morris Doctor Lloyd was called upon to form a Ministry. He is now in England attending to the Dominion's affairs as its Prime Minister. THE ADVOCATE extends to the new Knight heartiest congratulations and wishes him *Multos Annos*.

way Workers, has been elected leader of the Labor Party in the Commons in place of Mr. Arthur Henderson. He is a man new to the outside world but any one who has followed his career the past four years will conclude that he is gifted with great powers to handle difficult situations in strike matters which is probably the greatest test of a man's worth. He worked in closest sympathy with Henderson, McDonald and the old pioneers, so that he brings with him to his new duties the full confidence of the Labor Party. We wish them success in all that pertains to the good of the producing classes.

OBITUARY

MRS. EUGENE TAYLOR

The New Year has already brought sorrow in its train and in more than one home in this city there are tears and heartbreak. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Eugene Taylor passed within the veil. She had been an invalid for some years—but throughout had borne her afflictions with cheerful and repining spirit. When the war broke out she had three splendid sons, who answered promptly to the call and with their mother's blessing took their places in the ranks of the crusaders. Lieut. George Taylor was killed in action at Beaumont Hamel, whilst Lance Corporal Fred and Private Richard have been missing since the heroic fight at Monchy in April 14, 1917. To the last the mother refused to believe her lads beyond human recall. Hers was a glorious confidence, an inspiring hope. The boys she so loved have not been privileged to rejoin her in the Maxse Street home, but reunion is assured, and may even now have been accomplished in the Land of the Leal. One daughter, Miss Isabelle Taylor, has for the past year been engaged in V. A. D. work in the Old Lang; four others, Misses Bessie, Susie, Mary and Florence share with their father and absent sister their irreparable loss. On Dec. 20, less than two weeks ago, Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hain of Carbonara, was laid at rest in the cemetery at Harbour Grace. Mrs. John P. Powell, of Carbonara, is the only surviving sister. To the bereaved husband and family the Evening Advocate extends sincere sympathy in their great grief. Death has opened for them the gates of the new year, and sadness and tears are in the home, but has it not also unlocked the doors of eternity beyond where suffering is forgotten in enduring peace and separation in permanent reunion. (Daily News).

MR. ELI WHITEWAY

We regret to note to-day the passing of Mr. Eli Whiteaway, which sad event occurred at his residence in Springdale Street at seven o'clock this morning, after a protracted illness. Deceased was an estimable citizen and well liked and esteemed by all classes in the community. He was born at Musgrave Hr. and for the greater portion of his life took a prominent part in the various branches of the fishery. Within the past decade or so he occupied the position of attending to the wants and requirements of patients for the General Hospital. He was ever ready to answer calls at all times and no more faithful or conscientious worker in carrying out the duties assigned him was in the civil service. For upwards of nearly a year back he suffered from a serious internal ailment, which ultimately brought on death. He is survived by a widow, 5 daughters and 4 sons, one of the latter being at the Front with the Canadian forces. Mr. Jesse Whiteaway, merchant, is a brother. To the bereaved ones the Advocate extends its deepest sympathy.

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