

W.B. CORSETS W.B.

America's Leading
Corset for Ladies,

—AT—
HENRY BLAIR'S.

Now showing all the New Model Corsets to suit everyone.

15 different styles to select from.

The prices range from

75c. to \$3.25

W. B. Corsets are the best fitting Corsets in the market.

W. B. Corsets can only be had from

HENRY BLAIR

Sole Agent for Newfoundland.

**Comfort,
Style,
Quality,**

Those are three points in which our Suits sell all others.

Our Spring Suitings

have arrived, including novelty & staple shades, direct from the London market. All personally selected. No two alike. Call and convince yourself.

CHAPLIN, THE STORE THAT PLEASURES

Sugar! Sugar!

Secured before the recent upward "jump" in the market and selling at Lowest Prices.

300 brls Am. Granulated Sugar
(Fine grain)

100 seks Am. Granulated Sugar
(100 lbs. each)

50 boxes Am. Cut Loaf Sugar
(50 lbs. each)

F. McNAMARA, Queen Street.

Advertise in Telegram.

"After All, It's Only Money."

By RUTH CAMERON



"Nay, let me tell you, there be many that have forty times our estates that would give the greatest part of it to be healthful and cheerful like us; who, with the expense of a little money, have ate and drank, and laughed, and angied, and sung, and slept securely and rose next day and cast away care, and sung and laughed, and angied again; which are blessings rich men cannot purchase with all their money," Isaac Walton. Eliminate the unhappiness which comes from various forms of anxiety about money and by how much do you imagine you would reduce the sum of the world's woe? By one-half possibly more. Then set aside the money worries of those who fear actual want and deprivation; and by how much do you think you would reduce that sum total? Probably about ninety-nine one hundredths, possibly more. The L. a. d. y. Who-Always-Knows Somehow looked a bit disturbed the other day about a letter. "Anything wrong?" I ventured to ask. "Another investment has passed its dividend," she said. "That's the third thing this year that's failed us. It will worry Richard. I'm so sorry." "I am too," I answered. "The thought that she was letting her trouble sadden another seemed to arouse the Lady. "Oh, well," she said, "they say better times are coming. And anyhow (with a sudden brightening of her sweet face) it's only money after all."

I am ashamed to worry over that. "It's only money, after all"—do you ever remember to say that when you find yourself fretting over money affairs. Try it sometime.

It isn't blindness for you or yours. It isn't disgrace—cruel, unforgettable life-long disgrace for you or anyone you love. It isn't the loss of your power to enjoy fresh air and sunshine and books and congenial friends and love and humor and all the simple, worth while wonderful things that can be had without money and without price. It isn't the loss of that most precious of all birthrights, the power to work.

Of a time of most pressing and painful poverty Mary Antin writes in "The Promised Land," "I was not unhappy on Dover St. Quite the contrary. Everything of consequence was well with me. Poverty was a superficial, temporary matter; it would vanish at the touch of money."

Of all the bits of philosophy in that remarkable human document, that left the deepest impression on my mind. "But it's easy to feel that way when it's all over," you tell me. Yes, my friend, I realize that. But even at the very moment, if you will but try, you can lay hold of the great and helpful fact, "after all, it's only money."

For these reasons the comparison between steamer work and ordinary office or shop work which you so feelingly deal with is, as you surely must realize, simply absurd. I feel it necessary also, after perusing your letter, to point out that employers have not, as you apparently suggest, the power to permanently raise wages to an unlimited extent at their own sole will and pleasure, and that they are not endeavoring to keep labor starved. Surely you do not seriously think so?

Again you say that "Employers have adopted a belligerent attitude, etc." This is not correct. The facts are: This trouble arose from the action of the Longshoremen's Protective Union, who, without consultation with employers of any kind whatever, served them with a notice that on and after the 6th May, certain unreasonable rates of wages must be paid.

If belligerency there is, it has not been the making of the Employers' Protective Association, but rather has it come from the Longshoremen's Protective Union, not I am happy to know, from the testimony of many of the men themselves, from the men, but from others who should not lay the blame of their own mistakes in this matter upon the Employers' Protective Association.

Again, you must be aware from my previous letters to you, that the Employers' Protective Association did not refuse to receive a delegation from the Longshoremen's Protective Union, but to my regret for particulars of the subjects you wished to discuss, I received no reply.

I am authorized to say that the Executive Committee of the Employers' Protective Association will be pleased to receive the delegation which you now suggest, at the Board of Trade Rooms on Tuesday evening next at 8 p.m.

I am also instructed to say, that as the Executive Committee consists of twelve members, they would be glad if you could find it convenient to arrange for your delegation to consist of as large or greater number. Yours truly,

G. C. FEARN,
Secretary Employers' Protective Association.

June 1st, 1914.
P.S.—Please phone me as soon as possible if you arrange this, so that I may notify my Committee.

Employers Will Meet Delegates.

St. John's, Nfld., 1st June, 1914.
M. P. Gibbs, Esq.,
Solicitor L.S.P.U., St. John's.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd inst., which I have placed before the Employers' Protective Association.

I scarcely know the object you have in writing as you have written, unless you are endeavoring to reach a far larger audience than that obtainable through me as Secretary of the above Association, and it seems to me as if you would have been better advised had you addressed your plattitudes directly to the audience, for which they seem to be intended, instead of attempting to foist them upon a number of business men.

I shall not therefore reply at length to this aspect of your letter. I, however, must protest against your misrepresentation of facts.

It is not necessary for me to traverse the whole of your misstatements. It is sufficient that I quote one or two instances. You state on page 3 of your epistle as follows:

"We hear of no protest in relation to the advertisement of the Furness Withy Company, that during the summer months their offices will open at 8.30 a.m. and close at 5 p.m., excepting Saturdays, when 'business shall cease at 1 p.m.' and then you ask:—

"Does the Association concede the right of one class to limit the hours of work and deny it to another, and that one the more numerous and important?"

Now had you quoted the notices of the Furness Withy Company in this matter accurately you would have added the words:

"Except when a steamer is in port, but this would not suit your argument. It may perhaps have escaped your notice that the Furness Withy Company have stipulated that when a steamer is in port their employees must work after the hours mentioned. In reference to this I call your attention to the following paragraph from my letter to you of 19th May:—

"Whether they (the L.S.P.U.) decide to continue the present rules of refusing to work after 6 p.m., or whether they will return to the 'old method of loading and discharging steamers during the evening, whenever it is necessary to do so in order to despatch the steamers according to the demands of the trade.'"

(I insert the black type.) You will observe that the Furness Withy Company do not make any different arrangement for working after hours

for their own employees than they ask of the Longshoremen's Protective Union men—your contention being based on the omission on your part, to consider the important part of their regulation expressed in the words "Except when a steamer is in port."

Again the whole of your letter in reference to working after 6 p.m., is of such a character as to unfairly represent the true position of affairs. You must be well aware that some of our largest employers of labor have more than once protested against the continuous employment of men in discharging steamers, whereby they have become physically exhausted on the ground that it was as much to the men's own hurt as to their employers' loss, and yet you state the case in such a way as to intimate that the system of working men to exhaustion was being forced upon the Union men by the employers, whereas the fact is that the Union rule itself is alone responsible and necessitates the evil. The union has, in the face of repeated applications refused to alter this harmful rule, and has forced the system upon the employers.

It will, I fancy, be evident to you, after a little more thought that the keeping open of an ordinary local business establishment after a fixed hour, (unless necessary), would do no good, and would be unjust to the employees, while with steamer work, and more occasionally in other lines of business, the very contrary is the case. Our food supply, for one thing, depends upon the prompt discharge of steamers, which could not be run economically if they did not receive prompt despatch and satisfactory communication with the outside world depends upon it. The whole community suffers through any derangement of the service when steamers are in port, those who undertake this special class of work, whether laborers or clerks or employers must work overtime.

For these reasons the comparison between steamer work and ordinary office or shop work which you so feelingly deal with is, as you surely must realize, simply absurd.

I feel it necessary also, after perusing your letter, to point out that employers have not, as you apparently suggest, the power to permanently raise wages to an unlimited extent at their own sole will and pleasure, and that they are not endeavoring to keep labor starved. Surely you do not seriously think so?

Again you say that "Employers have adopted a belligerent attitude, etc." This is not correct. The facts are: This trouble arose from the action of the Longshoremen's Protective Union, who, without consultation with employers of any kind whatever, served them with a notice that on and after the 6th May, certain unreasonable rates of wages must be paid.

If belligerency there is, it has not been the making of the Employers' Protective Association, but rather has it come from the Longshoremen's Protective Union, not I am happy to know, from the testimony of many of the men themselves, from the men, but from others who should not lay the blame of their own mistakes in this matter upon the Employers' Protective Association.

Again, you must be aware from my previous letters to you, that the Employers' Protective Association did not refuse to receive a delegation from the Longshoremen's Protective Union, but to my regret for particulars of the subjects you wished to discuss, I received no reply.

I am authorized to say that the Executive Committee of the Employers' Protective Association will be pleased to receive the delegation which you now suggest, at the Board of Trade Rooms on Tuesday evening next at 8 p.m.

I am also instructed to say, that as the Executive Committee consists of twelve members, they would be glad if you could find it convenient to arrange for your delegation to consist of as large or greater number. Yours truly,

G. C. FEARN,
Secretary Employers' Protective Association.

June 1st, 1914.
P.S.—Please phone me as soon as possible if you arrange this, so that I may notify my Committee.

Employers Will Meet Delegates.

St. John's, Nfld., 1st June, 1914.
M. P. Gibbs, Esq.,
Solicitor L.S.P.U., St. John's.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd inst., which I have placed before the Employers' Protective Association.

I scarcely know the object you have in writing as you have written, unless you are endeavoring to reach a far larger audience than that obtainable through me as Secretary of the above Association, and it seems to me as if you would have been better advised had you addressed your plattitudes directly to the audience, for which they seem to be intended, instead of attempting to foist them upon a number of business men.

I shall not therefore reply at length to this aspect of your letter. I, however, must protest against your misrepresentation of facts.

It is not necessary for me to traverse the whole of your misstatements. It is sufficient that I quote one or two instances. You state on page 3 of your epistle as follows:

"We hear of no protest in relation to the advertisement of the Furness Withy Company, that during the summer months their offices will open at 8.30 a.m. and close at 5 p.m., excepting Saturdays, when 'business shall cease at 1 p.m.' and then you ask:—

"Does the Association concede the right of one class to limit the hours of work and deny it to another, and that one the more numerous and important?"

Now had you quoted the notices of the Furness Withy Company in this matter accurately you would have added the words:

"Except when a steamer is in port, but this would not suit your argument. It may perhaps have escaped your notice that the Furness Withy Company have stipulated that when a steamer is in port their employees must work after the hours mentioned. In reference to this I call your attention to the following paragraph from my letter to you of 19th May:—

"Whether they (the L.S.P.U.) decide to continue the present rules of refusing to work after 6 p.m., or whether they will return to the 'old method of loading and discharging steamers during the evening, whenever it is necessary to do so in order to despatch the steamers according to the demands of the trade.'"

(I insert the black type.) You will observe that the Furness Withy Company do not make any different arrangement for working after hours

for their own employees than they ask of the Longshoremen's Protective Union men—your contention being based on the omission on your part, to consider the important part of their regulation expressed in the words "Except when a steamer is in port."

Again the whole of your letter in reference to working after 6 p.m., is of such a character as to unfairly represent the true position of affairs. You must be well aware that some of our largest employers of labor have more than once protested against the continuous employment of men in discharging steamers, whereby they have become physically exhausted on the ground that it was as much to the men's own hurt as to their employers' loss, and yet you state the case in such a way as to intimate that the system of working men to exhaustion was being forced upon the Union men by the employers, whereas the fact is that the Union rule itself is alone responsible and necessitates the evil. The union has, in the face of repeated applications refused to alter this harmful rule, and has forced the system upon the employers.

It will, I fancy, be evident to you, after a little more thought that the keeping open of an ordinary local business establishment after a fixed hour, (unless necessary), would do no good, and would be unjust to the employees, while with steamer work, and more occasionally in other lines of business, the very contrary is the case. Our food supply, for one thing, depends upon the prompt discharge of steamers, which could not be run economically if they did not receive prompt despatch and satisfactory communication with the outside world depends upon it. The whole community suffers through any derangement of the service when steamers are in port, those who undertake this special class of work, whether laborers or clerks or employers must work overtime.

For these reasons the comparison between steamer work and ordinary office or shop work which you so feelingly deal with is, as you surely must realize, simply absurd.

I feel it necessary also, after perusing your letter, to point out that employers have not, as you apparently suggest, the power to permanently raise wages to an unlimited extent at their own sole will and pleasure, and that they are not endeavoring to keep labor starved. Surely you do not seriously think so?

Again you say that "Employers have adopted a belligerent attitude, etc." This is not correct. The facts are: This trouble arose from the action of the Longshoremen's Protective Union, who, without consultation with employers of any kind whatever, served them with a notice that on and after the 6th May, certain unreasonable rates of wages must be paid.

If belligerency there is, it has not been the making of the Employers' Protective Association, but rather has it come from the Longshoremen's Protective Union, not I am happy to know, from the testimony of many of the men themselves, from the men, but from others who should not lay the blame of their own mistakes in this matter upon the Employers' Protective Association.



Here's a Pleased Procession.

converted by the promise on our front? Yes—we can do it—restore every article to its early beauty, paint in rainbow hues and give you back a wardrobe as good as you started with. No wonder they're pleased! Ticked to death when they get our prices, you bet!

W. H. JACKMAN,

The West End Tailor.

38 WATER STREET WEST, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
Phone 795.

Appearance Counts.

You can dress well and look well by wearing our latest style and perfect fitting Readymade Clothing. Note some of our prices:

MEN'S STYLISH TWEED PANTS from \$1.10 pair
MEN'S STYLISH TWEED SUITS from \$1.70 to \$5.00
BOYS' NORFOLK TWEED SUITS from \$1.70 up
LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUITS from \$1.10 up
BOYS' KNICKER & LOOSE LEG PANTS from 45c pair

We invite your inspection of our immense stock.

WILLIAM FREW.

OUR CLOTHES



represent a conscientious effort on our part, to give you maximum value for your money.

EACH SEASON

we carefully choose the best quality-fabric in the most attractive patterns and colors and manufacture into Suits, combining the latest

Fashion and Fit. Ask your dealer for our popular Brands, AMERICUS, TRUEFIT, FITREAR, RM, STILLENFIT, PROGRESS.

Made only by

Newfoundland Clothing Co., Limited.

The Eastern Trust Co.

The Eastern Trust Company has removed to the offices in Pitts' Building, Water Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Pitts.

The vacancy in the Board of Directors for Newfoundland occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. S. Pitts, C.M.G., has been filled by the appointment of Hon. John Harris as Chairman, and of Mr. F. W. Ayre as a member of the Board.

The Company is now prepared to execute all manner of trusts. It does no other business. It does not speculate and lives only upon the revenue it derives from the execution of the trusts it is called upon to administer.

Below is a further list of the larger trusts which the Company administers:—

Church Endowment Fund of the Church of England, Nova Scotia.
Diocesan Synod Fund of the Church of England.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
King's College, Windsor, N.S.
Province of Nova Scotia Sinking Funds.
Town of New Glasgow Sinking Funds.
Town of Glace Bay Sinking Funds.
All Saint's Cottage Hospital, Springhill, N.S.
Acadia Sugar Refinery Company Insurance Funds.
Other lists will follow in future advertisements.

HERBERT KNIGHT, Manager,

april 13, m. th. ft Pitts' Building, Water Street.

THE BIG FURNITURE STORE

BABY CARRIAGES and COLLAPSIBLE GO-CARTS.

With rubber tyres and easy riding spring of best steel, and well finished.

BEDSTEADS.
Brass, White Enamel, or Black Enamel. Several lines of new and elegant designs.

DRESSERS & WASHSTANDS.
Elegant lines. To see is to buy. We are fully stocked and sure to please. Our store is replete with goods.

CALLAHAN, GLASS & CO.
Duckworth & Gower Streets.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram