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Newfoundland's Duty to the Empire.

(BY THE LATE LIEUT. VINCENT CLUETT.) OUR EMPIRE TO-DAY—CAUSES OF ITS GREAT SUCCESS—HOW NEWFOUNDLAND CAME INTO THE EMPIRE—BENEFITS WHICH NEWFOUNDLAND HAS DERIVED BY BELONGING TO THE EMPIRE—WHAT SHE MANIFESTLY OWES TO THE EMPIRE.

What visions of might, of liberty, and of justice, do these few words, "The British Empire," call to our minds. What glorious pages of his- tory may be written of the deeds wrought by our forefathers in the formation of that Empire. A small European people, numbering hardly five millions of souls at the time it entered on its career of conquest and civilization in the sixteenth century, has gradually extended its dominions, until they embrace about one-fifth of the habitable land of the Globe, and nearly four hundred millions of human beings. Some idea of the enormous extent of territory included in the Empire, is gained, by taking British India, itself as large as the whole of Western Europe, with the exception of Russia, as a unit of measurement. It is found that British India is somewhat smaller than West Australia, which is only one of the five vast colonies which make up the continent of Australia. Then the whole of Australia is set down upon his Majesty's dominions in North America, would stand in them as a cup does in its saucer. Then putting Canada and Australia on one side, we will have some forty possessions, ranging from some specks in the east, like New Zealand, or still vaster ones like South Africa. Britons of to-day have every reason to be proud of their Empire. Even the blindest fool is ceasing to talk of its decay and degeneration, for Great Britain and her Dominions stand more securely at the head of the world than ever before. Its pride is at its acme. Its influence in the councils of Europe has once more risen to its height. It has its problems and difficulties, of course, and it would be on the road to national death if it had none; but after every problem and obstacle is allowed for, the fact remains that the Empire leads the world in territory, in commerce, in shipping, in money power and in men. Just as of old it still breeds leaders of thought and action.

Yet this great supremacy of the British race has not come from any accidental opportunities, or chance gains. It has come because the mixture of peoples from whom its founders are sprung has, for many generations, bred a race of men who seek for opportunity, who love adventure and risks, who resist oppression, who fight tyranny, who work and who rule. It was so when Spain threatened our now Motherland; it was so when the shadow of Napoleon fell over the world, and it will be found so again if ever fresh issues arise to test the strength of the nation, and prove its virility. The system of Imperial Government adopted by Britain, animated by the Imperial genius of our forefathers, has contributed in an immense measure to the success of this great Colonial Empire. From the point of view of political theorists, the system may be termed absurd, but what glorious success has attended it, and what advantages has Nfld. derived from it. Other European nations, who have been trying to rule their colonies logically, are discovering that Britain is not so devoid of sense as she seems. Where now, are the great Empires built up by Spain and Portugal after the discovery of America and the sea route to India? They have practically faded into oblivion, simply because of the systems of government adopted towards them by their rulers. Our great Empire has succeeded because its founders were able to realize that there are often greater things in the world than logic. Newfoundland became a possession of Britain by right of discovery. Many and fierce, however, were the struggles which she had with the French (who early recognized the strategic importance of its position) to retain her right to the Island. Victory, however, was hers in the end, and our people today are the descendants, practically wholly so, of hardy English, Irish and Scotch settlers.

aims and ideals for which the Empire stands are carried out and promulgated; that the ideals of good government, justice, kinship, and loyalty, which have made the nation what it is, are stimulated and kept alive. A pride for the Motherland should be fostered in her people. We are the descendants of British races, and whatever good qualities we possess are entirely due to them. We know that Britain has faults, and they are made no secret of; but, despite faults easy to see and easy to point out, she is our mother, and justice and truth has always been her aim. The bonds of Empire must be strengthened, not only by self-sacrifice for the common good, but also in all possible material ways. Further, Imperial education of her subjects is one great duty which Nfld. owes in this respect. A knowledge of our sister dominions, of Imperial responsibilities and duties must be taught. Just as membership in this great union brings with it rights and privileges, it also entails grave responsibilities. As before stated the whole cost of Imperial Defence has been paid by Britain. The burden of responsibility laid on the British Navy is too heavy, and its weight is increasing year by year. The whole world is arming as it never armed before. Every suggestion for the arrest of limitation of armaments has been unsuccessful. Even the smaller states enter in the mad race. It is sport to them, it is life and death to the Empire. It has won for itself an exceptional share of the wealth and traffic of the world; it has got all it wants in territory, by its claim to live in undisputed enjoyment of its vast and splendid possessions, largely acquired by war, and largely maintained by force, is one that seems less reasonable to others than it does to us. Behind the British line of battle ships lies the long low coast line of the east of England, her very small army, and the immense peaceful population and possessions of the whole Empire. The time has now come for the colonies, with Nfld. to bear their part of the battle. Whatever be the method adopted by which the problem is solved, whatever the sacrifices required, Nfld. should willingly and gladly perform its share. No one who has his welfare at heart will admit that the Empire is not confronted with a grave peril. Nothing short of our best efforts, the utmost we are capable of, will ensure success against the dangers which threaten to overwhelm it. "The good of the Empire, first in everything," should be taken as our motto. We have seen in the past, and may see again, what appear to be opportunities for gain, but to obtain which our country has to pursue a policy contrary to Imperial teachings. Then our guiding point should be "Our Duty to the Empire." That duty is certain to demand great sacrifices in the future. The way in which we respond to that call, will help to determine whether the Empire is to remain a united immense power for good, or a "house divided against itself," and consequently useless.

The great problem of "Imperial Federation" or "complete disruption," is sure to face the Empire in the near future. Complications, arising from the growing national self-consciousness of the great dominions, will demand that a closer union take place with Britain, or else "total separation." The latter, no one who realizes what an immense good it has done, especially for the coloured races of the earth among which the English have elected to take up their homes, will for a moment consider. That the mighty Empire has been raised up by God for its noble work, no one can doubt. In it, it is possible to have such a mutual exchange of every necessary article of life, an exchange capable of such boundless developments by reason of the diversities of climate and geological conditions, as to make the dominions federated as an Imperial union, with proper commercial agreements, no less independent of any other country than absolutely impregnable against the rest of the world. That great Imperialist, Cecil Rhodes, has said: "Take the very best practical step in commercial utility, towards the closer union of the Empire." Nfld.'s duty is to advance such a step which is so necessary for the vital welfare of the Empire, by her trade policy, and by every means in her power, whatever inconveniences or sacrifices are necessary. In conclusion, we should make ours the words of Sir Henry Parkes when speaking in reference to Australia, in 1891: "We seek no separation, we only seek to draw closer to the bonds of true loyalty. We claim to take our place side by side with England, and to share all her difficulties, honours, and glory." Just as much to-day as in the days of Nelson, "If every man does his duty," then Britain rules the waves.

NOTE—The foregoing was written by the late Lt. V. Cluett, of Belleoram, while a student at B. F. College, during the early part of 1914. For the same he was given first prize (\$30.00) by the St. Catherine's Chapter L.O.D.E. who were then giving two prizes 1st and 2nd to each of the Colleges for the two best essays on this subject. This was one of two written in Nfld. to be highly commended. Lieut. Cluett has since made the supreme sacrifice in France, in an attempt to help forward the ideals he has so clearly laid before us.

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Sunday Services

Church of England Cathedral—Holy Communion (1st Sunday) 7.00, 8.00 and 11; other Sundays, 8; Matins (except 1st Sunday), 11; Children's Service, 3.30; Evensong, 6.30. Week Days—Matins, 8.00; Evensong, 5.30; Saints' Days, Matins 2.30; Holy Communion, 8.00; Thursdays, Holy Communion, 7.15; Fridays, Evensong, 7.30. Sunday Schools, 2.45 p.m.; Boys' Bible Class, 2.45; Rev. (Vary); C.M.B.C. (Synod Building), 3 p.m. ST. THOMAS'S—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10; Intercession Service and Sermon, 11; Preacher, The Rector. Subject: "The Coming of the World." Sunday Schools, 2.45; Dunfield Boys' Bible Class, 2.45; Girls' Bible Class, 2.45; Women's Bible Class, 3; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30. Preacher, Rev. A. Clayton. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m.; Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 8.30 p.m. ASTUM FOR THE POOR. Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m. Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m. Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. BROOKFIELD SCHOOL CHAPEL. Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m. St. Matthew's Church, The Gables—11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion. METHODIST. Gower Street—11, Rev. Dr. Bond; 6.30, Rev. D. Hemmings. George Street—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmings; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane Street—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond. Wesley—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A., Minister. Sunday Services at 11 and 6.30. The pastor will preach at both services. The morning subject will be: "The Final Test of Faith"; and in the evening, "Community Morals." There will be a Chalice service at the evening service. Strangers welcome at all services. Congregational Church—Rev. W. Henry Thomas, Minister. Sunday Services at 11 and 6.30. The Minister will preach in the morning on "Confession of Christ," and in the evening on "Second Advent." At the evening service Miss Elsie Herrier will sing Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," and the choir will render the anthem "Abide with Me" (Barnby). All visitors will receive a hearty welcome. Salvation Army, East End, 113 Duckworth St.—11, Holiness Meeting; 3, Praise Meeting; 7, Revival Meeting. Conducted by Mrs. L.-Col. Otway assisted by Mrs. Adjt. Tilley. GEORGE ST.—The evening service in this Church will be in the interests of the Women's Missionary Society. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached. Special music will be rendered by the Choir. An offering in aid of the women and children of China and Japan will be taken. WESLEY—The Society class for men will meet on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The members will rally to their respective classes. The Rev. N. M. Guy will preach at 11 o'clock. Sunday School will assemble at 2.30 and the Wesley Bible Class at 2.45 p.m. The men of the city who wish to spend a profitable Sunday afternoon, may do so by attending the Bible Class. Preaching in the evening, the Pastor Subject: "Does God Answer Prayer?" Everybody is invited. ADVENTIST—Subject: "The Conflict between Capital and Labor." All welcome. Evangelist D. J. C. Barrett. When the chicken is a very tough one, put in the casserole with water and seasoning; let it cook all day, watching it carefully that it does not cook dry. Just before you are ready to serve it make a covering of biscuit dough, cover the chicken, brush it with butter and stand it on the oven until it is a nice brown. Five articles of food (or fewer) are enough for any person to eat at one meal.

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