

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"



What Edison did during the War

THE official announcement is out. Ask us for your copy of "What Edison Did During the War." Write for it, if you can't call.

It tells how Edison left his home and business and went to sea, how Edison's "Yankee magic" foiled the German submarines.

The bulletin tells many other things; Edison did while Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board. It explains how Edison kept the price of his phonograph at bed rock during an era of high costs and soaring prices. Since 1914 the New Edison has advanced in price (in the United States) less than 15%—and part of this is war tax.

This bulletin also describes the Budget Plan, which makes it possible for every home to enjoy the benefits of good music without feeling the financial outlay.

FRED V. CHESMAN,
Edison Dealer, St. John's.

Watch for the announcement of Mr. Edison's New Research!

Our Philatelic Corner.

(Conducted by Philatelos.)

This week I am publishing an article for beginners which I have culled from an old number of the "Postage Stamp." There are undoubtedly a large number of beginners in Newfoundland and I am sure this little article will be of use to them. The article is entitled "The Beginner's Friend."

COMMON STAMPS.

Don't despise the common stamps. Many of the specimens now judged to be of great value were once regarded as common. It is never possible to foretell exactly which stamps are likely to be valuable. It is only possible to guess that this stamp will have but a short life, and that one will not be much used. Our primary interest is in stamps, not exclusively in rare stamps. The market values may vary from a farthing to a fortune at a time, but a stamp's a stamp for a' that.

It need not matter to the young collector whether his stamps are likely to yield a big return by way of investment. Rather is it better for him to get the fullest pleasure out of present possessions, by learning all he can about them, by arranging them nicely, and by always striving after more stamps and more knowledge.

Knowledge of stamps begins with the common varieties. It is easier far to get a useful acquaintance with the super stamps by thoroughly studying the common ones in our own collections. If you have more than a nodding acquaintance with all the Tom, Dick and Harry stamps, which, having been used in large numbers, are

within everybody's reach, you will readily "spot" some out-of-the-ordinary variety when you see one, and will know to look it up in your catalogue.

The eye-practitioner is necessary for the appreciation of shades and colour varieties comes from the study of the common stamps, and it is only by much familiarity with such stamps that colours become memorized. Such stamps are equally good material for training the eye to observe differences of detail.

Common stamps are not less interesting really than rare ones. Of course if you are one of those young collectors possessed of too many beans, and find your enthusiasm for stamps begins and ends with the high price at which this specimen is catalogued and what you made the "guy" pay for it, you are not likely to blossom out into a philatelist though you live to be a qu'non yourself.

No, all who would extract the best fun and interest from stamps will lay the foundations of their collections with the common stamps. None but the gilt-edged "p" would look with contempt upon the 15 centimes French and the 2 cents American et hoc genus omne in the schoolboy collection. For on these common but solid foundation stones have been erected some of the most important works in philately.

THE ALBUM.

In the holidays I was calling on some friends, and it transpired that Gussy, their first-born, had a stamp collection.

To Those Who Do Not Know THE UNIQUE QUALITIES OF "SALADA" TEA

We would say: Send us a postal card for a trial packet and your own teapot will then demonstrate why this is the largest selling tea in America. Address your card "Salada", Montreal.

BAIRD & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS ST. JOHN'S

"Go and bring it to show Mr.—," said the fond mother.

And Gussy did. He staggered into the room a few minutes later under the weight of a thumping big book which might well have broken the back of Atlas.

"Why, what's this, you surely don't keep your stamps in the family Bible?"

It was the stamp album the mater had given him for Christmas, and he had lost no time in burying his four hundred and seventy varieties in it. It took me all my time to find any stamps in it at all.

I never, never, never would interfere between a mother and her boy, and so I simply couldn't tell the dear lady that her Christmas present was likely to kill the boy's interest in stamps. But I did get the youngster round to my place the other day, with his album, and told him how much better it would be not to sell the beautiful big book, and to keep it until his collection was worthy of so palatial a home. Then I sent him home happy in the possession of a shilling album in which he was going to re-mount his stamps, and in which they would not be entirely buried.

Many beginners start on too grand a scale, and kill their interest at the outset. To put a small collection into a huge album is as silly as to use a haystack for a pin cushion. If you are out to collect stamps, then stamps are the things on which to concentrate both your time and your money.

The object of a stamp album is to assist you in the formation of a collection, to make your stamps, when you have got them, easy of access for reference and study.

The more ponderous and cumbersome your album, the less frequently you will go to it in search of pleasure and recreation, and if you take a huge album to school, it will make your play-box a burden to you.

A small collection will be full of interest in a compact cheap album or even in a plain exercise book if neatly and cleanly arranged. Later on, when the collection begins to bulge the covers, you will find a new pleasure in transferring them to more commodious premises. But we have a lot to learn before then, and the chief thing we shall require is patience, for a collection of anything (except money at a Suftraggette meeting) is not got together without steady, persevering effort.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to puff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggy. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

Wedding Bells.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church on Saturday, January 22nd, by Rev. Dr. Kitchen, the contracting parties being Mr. Fred O'Neil, one of our Blue Puttee heroes, and Miss Theresa Kent, one of our popular young ladies and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kent, Supt. with the Dominion Iron, Steel and Coal Co., Bell Island. The bride looked charming in a bridal gown of champagne Duchesse satin with hat and veil to match. Mrs. Lizzie Healey, in her capacity as bridesmaid, looked also very nice, while Mr. Jack Tobin ably supported the groom. After the wedding the happy couple drove to their future home, pleasant Street where a reception was held after which they will leave for and spend their honeymoon with the bride's parents. The presents received were numerous and costly testifying to the esteem in which the young couple are held.

Smart raincoats are fashioned of water-proofed covert cloth, silk lined. Rows of double hemstitching will decorate spring frocks of dainty batiste.

A dress of black broadcloth is effectively embroidered in white.

Side Talks by Ruth Cameron

GIVERS AND TAKERS.



RUTH CAMERON

It is always a little to make these large classifications of the whole human race. For instance, people who like onions and the people who don't, or Gelett Burgess' famous classification "the Bromides and the Sulphides." Every once in a while I achieve one of these sweeping classifications. A few days ago I suggested the finders and the losers. To-day I have another on my mind—the givers and the takers.

Think over your friends and see if you could not put most of them into one of these two boxes. On second thought, I am not sure this is a wholly satisfactory classification since there are a good many people who partake of the characteristics of both classes, but there are also many who belong definitely to one or the other.

Illness Makes People Takers. People who have been sick a great deal are apt to become takers. I have known people who were givers by natural instinct to develop into takers after going through illness. Illness means helplessness, and helplessness means the acceptance of service, and there is no habit easier to develop than the acceptance of service. Sometimes the attitude wears away as soon as the illness departs, but I have known people who never wholly got out of it.

As for chronic invalids—to be a chronic invalid and not to come to accept as one's right all kinds of service and attention, is to accomplish a character miracle. Of course the chronic invalid must accept service, but just accepting the help you must have does not make one a taker. It is only when he takes it for granted, ceases to realize what it may cost the giver, ceases to give back what he can in sweetness and cheerfulness and the determination not to sadden other people's lives any more than necessary, that the chronic invalid becomes a taker.

When I started this I meant to say that men were takers by nature much more than women, but on second thought I am not so sure.

There are Men Takers and Women Takers.

The old saying "Women give and forgive while men get and forget" is very, very clever, but I think it needs a big grain of salt.

We all know men who accept a comfortable home, first class food, well brought up children and personal service that approaches waiting on by inches, without ever realizing how much they are getting for the few dollars they give their wives to manage on. (When a man takes things for granted like this I like to visualize him trying to buy that amount of service in the market. I suspect some widowers, after such an attempt, have a different idea of the former's wife's value—no wonder they marry again without waiting even the decent year.)

But we also know the woman who takes everything her husband can give her in the way of luxury as her natural right; urges him by her acts, if not her word, to work harder and give her more ("Mrs. S. has the loveliest squirrel coat, mine looked terribly shabby"), and in return gives him neither service nor children, and sometimes not even praise and admiration. I have seen men like this, giving, giving, and not expecting anything in return. And then again, I have seen them suddenly awake and wonder what they were doing for it. Maybe It's Wonderful and Maybe It Isn't.

You might assume that the women who can do this sort of thing must be very beautiful and must pay by their beauty. But the funny part is that they are not always beautiful by any means. They simply adopt the attitude of the taker and people around them are hypnotized into giving. You think it would be wonderful whether what you get or what you give is the big thing in life—whether to be like that? That depends on possession and comfort, or character and service, are the things that really count.

The Fall of Khartoum.

At the end of thirty-six years it is still easy for many of us to recall the wave of sorrow that swept over the country when the newspapers announced the fall of Khartoum on Jan. 26, 1885. The long and glorious defence of the town will always fascinate the hearts of the thousands of European and African, a Christian among Mohammedans—the greatest hero of modern times, General "Chinese" Gordon—should by his genius and courage have inspired the efforts of seven thousand soldiers of inferior race and sustained the hearts of thirty thousand inhabitants of notorious timidity, is an event without parallel in history. With such materials and encumbrances Gordon offered a vigorous resistance to the increasing attacks of an enemy during a period of 317 days. But, by treachery, at last Khartoum fell, and Gordon died at the hands of the savages. Thirty years passed before he was avenged, and it was not until September 2, 1898, that Kitchener defeated the Mahdists, and the British flag once more floated on the capital of the Sudan.

Surgery Popular in Congo.

Surgical operations are becoming popular among the natives of the Belgian Congo, who are flocking to the mission hospital in such numbers that all the beds are occupied and many sleep outside waiting their turn. Dr. Judson C. King, the Baptist medical missionary, has started a school for the training of hospital assistants and considerable progress is being made in the medical education of the natives. "A few years ago," said Doctor King, "the natives of the Congo could not understand me when I tried to isolate the different contagious diseases. They thought such an act cruel, and they paid the price. Now, teaching and consequent observation, has so impressed them that they at once isolate certain diseases and so prevent epidemics. They are also bringing the cases to us before they have gone so far that they are hopeless."

Taffeta hats feature wool cords and tassels.

Family Mess--Rib--Pork

Try "SUNBEAM", the newest Breakfast Coffee, 65c. 1 lb. tin.

- Local Cabbage, free from frost.
- Local Tomatoes.
- P. E. I. Parsnips & Beets
- American Parsnips.
- New York Corned Beef.
- "Regal" Table Salt, 2 lb. carton, 17c.
- Extra Fancy "Blue Rose" Rice 14c. lb.
- Corn Syrup, 2 lb. tins.
- Choice Quality Pitted Plums, 25c. lb.
- Good Quality Prunes, 15 and 20c. lb.
- 5 Rose Flour, 14 lb. sack for \$1.20.
- Reindeer Coffee & Milk, 1 lb. tins.
- Reindeer Cocoa & Milk, 1 lb. tins.
- Kit Coffee—Small 38c.
- Large 70c.
- New Evaporated Apples, 24c. lb.
- Evaporated Apricots, 30c.

Canadian Eggs

FRESH SALMON, FRESH CAPLIN, FRESH COD-FISH, KIPPERED HERRING, FINNAN HADDIE.

C. P. EAGAN, Duckworth Street & Queen's Road

Our Stock-taking Sale!

As we are soon to take stock preparatory to closing our books, Jan. 31st, we are desirous of having our stock as low as possible and are making an effort to reduce same and are offering the following reductions.

- BEDSTEADS, Worth \$12.00. Now \$9.50
- WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, 3 ft. \$2.95
- WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, 4 ft. \$4.95
- COPPER WIRE SPRINGS, 4 ft. \$5.95
- MATRESSES at all prices.
- COUCHES \$10.50, \$12.50 and \$14.50
- BUREAUS \$15.50 to \$45.00
- WASHSTANDS \$7.50 to \$15.50
- UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS \$19.50 up
- PARLOUR SUITES, 3 Pieces \$55.00
- PARLOUR SUITES, 5 Pieces \$65.00
- DINING SUITES, 6 Pieces \$45.00
- MISSION SUITES, 4 Pieces \$85.00

And our Celebrated KITCHEN CHAIR will be on sale again next week at the old price, \$1.55.

The C. L. March Co., Ltd.

Corner Water and Springdale Streets, St. John's.

The First Sikh War.

During the Afghan war Sindh—a district of 50,000 square miles, with a sea-coast of 150 miles, lying around the mouths of the Indus—was occupied by British troops. The "Ameers" or rulers of Sindh objected to this, and an attack was made on the English Residency at Hyderabad. Major Outram, who had only 100 men, retreated skilfully after a gallant defence, and joined the main army under Sir Charles Napier. A few days later the British won the battle of Meeanee, and a second victory at Dubba completed the conquest of Sindh. North-east of Sindh, higher up the Indus, lies the district of the Punjab, which derives its name from Persian words meaning "five waters." The country was then held by the Sikhs—the Highlanders of India—who had seized it in the previous century. One of their firm friends to the British, but his death in 1839 caused a sanguinary strife for the throne, during which an unprovoked attack was made on a British force stationed at Moodkee, a village 65 miles south east of Lahore. The Sikhs were repulsed with loss; but they were no mean foes, for they had fine horses, and their runners had been isolated by European officers of artillery. The British army, under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, then moved on the Sikh camp at Ferozeshah, and took it after two days' hard fighting. The battle of Allwal was next fought on Jan. 23, in which the Sikh army, 24,000 strong and armed with 68 pieces of cannon, under Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majetha, were completely vanquished by the British under Sir Henry Smith who had 12,000 men and 32 guns. The Sikhs lost 6,366 men, some of whom were drowned in attempting to re-cross the river Sutlej on Jan. 26, 1846. This victory, together with Sobroon a fortnight later, opened the path of the British soldiers to Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, where a treaty was signed, thus closing the campaign.

THE HOBBO.

There came a hobbo to my door, as closed the wintry day; he said his poor old feet were sore, he'd walked a weary way, and he would like a place to snore, a chance to hit the hay. I fed him victuals by the pail, his urgent need in mind; when he was filled he told a tale of fortunes most unkind; he said he'd like to earn some kale, if he a job could find. I said, "You've reached my humble den, I bid you linger here, and you may earn some iron men to round out your career; I need a man to herd my hen—I'll hire you by the year." And all the night I lay awake upbuilding pleasant plans; one homeless wanderer I'd take from ranks of also rans, and smooth the road for one poor Jake to whom Fate died her cane. And in the morning, at his door I rapped, and cried, "Arise! The table groans 'neath grub galore, comprising prunes and ples; don't keep us waiting any more—you'll hustle if you're wise." But none responded to my call; the bo

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Fashions and Fads.

For dressy blouses, sheer fabrics and crpe de chine are smartest. A new frock of brown velvet trimmed with lacquer red buttons. Felt hats ornamented by glass cherries or flowers are being worn. The fitted bodice and full gathered skirt shows Spanish inspiration. Hercules brand is applied with motifs of colored broadcloth as trimming.

Feldian

AN EXCITING The Feldians Nova in a hard Prince's Rink

An enormous attended the game they were fever of excitement of any re- sultation was no there was a gr- than in the pro- tional play, I- such a high or- whole the game- better. There was a- tency towards- ing, which altho- ally be effecti- game if it be- At 7.35, Mr. was refered, sta- three minutes a- centred. Pavn- also near his- placed it behin- became fast an- the players sat- where the puck- Feldians pres- hard right thr- rawlins was ch- real times. Tai- best him with- lower, failed- minutes after- down the see st- and passed to- the second go- with a shot wh- stop. The Ter- to get work- opponent's goal- trellous exha- having shot aft- style. The Ter- that they were- for they lost s- scoring off pass- Stick and Cam- dularly well i- this period. T- flashes of comb- the less a bit- When the goal- at 2-0 in favour- In the "See- Nova's progress- the Feldians a- ground. For t- period play was- and the defence- keeping out the- after the start- the combined pla- and himself. S- Stick scored t- goal with a sc- too much for- Tait went dov- had then pass- where Aldred- fourth goal f- minute after t- an opening, s- Teras. Play s- Mr. but the T- ing to press- from the 85- up a third an- Clouston beat- the score to fo- renewed their- mix-up near- the boat Hu- soon after this- goal the score- Tera Nova's. The Third P- means strain- through their- There was lit- sides trusting- The Feldians- to get the bes- who was sim- shots, played- having splen- near goal, W- when the star- who were op-ponents. T- signal for the- fastest and m- of hockey eva- teams renewed- sily three min- paces by Pavn- Winder scored- and last goal- wing. A minu- went leaving t- a score of 7- The Line-up- FELDIAANS

H. Hunt H. Rendell H. Tait T. Pavn T. Winter E. Ewing SPARES—J. Aldredie, J. SPARES—T. W. Gosse, R. Referec, C. T. Time-keepers—J. Penallie, B. Goal Judges—G. S. The penalty- in "Period- ell (S. Wit-