



Evening Telegram

W. J. LEPPER, Proprietor
C. T. JAMES, Editor

MONDAY March 3rd 1919.

The Apotheosis of Labor.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it was thou taken." This was the Divine injunction placed upon our first parent—Adam—so early following the creation. For disobeying the Almighty's command, the first man was condemned to eat bread in the sweat of his face, or in other words to labor with his hands for the means of his daily subsistence, and succeeding generations have sweated and toiled to the same end. Manual labor is therefore a Divine institution and the most honorable and ancient known to man. The aristocracy of labor is older than the aristocracy of either rank or wealth. It is the patriarch of them all. Labor from the earliest times, as has been shown, has been given the first rank. Without labor, there could be no production; without production the world would become a desolation of stagnation. Labor is the substructure of the Universe and the prime factor in the prosperity of nations and peoples. This was recognized from the very beginning, as men began to congregate together, for the spirit of association has, in all ages, induced men to combine for the attainment of some common purpose, and the workers-with-their-hands, saw speedily the advantages, which association by numbers would give them in their callings. The result was the establishment of Guilds, which were voluntary associations of those people living near together who joined for the purpose, primarily, of paying contributions, worshipping together, feasting together periodically, helping each other in sickness or distress, but frequently uniting for the pursuit of some special object. Guilds have been numerous, especially in Europe, where their influence was very great, from a very early period. The ancient Guild was the forerunner of the modern union.

The Romans exercised the right of association not so very long after the foundation of the city, and Numa Pompilius, the second king, encouraged the formation of craft or labour guilds, the membership not being limited to laborers only, merchants and others being permitted to join. Later freedmen, slaves and persons of the humbler class were admitted. The Greeks in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, B.C. had similar associations, but for the most part these were benevolent and social, and partook of a more or less religious quality. In essence their principles were almost identical with those of the Roman craft guilds. Artisans guilds were common prior to the 6th century A.D. and there are records of a soapmakers' craft in Naples, about this time. But it was really not till the middle ages that trade guilds prospered and flourished all over Europe, each trade having its own separate guild, in much the same way as each labor organization of our own day has its own particular Union. As their principal objects the craft or trade guildmen provided for the maintenance of the customs of their craft; framed ordinances for its conduct including care against fraudulent workmanship, and took care that these ordinances were properly carried out, punishing any guild-brother who infringed them. But all these, evidently, owing to changed conditions gradually decayed and disappeared, but from them have sprung the modern Associations of Labor and Trade, which exert such a tremendous influence on modern conditions. The introduction of machinery into the industrial life, doubtless contributed in a great measure to the dying out of the guilds, which during their long term of existence had wrought great and lasting good, but on their death was born the great labor organizations which protect their craftsmen from exploitation by capitalists greedy for wealth.

After the fall it was ordained that man should eat bread in the sweat of his face, and this order was to the whole human race which was to come after. The Almighty made no distinctions and announced no privileges. He exalted labor above all other conditions of life. But men in the course of time, changed the scheme and

ground down the workers with his hands, and kept him in subjection in a state of serfdom, as a producer only by which wealth could be obtained. For centuries men groined under the lash of the taskmaster's whip, and suffered privations of all kinds and endured most horrible agonies in order that money might flow into the coffers of their masters. The time, however, came when labor realized its strength and importance and found that by organization it could, not only ameliorate its own condition but place a check on the aggressions of capital. The real formation of unions, as we know them today, in the first half of the 19th century. Small at the start, they gradually grew, as their purpose became more widely known, into the bodies which now control all the craftsmen, and industrial workers of the universe. Constitutionally formed, well officered and ably administered, they have after a gallant struggle come into their own, and their one purpose, that of bettering the existing conditions and giving the employed a fuller measure of recognition by the employer, has been the means of their unparalleled growth, in strength and importance, universally.

At Government House.

On Saturday afternoon at Government House, a reception was held by His Excellency the Governor, at which M. Suzor, the French Consul, presented the Palme d'Or of the Croix Rouge Française, in recognition of their work during the war, for the French Red Cross, to the following ladies:—Mrs. Tasker Cooke, Mrs. C. McK. Harvey, Mrs. Norman Alderice, and Madame Suzor. The decoration was accompanied by the following diploma:—

Par application de la Decision du Comité Central de la "Croix Rouge Française," en date du 16 Octobre 1917, l'Association des Dames Françaises a accordé une palme d'Or à Madame Suzor en reconnaissance des services rendus par elle à la Société au Comité de Terre-Neuve.

(Sgd.) MARG. E. CARNOT, La Présidente.

Paris, la 1er Janvier 1918.

On the recommendation of the Central Committee of the "French Red Cross," under date of October 16th, 1917, the Association of the Women of France, present the medal of the Golden Palm to Madame Suzor in recognition of services rendered by her to the Society, through the Committee of the Newfoundland Association.

His Excellency welcomed Mons. Suzor to Government House, and placed same at his disposal, which courtesy the Consul fittingly acknowledged.

Capt. Campbell, Private Secretary to the Governor, presented the recipients of the awards to His Excellency who congratulated them upon receipt of same.

Mons. Suzor announced that he had a decoration for Miss Armored Harris, daughter of His Excellency, which he hoped to present to her upon her return to Newfoundland. The following were among those invited by the Governor:—

Mrs. Charles Harvey, Mr. C. McK. Harvey, Mr. A. J. Harvey, Mr. R. H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Paddon, Hon. J. and Mrs. Harvey, Miss Walker, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Alderice, Miss Joan Rendell, Capt. H. V. Reid, Mrs. Tasker Cook, Hon. T. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calk, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Madame Suzor, Mons. Mme. and Mlle. Bidel, Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Miss Sheeh, Mrs. Mare, Mrs. Edens, Mrs. Keegan, Mons. Charles, Mme. and Mlle. Farrar, Sir P. T. McGrath and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. G. H. Emerson, Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mrs. and Miss White, Mgr. McDermott, Rev. Dr. Greene, Sir Wm. and Lady Horwood, Major, and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Steer, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Miss Mildred Clift, Lady and Miss White, Hon. J. A. and Mrs. Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Miss Nora Rendell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macpherson, Hon. J. C. and Mrs. Crosbie, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Currie.

C. M. B. C.

A large attendance met at yesterday's session of the C. M. B. C. The Chairman, Rev. J. E. Brien, gave the address, taking as his subject "The season of Lent," and appealing to the class to make Lent a season of spiritual progressiveness for themselves. A meeting of the general committee will be held on Wednesday evening to consider important business for the coming summer's work. A full attendance is requested.

B. I. S.

At the meeting of the B.I.S. yesterday, the following were elected to form the Literary and Amusement Committee: J. R. McDonnell, John A. Barron, W. J. Higgins, B. Channing, J. Rawlin, M. V. Savage, John Burton, E. J. Ring, R. Alsop, D. French, Jas. Aylward, C. J. Fox, C. Morner, N. J. Vinnicombe, M. J. Donnelly. A meeting will be held Wednesday night, for the appointment of sub-committees.

PICTURES TO FRAME—Special value, 10c. up to 85c. each. G. KNOWLING, Ltd.—Feb 26, 31, 1919.

Cochrane St. Church.

Much interest was manifested in the services at Cochrane Street Methodist Centennial Church yesterday, as evidenced by the large attendances at both services. The sermons by the Rev. W. B. Bugden, on "Living a Christian Life," and by Rev. Dr. Bond, on the "Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," were especially thoughtful and helpful. At the close of the evening service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, the number of communicants being probably, with one exception, the largest in the history of this church. At the Sunday School session in the afternoon, the Superintendent, Mr. A. Peters, announced that the special offering of the young people of the Sunday School taken in aid of the Armenian Relief Fund, last Sunday afternoon, amounted to the splendid sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars. How are the other city Sunday Schools answering the call of the four hundred thousand children in Bible Lands?—Com.

Interesting Lecture.

The Rev. E. W. Forbes, M.A., will deliver a lecture in the lecture room of Cochrane St. Church, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, on the Boy Scout Movement. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of very fine lantern slides. Everybody is welcome; admission free; collection in aid of the Boy Scouts.

This Evening's Lecture.

Mr. C. F. Bond will deliver his lecture to-night in the Casino Theatre on "The Troubles of a Merchant and how to stay them." Hon. John Anderson will take the chair at 8 o'clock and a big attendance of merchants, business men and clerks is expected. The lecture to the School Children begins at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the same place.

To-Night's Play.

To-night at Canon Wood Hall will be staged the most laughable comedy: "A Tangled Skein." It promises to be one of the best plays of the season. Musical selections by the Llewellyn Orchestra will be a feature of the evening. Don't fail to obtain this opportunity of getting a good hearty laugh.

American Officers Dance

The officers of the American tug Iroquois and the S. S. Guffy held a very enjoyable dance in the C. C. C. Hall, Saturday night, some fifty couples being present. During the evening supper was served by the waiters of the ships, and the C. C. C. Band was present to enhance the success of the occasion by its lively music.

The Land of Refuge.

On Thursday, March 2, 1848, Louis Philippe, the last King of France, and Queen Marie Amélie, his wife, after having remained in concealment for some days at Honfleur north coast of France, embarked on Havre, in the adjoining department of Seine-Inférieure, in the South-Western Company's steamer "Express," and landed next morning at Newhaven, Sussex. The next day they took up their residence at Claremont Park, in Surrey. On Monday, March 6th, they visited Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace, but they afterwards remained in retirement, and assumed the titles of Count and Countess Neully. There Louis Philippe died on August 26, 1850, at the age of seventy-seven years of age. This retirement from France was the result of a revolutionary tumult, in which, on Feb. 23 and 24, 1848, barricades were thrown up in the streets as fortifications, the palace of the Tuilleries was ransacked; the prisons were opened; and frightful disorders were committed. Louis Philippe abdicated in favor of his infant grandson, the Comte de Paris, who, however, was not accepted, and therefore on February 24, the Royal family and Ministry of State escaped from the French capital. His predecessor, Charles the Tenth, of the Bourbon dynasty, had felt forced to abdicate in August, 1830, and, like his successor of the House of Orleans, had retired to England on the 17th of that month, residing at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, till 1832. After the French Revolution of 1848, Charles Louis Napoleon Buonaparte became, in 1852, Emperor of France, like his celebrated uncle before him, but he was deposed in 1870, and he also retired to England, where previously he had lived in peace and safety at Bath and other places; arriving at Dover on March 20 of that year, and resided at Chislehurst, in Kent, where he died on January 9, 1873.

ECCLIASTICAL FUND.—It was announced at all the Masses in the city Catholic Churches yesterday that the annual collection for the Ecclesiastical Students' Fund would be taken up throughout the Archdiocese on Sunday next.

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Fancy Work Department

KNOWLING'S Fancy Wools & Slip Silks.

A full line of ART LINENS, CANVAS, SILKS, etc.

PEN ROPE CANVAS.		BIANCA CANVAS.		HUCKABACK TOWELING.	
White	60c. yard.	Olive Lt. Green	95c. yard.	25 and 27 inches wide, 50c., 60c. and 85c. per yard.	
Mauve	60c. yard.				
CONGRESS CANVAS.		FANCY AIDA CANVAS.		ART EMBROIDERY CANVAS.	
Olive and White	85c. yard.	Green and White, White and Yellow Checks	\$1.25 yard.	Shamrock Pattern, \$1.25 per yard.	
Gold and White	85c. yard.			HARDANGER CANVAS.	
Blue and White	85c. yard.			White	90c. per yard.
LINEN BRILLIANT, 28 inches wide, 40c., worth 85c. per yard, suitable for mats and serviettes.		CRASH LINEN.		BUTCHER'S LINEN.	
		In Fawn—65c., 75c., \$1.10, \$1.20 per yard.		Blue	70c. per yard.

STAMPED LINEN AND CANVAS.

STILETTOS for linen punch work, 4c, 45c, each.		LINGERIE BRAIDS, Washable, fast color, warranted 10 yards with bodkin, 15c. per piece.		FUDGE APRONS. Pink and White45c. each. Blue and White45c. each.	
CELLULOID THIMBLES, 5c each.		CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES, — 40c. each.		CASH'S INITIALS. Large size7c. per doz. Small size3c. per doz.	
NICKLE THIMBLES, 4c each.		CHILDREN'S KIMONO DRESSES, —85c. each.		VEINING NOVELTY, Assorted Colors,5c. per yard.	
STEEL THIMBLES, 4c each.		CHILDREN'S FEEDERS,—18c. ea.			

CELLULOID SOAP BOXES, \$1.35 ea. CELLULOID CARD BOXES, 60c ea.

CABLE EDGING. 15c. per piece.		BROOKS EMBROIDERY COTTON, Red4c. slip.		SPUN MENDING SILK, Black, Tan and White, 5c. per card.		TAPESTRY CHENILLE, 7c. slip.	
CASH'S RUFFLED AND BANDED FRILLING, 40c., 55c. per yard.		CHADWICK'S CROCHET COTTON, 20c. per ball.		PERE LUSTRE CONVENT COTTON, 7c. per slip.		VICTORIA MENDING FLOSS, 8c. per ball.	
CASH'S EMBROIDERY, 10c. per yard.		J. P. COATS' MERCERISED COTTON, 25c. per ball.		STOUT PERE LUSTRE, Assorted Colors, 6c. slip.		FCY. WORK HOOPS, 20c. each.	
BUTTONHOLE TAPE, 25c. piece.		WHITE KNITTING COTTON \$1.25 per lb.		PERE LUSTRE PEARL KNIT, 12c. per ball.		STOCKING DARNERS, 10c., 18c. each.	

SUNSET SOAP DYES12c. per cake. DIAMOND DYES9c. per package.
ALADDIN SOAP DYES12c. per cake. CRAWSHAW'S DYES.3c. and 7c. per box.

G. KNOWLING, Limited.

Feb 10, 41, m.

New Riordon Financing.

BIG PULP AND PAPER COMPANY EXPANDING.

Old Established Company to be one of Largest Manufacturers of Sulphite Pulp in America.

It is announced from Montreal that a Canadian-American syndicate headed by Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, who have associated with them in the transaction Wm. A. Read & Co., of New York, and E. H. Rollins & Sons, Parkersburg & Burr and Coffin and Burr, of Boston, have purchased from the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company Limited, \$4,000,000 of 6 per cent. Ten-Year General (Close) Mortgage Bonds.

The Riordon Company is well known to Canadians as being one of the oldest established manufacturers of pulp and paper in the Dominion. The purpose of the new financing is the construction for Kipawa Company, Limited, one of the Riordon subsidiaries, of a new 30,000-ton bleached sulphite mill on Lake Temiskaming in Northern Ontario, which mill is expected to be in operation by December, 1919. When this new mill is completed, the Riordon Company will have a total capacity of 119,000 tons of bleached sulphite pulp, easy bleaching sulphite pulp, soda pulp and book paper, an output which will establish the Riordon position as one of the very largest manufacturers of sulphite pulp on the continent.

The strategic location of the new Kipawa Plant is of the utmost importance to the Riordon Company. The location of the new mill on Lake Temiskaming enables the Company to draw on the enormous wood and power reserves of the water-sheds of the Quinze and Kipawa Rivers which have a combined area of 12,800 sq. miles and contain approximately 29,000,000 cords of pulpwood. With regard to freight facilities to markets, the new Kipawa mill will be on the same basis as Ottawa, Pointe.

The new bond issue is secured by a general mortgage of all the plants and by collateral deposit of the controlling interest in the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, of Montreal, Quebec, a flourishing Riordon subsidiary, and the controlling interest of the Kipawa Company Limited. With this new issue of \$4,000,000 of Bonds the Riordon Company will have a total of \$6,285,000 of Bonds outstanding against fixed assets of \$15,000,000 and net liquid assets of \$2,250,000. Fixed assets are, therefore, two and one-half times, and 367 liquid assets over 37 per cent of total bonded debt, including the new issue. Net earnings of the Riordon Company for the past three years have been more than four times the interest on outstanding Bonds in the new issue. The Bonds are being very thoroughly secured.

It is understood that the American syndicate associated with Royal Securities Corporation offered their allotment of the underwriting in the American market privately a week or so ago and sold their entire participation within two days, a fact significant of the growing interest of American investors in sound Canadian Investment issues.

During the past two weeks a large portion of the part of the issue taken by Royal Securities Corporation has been underwritten by Canadian investors, and elsewhere in our columns, the unsold portion of the balance is being offered for public subscription on very attractive terms. The Riordon issue is the largest piece of Canadian industrial financing carried out for some time and should prove popular to the Canadian public. Not inappropriately, it is an issue representative of the Canadian Pulp and Paper industry which during the war has made great strides as an exporting industry with good promise that the ground gained will be added to under peace conditions.

Shipping Notes.

S.S. Sable I. is expected to arrive about Saturday next.

S.S. Appenine is 12 days days out to-day from Liverpool for this port, and probably is being delayed by the presence of ice.

The Adolph is due to-morrow from New York, bringing a full general cargo.

Schr. "Maid of Canada," 21 days from Halifax, reached port Saturday evening with general cargo. The schr. was considerably delayed in the passage by the prevalence of ice.

"Stafford's Phoratorne" for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchial Troubles, Croup, Loss of Voice.—Feb 14, 1919.

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GEORGE M. BARR.

To-Day's Messages.

NOON.

KING REVIEW GUARDS.

LONDON, March 1. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—An imposing military pageant was celebrated this afternoon in Hyde Park, when the King, mounted on horseback, with the Queen and Princess Mary in their carriage, attended by Generals Robertson, Birdwood, Macdonough and the Maharajah of Bikaner, reviewed fourteen battalions of the "Young Guards," who are shortly proceeding to join the army of occupation on the Rhine. Bright sunshine attracted a huge crowd, numbering over one hundred thousand. The arrival of the Royal Party was greeted by the playing of the National Anthem by massed bands of the Brigade of Guards. The King inspected the serried lines and commented on the splendid appearance of the men. Afterwards four brigades advanced in review order and marched past his Majesty.

OFF THE MAP.

PARIS, Mar. 2. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Its regards the work of the territorial commissions of the Peace Conference, the commission on Greek affairs yesterday debated at length the new situation to be created in Asia Minor. The general plan, adopted by the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, is the total elimination of that Empire and the internationalization of Constantinople and the Turkish Straits. The creation of a Turkish state in the centre of Asia Minor and the liberation of all nationalities from rule of the porte. As regards Asia Minor, the commission, in principle, decided that the strip of the coast between Availi and Cos, including Smyrna and Ephesus, shall be assigned to Greece as full owner or international mandatory.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

LONDON, Mar. 2. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reuter's correspondent in South Russia, who travelled to the Caucasus coast aboard the veteran cruiser "Griffin," which fired more shells in the war than any other British warship, telegraphs from Ekaterinoburg that the Bolsheviks had taken as hostages a hundred notables, including Generals Russky and Radmo, together with several others. These hostages were driven to motor lorries to a spot where they were placed against cliffs and shot down with machine guns by the Bolsheviks.

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