G. Knowling

Limited,

have just received the following:—

4 Cases CYLLIN DISINFECTANT.
6 Cases JEYE'S FLUID.
1 Case OIL LEMON, in ½ and 1 lb. bottles.
1 Case TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.
6 Barrels WHITE and BLACK PEPPER.
50 Cases PRICE'S WAX CANDLES.
5 Cases ATLAS PARAFIN CANDLES.
20 cases PRICE'S CARRIAGE CANDLES.
1 Case PRICE'S NIGHT LIGHTS.
1 Case BEECHAM'S PILLS.
2 Cases POW'D CARB. AMMONIA.
2 Kegs LUMP ALUM.
200 Sacks REFINED SALT, 1 cwt. each.
23 Sacks FINEST TABLE SALT, in 7 lb. bags.

All for sale at our Usual Low Prices.

G. Knowling

Limited.

jan14,3i,eod

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
H. A. WINTER, B.A., - - Editor

WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1918.

Deserved Censure.

At the conclusion of the hearing on Monday of one of the prohibition cases which seem to monopolize the docket of the Magistrate's Court nowadays, Judge Morris apparently "let himself go." We regret that we were not a counsel in the case, that we might have asked the indulgence of the Court to endorse everything His Honour said. No one is in a better position than he to form an opinion of the merits and defects of the Prohibition Acts, and since their enactment he has had almost daily acquaintance with one aspect or another of their provisions. There must be something very much the matter with those of them which he criticised so severely on this occasion. He has found himself in the uncongenial but not uncommon position of a judge compelled to administer laws of which he strongly disapproves. His strictures bear out, in the most forcible manner, what we have said from the beginning about these Acts. We only return to the subject now in order to emphasise the important moral which it contains. The original Prohibition Act, and the subsequent Act which "amended" it by making it several times more objectionable, were the work of the Government, that is, the present Government, since it is claimed that it succeeds without a break the coalition, and since the coalition last summer adopted by implication such parts of the first act as it did not amend. The whole country has seen the sorry result. All the good that has been effected, and it is a great deal, could have been as fully achieved by half-a-dozen schoolboys, by the obvious and simple insertion of the clause forbidding the sale and importation of spirituous liquors. The only part of the law which presented any difficulty concerned what lay outside this general prohibition. That part might have been handled well or indifferently. We can truthfully say, as a matter of fact, that it could not have been handled worse. If everyone in the country had been subjected impartially to the extremely rigorous and severe restrictions which prohibition means we should have nothing to say. But it is as plain as day that moderate, temperate and decent persons, many of whom consented cheerfully to a sacrifice for the common good, have alone suffered, and under the disgraceful conditions that exist will most reluctantly avail themselves of the opportunity that is left open to supply even what everyone would admit to be a bare need, and no one call an indulgence; while those very persons for whom the act was primarily intended, habitual drunkards and the like, have suffered least, have been able to get almost as much liquor as they liked, have in fact got it and are getting it still. The Government, having put the saloon-keepers out of the business, has entered it itself. The Controller's office is a Government bar.

Why is this? The answer is plain. The whole responsibility rests with the Government and no-one else. Matters are in this state because not a single member of the legislature, when the bills came before it, cared two straws about prohibition or the way in which it should be enforced; because the framing of mere laws was to them an irksome, perfunctory business, a weariness of the flesh. If they had deliberately aimed at bringing about such conditions they could not have more truly hit the mark. Even the law which they made is not enforced. It is still the absurd fact that every kind of liquor containing two per cent. or more of alcohol is absolutely prohibited from importation and sale, so that virtually every grocer or druggist in the country is breaking the law every day. We have often wondered what particular rationale has guided the authorities concerned with the enforcement of the law in choosing which kind of liquor to concentrate their attention upon and which to disregard. Technically, they should regard all of them which come under the description. Not that we blame them in this—we rather praise them. Fortunately, there is some commonsense outside of Parliament, though it is long since there was any in it.

At some time or another, possibly about the middle of the millenium, it will dawn upon the people of this country that it is the first and proper business of legislatures to make laws. They will judge the candidates by their aptitude and fitness for that high office, not by their "politics" or their association with this or that leader, this or that interest. They will hesitate before entrusting matters which require the greatest sagacity, the widest experience, the most profound knowledge, to the hands of men who can scarcely write a grammatical sentence. We had an exhibition last year of "legislation." That priceless gem, the Profits Tax, will soon be brought into the light again and reveal—to vary the poet a little—its own dark, unfathomed depths. Possibly some of the justice of the criticisms which we made of it, and which aroused such resentment, will then be apparent. Possibly not. Possibly it will be seen in a short time what utter trash the gem is and it will be packed out of sight again. But what is likely to be the result if the philosophers responsible for it are permitted again to try their rash experiments on things of which they have no understanding? Imagine the sort of thing we are likely to have imposed upon us by this F. P. U. government. Acts aimed directly at the "magnates" of "Water Street;" acts which, if enforced, would cut away half the foundation of the country's finances; acts openly and impudently framed solely in the interests of a small section of the community, and, by their pernicious influence over the rest, militating strongly against those very interests themselves; acts violating every sound principle, unworkable, mischievous and ludicrous, preparing us for financial and economic ruin before the first breath of adversity; chaos unutterable. Then, as the logical and purposed result, a forced appeal to Canada to take us over and pull us out of the mess in which we have allowed our rulers to plunge us. That is the true menace to the country. But the country sees it by this time and will take care that it is avoided and destroyed, never to lift its nightmare head again. The country will see to it that it is governed in the country's interests, not those of a couple of corporations resting them upon the country's ruin.

Casualty List.

RECEIVED JANUARY 16th, 1918.

Previously Reported Missing Now Reported Prisoner of War in Germany, Unwounded, 9th December, Camp Not Known.

215—Corporal Walter L. Thistle, 50 Long's Hill.

J. R. BENNETT,
Acting Minisister of Militia.

Mount Cashel Entertainment.

We again take pleasure in announcing that the annual entertainment in aid of Mount Cashel Orphanage will take place on Thursday and Friday nights at the Casino Theatre. The affair is under the patronge of His Excellency the Governor and His Grace the Archbishop, and under the direction of Mr. T. H. O'Neil.. As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the entertainment will be of a high order, some of the city's best talent taking part, and similarly it may be mentioned that at the second night's performance there will be an entire change of programme. Realising, as everybody does, the enormously increased cost of living in these strenuous times and that, as a consequence, it takes considerably more for the maintenance and upkeep of the Mt. Cashel Industrial Home and to educate, uplift and prepare the orphan boys to fight the battle of life, it is a safe prediction that there will be overflowing attendances at the performances to enable the good Christian Brothers to carry on their noble work with the same untiring attention and unflagging zeal as in the past.

Here and There.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather across country is strong S. E. wind and snowing, temperature 5 to 30 above.

STORM RAGING.—A heavy sea and strong gale raged in the harbour today and shipping, berthed at the waterfront piers, had to move off in the stream to avoid doing damage.

EXPRESS DELAYED.—Owing to a heavy S. E. gale that swept the Cabot Strait last night, the steamer with the foreign mail and passengers is not due at Port aux Basques till this afternoon. The east bound express is therefore held till her arrival.

Three months of winter due you—you need a good Overcoat and must have one. We have a splendid stock to select from, and can give you the latest and smartest cut; and, listen, perhaps a cut in price, too. SPURRELL the Tailor, 365 Water St. 'Phone 574.—jan16,eod,tf

MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Carrie Irene Hannah Servia, darling child of W. J. and Carrie Lowe, died January 16th, 1917.

In her little bed we laid her
When the roses lost their bloom,
And a valley grave we made her,
Now she sleeps beneath the tomb.

Far too lovely was our darling
For this cold and bitter life;
And although we weep to miss her
She is free from worldly strife.

The Menace to the Country.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Sir,—The menace to the country is of a complex character. It consists of the grave financial difficulties that face the country in the immediate future, owing to the many millions of dollars that the Morris Government during the past nine years borrowed and squandered in unprofitable and unjustifiable political enterprises. It consists in the necessity for the borrowing of still further millions to meet the demands arising out of our war engagements, and borrowing, too, at enormously high rates of interest. It consists in the indisputable fact that two hundred and forty thousand people, the population of this Colony, cannot in normal times and under normal conditions meet the interest on those borrowed millions without severe suffering, unless wise statesmanship provides in some way the strength to meet the burden. At the present time the high prices paid for our fish and fish products, owing entirely to the war, and the high duties and high values of imported commodities consequent upon the war, have filled our treasury to overflowing, and there is no difficulty in the Colony meeting its liabilities. But this abnormal condition of affairs will end, must end, with the war, and then we shall find ourselves in a fool's paradise, for the Government has made no provision whatever in these years of plenty to meet the inevitable lean times that are ahead of us. Instead of that, they have been distributing the surplus revenues, very largely, amongst themselves and their political supporters. The public departments have been made dumping grounds for played out political hacks and hangers-on of the Morris party. Able-bodied public officials have been pensioned to make room for persistent and troublesome party supporters, and since Coakerism was blended with Morrisism there has been a complete orgy in expenditure, culminating to date in the attempt to fix upon the country an annual expenditure of ten thousand dollars and more as part consideration for the transfer of the Government by Sir Edward Morris to Mr. Coaker and his followers. The menace consists, further, of the utter incompetence of the present Government. It is assumed by some people that a schoolmaster or a fisherman shall take to politics as a duck takes to swimming. Everybody will agree that a merchant, school teacher, artisan, or fisherman cannot do their respective work properly without special instruction and experience; but for those to whom we entrust our fates, our fortunes, and our honour, no such training is deemed requisite. The truest patriotism is to be capable and reliable, but such patriotism finds no place in the make up of our Government. They are the pliant tools of a political Union, moved at will like pawns on a chessboard, whose freedom of action is restrained by an oath of allegiance to the Boss of the concern, and whose sense of honour and self-respect may be gauged by the contemptible position they occupy. True statesmanship is the art of changing a country from what it is into what it ought to be. The statesmanship that we have had displayed during the past nine years has been to change the country from what it was into what it ought not to be. And now we have passed to a still worse stage, in which incompetency is blended with downright rascality, if the statement be true that the present Coaker Government has formed a political alliance with the Government Contractors — the Reid Newfoundland Company. In a former letter I said that since 1909—when Governor McGregor gave the Government to Sir Edward Morris, improperly I maintain, right down through the years that he held it, the Reid Newfoundland Company practically controlled and directed the Government of this Colony, and that Sir Edward Morris owed his retention of the Government during the past nine years to the wealth and labor influence of the Railway Company. When I wrote those damning words I did not expect to have them so speedily endorsed as correct. But the article taken by you from the Montreal Star, and published in the Evening Telegram of the 8th instant, intimating that "Sir William Reid, former President of the Reid Railway Company, in a written but yet unpublished statement" says he **"financed three General Elections to overthrow the Bond Government"** emphatically confirms the truth of what I alleged. Sir Edward Morris' first election, as leader of a party, was in 1908, the second in 1909 and the third in 1913. It is now evident that the Government of the past nine years was nothing more than an organized hypocrisy, the mere instrument of a corporate business concern, established, and kept in power, by the wealth and influence of a public contractor.

Yours truly,
VIGILANCE.

January 15th, 1918.

From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-day.

Wind S.E., blowing a gale, weather dull with snow showers. Nothing sighted. Bar. 29.10; Ther. 32.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

Boy Seriously Injured

At 11.50 o'clock this morning Thos. Cahill, a 14 year old boy of 16 Hutchings' Street, who is learning his trade as an engineer at the R. N. Co's, machine shops, met with a nasty accident, resulting in the loss of two fingers of his right hand. Cahill who was working on a piece of heavy plate, tripped and fell against a piece of machinery that was in operation, and stretching out his hand to protect himself had it caught between two revolving cogs. The little finger was completely severed, while the one next to it is so badly crushed that it will have to be amputated. A lad of 15 years of age, who was operating the machine, shut off the power and ran to Cahill's assistance. The injured boy was taken to Peter O'Mara's drug store where first aid was rendered by Mr. J. Roche. Dr. McDonald was called by phone and on arrival had the lad conveyed to his home, which was nearby. The unfortunate lad suffered much pain, but bore up well under the circumstances.

Supreme Court.

Job Bros. & Co., Ltd., vs. Capt. J. K. Rashaugе.

This is a motion by the defendant to set aside the order for his arrest by Hon. Justice Kent, made herein on the 11th inst., on the ground that the affidavit was insufficient and does not comply with the Judicature Act. Mr. McNeily for defendant is heard in support of the motion. Mr. Foote is heard contra. The Court takes time to consider.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In planning your meals for the day to meet the requirements of the Food Control Board, use Cleveland's Health Cocoa; it is appetizing, economical, nutritious and health giving.

Every man, woman and child can do something to help our country in this crisis by using Cleveland's Health Cocoa.

To help conserve food, insist upon having Cleveland's. Do not take any substitute. jan5,s,w,8i

Visiting Team May Come.

Secretary Tobin, of the Hockey League, and Mr. Thomas Winter, a former St. John's hockeyist, but now at King's College, Windsor, N. S., have been corresponding for some time on the question of whether or not arrangements could be made to have a representative team from King's College brought here this season to play a series of games with the locals. Secretary Tobin's opinion on the matter is in the affirmative and he is negotiating to bring the project to a head some time next month. If the trip is arranged, the visiting team will not be altogether strangers, as they played a series of stiff battles with an aggregation of "Ours", known as the Windsor draft, last winter.

Here and There.

CITY'S HEALTH.—No new cases of infectious disease have been reported to the health authorities within the past twenty-four hours.

MUCH FISH HANDLED. — Since the present week was ushered in a very large amount of fish was handled and made ready for market at the different mercantile premises along the waterfront, workmen being kept busy day and night.

REID'S BOATS.

The Argyle was not reported since leaving Burin on the 14th inst.

The Glencoe is due at Placentia this evening.

The Home left Fortune Harbour at 1.30 a.m. yesterday outward.

POLICE COURT.—(Before Judge Morris.)—A man charged with neglecting to support his children was ordered to provide for them a home devoid of vicious surroundings and influences and to the satisfaction of the Court. No other business was transacted in Court to-day.

Mrs. C. Buckley and Mrs. G. Coughlan will be "At Home" to their friends and all who attend their big dance in aid of the Halifax Disaster Fund, Tuesday, January 29th; in the British Hall. Music by the T. A. full Band. Dancing at 8.30. Tickets—Gent's (double or single, supper included) $1.00, Ladies' 50c.—jan16,1i

Neyle's Hardware

Just received:
40 doz. CURRY COMBS.

200 lbs. SNARE WIRE.
Best quality Fox and Rabbit.

SPINNING WHEELS and Wheel Heads.

SHOT—Nos. 4, 2, B.B.

Slide Shoes:

8	feet x	1¾	x 1- 8
7½	feet x	2	x 3-16
8	feet x	2	x 3-16
7	feet x	2	x ¼
7½	feet x	2	x ¼

NEYLE'S HARDWARE.
WILLIAM SOPER, Manager.

Published by Authority

MILITIA ORDERS.

(By J. R. Bennett, Acting Minister of Militia.)

To be Second Lieutenants—

No. 3454, L|C. J. Patterson; No. 3460 L|C. W. J. Clouston, from 27|11|17.

No. 3047, Corpl. D. Starks, from 17|12|17.

Dr. R. A. Brehm, from 11|12|17.

Note: Second Lieut. Brehm will transfer to the R.A.M.C. on completion of his duties as Medical Officer i|c of draft which embarked at St. John's on December 11, 1917.

J. R. BENNETT,
Actihg Minister of Militia

Jan. 15th, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Newman Frost, Esq., (Hillview, T.B.) to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony. His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Hon. W. W. Halfyard to be a Governor of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, in place of Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., resigned; Mr. Edward O'Reilly to be Sub-Collector of Customs at Placentia; Mr. W. Crosbie (Sub-Collector at Rigolet, Labrador), to be Inspector of Weights and Measures for Hamilton Inlet, in place of Mr. W. S. Green, deceased; Rev. Eric S. Tarrant to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Burgeo, in place of Rev. E. H. Fletcher, left the District; also Mr. Leonard Bowridge to be an additional member of the same Board.

Dept. of the Col. Secretary.

January 15th, 1918.

McMurdo's Store News

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1918.

We have just got in a small consignment of surgical scissors—sharp and blunt points. These scissors have been rather difficult to obtain of late, and we consider ourselves fortunate to have secured some at least.

Do not forget, if you want Orchard White that we are headquarters for this popular cosmetic lotion, which has of late giv ensuch good results. We hape to be able to keep it in stock continuously from now on.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED. — Mrs. E. Chaytor, of Topsail Road, announces the engagement of her daughter, Florence Furness, second eldest daughter of the late Thomas Furness, Engineer, to Mr. John Lester son, of the late James Lester, Mount Pearl Road. The wedding will take place shortly.

Ayre & Sons LIMITED

Electric Disk Stoves.

When the great inventor saw the first flash of light from the first incandescent lamp 36 years ago, he dreamed of the day when every home would be lighted by electricity. The realization of that dream is now made possible by the development of the

G-E EDISON LAMPS

These economical lamps give from 3 to 6 times as much light as old-style carbon lamps, without using any more electricity.

If you want to get the full benefit of this saving you should put G-E EDISON Lamps in every room of your house.

There is a G-E EDISON for every lighting purpose—from the tiny battery lamps and small automobile lamps to the giant 1000 watt size, nearly 2000 candle-power, for stores, theaters, factories, etc.

Let us show you how they save; and advise you which to use for YOUR purpose.

Electric Coffee Percolators.

MILLEY'S WHITE SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

Tremendous Bargains in Blouses, Ladies' Underwear, Linens, Embroideries and hosts of other articles to choose from.

Look Here for a Bargain!

119 Dozen Ladies' White Lawn BLOUSES, Daintily Embroidered, only

59c. each.

See Our Window to be convinced.

S. MILLEY.

Help to Win the War by USING LESS FLOUR.

Oaten Bread Recipe

TAKE
1 sifter full of WINDSOR PATENT Flour and
1 sifter full of OGILVIE'S ROLLED OATS.
THEN
Scald the Rolled Oats with 2 cupfuls of boiling water. Make sponge with ½ yeast cake and one cup of WINDSOR PATENT; then add the Rolled Oats—**after allowing sufficient time for them to cool.**
ADD
1 tablespoonful of Butter,
2 teaspoonfuls of Salt,
1½ tablespoonfuls of Sugar.
Knead well, adding WINDSOR PATENT as required to give it the proper texture before proceeding to bake.

The Above Recipe Will Make a Wholesome and Delicious Bread.

To-Day's Cabels.

12.00 P.M.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL TO MEET.

Pushing back the enemy from several trenches, which were held by the Italians in spite of furious counter attacks, in the hill region, the Austro-Germans offered strong resistance, but the Italians, who were ably supported by their artillery, would not be denied and in addition to inflicting extremely heavy casualties captured eight officers and 283 men. On the other fronts the fighting, except for the artillery, continues below normal, although the Canadians again have raided German trenches north of Lens, blowing up their dugouts and taking prisoners and machine guns. Probably with the purpose of laying further plans to meet the Germans on the western front, there will be an early meeting in plenary session at Versailles of the Supreme Allied War Council.

TO COMPEL OBSERVANCE OF FOOD REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, To-day.

A bill to amend the food laws so as to empower the food administration to compel the observance of wheatless and meatless days, or any other measures it prescribes, were introduced to-day by representatives Lever and Senator Pomerene acting for the Administration.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, To-day.

In the Monte Solarolot salient storming parties making an effective demonstrative action penetrated enemy trenches. To the east of Cap Sile by means of a surprise action carried out with admirable spirit, we extended our bridgehead, wresting some trenches from the enemy and repulsing sanguinarily his repeated counter attacks. Two officers, 34 men of other ranks, two trench mortars and a few machine guns were captured. On the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were more severe astride the Brenta Valley. A patrol encounter resulting in our favor occurred in the Valley of Ponte Della Prinula. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our airmen. Our artillery accounted for a fifth machine . Two other aeroplanes were downed by British aviators. In the afternoon seaplanes effectively bombed enemy forces in movement along the Lower Piave.

DEPTH BOMBS EFFICACIOUS.

LONDON, To-day.

The German newspapers, in referring to Anglo-American measures against submarines, indicate that the employment of depth charges has been greatly increased and perfected since the American destroyers arrived in European waters. In the old days a destroyer was content to drop two or three depth charges in the vicinity where the submarine was last seen, but now, according to German accounts it is not unusual to find destroyers persisting in the business of dropping depth bombs until as many as forty have been exploded, thus covering a large area where the submarine is likely to be hiding. The Germans admit that this is a very unpleasant business for the operators of the U-boats. Thus the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following account of the experiences of a U-boat man in water patrolled by American destroyers: One of our submarines shot a heavily laden steamer of 5,000 tons out of a convoy. A violent enemy counter attack followed. The destroyers left the convoy and followed the submarine and in the course of a few minutes dropped 39 water bombs around the spot where the U-boat was supposed to be submerged. Luckily they failed to hit her and our U-boat escaped unscathed. The same submarine was previously followed by two airplanes from midday until evening and pelted with 23 bombs, but escaped. The same newspaper contains an account of a submarine cruiser which had a narrow escape (a steamer torpedoed by her blew up) with terrific detonation wrapped in a column of flame and the next second the flames disappeared and the steamer was gone. The force of the explosion upset the submarine's steering apparatus and did other damage, but the crew finally succeeded in effecting repairs so that the U-boat managed to get to port.

CANUCKKS WORRYING THE ENEMY.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, January 15th.—After its weeks of comparative rest the Canadian Corps is giving the enemy real tests of its mettle. On Sunday night, just after dark, a raiding party entered the Hun trenches just north of Lens and captured nearly half its own strength without suffering a single casualty. The attack, which was not preceded by any artillery preparation or barrage but only supported with a standing barrage on adjacent trenches by stokes guns, was splendidly carried out. The enemy was taken completely by surprise and his resistance easily overcome. Eleven prisoners were captured. On the same night at almost the same hour another patrolling party operating opposite Mericourt crept right up to the enemy wire and lay in ambush for a hostile party. When an enemy party

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Just arrived a sm
TIN PLATES, whi
REASONABLE PR

GEO. M