

Obituary.

WILLIAM A. OKE, Judge of District Court, Mr. Grace. (E. F. SHORTIS.)

On Saturday evening last, Superintendent Saunders of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, received a message announcing that Judge Oke had passed to the Great Beyond, and the news spread through the city and evoked the greatest sorrow amongst his many friends here, where he was affectionately known and highly respected.

William Oke was born in Harbor Grace sixty-five years ago, and was the son of the late Mr. Edward Oke, for many years lighthouse keeper on Harbor Grace Island, and who, in company with his assistant, Mr. Sheppard, was lost through the ice and drowned, while they were returning to their post of duty on the island, after a visit to the town, fifty-eight years ago.

The deceased gentleman received his education at the Grammar School in his native town, and after leaving that institution, entered the Standard Printing Office as an apprentice. There he worked up to the different grades, and, in due course, was appointed foreman, which position he held for several years and about twenty years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. John F. Munn and the Standard newspaper was issued by the firm of Munn and Oke, and so it remained until taken over by Judge Oke's son Edward, a few years ago.

During all those years that the late Judge was connected with the Standard newspaper, he was an outstanding figure in the business life of the home city, and by his square-dealing he made for himself a reputation for probity that was universally acknowledged. Meanwhile he grew in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens of all classes and all shades of opinion and radical extraction. He witnessed the rise and fall of many movements designed to benefit and prosper his native town, and he was always among the foremost in enlisting in and supporting every effort which had for its purpose the betterment and uplift of the people among whom he was born and reared. No public function was complete without his presence. He was generous-hearted, true, public-spirited, loyal, just and true, mild-mannered and modest—an outstanding man who occupied a place in the community and in the hearts of his legion of friends which time cannot efface. It is any wonder then that when the call came to serve his country, he began at once to study the constitution of the grand old Liberal Party, he rallied to the standard of the Great Liberal Chieftain, the late Sir William V. Whiteaway, and was on three occasions chosen and elected as a fitting representative for the District of Harbor Grace, the duties of which he faithfully and successfully performed. During his terms in the House of Assembly it is true he did not treat his hearers to a tornado of rhetoric nor an archipelago of figures very often stated by members for outsize effect, and with an eye to the future, but when he did speak, it was to the point clear, distinct and determined, and he produced more substantial benefits for his district and the people than could be obtained by the frothy vapourings of the vaudeville politician who plays to the galleries, and with an eye to business or having a few columns in the newspapers or a few pages in Hansard.

The Judge was always an enthusiastic supporter of all manly athletic sports, and was always chosen as one of the eleven in the numerous cricket matches, played between Mr. Grace and outside teams—he also played in the football and other sports. There was rarely a public gathering, such as picnics, garden parties etc., that he was not either chairman, or took a prominent part. He was appointed Judge in 1909, and fulfilled the duties of his high office to the satisfaction of the people generally. He understood them, having studied them, and he was looked upon as a counsellor and a friend by all. Many little difficulties and frictions were settled out of court thru' the kind and common sense advice of the Judge, and thus saved the would-be litigants considerable expense, and made friends out of possible enemies. He always exercised the calm neutrality of the impartial judge, and the people in their little differences abided by his decision. Such was the late Judge Oke, as I have known him, and that is for a life-long acquaintance. The deceased was a Past Master in the Masonic Society and an old and most energetic member of the Conception Bay British Society, of which Institution, I think, he was President for some years. He was also a member of the sons of England.

His widow (nee Miss Sophie Snow, to whom he was married in 1890) and two children: Edward, the present Editor and Proprietor of the Standard, and Gladys at home; one brother, John L. Oke, Secretary of the Water Company, and several relatives, both in Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, are left to mourn. The well known Master Mariner, Capt. John Tucker, at present in New York, is a nephew, and John C. Oke, carriage builder, Prescott St., is a cousin, to all of whom the Telegram extends its sympathy in their bereavement.

ment, and also to the public of Harbor Grace, who have lost a patriotic citizen, and the poor and needy a true friend. The funeral will take place this evening after the arrival of the morning's train at Harbor Grace and interment will be in the Church of England Cemetery.

Powdered Coal Burns Better Than Lump.

The idea of deliberately grinding coal to a fine powder so that it may burn better sounds rather absurd; indeed, anyone who has tried to burn the dust which accumulates in every coal cellar would say that it is impossible to burn powdered coal.

The achievement of this "impossibility" is a recent development of fuel engineering. Moreover, the very worst coals are used, and they are ground to an exceedingly fine powder—much finer than sand.

Everyone knows how dust is whirled into the air by a puff of wind; it hangs like a cloud, and the smallest particles take quite a long time to settle. If the dust happened to be inflammable—and many dusts are—the cloud would burn and, in a confined space cause an explosion.

There are several ways of burning powdered coal, but one feature is common to all: the fuel must be finely ground, so fine indeed that it would pass through a sieve having 40,000 holes per square inch.

In one system the powder is fed into a large pipe through which a strong current is blown by a fan. The large pipe thus becomes full of a whirling cloud of coal particles which is conducted by branch pipes to the furnaces.

Burns Like a Gas Flame. At the mouth of each furnace a special nozzle sprays out the coal dust which, once lighted, continues to burn like a large gas flame. There is no fear of the coal igniting in the pipes, because the dust cloud is so dense and is moving so rapidly. Only when the powdered coal issues into the free space of the furnace does it find enough air to burn in.

As each coal particle flies through the air its rapid movement makes a strong draught which causes it to burn fiercely and give off the greatest possible amount of heat. As it burns, the combustible part of the coal is constantly converted into gas, which finally escapes up the chimney. The dirt and other materials that will not burn fall to the bottom of the furnace as ash, just as in an ordinary fire.

Coal Flows Like Sand. Probably the best system is that in which the powdered fuel is stored in large containers. By admitting compressed air to the containers, the powder is forced through tubes, one inch diameter, to a special mixing nozzle at the furnace mouth. The powder flows through the tubes as easily as the sand runs through the narrow neck of an hour glass or egg boiler.

The idea of burning the fuel in a powdered form is gaining favor in this country, and it is expected that use will be made of some of the enormous dumps of coal so poor in quality that

At Gower St. Church.

INSPIRING MESSAGE BY REV. J. JOYCE.

(L.C.M.)

"Show us the Father and it sufficeth us." These words are recorded in St. John's Gospel, and they form a request which one of the Apostles made of his Divine Master. From that day to the present, the same request or the same great principle which it involves, has been made, and perhaps at the present age it is being made with even greater concern. The request involves the manifestation of God in His own universe, and also His revelation to the children of men.

The Heathen world has long challenged Christendom, saying "show us your God." Even students who take courses in theology, seem to be sometimes mystified, and to lack clear vision of God, hence the doubts which are expressed, and the lack of certainty there is amongst many people as to the presence and authority, and manifestation of God in the world. The answer which Philip received from his Master, was in itself a revelation, and was of such a character as to prove its own teaching—"He that hath seen Me, hath seen the Father." God is best seen by His works. True, God has made known His will through His word; but His doings in the world teach a lesson equally as great. To the Church in the wilderness, the answer by His goings forth amongst His people; and so the answer "he that hath seen Me, hath seen the Father," is self-sufficient; inasmuch as it is a revelation of the purpose and character of God. The Son of God had been about two years with His Apostles when Philip made this request. They therefore knew something of His miraculous power, and of His authority over nature, so when they were told, that in seeing Him they saw His Father, they understood and knew, that His character, power and works the Father and the Son were one. It was this living manifestation of the Son of God, which made its impress upon the people—for we are told in St. Mark's gospel that "the common people heard him gladly." Thus when the Baptist, sent from the prison to inquire whether Jesus were really the Messiah, or whether they should look for another, he received an answer, not given in definite terms, nor expressed in theological definitions.

John's messengers were instructed to go back and tell him that the blind were receiving their sight, the deaf were being raised, and that the poor have the Gospel preached to them." Such a message taken back to John in prison was sufficient to convince him that the Messiah had really come; and that there was no need to look for another. This fact was vividly illustrated when the Saviour began His mission, and went into the Synagogue at Nazareth, and there reading the Scripture from Isaiah, said, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, for He has anointed Me to preach glad tidings to the poor," and then closing the Book, he looked out upon His audience and said, "this day is the Scripture fulfilled in your hearing." The life and works of the Saviour were His own living testimony that He was the Son of God. Thus when He said that to see Him was to see His Father, He implied that He was the great lesson of the text, and the sermon. Men enquire for God, and they desire a revelation in Epistles read and known by all men." The sermon was truly an inspiring one, and Mr. Joyce, who has great talent as a preacher, was at his best, and spared not himself, but delivered his message with zeal and passion, which carried great conviction, and which must certainly have found a deep place in the hearts of the congregation. It is encouraging to see our preachers so full of zeal, for it sometimes seems that the world is outdoing the Church, and that we are "at sea in Zion." We hear much about society and its conditions, and the world and its wars, and men wonder where the solution for these things will be found, and some seem to despair of a remedy. But the remedy is at hand if the world would only adopt it. In making the request which Philip made, and accepting the answer, those higher principles which are destined to bring in that day, when "the kingdom of this world shall become the kingdom of our God, and His anointed."

MUSSELDORF, Feb. 26. The French to-day are in possession of strips of territory between Cologne, Coblenz, and Coblenz-Meuse Bridgeheads, thereby securing railway lines hitherto in unoccupied territory. Between twelve and fifteen thousand civilian employees are in readiness to go to work on railway lines in Ruhr and Rhineland. German workers will get the privilege of going to work under French control, or of being expelled. Disciplining the town of Bochum was featured by wholesale arrests as well as a declaration of a state of siege. The French showed their strength by placing tanks and machine guns in the heart of the town and forbidding residents to appear on the streets after nine at night.

CHICAGO TO AID REPUBLICANS. CHICAGO, Feb. 26. A campaign for a one million dollar fund to assist De Valera and the Republicans in Ireland was launched at a meeting here yesterday.

Sable I. Not Reported. JAMMED IN ICE WEST OF CAPE RACE.

The long expected mail on board S. S. Sable I, which was expected to reach here on Friday and again on Saturday, is not yet in sight. Yesterday at 11 a.m. Capt. Murley reported that the Sable I, was then 30 miles southwest of Cape Race, jammed. Up to noon hour to-day the agents had no further news of the ship. It is now twenty-three days since a mail reached here and, like the Government, it appears to be hoodooed.

Frozen North Gold Race by Aeroplane.

OLD ETONIAN WHO HAS CLAIMS ON 30,000 ACRES—SURVEYING FOR SKY.

Plans are being completed for a thrilling race from Newfoundland to the interior of Labrador, where gold has been discovered in the Big Brook River district. One of the biggest prospectors is Mr. Alan Butler, an old Etonian and wealthy young man, who has been one of the main financial supporters of civil aviation.

Mr. Butler, who has just returned from St. John's, told The Daily Mirror yesterday that he has claims staked on 30,000 acres. An opposing prospector, Mr. H. C. Bellier, of Montreal, has formed a company with \$2,000,000 (£400,000) capital, and he is waiting for the weather conditions to permit of transport.

Mr. Butler is anxious to work his claims before anyone else, and he starts in April. For the first time aircraft will be used for surveying. Major Hemming, who has charge of aerial surveying in that part of Labrador controlled by Newfoundland, has six machines.

In addition, Mr. Butler has his own private machine.—Daily Mirror.

Shipping. S.S. Helder which left here on Saturday with a cargo grain bound to Rotterdam reported this morning as being 60 miles S.E. Cape Race steaming East through heavy fog. All well. Schooner Lila E. D. Young, has cleared for Kingston, Jamaica, with 114 1/2 qts. codfish, 1000 barrels herring and 16 thousand salmon.

S.S. Eagle will berth at Bowring's Northside premises this evening preparatory to taking outfit for the seal fishery. S.S. Silvia leaves New York on Wednesday for Halifax. S.S. Rosalind 48 hours out from Halifax had not reported to the Red Cross Agents up to noon hour to-day.

Address:—Columbus Hall, Duckworth Street, St. John's. Feb 25, 27, 28, 29.

Eat Mrs. STEWART'S Home Made Bread—60446ms

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

REBELS ARE ACTIVE. DUBLIN, Feb. 26.

Free State troops returning to fresh port on Saturday with eight prisoners were ambushed and sniped at for several hours, until reinforcements came, and they retreated, but fourteen rebels were captured. Three bridges at Blessington, near Dublin, were blown up yesterday, one of them carrying a water main.

FRENCH SEIZE BULLION. BERLIN, Feb. 26. A consignment of twelve billion eight hundred thousand marks fresh from the Reichsbank was seized by French soldiers on Saturday from the Berlin-Cologne express at a small tank station.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT. DUBLIN, Feb. 26. Reports from Irish provincial centres indicate a revival of peace efforts. Rumors from Bantry and West Cork assert that a settlement may be reached in the course of a week or so between Government and anti-Government parties, honorable to both, and will entail no humiliation to Republicans.

FRANCE EXERCISES CONTROL. DUSSELDORF, Feb. 26. The French to-day are in possession of strips of territory between Cologne, Coblenz, and Coblenz-Meuse Bridgeheads, thereby securing railway lines hitherto in unoccupied territory. Between twelve and fifteen thousand civilian employees are in readiness to go to work on railway lines in Ruhr and Rhineland. German workers will get the privilege of going to work under French control, or of being expelled. Disciplining the town of Bochum was featured by wholesale arrests as well as a declaration of a state of siege. The French showed their strength by placing tanks and machine guns in the heart of the town and forbidding residents to appear on the streets after nine at night.

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Can a Man Have Two Mothers? See THE NICKEL To-Day! GOLDWYN Presents THE MAN WITH TWO MOTHERS With Mary Alden (The Mother of "The Old Nest") Cullen Landis and Sylvia Breamer. There was a woman behind the screen. His adopted mother and his sweetheart were summoned to see. Then she was dragged from her hiding place—it's a new sort of punch in motion pictures. ALSO, A TWO-ACT "FIRST NATIONAL" COMEDY THURSDAY—"FICKLE WOMEN" adapted from the famous Saturday Evening Post Story.

Foreign Fish Market.

REMAIN UNIMPROVED.

Chaotic State of Exchange Still Plays Havoc With Conditions in Almost Every Market. (Trade Review.)

PORTUGAL.—On account of the present low rate of exchange ruling in this market there is not much profit being made on sales therein. There are very few opportunities of making outright sales except at low prices, and then only for cargoes from shippers of reputation. The payment of 40 shillings a quintal is no longer likely unless supplies go forward lightly and exchange improves. The stocks are now heavier than for several months, viz: 60,000 quintals, with about 3,000 weekly consumption. Iceland fish is selling at Lisbon as low as 23 shillings per 50 kilos.

SPAIN.—Demand for Labrador has improved and sales are being made at 29 to 30 shillings per quintal. This price should improve later on, if too heavy stocks do not go in, as the best period of consumption is now on. Shore fish is stagnant as dealers want to avoid being caught with heavy stocks like last year. There is too much coming into the market to hope for any improvement.

There is a possibility of a decline in prices owing to this condition of affairs. Shipments of Newfoundland fish were sent forward too closely following each other to sustain the price. Buyers preferred to purchase fresh arrivals to the older fish in store, which had to be sold at a lower price.

ITALY.—There is no improvement in Italy in the demand for shore fish. In fact some of the old fish on hand is selling for 30 shillings per quintal.

"It would be advisable" said an importer writing last mail to a fish merchant in this city, "not to send any more cargoes to the Italian market for a considerable time. As regards Labrador fish the demand is more active than for shore and sales have been made lately at 28 shillings."

Newfoundland stocks of Labrador are low at present and Iceland and French fish is less plentiful than it was in early February. The exchange is 99 lire to the pound sterling.

GREECE.—Advices from this market are that a considerable quantity of Labrador by recent steamer arrivals, and two sailing vessels remains unsold in first hands. In spite of this 31 shillings has been offered for a cargo of Labrador to arrive. The terms of payment were, however, such that the shippers refused to close the negotiations. The same price was offered for a quantity of caulk fish steamer that arrived this week. Exchange is still poor and takes 400 drachmas to the pound sterling.

THE ENGLISH MARKET.—Demand is poor for Labrador just now in consequence of heavy supplies of fresh herring selling at 40 a penny. What little dried codfish is selling is fetching only 28 to 30 shillings per quintal.

ICELAND FISH.—Iceland fish has been selling in Lisbon in large quantities throughout February in 60 kilo bales at 42 shillings c.i.f. per bale. Some Icelandic fish is also selling on consignment with an advance of 30 shillings after inspection. An inferior quality is selling at 23 shillings per 50 kilos. Exchange is 2 1/2 pence.

What Music is. Most people enjoy "music." Very few ever stop to think what it is. They say they "don't understand music."

Of course they do; they understand it as well as the finest player in the kingdom. What they mean is that they don't understand all the technical details of writing—or, as we say, "scoring" it.

A child might say he "didn't understand" speech, when all he meant was that he hadn't been taught how to write down broken sounds properly. Music is a language, the only world language which is understood without training by every race alike.

Music Tells Us More Than Words. In many ways, the music language is far more expressive than the ordinary spoken tongue. Words can only tell us about things; music can make us feel them. Indeed, it can do more than this, for music is able with few notes, to call up a whole series of re-

membrances and ideas more surely and more clearly than many spoken words. The whole complicated business of our music "writing" has developed on lines quite understandable to the smallest child. Primitive man, from whom we are all descended, had very few emotions to express in his music tongue.

He found that deep, low, drawn-out, slow sounds, suited his feelings when he was sad (generally when hungry) and quick, high-pitched noises fitted in when he felt pleased with his primitive self. And on this discovery is based the whole elaborate scheme of our music. Later on, clever composers made more discoveries. Just as when you mix, say, blue and red, you get purple, so if you mix one note with another in what we call a chord, you get a blended sound.

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MONEY TO LOAN For the BUILDING OF HOUSES, BUYING OF HOUSES. Mortgages: City Property Security. FRED. J. ROIL & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Duckworth Street, 67-69 Water Street.

4,000 SIDES AMERICAN SOLE LEATHER, 1,200 FEET BLACK UPPER LEATHER. Large Quantity of CHAINS & ANCHORS. And all kinds of Ships' Supplies. North Am. Fur, Hide and Metal Co's., Water Street West (Next Door Reid Electric Store).

BON MARCHÉ SPECIALS We have some splendid lines to offer, many of which we cannot repeat owing to advance in prices. These are only a few of our Specials: Ladies' Wool Hose .45c. yd. Children's Hose .35c. yd. Ladies' Wool Pants, 80c. yd. Ladies' Lined Pants, 85c. yd. Ladies' Full Overs, \$1.15. Embroideries .3c. yd. Children's F. Lined .35c. yd. Ladies' Gloves .19c. yd. Ladies' Fur Trivets .25c. yd. Children's Hkts. .3c. yd. Slideboard Covers .45c. a set. 268 WATER STREET. SEE OUR WINDOWS. Jan 20, 21

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Eggs Like Beer Barrels. THE LONDON DIRECTORY with Provincial & Foreign Sections enables traders to communicate with MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in London and in the Provinces and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. The names, addresses and other details are classified more than 2000 trade headings including EXPORT MERCHANTS with detailed particulars of the Shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the appropriate Sailings. One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Desiring to extend air consignment Trade Cards of DEALERS SEEKING AGENCY can be printed at a cost of 8 pence for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Largest advertising medium from 10 to 80 dollars. A copy of the directory will be parcel post for 10 dollars. Cash with order. THE LONDON DIRECTORY LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED YEARS.

Floral Tributes to the Departed. Nothing so nice as Flowers in time of sorrow. We can supply wreaths and crosses on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We will endeavour to meet the kindest purpose. "Say it with Flowers." VALLEY NURSERY LTD., Teaster Brothers.

WANTED—An Outgoing young lady would like to occupy position as Stenographer and Typist. For particulars apply to Evening Telegram Office. Feb 23, 31, 32, 33.

Advertisement for a woman's services, including a list of ailments and a testimonial from a woman who has been cured. The text is partially obscured by a large graphic on the right side of the page.