

MYTH,

Announcement to the People of

It still lay claim to the fact that, LIKE THE BEST, Xmas Shopping, at any Season with what ease and promptness.

Accessories, our whole time being devoted to LEAVE IT TO YOU, AS YOU AL-

Large and exclusive selection of Xmas goods, previous effort of ours. To the few weeks, we give the following helpful

HATS. Fly not... Don't... Turn... size... We are... and... what... wants... best... hatters the world over... English Hats, Stetson's American... elsewhere. A limited supply of Velours

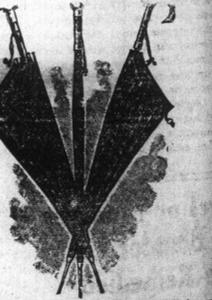


GLOVES.



pair of Gloves—well, rather! He is waiting until after Xmas to see if he gets them as it before he makes up his mind. Our stock is the largest and most select in the city. All wool... \$1.25 to \$2.50... \$3.50 to \$7.50

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.



When in doubt what to give him, let it be an Umbrella or Walking Stick. We have some specials in both from a celebrated English firm. Look them over before deciding elsewhere. Ask to see our SILK Umbrellas, they are wonderful.

"SPECIAL OCCASION" WEAR. Now, about the Xmas festivities this year. We are going to take the life out and enjoy ourselves, feeling we have Peace! Consequently we will want some Evening Dress Wear. We have never better supplied with Dress Shirts, Blouses, Vests, Gloves, Black Silk Hosiery, etc. We can supply your every want in this line.

OLD COMFORT FOR HIM if you give him our Slippers. Last year you wanted too late and couldn't get his size. Why not get them now when the size range is complete.

myth's

LET US FILL YOUR ORDERS FROM FRESH SUPPLIES.

ELLIS & CO.

Limited. Family Grocers and Delicatessen Market, 203 Water Street.

Fresh Poultry. First to Arrive. Choice Dressed Turkeys, Choice Dressed Geese in splendid order.

Just opened our Xmas Stock of Cosaques, BON BONS and STOCKINGS. A larger and greater variety than usual. Come and see them and be convinced.

Fresh Supply Received Natures Greatest Laxative, "LES FRUITS."

Remember Our Phone, 482 and 768

Where Names Come From.

Meaning of the things we wear upon persons out of ten, absolute unknown. For instance, who would the word "calico" stand for? It is really a corruption of Calicut, where the goods were manufactured. Dimanche, his name from Dalmatia, a name from Caucasus in France. Alpaca is the animal that produces wool used in its manufacture. comes from the Latin word meaning shaggy hair. Flunch from the Hindustani language, meaning drained. The word "mooch" is a corruption of Moor-hair, it is the hair of the Angora goat animal was introduced into Spain. Broadcloth is named to its width. Cotton from the Arabic word gutum. from the Latin word sericum. "Wool" is the Greek word for soft silk, fabrics they are named, and satin from the word seta, meaning a fine luxuriant hair.

avel or Stone in the Bladder Can be Remedied

When the most agonizing of ailments is the Bladder. Try our Stone in the Bladder. It is the most powerful medicine for the Bladder. It is the most powerful medicine for the Bladder. It is the most powerful medicine for the Bladder.

WINDARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

Note-Taking After the Armistice.

An article in the Baltimore Sun described as "the first uncensored account of actual conditions in Paris to be printed in this country or abroad" brings to mind Burns's lines on Captain Grose's peregrinations through Scotland: "A chiel's amang ye takin' notes, and, faith, he'll prent it." Some of the statements in this article made on hearsay or otherwise not properly supported—all kinds of "news" can be picked up in Paris by the note-taker now—are sure to give pain and offense to our allies, the French and British; and it may be suspected that no one will be more indignant at declarations and behaviour fastened upon him than General Pershing. As to the shrill screaming of the eagle in these printed notes, when the American operations in France are reviewed with disparaging reflections upon the fighting done by our allies, only the unfortunates will be helped, and their number cannot be large, so well will have our people followed the elaborately reported campaigns in France. They understood perfectly well that the French fought at Chateau-Thierry beside the Americans, on their left. That break affair began with American marines co-operating with French Colonials. The Americans checked with splendid spirit the Germans, and the Colonials counter attacked, driving the enemy out of the town. They after the Americans were heavily engaged in and about Chateau-Thierry for several days, always distinguishing themselves; the French on our left were at it hammer and tongs, too. The marines fought like wild-cats, but in all fairness it must be said that they were not the "whole show." An inspection of the official bulletins would prove this, if it needs to be proved. Said an American Captain on the scene:

"I was impressed by the attitude of these wonderful French Colonial troops with us. They gave us inspiration. They said we gave them inspiration; so it was a fifty-fifty exchange." Does not the note-taker sound the big bassoon too loud when he speaks of a time at Chateau-Thierry, "when the road was wide open, with the French broken and on the run and the British weakened and unable to hold?" It will be "news" to Marshal Foch that his French were "on the run" between Chateau-Thierry and Montdidier, and were not the British and French able to hold in the bloody fight at Kemm Hill, so disastrous to General Sir Von Arnim's corps? Nor will it be pleasant for our allies to read that all the hard fighting in the last stage of the war was done by the Americans on the Meuse, that "the French and British made spectacular advances day after day while the Americans gained ground foot by foot and lost lives by the thousands." Polite as they are, the French will not affirm the implied disparagement; and a moment's inspection of the British weekly losses in the fierce and stubborn fighting on the Hindenburg line and beyond, should have corrected the impression that Haig's task was in the nature of a promenade. The truth is—and we should be candid enough to acknowledge it—though as was the job of the Americans on the Meuse, it was no harder than the French defense of Verdun, ("They shall not pass!") if as hard; and proportionately the American losses were not as severe as the British losses were at Ypres, on other desperate fields, and in the great battle of the Somme. It must not be forgotten that Foch and Haig, who testified to the fine fighting qualities and brilliant performances of the American Army. As Schley said in a vexatious controversy, "There is glory enough for all!"

General Pershing may think that he has a personal grievance when he reads the notes now printed. He is represented as telling Foch and Haig in the early spring in "outspoken American language" which was "not entirely free from profanity," that there must be "no more splitting up" of the American Army—that is to say, no more brigading of American troops with French and British. Well, in the end of January our General in a report made to Washington was finding fault with some of his Colonels, and seven Generals, for ignorance "in the handling of units for open warfare" during the training period. He was hard at it getting out troops into shape for the great ordeal. It was nearly two months later, on March 23, that General Pershing called on Marshal Foch to tell him that "infantry, artillery, aviation—all that we have—are yours to dispose of as you will." On April 1st the official announcement was made in London of the brigading with French and British units of such American regiments "as cannot be used in divisions of their own." At such times as they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them in order to build up the American Army. It was late as June, according to General March, that five divisions of American troops were thus withdrawn from the British forces. It was early in July that General Pershing organized his three army corps of about 225,000

Simple Wash Cures Eczema.

A great skin specialist who has compounded for his patients a marvellously effective cure for Eczema, Bad Leg and all other forms of Itch, has recently given his valuable preparation to the world. It is known as D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema, a simple external wash, easy to apply, a reliable home remedy.

D. D. D. gives instant relief from skin distress the moment it is applied. It penetrates the pores and kills the germs which are the root of skin disease. Nauseating stomach "springs" are worthless for the disease is in the skin, not in the blood. Greasy salves are dangerous for they clog the pores and aid the growth of germs. D. D. D. washes out disease, cleanses the pores, then soothes and heals the skin.

War Echoes.

Spartacus Group. There has been little or no conjecture as to why the extreme Radicals of Berlin, headed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, should have chosen the name of Spartacus Socialists in their advocacy of a creed that is akin to the Bolshevism of Lenin and Trotsky. For little is known about Spartacus whose name they have adopted as a sort of patron-saint and the history of the movement which their prototype fathered ended finally in defeat and in the death of the leader. It is true that for a time Spartacus was a thorn in the side of the Romans and that had his followers been less lawless and turbulent the ultimate success of their revolution might have been achieved. Spartacus, according to the vague accounts in Plutarch, was originally in the Roman army from which he seems to have deserted. Destined for the arena he, with a band of gladiators, broke out of the training school at Capua and took refuge on Mt. Vesuvius where they maintained themselves as brigands. A hastily collected force under Claudius Pulcher failed to dislodge them from their fastness, and an attempt to starve them out brought defeat to the Roman forces. Swarms of hard and desperate men now joined the rebels, and when Publius Varianus was sent against them he encountered a regular army of the malcontents. Success attended their efforts, for some time and two consuls sent to overcome them were destroyed. Spartacus next led his men against Rome itself, but the hearts of the rebels seemed to have faltered them at the last moment. As a last resource, Crassus was sent against them and he quickly defeated Spartacus and forced him to retreat. The leader finally took up a strong position but in a pitched battle he and his followers were badly beaten. Spartacus who had stabbed his horse before the battle was killed fighting. His character has been misrepresented by many Roman writers as a man devoid of principle, whose deeds inspired terror and it may be this that has led the German reactionaries to take his name.—Montreal Daily Star.

Rheumatic Pains. Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Wither Selgel's Syrup after meals and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Selgel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Koota," contains no opium or other strong drugs to dull or mask the pain of rheumatism or lameness. It removes the cause. 50c a bottle at druggists.

The Odour of Flowers.

"Why do flowers have odour?" once asked a boy of his father, a great many years ago. "For our pleasure," answered the father, not knowing what else to say. The boy was silent, but he was not satisfied. Somehow it did not sound right to him, and years later that boy became Kurt Sprengel, who was the first man to teach us that the fragrance of the flowers existed solely for the purpose of showing the way to winged insects where they can find a toothsome lunch, so that the insects may come and feast and go to another flower, and thus cross-fertilise the flowers, the male and the female, and perpetuate the gardens. How often simple acts lead to wonders!



Published by Authority!

On recommendation of the Minister of Militia, and under the provisions of "The Militia Act, 1917," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Regulations with respect to Allowances to Returned Soldiers undergoing treatment or training by the Department of Militia.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary. Department of the Colonial Secretary, November 26th, 1918.

The allowances payable, while under treatment or training by the Department for a former member of the Forces, who is without dependents, shall be \$50 per month.

- The allowances payable, while undergoing treatment or training by the Department for a former member of the Forces, who has a wife, or a wife and child, or a wife and children, and for such dependent or dependents shall be as follows:— (a) For such former member of the Forces, \$50.00 a month. (b) For his wife, \$20.00 a month; Total, \$70.00. (c) For his wife and one child, \$26.00 a month; total, \$76.00. (d) For his wife and two children, \$82.00 a month; total, \$82.00. (e) For his wife and three children, \$88.00 a month; total, \$88.00. (f) For his wife and four children, or more, \$94.00 a month; total, \$94.00.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

On recommendation of the Minister of Militia, and under the provisions of "The Militia Act, 1917," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Regulations with respect to Post Discharge Pay to members of the Newfoundland Expeditionary Force, on retirement or discharge.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary. Department of the Colonial Secretary, November 26th, 1918.

(1) That every person who has served or is now serving as an Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or Man in the Newfoundland Expeditionary Force, and who, after six months continuous service in the said Force, portion of which has been performed overseas, has been honourably retired or discharged in Newfoundland from such Service shall receive for a further period of three months, the Pay and Allowance of the rank held at the date of his retirement or discharge.

- NOTE.—The Term Newfoundland Expeditionary Force, does not cover members of the Newfoundland Forestry Corps. (2) That this provision shall not extend to the following:— (a) Members of the Newfoundland Expeditionary Force who are under age, and who obtained their discharge at their own request, or that of their parents, or guardians. (b) Men who were time expired, who did not re-engage for the duration of the War. (3) That the expression "Pay and Allowance" herein be considered as including the following only, viz.— (a) Pay of Rank; (b) Field Pay; (c) Separation Allowance. (4) That rates of Pay and Allowance for the three months in question be as laid down in the schedule below. (5) That when issuing the Pay and Allowance aforesaid, ninety-one days be considered as three months, and that three payments be made, the first and second in thirty days each, and the third in thirty-one days; and where overpayments have been made to the recipient, or his dependent, prior to his retirement or discharge, such overpayment be deducted from the said Pay and Allowance. (6) That this Regulation be retroactive to 1st January, 1915.

Rates of Pay and Separation Allowances for the three months after discharge from the Newfoundland Expeditionary Force:

Rank	Pay	Field Allowance	Separation Allowance
Colonel	\$6.00	\$1.50	\$60.00
Lieutenant-Colonel	5.00	1.25	60.00
Major	4.00	1.00	50.00
Captain	3.00	0.75	40.00
Lieutenant	2.00	0.60	30.00
Warrant Officer	2.00	0.30	30.00
Quartermaster Sergeant	1.80	0.20	25.00
Company Sergeant Major			
Colour Sergeant	1.60	0.20	25.00
Staff Sergeant			
Orderly Room Sergeant	1.35	0.15	25.00
Orderly Room Clerks	1.10	0.10	20.00
Company Q. M. Sergeants, or pay Sergeants	1.05	0.10	20.00
Sergeants	1.10	0.10	20.00
Corporals	1.05	0.10	20.00
Lance Corporals	1.00	0.10	20.00
Buglers, Drummers, Privates, Batmen, Cooks, etc.	1.00	0.10	20.00

* If entitled to same by regulations.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. On recommendation of the Minister of Militia, and under the provisions of "The Militia Act, 1917," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Regulations, with respect to Preliminary Demobilization.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary. Department of the Colonial Secretary, November 26th, 1918. Preliminary Demobilization Regulations. Demobilization in Newfoundland will be carried out under the direction of the District Officer Commanding, who will be the

competent authority to deal with matters in this connection.

- 1.—Classes to be Discharged— (a) Soldiers under nineteen who have not been Overseas. (b) Soldiers categorized as unfit for General Service. This class will be sent before the Standing Medical Board for the purpose of determining any disability attributable or aggravated by service during the war. (c) Soldiers in training in St. John's who have not been Overseas. (d) Soldiers enlisted under the Military Service Act who have been actually attested but who have been granted leave of absence without pay.

2.—Regulations Governing Discharge—

- (a) Medical Grading.—A medical examination by a Travelling Medical Board will be carried out in respect of every individual officer and soldier before his demobilization commences. Where it is found that there is no impairment of health because of Military Service, an entry to this effect will be made on the Medical History Sheet of the soldier. Where it is the opinion of the Travelling Medical Board that the health of the soldier has been impaired as the result of Military Service, the soldier will be sent before the Standing Medical Board to have his position finally determined. (b) Civilian Clothing.—The soldier is to be provided with a suit of civilian clothes, including cap, collar and tie, but if he is already in possession of these articles he may draw the money allowance in lieu. He will be allowed to retain his necessaries, underclothing, one pair of boots and kit bag, and if not in possession of the following articles in a serviceable condition he will be supplied free with:— One pair of ankle boots. One suit of underclothing. Two flannel shirts. Two pairs of socks. One pair of braces. One kit bag.

The allowance in lieu of clothing supplied will be as follows:— Complete suit of clothes, including cap, collar, tie, \$30.00; overcoat, \$30.00. Where such allowance is claimed it must be shown to the satisfaction of the authorities that the soldier is in possession of a complete outfit.

- (c) Free transportation home will be provided. (d) The soldier will be permitted to retain his uniform which after discharge will only be worn in accordance with Army Orders. (e) Discharge.—In the case of soldiers not entitled to Post Discharge Pay, discharges will be approved by the Officer Commanding Discharge Depot, and confirmed by the Officer i-c Records twenty-eight days after approval.

In the cases of soldiers entitled to Post Discharge Pay, discharges will be approved by the Officer Commanding Discharge Depot and confirmed by the Officer i-c Records fourteen days after approval. (f) Pay and Allowances.—The soldier will be paid his full pay and allowances up to, and including, the date on which his discharge is confirmed. In the case of soldiers carried on the strength of the Depot, St. John's, final payments will be completed by the Depot Paymaster at the time discharge is approved and arrangements will be made immediately to send the soldier to his home after he has been provided with civilian clothing or arrangements made to forward same to him. His discharge certificate will be mailed to him by the Officer i-c Records.

In cases of soldiers enlisted under the Military Service Act, who have been actually attested and granted leave of absence without pay at their own request, or at the request of someone acting on their behalf, no allowances of any kind will be paid on discharge.

NOTE.—The term Pay means Regimental Pay exclusive of working or extra duty pay. The term allowances shall include: Field Subsistence and Separation Allowances.

3.—Special Leave to Soldiers Who Have Served Overseas and Who are at Present in Newfoundland, Fit for General Service.

It is considered inadvisable to discharge this class of soldier until actual demobilization orders have been received. It is desirable, however, that an opportunity be given such men of taking up positions in civil life, subject to recall should their services be required, and discharge when it is deemed desirable. Subject to the following conditions such men will be permitted to engage in civil occupations:— (a) Soldiers will be subject to recall at any time for duty immediately when ordered. (b) Before receiving permission to engage in civil life they will be examined by a Travelling Medical Board who will determine their position. In cases where it is found that the soldier is not fit for General Service he will be sent to the Standing Medical Board and if considered by them unfit, will be recommended for discharge. (c) If categorized as fit for General Service, the soldier will sign a release of liability in connection with any disability which may come to him while engaged in civil occupation and which is not the result of military service. In consideration of being allowed to take up civil occupation the soldier will forfeit all allowances usually payable to him or on his account, while on full duty, but will continue to receive the usual pay of rank as a soldier, while subject to recall.

RELEASE FORM FOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT. In consideration of having been granted leave of absence for the purpose of taking civil employment, I agree to free the Royal Newfoundland Regiment from all claims and responsibilities (except as mentioned hereafter) on my behalf from this date, and during the period of such Civil Employment until I receive my regular discharge from the Regiment, subject to receiving during the said period the ordinary pay of my present rank and on the understanding that I forfeit field, separation and subsistence allowances, payable from this date.

This grant of leave of absence is subject also to my reporting to Depot Headquarters for duty whenever ordered. Signature of Soldier. Witness. REPORT OF TRAVELLING MEDICAL BOARD. Held at on at. No. Rank Name. This is to certify that the above mentioned soldier has been medically examined and that he suffers from no disability whatsoever on account of Military Service in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. C. Depot. S. M. O. M. O.