



Published by Authority

TO RELIEVING OFFICERS, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, AND OTHERS:—

The expenditure of public money upon hospitals and similar charitable institutions, the care of outside patients, and transportation to and fro has grown to alarming proportions. Disregard of instructions as to the sending of patients to St. John's from the Outports has not only increased the expenditure, but has caused inconvenience to the authorities, and unnecessary suffering for the ailing. Room in the hospitals has not, at times, been available for patients arriving here, and it has been found necessary to send to boarding-houses, to await their turn for entering a hospital, many who would have been better cared for at home during the period of waiting. These and other considerations have made it advisable to state the facts, and to repeat and add to instructions.

It is the policy of the Legislature and Government to limit, as closely as possible, the expenditure of public money in the case of the sick in public hospitals, and their transportation to and fro, to provision for those patients only who are unable to pay for their own care, and whose natural protectors are unable to pay for them. The aid given is a charity for the sick and helpless, and it should only be accepted consistently with self-respect. Those who are able to pay in whole or in part for their own treatment are expected to do so. Parents are expected to pay for the care of children, and children for the care of parents, wholly or partly, where they are able to do so.

Only Relieving Officers, or Stipendiary Magistrates, acting in lieu of such Officers, have authority to send patients, at the expense of the Colony, for treatment in the public wards of hospitals.

Where a Relieving Officer resides conveniently near, he alone has authority.

Where by reason of the remoteness of a Relieving Officer, and the nature of the malady, delay until such Officer could act would seem to a Stipendiary Magistrate to be undesirable, such Magistrate may act in lieu of a Relieving Officer, but Magistrates are requested to observe as far as possible the rule that dealing with the sick at public expense is specially the province of Relieving Officers.

Clergymen and others whose attention is drawn to persons asking treatment at public expense are requested to refer such patients to Relieving Officers or Magistrates in their order (wherever such reference can be made without danger to the sick), and to refer to Mr. Bartlett only in instances in which no Relieving Officer or Magistrate is near enough to deal with the matter adequately.

It is desired that the discretion of sending forward patients shall be exercised wherever convenient by Relieving Officers and Magistrates only, in the order named, except as provided in the next following paragraph hereof.

Except in "Emergency cases," as herein defined, no patient may be forwarded by Relieving Officers, Magistrates or others, at public expense, unless permission has been first asked and obtained of Mr. Lewis Bartlett, Public Health Officer, St. John's. Patients suffering from serious accidents, or from appendicitis, or whose condition requires immediate surgical attention, may be forwarded without the prior consent of Mr. Bartlett, but he must be immediately notified by telegram of the coming of the patient, and of the ailment thereof. Every such instance will be strictly inquired into, and unless the condition of the patient made the forwarding thereof without prior permission reasonably necessary, the person forwarding will be considered to have acted without discretion, and be held liable to pay the cost incurred.

When application is made to forward a patient for hospital treatment, a Relieving Officer, or Stipendiary Magistrate, as the case may be, should, before complying, satisfy himself that the patient, or the person liable for the care of the patient, is not able to pay the expense of treatment, and that such expense should be a charge upon the Colony, and if it seems to such Relieving Officer or Magistrate that the financial and physical conditions of the patient call for treatment at public expense, a Doctor, where one is conveniently near, should be asked to examine and report whether hospital or other treatment is necessary or expedient. The certificate of the Relieving Officer, or Magistrate, as the case may be, that the case is one for treatment at public expense, and the report, if any, of the Doctor upon the patient's condition, should be forwarded to Mr. Bartlett, with application for permission to forward the patient. When it seems desirable to telegraph for Mr. Bartlett's permission, the telegram should indicate the effect of the Doctor's report. If a Doctor is not conveniently near, the Relieving Officer or Magistrate, or other person intervening on behalf of the patient, should state to Mr. Bartlett as fully as possible the nature of the ailment complained of.

These regulations have, of course, nothing whatever to do with transportation or treatment in hospitals of patients the charges for whom will be paid by them or their friends. But in respect of such patients, as the hospitals are frequently overcrowded, application to Mr. Bartlett to ascertain if a bed can be obtained, will be promptly replied to.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

dec11,12,15,17,18

British Bares War Secrets to Historians

PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CHAMBERLAIN.

Issues That Led up to Great Conflict.

Further Light Will be Shed on Activities Prior to August, 1914.

(By JOHN ELLIOTT.)
LONDON, Dec. 13.—The British Foreign Office has finally decided that "now it can be told." Following the prevalent fashion among statesmen and chancelleries of shouting all their secrets to the world from their house-tops, Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proclaimed last week that he will permit under the auspices of his department the collection of official documents dealing with the issues that led up to the World War.

There was a time before the days of the new diplomacy when governments jealously guarded their secrets and statesmen, as Mark Twain has done, imparted their confidences to the nation only from the grave. Now some of the governments make a practice of publishing all their documents, while statesmen like Poincaré, Asquith, Churchill, Bethmann-Hollweg and the ex-Kaiser, as well as soldiers and bankers write their memoirs while their deeds still are fresh in people's minds.

Their diaries and letters of ambassadors feed the world's appetite for fresh sensations. Public opinion in this country has come to realize that with the other nations throwing open their archives and publishing to the world all they know about the war. Great Britain's case is going by default. British historians seeking to write on the momentous years immediately preceding the war have been forced to depend almost entirely on documents of foreign countries.

Tradition Smashed.

For the British case they have had to be content with the British "white paper" that Sir Edward Grey published in 1914, immediately after the outbreak of the war. Nevertheless, this step of Chamberlain's represents an extraordinary break with traditions of the Foreign Office, in a nation where tradition is held to be peculiarly sacred.

The policy of Downing Street since time immemorial has been to keep its archives closed until documents have reached the age of sixty years, when historians have been permitted to see them. Other powers have been equally secretive concerning their state documents. The first break in this tradition came when the Bolsheviks took over the governments of Moscow in 1917 and proceeded to publish all of their sacred treaties, so damaging to the Allied cause.

Nothing like this had ever been done before, and orthodox statesmen of the old school considered letting people see what their rulers had been doing in their name as an act of unpardonable treachery. But when the German Socialists seized the reins of government at the end of the war, in 1918, they followed the Bolshevik example. In fact, the Germans are still at it. They have issued nineteen volumes of "Die Grosse Politik der Europäischen Kabinette," and they are now preparing an additional twenty-four volumes. When Ramsay MacDonald formed the first British Socialist Government pressure was exerted on him to follow the example of the Socialist ministers in other countries and tell all. He was urged to publish everything in the British Foreign Office.

The Labor government did signify its intention of making further publication of British documents, and MacDonald, with his characteristic Scotch caution, "was considering the plans" when the general election intervened. Next there stepped in Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson, who occupies today in the University of London—a post which President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia once filled—with an appeal to Austen Chamberlain to make the British archives accessible to students.

Sees Injury Done.

He warned the Foreign Secretary that a study of the more important Continental publications on recent diplomatic history forces one to the conclusion that slowly but steadily a very serious injury is being done by the continued silence of the British Government. Chamberlain in his reply announced that the Foreign Office would publish a collection of documents bearing on the central European situation, out of which the war arose.

These documents are to be edited by G. P. Gooch, and H. W. V. Temperley. It is said in behalf of the British Government that "to publish the lot" is easy to say but not practicable to carry out. There must be a selection, it is insisted, or else the general reader would be lost in the mass of documents referring to the purchases of legation quarters, disputes over passport formalities, etc.

Although there may be in many quarters a lurking suspicion that the British government is not telling the whole truth, but only what is favor-

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able to its side, the choice of Gooch and Temperley as editors guarantee the impartiality of the work and its freedom from falsification.

Gooch's "History of Modern Europe, 1878-1919" is a model of fairness, and its freedom from war passions and prejudices is remarkable. Temperley is editor of the official history of the Paris Peace Conference.

Scientists Are Agog

OVER SUN'S ECLIPSE, SLATED FOR JANUARY.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Can. Press).—Total Eclipse of the sun, a phenomenon which only occurs in any particular locality perhaps once in two or three centuries, will take place on January 24th. This part of Ontario will be in the direct path of the Moon's shadow on the earth, giving citizens an opportunity they will never again enjoy, unless they make a special trip to some other portion of the earth's surface.

The belt of shadow will trail across a section of Ontario of which Hamilton will be in the centre, across the New England States, and over New York to the Atlantic Ocean.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, here last night, Dr. R. K. Young, University of Toronto, gave an interesting address dealing with the coming eclipse.

"On the morning of January 24," he said, "the sun rises at 7.43. Fifteen to seventeen minutes later, if you are watching, you will see a little black speck creeping into the right-hand corner of the Sun's disk. It will be the Moon's disk beginning to cover the sun."

One hour later the Moon's disk will have completely encroached on the Sun's disk, and at six-and-a-half minutes past nine, the sun will be in total eclipse and will remain so for more than a minute."

"During an Eclipse," continued the lecturer, "birds usually go to roost and animals become uneasy. The final stage of the blotting out of sun's disk proceeds very rapidly and you can see the shadow coming down upon you with amazing speed."

Ordinary business operations, Dr. Young thought, would be suspended during the eclipse, but whether on account of the darkness or through the eagerness of people to make the most of the opportunity, he did not say.

Dr. Young said, that with Prof. C. A. Chant, he was going to a spot, a little south of Hamilton to make observations during the eclipse. They would have with them a camera forty-five feet long, manipulated by clockwork for taking photographs during various stages of the eclipse. Some of the data was for use in connection with the Einstein theory to see if the stars were displaced from their normal positions.

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dec18,31,th,m

Royal Bank Bandits

AT NANAIMO LANDED IN A BOAT, NEAR BELLINGHAM, W.T.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Dec. 15.—The bandits who held up and robbed the Royal Bank at Nanaimo apparently have made a clean get-away with \$40,000, as up to a late hour last night no report of their capture had been received by the Provincial Police. The hunt is being actively conducted in the United States in the vicinity of Seattle.

At least one of the suspected bandits is being sought in Seattle. He was seen to dash into a wood north of the American City after the Seattle police had failed to overtake a large automobile containing the suspects, who, it is reported, had landed from a boat near Bellingham, about twelve hours after the robbery had taken place. All available police reserves were rushed from Seattle to the wooded area, but were unable to encircle the tract.

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dec19,41

Newspaper Incorporation

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Amongst the new companies incorporated in this week's Canada Gazette is one which is empowered to take over and carry on as a going concern the "Montreal Gazette," newspaper. No change is made in the name of the company, the "Gazette" Printing Company. The capital stock is placed at \$3,000,000.

Sir B. Hayes to Retire From the Sea

VETERAN COMMANDER BROUGHT MAJESTIC INTO NEW YORK FOR THE LAST TIME.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Sir Bertram Hayes to-day brought the White Star liner Majestic into New York for the last time. At the end of his 39th trip as commander of the great ship, of his 44th year at sea, and his 60th year of life, he will retire from deepwater service when the Majestic reaches

Liverpool again. Meanwhile he is writing his memoirs of the sea. Sir Bertram is commander of the White Star Fleet. He expects to do shore duty for the White Star Line in England, for a time.

A bachelor, because, he said, he did not believe a sailor should share such responsibility with a wife, Sir Bertram recalled that he got his greatest thrill when he ran down a submarine during the war and the most unpleasant order he ever obeyed was when he

piloted the Majestic—then the German-owned Bismark—from Hamburg to Southampton for confiscation by the British in accordance with the Versailles Treaty.

"Romance?" he asked newspapermen. "Do you know, I never saw much romance in seafaring. Most of us Englishmen go to sea because England is over-populated, and a man must do something."

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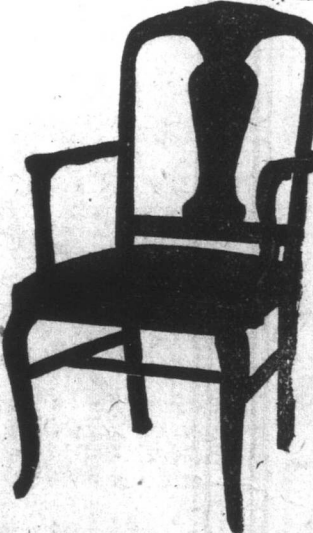
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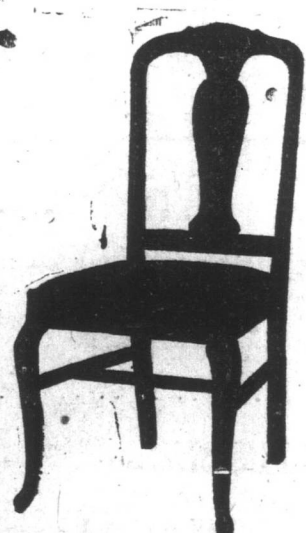
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