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What is Happening in Spain

Vicente Blasco Ibañez has written a book entitled "Alfonso XIII Unmasked." It is a scurrilous attack on the Alfonso and other prominent persons in Spain," says the Daily News.

Although the book seems to have been withheld from publication in England, it has circulated to the extent of 50,000 copies in a French edition.

"There is, of course, the famous author of The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, which had so remarkable a success in its film form. The author is, however, his best novel. It has a wide popularity in America and his books have been translated into many languages. His vogue, however, his work is comparatively unpopular and unpopular. He has been absent for some time from Spain, and his last visit to his native country led to excitement and disturbance.

The author attributes all of Spain's misfortunes to the King, saying, "I, a Spaniard, declare at the very outset—from patriotism, for the honor of the nation, I accuse Alfonso XIII."

"Senior Ibañez brings grave charges against the King in connection with the disastrous Moroccan campaign. He attributes the memorable defeat to General Silvestre's army the King's private orders to that general. Twelve thousand Spaniards were killed; a few hundred escaped. General Silvestre's papers were examined, says the author, 'they contained a letter in which the King gave the following advice: "Do not tell me (in the familiar second person singular), and don't worry me the War Minister; he's a fool."

"As a result of this disaster a commission was appointed to inquire into its cause. When it had finished its inquiries the culpability of the King was determined clearly, both by oral testimony and by documents. What was the result, according to Senior Ibañez? King Alfonso, he states, feared exposure, became necessary to smother this gigantic scandal; therefore he hastened the coup d'etat which the military junta was preparing, the coup d'etat which established the present Directory."

"The Matin learns from Madrid that the Marquis de Magaz, Acting-President of the Directory, convened a meeting of journalists and informants from a revolution was being expected abroad, especially in France. He appealed to the patriotism of the journalists, and asked them to defend their King and country."—Central News.

"In an interview with the Excellency, Count de Romanones, the former Spanish Prime Minister, is reported having declared that there was no fear of a revolution in Spain for, as long as the campaign in Morocco continued, no patriotic Spaniard would dream of creating political disturbances. He added that there was only one form of monarchy possible in Spain, and that was a constitutional monarchy." (Reuters). "Because of an article sent to a newspaper in Buenos Ayres by Don Manuel de Unamuno, this European philosopher and Greek professor at the University of Salamanca was sentenced to exile by King Alfonso of Spain. The article showed Unamuno to be in open rebellion against the absolutism that now reigns in Spain, and contained very serious reflections on the King."

"It is all very mysterious," says Manchester Guardian. "Undoubtedly someone called at Messrs. Ibañez's about the book by Ibañez, and the fact of an official visit message, although unaccompanied by any threat of proceedings, would undoubtedly be interpreted by most people as a warning. There is no law, so far as I know, against the publication and selling of books displayed by the majority that attack foreign rulers, and everyone can remember the many bitter publications against Tsars and, before the war, against the Kaiser."

A Good Investment

Forty-five years ago, Frank A. bought some property on Flower Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, New York. He paid \$250 for it at the rate of \$25 a month.

A few weeks ago he died, at the age of 83 years, and still the owner of the property.

In Judge J. Perry Wood's Probate Court yesterday it was valued at between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The decedent's son, Frank O. Jean, was appointed executor and so vastly had the father's investment grown that a trust bond of \$150,000 was required of him.

The estate was left to five children, Frank O. Jean and Mamie Jean Wyman to receive theirs directly, the balance to go to trust for William Lee Jean, Walter Jean and John.

Hear the splendid Choruses at The China Shop, and the charming Solos by the Principals at the same time you will help the College Clinic. College Hall, Monday and Wednesday.

Indian Princes and Their Training

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe contributes to the Daily News a very important article on "Indian Princes and Their Training." He says:—

"For more than 20 years I have been writing on Indian affairs, usually in the desperate hope of interesting a small section of the British public. Thanks to the Rajah and his associates, this is the first article on an Indian subject I have ever written in the certain knowledge that it would be read by more than a thousand people."

Native Rulers of India.

"The Maharajah of Kashmir (of whom Sir Hari Singh is nephew and heir) is a ruling Prince of the first class," says Mr. Ratcliffe.

"There are at least a score of the Indian States—that count, as important, and perhaps 100 that matter seriously, out of nearly 700 in all. Their combined area is nearly one-third of the whole of India. Their Chiefs are extraordinarily varied in standing and in circumstance. A few such as the premier Rajput, Udaipur, have a lineage that stretches back into the mists of mediæval India. Mysore combines the strictest Hindu orthodoxy with a reformed Constitution that is not at all English. The Sultan of Hyderabad is a Moslem ruler of many millions of Hindus. The Gaekwar of Baroda is a modern progressive. The Aga Khan is a great Moslem Prince who holds not an acre of territory. His position has no parallel in the world. He is the head of the Khoja community, every family of which, in India or Africa, pays minute but constant tribute to its Royal leader."

India is Moving Fast.

"Such facts as these serve to illustrate a problem of extraordinary difficulty. British India is moving fast, is by no means steadily, in the direction of autonomy. The Princes, loyal to the British Raj because their existence is bound up with it, represent the traditional India that knows nothing of Nationalism or of such a movement as that of Non-Co-operation. No words are needed to make plain the width of the gulf that divides Rajah Sir Hari Singh from Mr. K. Gandhi or C. R. Das."

Lord Curzon's Dicta.

"I sometimes think that there is no grander opportunity than that which opens out before a young Indian prince. Thus, twenty years ago, spoke the Governor-General who, more than any other, interested himself in the training of the Princes. There was nothing that Lord Curzon enjoyed more than an inauguration durbar, at which, after sealing the young Prince upon the gadi, he could enlarge upon the splendours and perils of the princely calling."

"The Indian chief, he would say, is surrounded by every condition that should make life pleasant, and yet make it a duty. If in the face of all this he goes astray, if he practices self-indulgence, or thinks only of the gratification of his own tastes or passions, if he yields to flattery or becomes a ne'er-do-well or spendthrift, then I think that the fall is all the greater and the sadder."

"Yes, but the lot of the Prince is very hard. The things that make life pleasant may be the worst of snares, and one does not see how, for the Indian Chiefs, their peril can be lessened. Doubtless the ruler of a great State should find life interesting, and should be busy enough to keep out of mischief. But what of the others? They have been brought up in the serena, or have been, at the Chiefs' Colleges, subjected to a regimen that is the nearest India can get, or would stand, to the ways of the English public school. Lord Curzon expressed the

Announcing

the opening of my Gent's Furnishing Department. My stock is entirely English, and consists of: Broadcloth Shirts and Collars, Real Irish Linen Collars, Beautiful Silk Scarves, Collegiate Striped Silk Ties, Pyjamas, Colored Linen Collars, Dress Shirts and Collars, All Wool Socks.

J. J. Strang,
Tailor.

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dec12, 1925

almost universal British view when he said that a Chiefs' College was better for a young Maharajah than Eton and Oxford could be, and immeasurably better than the influence of the sena.

Between Two Worlds.

"But what then? Too often the Prince grows to manhood disinherited of two worlds. He is separated from the beliefs and habits of his own people; the world of Western thought and activity of which he has had glimpses is hopelessly out of his reach. In Lord Curzon's day the ruling Princes were kept on the tightest of reins. "I claim them as my colleagues and partners," said that intangible Viceroy, and straightway put each one of them in charge of a Resident who knew what was expected of him. It was fine (for Simla) while it lasted, but the next Viceroy found it necessary to loosen the reins—as you may learn from Mr. John Buchan's vivacious memoir of Lord Minto.

An Imperial Event.

"Let us make no mistake about it: the incredible adventure of Rajah Sir Hari Singh is an imperial event of cardinal importance. It is not difficult to foresee the moral that will be drawn by the Swarajists; but none of us can measure or imagine the effect of the story as it travels through the myriad villages of India. Five years ago, at Amritsar, the guns of Brigadier-General Dyer blew into the air most of what remained of the old India of John Lawrence and his successors. The unwitting achievement of the unhappy Mr. A. may be in the end hardly less significant."

McMurdo's Store News.

FROSTILLA FRAGRANT LOTION.

Everybody should use Frostilla Fragrant Lotion. It relieves wind-burn and any roughness of the skin occasioned by sun or wind.

Ladies use Frostilla Fragrant Lotion as an indispensable toilet article. It keeps the skin soft and velvety and is an excellent base for Face Powder.

Gentlemen use Frostilla Fragrant Lotion after shaving with splendid results. Price 50c.

See Our Window.

Golden Secrets of Whist

Rules Worth Remembering: By an Expert.

To improve your whist, deal out the cards and play a number of hands "double dummy." This plan has the advantage of showing quickly and clearly how combined play will win tricks if information can be passed and understood.

Watch four good players enjoying a rubber, make a note of one or two of the hands, and then try playing the same cards by yourself. You will find that good combined play makes a difference of perhaps two or three points in one hand out of three.

The average novice is apt to manage trumps very badly, and seems to have an idea that they ought to be retained as long as possible.

When strong cards are held, trumps should be played out or "asked for" at the first opportunity, in order to reduce the possibility of your long suit being rendered more or less harmless by trumping.

When to Play Trumps.

Suppose, for instance, that the declared suit is Diamonds, of which you hold four small cards, together with the Ace, King, and four other Spades, the King and Queen of Clubs, and one small Heart. This is the type of hand the inexperienced player may easily muddle, and a lead of the single Heart or, of the Ace and King of Spades at the outset will reduce the trick-taking value of the cards to quite ordinary proportions.

If, however, trumps are placed so fortuitously that they can be cleared in three rounds, and a small Spade is then led after a re-entry has been made with either the King or the Queen of Clubs, all ought to be plain sailing in the ordinary way, the odd trump bringing the lead back for five Spade tricks to be made.

Gaining by Losing.

In hands of this description the long suit can be cleared best after trumps are out by playing the fourth highest card on the first round if it is your lead, or by "ducking" if the lead comes from another source. Ducking is the term used to signify the passing of a trick you could have taken. Then, if you have six of the suit to the Ace, King, as in the hand quoted, and everyone follows, you will have only four more cards to draw with two leads of your top honours, and your remaining three small cards are all good.

Of course, the beginner is horrified at the idea of allowing an opponent to take a trick in a suit when such a seeming disaster could be avoided, but it frequently pays to do so.

Take another case, where trumps have been exhausted early on, and where there have been indications that your partner holds strength in one remaining suit. The player on your left leads a small card of another suit, of which you hold the Ace and two small ones, together with three little cards of your partner's suit. If the third hand plays high, you will be

well advised not to cover with your Ace, but to let the lead go back again, only bringing out your top weight on the third round.

Don't Forget Your Partner.

The reason for this is that, if the player on your right is able to take a trick in your partner's strong suit, he will immediately put his own partner in again, but if all his cards of the dangerous suit are played out he will not be able to do so and will have to lead up to your partner.

With four trumps only and a moderate hand, you should open your strongest plain suit. When you have established the suit, or your partner shows strength in others, lead trumps. If your opponents lead trumps and your partner has none or only one, lead them yourself at every opportunity, as you will be drawing two for each one you play, and will be giving your partner a chance of establishing any strong suit he may have.

Large Fish That Have Eaten Men

The noted French naturalist, Lacépède, states in his "Histoire des Poissons" that the gigantic Mediterranean white shark or "sea dog," as it is popularly called, has a lower jaw of nearly six feet in its semi-circular extent.

Blumenbach, the eminent German zoologist, in his "Manual of Natural History," is authority for the statement that the "sea dogs" have been taken weighing five tons, and that in one case a horse was found whole in the stomach of one of these giant sharks. Another naturalist, M. Bruchet, is authority for the statement that a shark was taken in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles, in whose stomach were two tunnies, and in addition a man fully dressed, his clothes being untorn.

Dr. Luther Tracy Townsend, in his work on Jonah, refers to a whaler of New Bedford, Mass., who told him of a large whale captured off the coast of Borneo which came near swallowing him. This man said to Dr. Townsend: "When we killed other whales from time to time some of the men lifted the lower jaws while the rest, one after another, would crawl through the throat."

On Juries

"There are," said Mr. Justice Tomlin in a recent speech, "a large number of people upon whom it does not dawn, as a matter of course, that there are two sides to every question." Our legal system, he implied, and particularly the service on juries which it exacts, has a tendency to correct this unhappy error. He quoted Dean Wace as having once given it as his opinion that a great part of the political common sense of our people was due to the jury system. No doubt this is true. Juries, moreover, get so little recompense for their labors that it is fitting in a Judge to insist now and then upon the inevitable benefits, moral, educational, and political, which they receive unawares. There does, indeed, seem to be magic in the jury-box. Those who enter it are changed. They arrive as twelve men without a taste or an interest in common. They are treated by Court officials with the tolerance of a shepherd for the more foolish of his sheep, and by Judge, counsel, and witnesses with the politeness that a teacher uses towards a backward class. No one appears to think much of them, and the best reward that ever they receive for their services is an assurance that, for a few years at least, they will not be invited to repeat them. Yet they are often able to reach a unanimous opinion, and an opinion so good that the world has learnt to trust it, upon complex disputes of which they have no knowledge and in which of necessity they have no interest. If the magic had not worked so often, it might be regarded as a miracle.

If we inquire what this magic is, and so are led on to examine the psychology of juries, the first fact to be remarked is that their psychology is, in truth, collective. They cease, that is, to be simply an assembly of twelve men and become a coherent psychological unit. And these units, when they are formed, have many qualities in common. We may generalize about them, if not with absolute safety, at least more safely than about most groups of men brought together temporarily and at hazard. Though they differ in class, in natural prejudice, and in local origin, they are found throughout the length and breadth of the country to respond similarly to similar treatment. Thus it is possible to say of a barrister that he is "bad with juries," or that he is "good with them," as if all juries, within certain limits, were alike. They can be depended upon, with very few exceptions, to suspect the argumentative manner of Sir Smoothly Silky and to incline before the persuasions of Sir Cheerful Bluff. Why? Sir Smoothly is infinitely courteous; he has a smile that would win and an intellect that would dazzle any jurymen who stood alone; as a lawyer, and an advocate he ranks high among the leaders of the Bar. Yet it is generally admitted that juries are not his audience. They prefer Sir Cheerful, though he is at far less pains to please them, and is often almost brutally rude. If, as individuals, they met him in the street, they would probably among them would shrink from him, the bold would be stirred to opposition. But put them together in a jury-box, and, as Sir Cheerful himself so proudly says, they will feed out of his hand. Almost every jury-box has the same effect. It by chance the verdict has to be for Sir Smoothly's client and against Sir Cheerful's, it is impossible not to feel that Sir Cheerful's defeat has been inflicted with regret. He himself cannot tell his secret. He could, if he would, make a list of his more valuable tricks; but why they are valuable he does not know. They would not influence any one man or any other twelve men in the world, but before a British jury, no matter how it may be composed, they seldom altogether fail. Juries, we are forced to believe, have a group-psychology peculiar to themselves; which not only assists them, as Mr. Justice Tomlin says, to improved vision and political common sense, but enables them, while they sit in Court, to form a collective opinion of a man or

"The Blood Ship"

MUTINY BY CHINESE ON BRITISH VESSEL.

Thrilling stories of mob law and murder at sea, caused by the shortage of water, were told by the officer of the steamer Monadnock, on its return to West India Docks from the Persian Gulf. At the port of Lingah the officers refused to issue water from the ship's supply to the coolie stevedores. A gang of the stevedores then stole all the water rations of the Chinese crew. The Chinese at once gathered in an infuriated group, rushed down the deck brandishing weapons, and before they could be stopped, hurled every coolie over the side. One of the men was killed, and three were badly injured. A military escort boarded the Monadnock, and arrested the chief officer, who was in charge during the captain's illness. "They trotted me out between two files of men with loaded rifles," he explained. "I was marched to the town and put in gaol. They brought in the dead coolie and the three injured men and laid them out in front of me, apparently to impress me with a sense of guilt. I asked to see the consular agent, and he immediately demanded and secured my release." After that adventure the vessel was known in the Gulf ports as "The Blood Ship." On the way from Dibal to Bushire the water supply ran so low that each man was rationed to three quarts a day. Water had been taken in at Dibal, but it was hardly fit to drink. The firemen then mutinied, and put out the fires. They were finally persuaded to accept the Dibal water. The Chinese crew, which caused the trouble, was picked up at Ellis Island because of the desertion of 15 of their countrymen in New York, in spite of the strictest precautions. The deserters made a spectacular dash for the shore at night. As the wharf was closely watched, they jumped overboard and swam across the dock with their clothes tied in bundles on their backs.

Get your ticket from Peter O'Mara or R. G. MacDonald, Ltd. for "An Arizona Cowboy" and assist the Fire Sufferers. Jan. 12, 11

France's War on Communists

"Energetic action has been taken against the Communist organizations in Paris and other parts of France," says the Times Paris correspondent. "M. Harriot, the Prime Minister, announced in the Chamber of Deputies the determination of the Government to suppress the Communist agitation on the one hand and clerical reaction on the other."

"His words were followed by swift action, which indeed had already been agreed upon by M. Chaumet, Minister for the Interior, and M. Morin, the Prefect of Police. In the course of the day the Paris police paid surprise visits to various Communist centres, principally in the suburbs of the city. Over 20 foreign Communists were arrested and ordered without more ado to leave the country, and one Frenchman was detained for illegally carrying arms. M. Harriot has laid stress on the danger to France of admitting to the country too large a number of foreign Communists, who, forgetful of their duty to the country which had given them refuge, conducted on French soil a political agitation which could not be tolerated. The French Government was determined, he declared, not to allow foreign Communists to meddle with the political life of the country. While it was impossible for the Communists to change the Constitution of the country, they were capable, if the Government were weak, of creating disorder from which reaction might spring."

JUST THE THING.
Assistant Editor—"This new story of Chamberlain's is horribly mushy." Editor—"Well, run it as a cereal."

Federal Child Labor Law Unnecessary

The proposed Child Labor Amendment should not be ratified, declares ex-Ambassador William E. Gonzales, Editor of "The State" of Columbia, South Carolina, in The Forum. A law with such a fantastic age limit (18) is unnecessary and would be harmful. It is absurd since there are both men and children of eighteen.

Much of the greatness of this country is due to the achievements of men of noble manhood, human sympathies, high character, and self-reliance, who owed those qualities to the fact that they had met life and served before they were eighteen. The age limit, eighteen, is totally impractical and has no actual relation to general biological or mental conditions; a boy or girl of fifteen may be fully as mature, mentally and physically, as another of eighteen. Another of fifteen may be mentally unfitted for further "book learning," but well qualified and anxious to learn a trade and prepare himself for useful, productive citizenship. To force him from his natural bent, to force upon him years more of profitless, hopeless attendance at school, would be crushing to his spirit and ambition. In "education," the nature of life as well as individual mental qualifications and capacity, as well as economic conditions and necessities, must be directing factors. Hundreds of thousands of youths under eighteen are now working while attending schools and colleges. What shall become of them under this new dispensation of power? How shall the millions of youths of both sexes, whose parents cannot support them in idleness until they are eighteen, conform to this socialistic law? Will the next developing step be demand for their support by the National Government? It should be as the final blow to self-respect, self-confidence, and independence; as fatal to the perpetuation of that sturdy, virile "American spirit" which, nurtured in the old way in the old homes, won the world's admiration and confidence. The Forum.

MINARD'S LINENET FOR HEAD. AGES.