

Knowling's Rubber Boots and Shoes, From the Best Makers.

WOMEN'S
Low and Storm
RUBBERS,
95c., \$1.10, \$1.20.

WOMEN'S
Tan and White
RUBBERS,
\$1.70.

MEN'S
Low and Storm,
RUBBERS,
\$1.30, \$1.50, \$1.75.

MEN'S
STORM RUBBERS,
Red Soles and Heels,
\$1.90.

Double Soles and Heels,
\$2.45.

MEN'S
TAN RUBBERS,
\$2.25.

KNOWLING'S EXTRA SPECIAL RUBBER BARGAIN.

MEN'S & BOYS'
STORM RUBBERS.
Dull finish, with Heavy
Red Soles and Heels.
MEN'S—Reg. Price \$2.45.
Now \$1.90

BOYS'—Reg. Price \$2.00.
Now \$1.55

YOUTHS'—Regular \$1.65.
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GIRLS'
Low and Storm
RUBBERS.
Sizes 3 to 10 80c.
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GIRLS'
Tan and White
RUBBERS.
Sizes 3 to 10 \$1.40
Sizes 11 to 2 \$1.55

BOYS'
Low and Storm
RUBBERS.
Sizes 8 to 13 95c.
Sizes 1 to 5 \$1.25

GIRLS'
RUBBER BOOTS.
Sizes 6 to 10 \$2.70
Sizes 11 to 2 \$3.20

WOMEN'S.....\$3.70

BOYS'
RUBBER BOOTS.
Sizes 1 to 5 \$4.60
Sizes 9 to 13 \$3.50

MEN'S
RUBBER BOOTS.
\$5.00 and \$5.80.
RED BALL, \$7.00.

WOMEN'S
BUTTON GAITERS,
\$3.20, \$4.80, \$5.60.
Strapped, \$4.80.

Knowling's,
Central, Duckworth Street
and
West End Shoe Stores.
Jan 28, 41, 44

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB.—Dr. Fallon has kindly consented to read a paper at a meeting of the Current Events Club, which is being held to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. R. A. Squires is kindly providing afternoon tea.

M. C. L. I.

Debating Society Favors Monarchy.
The Methodist College Literary Institute favors the Monarchical system of Government and considers it preferable to the Republican. At least, with the qualification that the Monarchical system be the British system or patterned after it. The Institute in its vote did not at all place itself on record as being in sympathy with unlimited monarchy or despotism.

Dr. H. M. Moseley, Chesley Bowden and A. N. Waterfield were the set speakers for the Monarchical side, while William White, F. Gushue and Walter Sparkes led off for Republicanism. An exceptionally large number of the big attendance chimed in the debate and the subject was thrashed pretty thoroughly.

Almost from the start the debate took on the form of which had to do with the relative excellence of the one, Government of England, and the Government of United States. Most of the Monarchical speakers dealt with the subject from this viewpoint. There are good Monarchical systems of government and bad systems, contended the affirmative side. There is absolute monarchy and there is limited or constitutional monarchy. The absolute system could not be too strongly condemned. It meant rule by one individual, unrestricted or checked by constitutional guides and unhampered by popularly elected representatives. Such a system meant the suppression of the masses and the exaltation of the individual. The liberty of the mass and the liberty of the individual member of that mass was suppressed. Evil and harm resulted from absolute monarchy. In 1914 it resulted in a world war whose equal in reversion to barbarism the world had not previously seen. Such a system could not be taken as the one meant by the word "Monarchical" in the resolution being debated.

The Monarchy meant there was the Monarchy of the British Empire—a Constitutional, Limited Monarchy. In England the people ruled, through their popularly elected representatives. The King was merely a figurehead without legislative powers. This meant that England was more of a Republic than a Monarchy. The history of England is a history of constantly recurring limitation of the rights and authority of the King so that to-day he but formed the apex of a pyramid whose base was the people. The affirmative speakers pointed to the great solidarity which characterizes the British Empire and ascribed it to her limited, Constitutional-Monarchical form of government. United States, as a typical Republic, was described as a cosmopolitan aggregation where liberty was less free and freedom more restricted and often denied than in England, a Monarchy.

The negative side took the question more as one of principle than as a question of the Government of Great Britain being a better Government than that of United States. Also, when the words "Monarchy" and "Republic" were used they were meant in the broad sense, and an average of each must be struck before comparison could be made. Striking an average of the various Monarchical systems of government in the world to-day, and striking an average of the various Republican ones could not help being struck by several outstanding points. These were: First, that under Monarchy the supreme head of the state was not popularly elected, but held his crown by right of heredity. That is to say, the people whom he was to rule had no word or act in the choosing of that ruler. Second, a King was King until he died. Nothing less than that death and a bad king could, by virtue of his hereditary right, rule until he died and the people had no redress. Third, a King was not the best man in the society over which he ruled to do that ruling. He was not a picked man. He was ruler by accident of birth. There might be and probably would be any in his kingdom better fitted and able to rule than he.

But what do you find when you turn to the average Republic? The head or apex of government was popularly elected—that is elected by the people over whom he was to preside. Also, he was elected for a short term only and, in case he proved false to the people, might be removed before his term expired. The President of a Republic is elected by the people and is responsible to and must answer to the people who elected him. A President of the United States had more power than the King of England, said the affirmative speakers. Possibly. But he had to answer to the people for his use of whatever power he possessed under the written Constitution, which was more than the King of England had to do. In a Republic too, any citizen who filled the qualifications (that he be above a certain age and have been born in the Republic, mostly) might become President, which was more than could happen in a Monarchy, no matter how limited, that Monarchy. In brief, under Republicanism, the people were the State, while under Monarchy the King was the State.

The arguments presented by the pro-Monarchical speakers carried great weight with the Institute and the

vote was overwhelmingly in their favor. Speakers other than the leaders, who participated in the debate were: Reginald Harder, Benjamin Edgecombe, J. H. Bowden, A. E. Parkins, G. P. Jones, Albert Soper, E. Bursay, Joseph Moore and J. R. Smallwood.

Interest increasing each session has been displayed in the debates of the Institute for 1921 season and weekly-growing attendances have justified the assumption that this will be the most successful season for years. New members are joining each week.

The subject for next week's debate is: "Resolved, That the adoption of the Referendum and the Re-Call in Newfoundland would result in better Government." The leaders will be: Affirmative, A. E. Parkins, J. R. Smallwood and Wm. C. Knight; and for the Negative, J. A. W. McNelly, S. R. Penny and Allan Moore.—J. R. S.

WONT GET HOME TILL MORNING
—That's what will happen the cast of the Prince of Pilsen if the audience continue demanding encores. Or maybe they'll form a union and cut out overtime.

Rhodes Trustees

GRANT BONUS TO SCHOLARS.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir,—By instruction of the Council I am sending copy of circular letter sent out by the Rhodes Trust to their local secretaries.

The Council thought that as the contents of the circular were of public interest the daily papers should be supplied with copies.

When the advertisement for local candidates is supplied to the papers in May next the change in the annual income will be included.

Yours faithfully,
A. WILSON,
Secretary, C.H.E.

Feb. 2, 1921.
(COPY.)

29th December, 1920.

"Dear Sir,—
"At the last meeting the Rhodes Trustees reviewed the whole question of the value of their Scholarships in relation to the present cost of living. As you are aware, they have lately done something to meet the new conditions by granting a bonus of £250 over and above the value of the Scholarship, to those scholars who had been elected or had come into residence without warning of the change in the purchasing power of money. They have also warned future candidates that the Scholarship of £200 is no longer sufficient to carry them through the year and that a candidate should be able to produce at least another £50 annually from his own resources. The Trustees have now decided, however, to extend the £250 bonus for the present to all Rhodes Scholars, and not to limit it to those cases where a Scholarship might reasonably be considered the real value of his Scholarship. The amount therefore of all Rhodes Scholarships henceforth and until further notice will in effect be £250 per annum. It is not suggested that even this sum is sufficient to meet the existing increase in prices, and candidates should still be warned that they may well need some small addition to it."

"The Trustees prefer to continue the practice of regarding the additional payment as a bonus and not as a permanent addition to the Scholarship, because they cannot be certain either of the value of money in future years or of their own capacity to continue the payment indefinitely. "At the same time they wish it to be clearly understood that the bonus will not be withdrawn without adequate notice and certainly not in any case where a candidate has been elected in expectation of receiving it. It is proposed to pay the bonus in two half-yearly instalments of £25, beginning in Midsummer, 1921."

"The Rhodes Trustees will be glad to hear that you have received this letter and that steps have been taken to make its purport known to all who may be affected by their decision."

"A copy of it is being sent by this mail to the Secretary of your Selection Committee."

I am,
Yours faithfully,
"Acting Secretary."

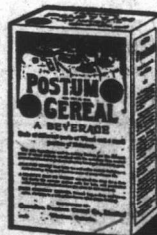
His Excellency,
The Governor of Nfld.,
Chairman Rhodes' Scholarship
Selection Committee,
St. John's, Nfld.

The Use of POSTUM CEREAL

is increasing year by year

A superior table drink,
easily made, better for
health than coffee and
at lower cost.

"There's a Reason"
for POSTUM
Sold by grocers



Supreme Court Judgment.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between The White Clothing Manufacturing Company, Limited, Appellant and Walter R. Smallwood, Respondent.

JUDGMENT OF APPEAL COURT.

The question raised on this appeal relates to the ownership of a motor engine, removed by the defendant from the basement of a building on Duckworth Street, in which the late Frederick Smallwood carried on in his lifetime a boot and shoe-making business. Mr. Smallwood died in 1917 leaving as his sole next of kin his widow and two sons, Walter, the defendant, and Frederick. After his father's death the defendant continued the business with the consent and the representative of all the next of kin until some arrangement would be made between themselves for the division, amongst them, of the assets of the Estate of the deceased. The basis of the division proposed to be made was that Mrs. Smallwood would take certain lands and building on Duckworth Street, in which the boot and shoe-making business was carried on. That the defendant would take the assets of the business, including the boot and shoe-making machinery in the Duckworth Street building, and that Frederick would take a building on Water Street, and a sum of money to be paid to him by the defendant in annual payments. The negotiations with a view to an agreement between them on these lines were prolonged and were only finalized and the result reduced to writing signed by them on March, 6th, 1918. In the meantime an already stated the defendant had carried on the business on the premises on Duckworth Street. At the time of Mr. Smallwood's death and afterwards, when the defendant first undertook the conduct of the business, the machinery in the factory was installed in different flats of the building, and an elevator ran from the basement to the top flat. In the basement there was a motor engine, which operated a shaft on which seven or eight machines were worked, and which also was used to run the elevator when it was required, by means of a belt connecting a shaft of the engine with the machinery. During the negotiations for a division of the assets of the estate when it was informally but not definitely agreed that the division should ultimately be made on the basis of Mrs. Smallwood's owning the building, and the defendant the machinery, the defendant of the other next of kin, in order to leave the building free to Mrs. Smallwood to rent to others moved the machinery to the basement, where it was proposed he should, after the division, continue his term to be agreed upon between him and Mrs. Smallwood or until he could build or secure a place of his own into which he might move it. In consequence of the removal of the machinery he shifted the motor, shaft and machines, then installed in the basement to another part of the basement, and set up one of the motors, he had moved these from an upper flat on a stand, built for that purpose on a wall of the coal pound, and connected it by means of screws to the floor of the stand. This motor was used to operate a shaft by which ten machines were worked. It was also used to the purchaser as part of the building. The engine was undoubtedly installed as part of the shoemaking machinery, but as there was no engine to operate the elevator the defendant used this motor for that purpose when he had need to use the elevator. He did so by means of a belt over a pulley on the shaft that ran the shoemaking machinery. When the elevator was not in use the belt was usually disconnected and hung up to the ceiling out of the way of the defendant's workmen. When it was disconnected and the plaintiff wanted to use the elevator Mr. White or some of the assistants asked to have it connected, and this was done by the employees of the defendant. I am satisfied on the evidence that this motor engine was part of the machinery owned by the defendant and that it was installed for use as part of that machinery and was only incidentally used to run the elevator and that by being so used it did not lose its character of part of the machinery or become part of the building or of the works by which the elevator was operated. I am, therefore, of opinion, the defendant acted within his rights when he removed the motor, and that judgment was properly entered in his favour. The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

part of or connected with the business of the said deceased mentioned in Schedule 5 thereto." Schedule 5 does not particularize the property included in the defendant's share but refers to them comprehensively as "the assets of the business." In consequence of these arrangements it became necessary for the defendant to make provision for continuing his boot and shoemaking business until he had secured a place into which he might move his machinery and other effects. And he made an agreement with Mr. White whereby he might continue to occupy the basement for that purpose until an annex to be built to the defendant's premises on Water Street was completed. Mr. White knew before he agreed to buy the building that the shoemaking machinery in the building belonged to the defendant and that he intended to use it when he moved the business there. From March until July the basement was occupied by the defendant, who carried on his shoemaking business there, and the rest of the building was occupied by the plaintiff, to whom Mr. White had assigned the agreement with the purchase of the land and building, and they carried on a Clothing Factory there. In July the building on Water Street was ready for the defendant to occupy, but when he came to remove his machinery from the basement of the building on Duckworth Street, a dispute arose between him and Mr. White as to the ownership of the motor, which had been installed on the stand over the coal pound, and which ran ten machines, and which was used to run the elevator machinery. Mr. White claimed that it was necessary to run the elevator and was therefore part of the building which he had bought from the next of kin. The defendant, on the other hand, claimed it to be part of the machinery included in his share of the assets of the Estate, and acting upon this title he removed the motor and the machinery from his premises on Water Street, notwithstanding Mr. White's protests, and the plaintiff was compelled to purchase and install another to run the elevator. They did so, and this action they claim from the defendant by way of damages the cost of the motor and the expense of its installation and the loss incurred in carrying their business without the use of the elevator until the new motor was ready for use. Under these circumstances it is necessary to decide the ownership of the motor removed by the defendant. The dispute is between the defendant who purchased the machinery, and the plaintiffs who as assignees of Mr. White, purchased the building. When the defendant removed this motor from the upper storey of the building to the basement and installed it there he made part of the machinery used in his shoemaking business and it was erected in the basement to suit the convenience of his business. If the case was not complicated by the fact that the motor was used to drive the elevator, there can be no doubt that it passed to the defendant as part of the machinery and might be moved by him at any time. The learned trial judge informs us that he found as a fact that the motor was not a fixture attached to the frehold so as to become in law part of the building, but that it remained a chattel and was part of the shoemaking machinery after it had been installed on the stand built for it in the basement. Does the fact that it was used to drive the elevator which belonged to the building, destroy the defendant's right to it and make it part of the building so that in the circumstances it passed to the purchaser as part of the building? The engine was undoubtedly installed as part of the shoemaking machinery, but as there was no engine to operate the elevator the defendant used this motor for that purpose when he had need to use the elevator. He did so by means of a belt over a pulley on the shaft that ran the shoemaking machinery. When the elevator was not in use the belt was usually disconnected and hung up to the ceiling out of the way of the defendant's workmen. When it was disconnected and the plaintiff wanted to use the elevator Mr. White or some of the assistants asked to have it connected, and this was done by the employees of the defendant. I am satisfied on the evidence that this motor engine was part of the machinery owned by the defendant and that it was installed for use as part of that machinery and was only incidentally used to run the elevator and that by being so used it did not lose its character of part of the machinery or become part of the building or of the works by which the elevator was operated. I am, therefore, of opinion, the defendant acted within his rights when he removed the motor, and that judgment was properly entered in his favour. The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

St. John's, January, 1921.
(Signed) J. M. KENT.
The Chief Justice concurred in the dismissal of the appeal.

POT FLOWERS.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, DAFFODILS, PRIMULAS.

CUT FLOWERS.

DAFFODILS, NARCISSUS, ETC.

LETUCCES.

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The Valley Nurseries.

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Jan 31, 61

ENGINE OWNERS!

Why not have your Engine thoroughly overhauled this winter; it means added years to its life of service. Our Repair Department can handle any kind of engine, marine or stationary, gasoline or crude oil.

All work done thoroughly by a staff of mechanics every one of whom are specialists in repairing and installing engines. No job too big, no job too small.

Our reputation for good work should be an inducement to "call" us when you have engine trouble.

JOB'S STORES, Ltd.

Marine Department.

Loyal Orange Association.

LODGE AND CHAPTER OFFICERS.

The following officers have been duly installed in their respective chairs to govern Waterloo Lodge, Loyal Orange Association, New Perlican for the year 1921:

W.M.—Bro. W. E. Martin, re-elected.

D.M.—Bro. Geo. A. Pittman, re-elected.

Chaplain—Bro. Joseph Burrage, re-elected.

Rec. Sec.—Bro. Marcus Benson, re-elected.

Treas.—Bro. Matthew Northover, re-elected.

Fin. Sec.—Bro. Benjamin White, Jr., elected.

D. of C.—Bro. Albert Piercy.

Lecturers—Bros. Marcus Martin and C. Smith.

Tyler—Bros. Frederick Warren and Peter Cotter.

Committee—Bros. Edward George, P.M. Jacob Benson, Wm. McElduff, Jacob Hefford and Joseph Matthews.

"Beaumont Hamel" Royal Scarlet Chapter, No. 124, New Perlican, held its Annual Communication on January 14th, when the following Companions were chosen to fill office for the ensuing year:

W.C. in C.—Sir Knight W. E. Martin.

E.C. in C.—Sir Knight Matthew Northover.

Chaplain—Sir Knight Geo. A. Pittman.

Scribe—Sir Knight C. Smith.

Treas.—Sir Knight Geo. Piercy.

Fin. Scribe—Sir Knight Jos. Gent.

Sir Herald at Arms—Sir Knight Joseph Piercy, Jr.

1st Conductor—Sir Knight Marcus Martin.

2nd Conductor—Sir Knight John Smith, Jr.

1st Lecturer—Sir Knight Edward Seward.

2nd Lecturer—Sir Knight J. J. Burrage.

Heralds—Sir Knights Jas. Legge and P. Cotter.

I.P.W.C. in C.—Sir Knight Heber Hobbs.

HANS MAKES A HIT.—Hans Wagner has some remarks about local affairs of which he unobscures himself nightly at the Casino. Hear his parodies.

In this new year of '21 which has so lately been begun. We wish you all prosperity And as such strict sobriety Is now enforced on you and me We sing the praise of Pheasant Tea.

For if the water's piping hot And Golden Pheasant's in the pot You'll say not all the wine and things Of which the Persian Poet sings Will take away misfortune's stings Like tea which is a drink for kings.

Champagne the rich alone can buy. The price of Grape Juice too is high. But just a pinch of tea will make A drink that any thirst will slake. And hot or cold, if you will take 'Twill never cause you pain or ache.

Now Home, Sweet Home could never be One half so sweet devoid of tea. For sitting round the festal pot All cares and troubles are forgot. In stately halls or humble cot 'Tis a drink that all have got.

So, for this universal drink The best is none too good we think. As Golden Pheasant is the best We ask you, give it now a test. You'll find that 'twill be drunk with zest. And you will praise it like the rest. FERGUSON HOLLNESS & CO., LTD., 100, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

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New Florida Cabbage, Etc.

Due To-Morrow Ex. S.S. "Rosalind,"

New FLORIDA CABBAGE, crates. First for the season.

FANCY S. PEEL ONIONS, 100-lb. sacks.

TRIMMED LEATHER, 10 to 12 lbs. average.

LOWEST PRICES

F. McNamara, QUEEN STREET.

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Hockey Match!

Prince of Wales' Rink TO-NIGHT,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK.

Terra Novas vs. St. Bon s.

GENERAL ADMISSION 25c.

DOORS OPEN AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Feb 4, 11

C. C. C. ANNUAL "AT HOME"

(Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir C.

Alexander Harris and of His Grace

Archbishop Roche)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH.