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British Rule in India.

"One wonders where Americans get their impressions of British rule in India," says Dr. David Downie, one of the veteran Missionaries of the United States Baptist Missionary Society of New York, who served forty-five years in India.

Three sources are responsible according to Dr. Downie. First there are the superficial world tourists who after making a hop, skip and jump tour through India, missing all the most noted and beautiful places, and after discussing the country with anyone who can talk in English, return home and pose as authorities on India.

Next come the disappointed Indian students, who having taken a university course, with the aim of getting government positions, and having failed in the examinations, try to avenge themselves by doing all they can to discredit that government.

As the United States is known as a fruitful field for such enterprises, off go the disgruntled ones to the United States, to sow seeds of dissension between Great Britain and the U. S.

Usual Tactics.

The following specimen of their tactics is taken from a New York paper. "To the people of the U. S. of America: we know your love of fair play. The people of other countries have looked on America for the past century and a half as the refuge of the oppressed, a haven where the fighter for the right against might could find a sanctuary from the wrath of tyrants etc." Then follows a long list of complaints against Britain's rule in India—and all because the writer failed to obtain a Government appointment.

These diatribes are full of the most egregious falsehoods but as the majority of readers have never taken an opportunity to study the history of India and have never lived there, they believe them.

But the greatest of the trouble makers is Germany. For despite reverses in the late war, Germany is said to still have her covetous eye fixed on India. Having had to give up all hope of the Berlin-Baghdad route she is now dreaming of a route through the Ukraine and Afghanistan. And in order that she may secure this prize Great Britain must be discredited in the eyes of the people of India. To do this is a job after Germany's own heart. Her methods are only too well known. Working through a small section of disloyal Indians, Britain is represented as a dastardly

power, guilty of the most heinous crimes and the cause of famine and plague of every description. This is the same kind of thing that Germany does in Egypt and elsewhere, and for which she pays, handsomely, with funds, the greater part of which Dr. Downie says, come via New York.

India Never Independent.

"The independent India of two centuries ago before the British came," is one of the stock phrases of the disgruntled ones. But as a matter of fact there never was an independent India, contends the U. S. Missionary, two centuries ago, nor at any other time. Since the days of the Aryan invasion, in 1500 B.C. there has been neither freedom nor independence in India.

When the Aryans, the Brahmins of to-day, invaded India, they found the "Dravidians already there, and drove them up to the hills or to the south. Eventually these aboriginals became the slaves of the Aryans, whose descendants are now actually making a great fuss about "their ancient civilization and independence."

In 327 B.C., Alexander the Great invaded India and although he did not conquer any one province, as a result of his intention a number of Indian adventurers sprang up who hoped to gain kingdoms for themselves. Between them they established a number of dynasties, the two most important of which were the Buddhist and the Mogul.

Asoka reigned over what is known as the province of Behar from 264 to 227 B.C. As he was an earnest convert to Buddhism, that religion soon spread to Northern India. Buddhism is an attempt to reform Hinduism and the two religions co-existed for two thousand years. However, Hinduism has held its own and it is only in Burma, Ceylon, Tibet and China that Buddhism really flourishes to-day.

The Mogul dynasty existed from 1519 to 1857 B.C., and during that time more ferocious wars were fought than in any other period of India's history.

Although on the surface, the Hindus and Mohammedans may appear to be friends there is, Dr. Downie continues, very little real friendship between the two races, and until the British came upon the scene there was never anything like a uniform government and no peace of the entire country in India.

Great Britain's invasion of India was very different from that of the Aryans and Mohammedans. The East India Company was established solely for the purpose of trade. The French and Portuguese came for a similar purpose and still have provinces in the country. Eventually the British East India Company's "sphere of influence" was extended owing to quarrels between other companies, until it became the dominant power.

The Indian Government of to-day consists of the home government in England; the supreme government in India; the provincial governments; and the self-governments of the native states.

Prior to the suzerainty of Great Britain, India suffered terribly, at the hands of foreign invaders. The Aryans who made war a part of their religion invaded India, time after time, and during seven hundred years the warring races of central Asia and Afghanistan kept up perpetual wars, pillage and massacre.

Great Britain has given to India, says Dr. Downie, a Government by which protection and civil and political rights are secured to the people. She has established a splendid system of public courts of justice by which justice is secured to all classes, irrespective of caste, creed or color. She has developed the country's resources, educated the people, opened railways, built bridges, dug canals, and installed or rebuilt telegraph and postal systems. Whole districts have been irrigated by the government and land owners are given help and every incentive to cultivate their acres.

In the face of all these facts, it must be admitted by all fair minded persons, concludes Dr. Downie, at least an unprejudiced observer, that while, perhaps, the rule of Great Britain in India is not absolutely perfect, it yet has done wonders for India and its nations.

Siamese Ghost Boat.

What is known as the ghost boat is issued by the Siamese fishermen. This consists of a long board, painted white, and arranged in position in the water. The top must not be too high above the surface of the water for the fish it is desired to capture to leap over. When in position the ghost resembles very much the white side of the boat or punt. The fish, seeing this white board, become frightened, and in fear they leap over the board. At the back of the board, however, nets are arranged in such a position that those fish that succeed in leaping the board land in the nets and are caught. The amount of fish caught by the employment of ghost boats is very large, indeed, and the method has the advantage of preventing the smaller fry from getting into the nets, as they are unable to leap over the board.

Only a Whisper.

(From the Regina Leader.)

Writing in the *Portlymouth Review* Mr. Frederick Harrison declares that "the Overseas Dominions are calling loudly for admission to the Government of the Empire." The loud call for admission to the Government of the Empire which Mr. Harrison has heard must be a whisper from Ottawa intensified to the fifth power by the magnophones of certain Canadians in London, who misinterpret the spirit of Canada. Canada asks no share in the Government of the United Kingdom, of South Africa



NO MORE CHILBLAINS!
Mr. J. A. McParsons of Messines, Ont., had chilblains so bad that he couldn't wear boots. Egyptian Liniment relieved them. This liniment is also for Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Chest, and Throat, Neuralgia, etc.

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of India or Australia, and will entertain no proposal that she should ask these nations to share in the Government of Canada.

SWEAR OFF TOBACCO

"No-To-Bac" has helped thousands to break the costly, nerve-shattering tobacco habit. Whenever you have a longing for a cigarette, cigar, pipe, or for a chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead, to help relieve that awful desire. Shortly the habit may be completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's a easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't release you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question.

Made the Best of Things.

One of many amusing stories in Captain Monckton's newly-published book, entitled "Some Experiences of a New Guinea Resident Magistrate," turns upon the conduct of a native police-woman.

As soon as she was appointed, she held her official position to divorce her old husband, after which she picked out the best-looking young man in the village, ordered him to marry her, and on his refusing she ran him in and charged him with disobeying the village constable.

"Won't you marry her?" asked Captain Monckton, when the case came before him.

"I'd sooner go to gaol," replied the man. There was some further talk. Finally the lady said: "Are you not going to order him to marry me?"

Monckton shook his head. "Then I suppose," put in the redoubtable dame, "I shall have to take my divorced husband back again."

"Which," adds Captain Monckton, "she eventually did."

Commencing to-day BISHOP'S are selling all their Rubber Footwear at a discount of 10%. See that your 10% is deducted from your bill at the time purchase is made. This includes all Rubbers for Men and Boys, Women and Girls, and comes at a most opportune time, for this is the season when good Rubbers are absolutely necessary.

—By Bud Fisher.

Side Talks by Ruth Cameron

WHAT'S YOURS!

"When I was in New York—"

A dear old friend of mine who lives in New England and who once went to New York and spent two weeks there is often joked by those who love well enough to laugh at her for the frequency with which she utters the above phrase to some one.

Another friend, a woman who has had a rather colorless life, goes every year to her employer's summer place and though normally modest she is always ready to boast about "Wild Acres." She could not have taken more of a pride in it had she owned it instead of being an underpaid employee, some of whose unpaid wages help to make the luxuries possible.

It was one spoke of fireplaces. It was "You ought to see the fireplaces at Wild Acres. There are eight in the

woods does not quite hang on the table but he comes about as near to it as he can.

She Wouldn't Take as Much Pride in It

Two weeks at a fashionable watering-place in Europe where the prices are high enough to give even a millionaire a thrill of pride in saying, "When I was—"

You may be interested to know that while listening to others I have not forgotten to listen to myself and have found that I too have a "When I was—"

Where was it? Well, isn't that asking too much? Don't you think it is enough for me to admit it exists?

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house and one on the piazza, and the one in the hall is so large that it holds six foot logs." Or if you spoke of sunsets, "There is the most wonderful view of the sunset you ever saw from the porch at Wild Acres"; or of cider, "Mr. N. has his own cider made from the apples in the orchard."

Another friend of mine who is very wealthy and quite a traveler has nevertheless her treasured experience—two weeks at a fashionable watering-place in Europe where the prices are high enough to give even a millionaire a thrill of pride in saying, "When I was—"

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MUTT AND JEFF

JEFF FIGURES A PIG'S A PIG AND NOTHING ELSE.

