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A great variety of Ladies' Handkerchiefs in White Irish Lawn, Hemstitched, Embroidered Corners, Lace Edged and Printed Borders; also White Silk and White Silk Crepe, Lace Borders.

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Henry Blair

dec10,m,tu,th,f

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Our Shirts are priced specially low for the Holiday Season—we want a big Shirt Sale.

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dec20,th,m,tu

NOTICE.

Will all parties who wish to have their ENGINES REPAIRED, kindly forward them to us as soon as possible.

ACADIA GAS ENGINES, LTD.

nov18,m,dec

Forty-Four Years in the Service of the Public—The Evening Telegram.

As Others See Us

And as we see Ourselves.

(By OBSERVATOR.)

"Step by step we gain'd a freedom, known to Europe, known to all; Step by step we rose to greatness, thro' the longwaters we may fall."

As I write I can recall a remark made by the late Sir Hugh Hoyles in the House of Assembly many years ago. In reply to a taunt from the leader of the Opposition, Sir Hugh said: "Popularity is the last thing a man can expect if he is to do his duty in these days."

What about the financial outlook? Various rumors are again afloat in relation thereto. But, as Lloyd George observed the other day: "Rumor is not always reliable." Are the estimates tabled by the Minister of Finance and Customs at the last session of the Legislature sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service? Let us hope so. Anyway, there should be no divergence in the official estimates, nor shall there be, at present, any tendency to question their accuracy.

This I take from the Apocrypha:—"Curse the whisperer and the double-tongued; for such have destroyed many that were at peace. A back-biting tongue has disquieted many, and driven them, from nation to nation; strong cities hath it pulled down; and overthrown the houses of great men. A back-biting tongue hath cast out virtuous women, and deprived them of their labors. Whose hearkeneth unto it shall never find rest, and never dwell quietly. Many have fallen by the edge of the sword; but not so many as have fallen by the point of the tongue."

Our local Parliament should open early the coming year—certainly not later than the middle of February. It is both inconvenient and wasteful of time and money to have the House sitting in May and June. Possibly the new Premier will show a good example by insisting upon a short and productive session. Two months ought to be long enough to get through the necessary legislation.

The Prime Ministers who recently visited London to attend the Imperial Conference, are now on their way back to the Dominions they respectively represented there. Hon. Dr. Warren, the Premier of Newfoundland has already arrived. Their brief sojourn in the Great Metropolis has only served to make the ministers acutely aware that there are problems peculiar to the United Kingdom which cannot be solved by the same formula as the problems of the great colonies, and the difficulty of solution has been intensified by the deadlock resulting from the general election just held.

One of the most outstanding and promising of the Dominion and Provincial Premiers at the present time is Mr. Dunning, the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan. In 1916 his public spirit led him to resign the lucrative position of general manager of the Co-operative Elevator Company in order to become Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan. In 1922 he succeeded to the Premiership of the Province. He is a notable example of the hard-headed business man in politics. His methods are direct, peremptory, decisive, and very much to the point. Some go so far as to call him dictatorial—anyway, his virtue personality wholly dominates the Legislature. He is a clear, forceful, rugged and convincing speaker, and he is contending boldly with several difficult situations. Unlike the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, he is in the enviable position of never having had a deficit of any consequence in his budgets. If a man's happiness is determined by his capacity to serve his fellows, Mr. Dunning should be a very happy man.

Let me here observe that in the overseas dominions just now there is

a general sense that affairs in the Mother Country are being strangely mismanaged; and this is by no means a healthy feeling. The relations of large objects to one another can be observed better at a distance than close at hand, when we see nothing clearly except what is immediately next to us. It begins to be perceived, too, that the disease is in the constitution. The fault is not in the individual ministers, but in the Parliamentary system, which placed the ministers at the mercy of an accidental vote in the House of Commons, lays them open to be persecuted by questions, harassed by independent resolutions of irresponsible members, and thus incapacitated them from following any national policy, and drives them from insanity to insanity. There rests the secret of the mischief. The remedy is less easy to suggest; but it is felt even here that a remedy of some kind will have to be found, if the Empire is not to drift upon the rocks.

First and foremost stands the crying evil of unemployment. Most of the Dominions need settlers. Great Britain has too large a population. How simple it sounds, in theory, to bring this demand and this supply together and solve every difficulty; how difficult it is in fact. First of all, the Labor leaders are set against linking unemployment and emigration. We must set our country in order, say they, and not treat as a remedy what is only an optimum palliative to subdue pain. They forget, or they do not study the figures, or draw an inevitable conclusion from the paradoxical but indubitable fact that there are a million and a half more people in England than there would have been if there had not been a war. A million and a half is almost exactly the official figure of the number of unemployed.

Does it not look as if this number is about the surplus which should emigrate, and which no amount of trade revival will be able to absorb? It is on these two lines, therefore, that the Imperial Conference may prove to be the most important that has yet been held. For home compulsions are forcing British statesmen to take stock of their trading position, and to estimate for the future, which can only mean a turning toward inter-labor and inter-imperial developments and an approximation, however gradual, to the ideal of an almost self-contained Empire. And the pressure of population is forcing on the minds of statesmen the necessity of coming to some emigration arrangements mutually beneficial to both the British Islands and the dominions beyond the seas.

Then, again, as it is in Great Britain, so is it here in this small dependency of the Crown. We are doomed to changes and revolutions. Luxury and innovation creep in; factions arise; and families now and then spring up, whose ambition and intrigues throw the whole system of government into confusion. Thus in later days has the tranquility of our dominion been grievously disturbed, and its golden simplicity of manners threatened with total subversion by a few blatant demagogues and their aspiring relatives and friends. Thus it is that our territory is torn by factions and internal dissensions, like the great Empire whose offspring we are; and what will be the result would puzzle "the apothecary himself," with all his talents for prognostics to determine; though I apprehend that it will terminate in the utter demoralization of responsible government.

In 1840 a Native Society was formed here, but it didn't come to stay. The President was Richard Barnes, whose monument still stands in the old cemetery near the Church of England Cathedral. Among the more prominent members were Sir Ambrose Shea, Hon. James J. Rogerson and Hon. Ed-

ward Shea. The society was formed as a protest against the alleged favoritism shown to foreign-born residents, to whom, it is said, all the best public offices were given. Very few people now in existence can remember the motto or flag; but it seems that the flag was all-pink, with two clasped hands, and arms extending to the elbows, with a spruce tree in the centre. The tree rose from the joined palms, and underneath and running parallel to the arc made by the arms was the word "Philanthropy." The arms and the tree were green, the letters were white.

Notwithstanding the muddle they have made of things "over on the other side," since the Great War, the old flag still stands for much at home and abroad. For instance, in the course of a lecture on international affairs recently delivered at Indianapolis, U.S.A., Judge H. D. Pearce paid the following tribute to British Rule and what the emblem of our Empire means to the world. He said: "After having visited every inhabited quarter of the globe, I have come to the conclusion that wherever the British flag flies there you will find sobriety and righteousness."

And here I am reminded that the trend of our language, too, is very important. Nearly a century ago Professor Grimm hazarded the guess that English would one day become the language of the world. It would seem that his guess may be one day realized. I know not what the figures of persons speaking the various languages are in 1923, but the following are the figures for 1911:

English	160,000,000
German	130,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

An item in the New York Outlook reminds me of the prosperous and happy days in Newfoundland when there were between six and seven hundred sailing vessels employed in the two great branches of our staple industry—the seal and cod fisheries. That, of course, was before the introduction of steamships, railways, motor cars, and airplanes. In those halcyon times we had no such noisy inventions to disturb our tranquility and incite us to "restlessness and ambitious achievement." Speaking of the long red cargo-carriers, the paper refers to a lament the times when "the blue expanse was over lit by white sails," and recalls the year, 1855, when "no fewer than 381 ships and barques, 126 brigs, and 605 schooners were built in the United States alone." Their tall spars and cotton canvas loomed large on the horizon and filled the eye far more completely than the stumpy pole masts of the four or five thousand ton steam freighter of to-day, which does the work of twenty of them.

PARTRIDGE BERRIES.—500 gallons nice Partridge Berries, 40c. gallon. at W. E. BEARN'S 2 Stores, Haymarket and Rawlins' Cross.—dec18,t

The Greatest Money-Making Mountain in the World

Stone Mountain, Ga., upon the site of which Gutzon Borglum, the noted sculptor, is carving the huge memorials to the valor and heroism of the Confederate dead, is described as the greatest "money-making mountain" in the world by a writer in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

"Not a direct money-maker for any set, of capitalists or for any corporation, but in an indirect way for all the country roundabout. It will change the course of travel from the North and West to the South's land of flowers—Florida—so that more and more thousands will detour to Stone Mountain, Georgia, and the entire Southland will grow richer in money and in friends as the world goes around in its sight-seeing."

"The attendance at the mountain is averaging 30,000 a month, or at the rate of 360,000 a year."

"When the whole Broddingsnan sculpture is completed, there will appear at the summit of the mountain as if coming from behind and winding over and across and down to the left a stirring procession of men, guns, and horses. To the left of these will loom Confederate cavalry in full forward swing. In the center where the enduring granite bulges forward will be carved the colossal group of the figures of Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and four other leaders. The natural color of the centuries-old stone will lend realism to the depiction of masses of infantry in the grey uniforms of the Confederacy."

"Lee's figure will be carved into the mountain about twenty feet at the deepest place, which will be the horse's head. It will be about 200 feet high, from the horse's head to General Lee's hat. The sculptor will have to stand on a tall stepladder on Lee's shoulder in order to chisel the General's ear, which will cover thirty square feet on the mountain side. Mr. Borglum promises to have the figure of General Lee completed by

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Fancy Table Raisins, 7 Crown per pkt. 55c.
Choice Table Raisins, 5 Crown, per pkt. 45c.
Turban Dates, per pkt. 20c.
Tunis Dates, per pkt. 30c.
Turkish Figs Layers, per lb. 35c.

Almond Nuts, per lb. 28c.
Brazil Nuts, per lb. 28c.
Hazel Nuts, per lb. 22c.
Mixed Nuts, per lb. 28c.
Walnuts, New Crop, Sorrento . . . 35c.

HUNTLEY'S & PALMER'S FANCY BISCUITS . . 60c. to 80c. lb.

Moirs' Sultan Cake, per lb. . . . 55c.
Moirs' Plain Cake, per lb. . . . 55c.
Moirs' Fruit Cake, per lb. . . . 55c.
Moirs' Cherry Cake, per lb. . . . 55c.
National Fruit Cake, per tin . . \$2.50

Pascal's Butter Hazelnuts, per lb. 70c.
Pascal's Butter Walnuts, per lb. 70c.
Pascal's Butter Almonds, per lb. 70c.

KOPS' WINES Per Bottle 70c.

Pascal's Fruit Satines, per bot. . 65c.
Pascal's Venetian Mixture, per bottle 65c.
Pascal's Grace Pralines, per bottle 75c.
Pascal's Princess Satines, per bottle 75c.
Pascal's Barley Almonds, per bottle 75c.
Pascal's Almond Tip Bits, per bottle 85c.
Pascal's Butter Almonds, per bottle 85c.

Tin Pears "Extra", per tin . . . 55c.
Tin Apricots "Extra", per tin . . 45c.
Tin Peaches "Extra", per tin . . 45c.
Tin Fruit Salad "Extra", per tin 70c.
Tin Strawberries "Extra", per tin 50c.
Tin Raspberries "Extra", per tin 50c.
Tin Pears Standard 50c.
Tin Peaches Standard 35c.

PRINCE ALBERT TOBACCO 16-oz. Glass \$2.00

Libby's Plum Pudding, 16-oz tin 70c.
King Cole Pudding, 16-oz. tin . 65c.

Libby's Mince meat, per pkt. . 25c.
Heinz Mince meat, per tin . . 45c.

EDGEWORTH TOBACCO 16-oz. Glass \$2.00

Kop's Ginger Wine, per bot. . . 70c.
Kop's Sherry Wine, per bot. . . 70c.
Kop's Raisin Wine, per bot. . . 70c.
Kop's Port Wine, per bot. . . 70c.
Kop's Orange Wine, per bot. . . 70c.

Moirs' Strawberry Syrup, per bot. 75c.
Moirs' Raspberry Syrup, per bot. 75c.
Moirs' Lemon Syrup, per bot. . 60c.
Moirs' Cherry Syrup, per bot. . 60c.
Moirs' Pineapple Syrup, per bot. 60c.

GROUND SWEET ALMONDS 8-oz. Tins 45c.

Shelled Walnuts, per lb. 50c.
Shelled Almonds, per lb. 50c.

Crystallized Ginger Chips, per lb. 70c.
Crystallized Pineapple Chips, per lb. 70c.

FOSS FANCY BOXES CHOCOLATES . . . \$1.10 to \$5.00

Early June Peas, per tin 27c.
Petits Pois Peas, per tin 35c.
Libby's Beet, per tin 30c.
String Beans 25c.

Lazenby's Pickles, per bot. . . 75c.
Pan-Yan Pickles, per bot. . . 70c.
Bom-Bay Chutney, per bot. . . 65c.
H. P. Sauce, per bot. 40c.

NESTLE'S THICK CREAM Per Tin 55c.

The Royal Stores, Ltd.,

Grocery Department

dec18,20,24

January 19, 1924, which will be the next anniversary of Lee's birthday, when a great unveiling will take place."

British Abandon Singapore Plan

\$50,000,000 PROJECT FOR NAVAL BASE LIKELY TO BE SHELVED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—(Associated Press).—The British Government has cancelled the proposed tour of inspection by the Earl of Cavan, chief of the general staff, to Singapore and Australasian ports. This is accepted here as a definite abandonment of the

project to construct a big naval base at Singapore.

In the knowledge that no Liberal or Labor Cabinet is likely to endorse it, Baldwin and his advisers apparently have decided that the \$50,000,000 needed can be better used to relieve unemployment at home.

The plans for the base have been severely criticised, not only by the newspapers, but by naval and military experts. The grounds for criticism were, first, because of its huge cost; second, that it would divert a large number of warships from other

important points; and third, that it would provoke Japan, whose relations with Great Britain now is of the friendliest character.

Among the warmest advocates of the base are Premier Bruce of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand, who at the Imperial Conference laid stress upon its importance as a protection to the British trade routes to distant possessions, and as an aid to Australia and New Zealand in maintaining the dominance of the white race in the Pacific.

When you buy Xmas presents at our store you know Quality counts.—GEO. LANGMEAD, Watchmaker and Jeweler.



HOW THEY GOT BIT UTILITY

SIXTY-FOUR years ago a good haul, and nothing heard of it. Of course the bold smuggler kept his assistants, as no bribe would be sufficient to inform. The very former was held in other people generally, and a miserable wretch who sneaked act, earned the title. "It was hand saw operation to generations as it may seem, a man sooner suffer a long time than to give away his friend or associate. I recognized that we had modern improvements in affairs that we have to prevention of smuggling, known one occasion when a captain of a vessel with thirty cases of brandy chief assistant was arrested and the residence was searched, and hidden from the officials. But this done in these days, when our splendid Customs by that energetic and per Mr. Watts and his men are well versed in all which the bold smuggler operation to outwit the defraud the revenue."

While little attention the smugglers in these writing about it, when many of them who were masters in the business, faded, but in most were reckless individuals of detection, or, by grasping and penurious spoil in the right quarter the general public they safe—they would never be former. Notwithstanding uors, sixty years ago, as cheap as water, the entire city of St. John's was looked after and the presence of a large of policemen. I said as cause they were usually some of the regiments stationed here at various and were pensioned off my having served the term years, more or less name a dozen of them. In the reports we read, the criminal were perpetrated days. Of course, there a challenge fight, but the day's work, and after was over, the contest arm in arm to some public wash down their little few glasses of champagne was the real thing itself, or dope being used and liquor went up in price, necessary to increase the our police force, and the long coats, hats and the pensioned veterans b obsolete, except as a fun and the protection of law were provided with a regimental uniform as w to-day. The soldiers satisfied until the agit carried a law that was p Statute that no quor imported into Newfoundl carry out the law, the pol to be increased, and the was held out to some s consideration, that on-t fus. With such indu were to be found, wate ments of their slow-m some years, litigation w swing, and fine impris some tall soldiers was the day. But the enthu did not believe in moder things, while they ad means to prevent the ne run by the way, we have thing about what gin, wine, (2) the applicat that molasses for import country in the guar spruce buds, just as fruits can be made