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AVALON TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jan. 21, 24, 26, 27

America's Cup Defender.

Choice Between Resolute and Vanitie--Elimination Trials to be Sailed Soon.

New York, Jan. 16.—It is the intention of the New York Yacht Club to resume its elimination contests between the Resolute and Vanitie next spring and not pick the defender of the America's Cup until the series is ended. When Lipton's challenge first was accepted in the winter of 1913-14, three yachts were to try for the honor of defending the historic trophy. One was designed by the Herreshoffs for a syndicate of New York Club members. It was called the "flag officers' boat." Dame rumor generally believes that the Resolute will be the defending yacht.

Alexander Smith Cochran, a Yonkers yachtsman, also a member of the club, personally built and fitted out a yacht. The craft was from the board of William Gardner, and was built by George Lawley and Son of Neponset, Mass. The third boat was built by a tri-city syndicate, and was called Defiance. It was designed by George Owens of Boston, and was built at the Bath Iron Works, Maine.

When the three yachts were launched, the New York Yacht Club arranged a series of four races that began in early June of 1914 and continued until the end of August. Midway in the series, it was discovered that Defiance was a failure and the yacht was withdrawn. It left Vanitie and Resolute to fight it out for the honor of defending the trophy.

War Halted Last Tests.

The series was brought to a sudden

end when the world war started in August of 1914. At that time the Resolute had a decided advantage over Vanitie. Many believed that the Gardner boat would have done decidedly better had it been as well manned as the Resolute. There was some talk of changing crews and after tuning up trying the yacht out under the novel conditions. This was never done.

These races are going to be resumed next spring. Also it is understood that Alexander Smith Cochran has given his boat to the New York Yacht Club to use in any way it pleases. As Mr. Cochran is now in Europe, it is impossible to verify this statement. It is known that orders have been issued to put Vanitie into commission and that the craft is going to be raced this spring.

The New York Yacht Club held its monthly meeting on January 15. There is a possibility that the America's Cup was discussed. The club has appointed a committee with full power to act, and this committee has practically settled with Sir Thomas regarding dates and the course for the struggle. If negotiations are completed before next Thursday night the committee may seize the opportunity and make its report to the club.

Although no reason is given, the New York Yacht Club has given up any idea of using the Marconi rig on either the Resolute or Vanitie. The news is somewhat surprising, as it was generally believed that the Marconi rig was going to play an important part in the next race for the America's Cup. The belief was based upon the result of a series of races between Commodore J. P. Morgan's Grayling and Rear Commodore Nichols' Carolina last September off Newport. The yachts originally were one design craft measuring into the 50 foot division. Last spring Carolina was given a Marconi rig, so that the towering rig was given a practical demonstration on a big boat. The series was sailed in private. Its result was most surprising. Carolina trimmed Grayling at every point of sailing. At the end of the series it seemed certain that the Marconi rig would be on the defending yacht.

To Retain Gaff Rig.

Since then, the question has been thoroughly threshed out. The committee has finally come to the conclusion that it will stick to the conventional gaff rig. "There is no questioning the fact that the New York Yacht Club is showing good judgment," said a well-known designer, yesterday, "in deciding to stick to the gaff rig. We all know that Shamrock is going to be exceedingly hard to beat in sailing off the wind. It is this point of sailing that is bothering the New York Yacht Club."

"While the Marconi rig will hold its own and may do a shade better against any other rig in windward work, it is a question if it gives a boat enough drive either in running or reaching. As these are Shamrock's strong points, it would be absurd to increase the defender's speed while on the wind if it is going to weaken her speed in reaching and running."

"It is perfectly true that yacht races generally are won in beating to windward and that a boat which can win on the wind will in the long run capture the majority of prizes. Unfortunately, there is a

great deal of luck in yachting. A committee may pick a course that has a good thrash to windward only to have the wind change soon after the start, turning the race into a merry-go-round. Under the circumstances, the New York Yacht Club cannot bank too heavily on the weather qualities of its defender be it Resolute or Vanitie. It must also plan for a series made up of reaches and runs."

New Mast For Resolute.

Having reached a decision regarding a rig, the New York Yacht Club has lost no time and has placed an order with the Herreshoffs for a new wooden mainmast for Resolute. It is not a particularly long spar, being in fact the regulation mainmast. The mast is to have a hollow centre to reduce weight above deck. In addition to the new wooden mast, Resolute is well supplied with sticks. She has two steel spars of hollow sections that have been thoroughly tested in heavy winds. The new wooden mast will have all of the usual accessories, including boom, gaff, clubs and yards for topsails.

Vanitie also is to be raced with the conventional gaff and topsail. It is also understood that Sir Thomas plans the same rig for Shamrock IV. With these points settled, the next race for the America's Cup will resemble former contests in so far as rigs are concerned. Of course, the yachts will be smaller than the ninety-footers that formerly raced for the Cup. Still, it will cost just as much to hold the race next summer, regardless of the size of the boats, as it did in 1903, when Sir Thomas made his last attempt to lift the Cup.

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LOOK AT TONGUE! REMOVE POISONS FROM STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruit taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

The Problem of Efficiency.

Money is, after all, only a token, and its value has always been declining. Dr. Johnson recorded the case of a country gentleman who kept a house and servants, enjoyed his sport and contributed to charity, on two hundred a year, in the eighteenth century. That would have been quite impossible before the War, and the War has only hastened the depreciation. The process does not seem likely to stop for some time; but it is in operation all over the world, and the remedies that have been suggested are mostly worse than the disease. The only remedy that counts, in fact, is work; and undoubtedly high prices compel people to work, since they simply cannot afford to be idle, and they also tend to secure efficiency of work, since high wages compel the employer to see that he gets good work for his money. Already the less efficient workers, who were necessarily employed during the War because there were no others available, are being displaced by the more efficient, and that fact is undoubtedly at the bottom of a good deal of the discontent that stalks the country. For the time being, however, even the semi-efficient male has no great difficulty in securing employment; the really difficult problem is that of the women, who are being dismissed wholesale to make room for the men. But the women have not only learnt to work, but to enjoy their independence; and those who criticize them for "hanging on to their jobs" forget that the same phenomenon is not confined to one sex. Many women will probably emigrate, and solve the problem in that fashion; but a woman is naturally more attracted to home ties than a man, and therefore prefers to earn her living near her own home. Attempts are being made, but without much success, to organize women into trade unions and similar associations, and it is possible that adversity and unemployment will in the long run overcome some of their reluctance to this method of securing their status; but for some time to come the whole problem will be an extremely difficult one, and it will be lessened by the fact that many hitherto well-to-do parents who could once afford to keep their daughters at home can no longer continue to do so. The pressure, therefore, is felt at both ends, and the competition between men and women in the wage-market will lead to uncomfortable consequences.—United Empire.

The Right to Strike.

"A matter of vital importance raised by the events of the last fortnight must receive public consideration—the limits of the right to strike," says "The Spectator," London. "We desire to say at once that we must be counted among those who firmly believe that the right to strike must be preserved at all costs. Unless we are to imperil human liberty, we cannot deprive workmen of the right to strike, and employers of the right not to employ."

"The Spectator," while unquestionably entitled to its own opinion on the subject, is nevertheless guilty of an inexcusable blunder in comparing the right to strike with the right to employ. They are not comparable. In the one case united action is inferred while in the other the reference is to individual action. Every man undoubtedly has the right, as an individual, to leave or to refuse employment. Every employer has an equal right to discharge or refuse to employ a man. Only once in English history (immediately following the Black Death) was an effort made to deny a man the right to leave a job or refuse employment. It failed. Some limitation was made to this right during the war, however, in practice, if not in theory. But speaking broadly, the

right has been maintained. Similarly, the right of an employer to employ or to refuse employment has been maintained, though modified to some extent by governmental intervention in settling strikes, by the rule of the closed shop, and by similar limitations.

But in claiming the right to strike, labor—and the London "Spectator"—must be willing to grant to employers the right to a concerted application of the "lockout." It may not be likely that things will soon come to such a pass, but were they to do so it would mean that all the employers in one form of industry would have the right to cease production and declare a general cessation of business at their own sweet, united will. Have they, morally, such a right? And if they have not, what justification has labor in claiming the right to united action in the strike?

This is not intended as a denial of the right to strike.—Saturday Night.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Creamed oysters on toast will make a delicious and inexpensive luncheon dish, as it takes few oysters to serve several persons.

A delicious fish hash is made by first frying out a piece of salt pork. Into the fat put equal parts of fish and cold boiled potatoes. Fry until brown.

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