

ENT!

ION OF EVERY
S OUR AIM.

to-Wear Hats.
AND VELVET — BEAUTY
HATS.

ent is to be charmed by their at-
d for them. Come and see them.

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NITURE!

no need for us to go into
description with regard to
y or quantity of Furni-
stock, it is already well
over the Island.

we announce the opening of
ents. We are ready to fur-
Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms,
s, Dining-room, Drawing-
m, Library, Living-room,
Kitchen with everything
to make your home abso-
fect in every detail.

you want just what is new-
est in Furniture, remember
ss below is that of the finest
ishers in Newfoundland.

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St. Johns.

MEN'S

WINTER

RCOATS

Right Prices.

RY BLAIR

In the Public
The Evening Telegram

CODFISH IMPORTERS, UNIAO IMPORTADORA, Ltd.

Trust of 18 Great Importers,
OPORTO—PORTUGAL.
Telegrams:—Uniao Importadora.
Buyers and Consignees. Liberal advances
on consignments.

References:—
Banco de Portugal, Banco Nacional O-
tramarino, London & Brazilian Bank,
Ltd., Oporto.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 1918.

WHAT THE LEAVE MEN SAY.

change in the attitude of the
leave-men who pour into the Lon-
don and wait for their home
to be very marked, and one notices
of flinging themselves
the ground beside their heavy
an exhausted rest, they
the little groups to discuss their
"All the men over there,"
of the leave men spoke with this
"are talking of nothing but
and we have been commis-
by the leave men to find out what
talking about over here. They
know if you are pleased about
Victoria. What are the people
saying?" They were quite
with their first reply to this
"Right," they said; "we'll
to tell the leave men that,"
that the soldiers would not be
with anything but a comple-
ment. They were determined to
set of France and Belgium,
not expect to be very long
in order. Victory was in the
both these men had had a good
at with German prisoners,
population in Southern Russia the
in their tone. In March they
that they would soon
now they were stunned
a realization of disaster and
hopeless. A gunner from Flan-
in his spirits. He describ-
difficult it was for the big guns
the Germans up as they re-
They got out of range in no
at said.

A WEAKENING HOLD ON RUSSIA.

Germany's grip on Russia is be-
ing. Dire military necessity is com-
pelling the enemy to withdraw troops
and thus for all practical purposes to
make a start with the process of evac-
uating invaded territory, which Presi-
dent Wilson regarded as a condition
precedent to any cessation of hostili-
ties. We may take it that only sheer
desperation caused by losses in the
West and also by the defection of Bul-
garia is inducing the enemy to relin-
quish his hold on the East. Already
he has recalled a large number of
troops from Finland, and the force
that remains is too small to constitute
any danger to the Murman railway
and coast. Likewise the German gar-
risons in Poland have been reduced,
with serious danger to the hold on the
country. The Poles, sullen and re-
sistent in the heyday of German suc-
cess, are now openly showing a tem-
per of hostility towards the invader.
In the Ukraine also the enemy's dif-
ficulties are gathering. He is holding
on to the railways, but his forces are
insufficient to deal with the peasant
risings. German control of the Black
Sea was established some time ago
with Sebastopol as a naval base, but
owing again to the hostility of the
population in Southern Russia the
railway communications are not par-
ticularly secure. The prospects for
the enemy are indeed becoming more
gloomy in the East as they are in the
West.

THE POST OFFICE AFTER THE WAR.

Various people are now discussing
the question of decreased postal fac-

ilities after the war, a matter which
was discussed here when the war was
three years younger. A Committee
had been then set up to consider such
matters. In nearly every post office
in the kingdom arrangements have
already been made to effect economies
after the war, and it is safe to say
that the number of letter deliveries
throughout the country will be con-
siderably reduced as compared with
pre-war days. The closing of many
offices between one and two will cer-
tainly, as well as the reduced hours on
Bank Holidays. One point has to be
reconsidered since these recommen-
dations were made. It was then decided
to increase the number of the female
staff in nearly all offices, as the wages
of the women being so much less than
the men's, a considerable saving would
be effected. Now women have the
vote and equal payment has become
a question of practical politics, the
authorities may find that this proposal
does not mean cheaper labor.

FRENCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

I learn from an authoritative source
that as the result of an exchange of
views between the French and British
Governments the former proposed to
send a special mission to London for
the purpose of studying various ques-
tions affecting the administration of
our dominions and Crown Colonies.
It has for some time been recognised
in Paris, I am told, that when the war
is ended the administration of the
French possessions, especially in Af-
rica and the Far East, will present
many new problems, and it is believed
that after the members of the Mission
have completed their labors in Lon-
don they may make a tour of the
British dominions and colonies for
further study.

EVENING SERVICES THREATENED.

Of all the proposals for fuel and
lighting economy which have emanated
from the Coal Controller's Depart-
ment that which suggests the discon-
tinuance of Sunday evening services in
the churches is likely to meet with the
greatest opposition. Already church
authorities are up in arms. There
would seem to be ground for their
contention, which is that they are be-
ing unfairly singled out for special
restrictions. They point to the pos-
sibility of theatres and picture houses
(the latter of which are permitted to
open here on Sundays), and say that
if services are to be stopped so also
on grounds of equity ought amuse-
ments. A point which has to be borne
in mind is that the discontinuance of
evening services would do little more
than save it lighting. The churches
would require to be heated for the day
services in any case. The effective
method of saving would appear to be

not in the closing of all churches in
the evenings, but in the making of ar-
rangements whereby congregations of
two or even three churches might
unite for worship in one building. A
definite arrangement may be looked
for shortly.

THE PROSPEROUS THEATRE.

Visitors to London who have the
time and the taste for the theatre
must have noticed the great difficulties
that have to be surmounted before they
can see even the worst of the many
London theatres. There has never
been quite such a flood of prosperity
there. When you ask a playwright,
for instance, why he does not produce
the fine play which he told you months
ago was about to "knock the town,"
he replies with groans about all the
plays being overdue and most theatres
now being five deep in plays to be
produced. The fact is that almost
anything will go just now. People are
simply fighting to find their money
into the box-office. No one will take
off a play if he can help it, and no
manager will part with a lease with-
out a premium that may be as low as
\$2,500 but is likely to be \$5,000. Two
years ago things seemed to be all up
with the London theatres. Four years
ago soldiers were being invited to
come in free, and prices of seats
were being reduced. To-day there is
talk of further increases in the pre-
sent high figures. And it is not all of-
ficers on leave. The prosperity of al-
most every class in London, along
with the curtailment of holidays and
the closing of many former outlets of
luxury, such as motor cars for one
class and skating rinks and beam-
feasts for others, account for the main
part of it.

THE REMAKING OF BELGIUM.

The clearing of large areas of Bel-
gium of the enemy brings into im-
mediate practicality the problem of the
reconstruction of that ruined coun-
try. Not only has its business and
commercial life to be re-established,
but its towns have to be rebuilt and
hundreds of thousands of its popula-
tion have to be repatriated. The first
of these tasks calling for attention is
that of building, and there is reason
to believe that, so far as it has been
possible, an early start has been made.
The shortage of building material and
the scarcity of labor have to some ex-
tent relegated it to the period of after
the war, but it is a matter in which
delay must be avoided. Already en-
gineers have got to work, and I under-
stand that building firms in this coun-
try are ready to tender, if provided there
is a supply of labor at their disposal.

Vocational Officer Explains.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir:—(1) In your issue of
Wednesday, the 20th inst., under the
heading "Is this Gratitude?" you state
for public information what has been
communicated to you by some one
concerning "an elderly man 22 over
50 (who) enlisted in the Forestry
Battalion and did duty in Scotland."
The particular grievance seems to be
that he was not appointed to an al-
leged vacancy in the Lunatic Asylum.
But throughout the paragraph was a
suggestion that the Vocational Officer
did not do his duty by the ex-
Forester. Of course I know the man
and while I am ready to take my
full share of the responsibility of his
not yet having obtained suitable em-
ployment, I have partners in the
business and there are circumstances
that I cannot control. Just consider
these facts: A man cannot be placed
in a job for which he is not fitted;
suitable vacancies for men who are
disabled cannot be created as if by
magic; the Vocational Officer cannot
do the whole thing, the man for whom
he is trying to find employment has
a part to perform likewise.

This man called on me for the first
time and in response to the invitation
of the Civil Re-establishment Commit-
tee on September 30th. I had a long
and friendly chat with him and en-
deavored to learn from him his fit-
ness for work and the kind of em-
ployment that he thought he could
undertake. He is not very strong and
the choice is not a very wide one. He
then suggested a position as attend-
ant in the Lunatic Asylum. After
thinking this proposition over, I con-
cluded that he was not fitted for the
work, but by October 3rd I was able
to offer him what seemed to be a most
suitable job and that was the position
of orderly in the Penitentiary. He
interviewed the Governor of the Peni-
tentiary and declined the position. To
the best of my knowledge he has not
been to see me since and I naturally
concluded that he had obtained suit-
able work. So far as he has permitted
me to do so, I have treated him with
every courtesy and attention.

(2) In your editorial of 10-18-18
(Thursday) you were eloquent on the
case of a young ex-soldier who has
lost his leg and has been found
selling souvenir pins. I know this
fellow likewise and I shall be much
obliged if you will publish the follow-
ing facts about him, as I do not think
it right that the public should be un-
der the impression that he is being
neglected quite as much as your com-
ments in to-night's issue might lead
them to suppose. This young soldier
laid under the care of the Civil Re-

establishment Committee. Previous to
enlistment he was a fisherman. As
he cannot very well pursue that call-
ing again, the Committee is having
him trained as a shoe-maker and re-
pairer, and is allowing him forty dol-
lars a month during his course of in-
struction for maintenance—the maxi-
mum amount allowed at present for
such cases. He calls every Saturday
at my Office and gets his weekly al-
lowance and gives me a report of his
progress. As Vocational Officer I
have taken an interest in this young
man and have shown him every kind-
ness that I could. While he is learn-
ing his new trade he cannot get the
equivalent of wages, but after a few
months he can hope to be put in a
position of earning a decent wage—the
amount depending, of course, upon
his industry, conduct and skill.

At the present moment we have 26
ex-soldiers learning new
trades (or immediately about to be-
gin their careers) and those at work
seem to be getting on nicely. I should
like to assure the public that the Civil
Re-establishment Committee is work-
ing hard on the difficult problem be-
fore them and I may add that the Vo-
cational Officer is at work for nine and
ten hours daily. I state that every re-
turned discharged soldier with whom
we can come in contact who needs the
help of the Committee is treated with
the greatest sympathy and respect.
There may be cases of hardship that
we know not of there may be cases
that cannot be settled immediately,
and there may be cases that are dif-
ficult to dispose of on account of the
nature, character or conduct of cer-
tain men themselves, but of this every-
body may rest assured, that in the Vo-
cational Office every one of these men
will be treated with extreme courtesy
and consideration, and that every-
thing possible will be done to re-es-
tablish them in civil life.

We should like to have the public
interested in our work and we should
be glad to have the press in sympathy
with us in our exceedingly difficult
task.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. BLACKALL,
Vocational Officer.

St. John's, November 21st, 1918.

A great many brick colors are in
the winter color schemes, but they are
peculiarly hard shades to wear.

A new trick is to trim velvet
suits with metal embroidery on the
seams.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE



The doctor, Mr. W. W. Blackall, and
the nurse, Mrs. W. W. Blackall, both
recommending Steedman's Sooting Powder
as the best for the treatment of
croup, whooping cough, and all
other respiratory ailments.

**STEEDMAN'S
SOOTING POWDER
Contains no Poison**

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

£1,000 Guarantee of Purity on every Bar.

THE "Sunlight" Guarantee of Purity was never more justified
than it is to-day, because it enables us to insure, the
wives of our gallant soldiers and sailors against the drudgery and
worry of household cleaning.

Sunlight Soap saves rubbing—saves scrubbing—saves the clothes. That portion
of a wife's allowance which must be devoted to the cleaning of the home is,
therefore, absolutely safeguarded when spent on Sunlight Soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made for the
housewife's profit for only thereby can the
makers hope to profit by Sunlight Soap.

The name Lever on Soap is a Guarantee of Purity and Excellence.
LEVER BROS. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND.



Obituary.

ISAAC J. SNEEGROVE.

On Nov. 15th, Pte. Isaac John Snel-
grove of Catalina, died at St. Thomas
Hospital, England. He enlisted in
February, 1915, in the 1st Nfld. Regi-
ment and proceeded overseas in the
spring. He took part in the July 1st
drive and escaped unhurt. He went
through the winter of 1917 in the
trenches in France, where he con-
tracted a heavy chill and was invalid-
ed to England. Shortly after his ad-
mittance to hospital it was known that
recovery was impossible as he was
suffering from tubercular spine. He
suffered greatly but was patient
through it all, and wrote cheering let-
ters to his father and sister. Until the
last few weeks of his illness he was
buoyed up with the hope of returning
to his family, but it was decreed other-
wise. He forms one more of that
company who have laid down their
lives for our freedom and liberty. He
was always a quiet, studious and un-
assuming youth, and his is a promi-
sing life cut short. His father, Norman
Sneegrove, J.P., predeceased him by a
few weeks. He leaves three brothers
Charles F. and Arthur of Catalina, and
William living in Canada, and two
sisters Gertrude living at St. John's,
and Mrs. S. Courage, of Catalina. To
these we extend our deepest sym-
pathies.—W.B.B.

N. I. W. A.

A meeting of the N.I.W.A. was held
last night, President Bennett being
present. It was decided that the ex-
ecutive and advisory board meet Monday
night to arrange meetings with the
Vocational Board re the employment
of discharged soldiers. Money was
voted towards the support of Brown-
ing's employees now on strike. In the
meantime the Eastern Trust Company
is managing the bakery, whose strik-
ing employees want the same scale of
wages as are given at Harvey & Co.'s
bakery. An emergency board will al-
so be formed to deal with demobiliza-
tion problems, reduction of wages and
Chinese labor, etc. The Veteran's As-
sociation will also take part in the
conference dealing with the soldiers.

The Ropewalk trouble was then dis-
cussed, and it appeared that one of the
female employees of the Ropewalk had
refused to join the Union, and her
comrade employees had refused to
work with her, upon which the fore-
man of the concern had in accordance
with his union orders, dismissed the
girl, and then the others resumed
work. The action of the foreman was
not according to the wishes of the
management who said an enquiry
should always be held before a dis-
missal. Just after work had been re-
sumed Mr. Monroe visited the place
and stopped the work, and the man-
agement say this further trouble is
but a poor return for their favor of a
short time ago in reducing the work-
ing hours without the equivalent wage
reduction.

CASE OF DIPHTHERIA.—A case of
diphtheria was reported yesterday and
the sufferer, a young woman of Wick-
ford Street, was removed to hospital.

The Epidemic.

One patient was received at the
Greenfield Hall Hospital yesterday, a
girl named Murphy, of Carter's Hill.
She is the fourth member of her fam-
ily now undergoing treatment there.
Twenty patients are now in the new-
ly established hospital at St. George's
and two deaths, those of a mother and
her infant, have occurred there. Sev-
eral cases have been reported at
Tor's Cove. Two hundred and forty
cases, and 16 deaths have occurred at
Lark Harbor, and at St. George's and
Stephenville section some 60, with 5
deaths.

A Skilled Navigator.

(North Sydney Herald, Nov. 20.)
Once again has Capt. Tavernor, of
the steamer Glencoe, proved his great
seamanship and capabilities in the
face of danger. It was only by his
skill and coolness that the Glencoe
made port during the big storm of
last week. Not only did he manipulate
the craft through the turbulent sea,
but not a single head of the whole
deckload of live cattle suffered a par-
ticle. A report was current that the
Glencoe had met with disaster, but a
message from Port aux Basques soon
dispelled such fears. In fact, so skill-
fully did the clever young commander
work his craft through what was un-
doubtedly the worst storm in years,
that she was only a couple of hours
behind her schedule.

Big Money.

The Nova Scotia Steel Co., accord-
ing to report, has made some money
in freights during the war. The Com-
pany possessed a large fleet, chartered
just before the war for 10 years, but
during the times of year when ship-
ping was in demand and rates high
they re-chartered those vessels, and
as many of them were large carriers
they made a profit in the neighbour-
hood of \$1,250,000.

H.P. SAUCE

continues to arrive
from England.

Has a new and
delicious flavour,
so sauce just like it.

Wouldn't it
be worth
your while
to try a
bottle now?



Music Lovers Amazed by Edison's Daring Test

All told, 2,000,000 music lovers in Canada and the United States,
on more than 1500 different occasions, have gone to one of their
local theatres filled with curiosity regarding a startlingly novel
musical recital to which they had been invited.



In each case they have come away
amazed at the almost unbelievable
demonstration which had taken place
before their very eyes, and ears—the most
daring test of a phonograph or talking
machine ever made. They saw a noted
Edison artist stand beside

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

They heard the instrument sing in the artist's voice—in other
words, re-create her voice. Presently the artist herself began to sing
note for note with the instrument. Musically trained ears strove in
vain to distinguish the faintest shade of difference between the actual
voice and the Re-Creation. Then, suddenly and without warning,
the artist ceased singing, leaving the instrument to continue, the air
alone. Only by watching the artist's lips did the audience know that
she had ceased singing and that they heard the instrument alone.
This is the famous Edison Tone Test.

Only Edison makes this test. Only Edison can make this test, because
only the New Edison actually re-creates the human voice and the music of
human-played instruments with every tone quality and every shade of
expression. Ordinary phonographs, and talking machines, merely reproduce.

If you have not been fortunate enough to witness an Edison Tone Test, you may at least hear
Edison's wonderful new phonograph at our store. Make the time to visit our convenience.

Fred V. Chesman, St. John's, Nfld.