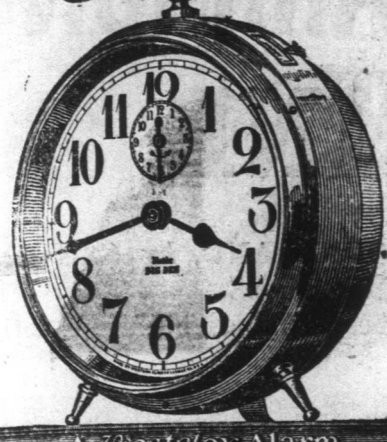


Big Ben



EVERY clock that wears the trade mark Westclox on its dial has to prove its right to it.

It must pass time-keeping tests before and after it is fitted in the case. It must alarm at the right time. Before it leaves the factory it must be qualified to give you satisfactory service.

All Westclox are made in the same patented way. Needle-fine pivots of polished steel greatly reduce friction. Like Big Ben, all Westclox keep good time.

Your dealer has them. Ask to see the Westclox line. Big Ben is \$4.00.

Western Clock Co.-makers of Westclox
La Salle, Ill., U.S.A. Factories at Peru, Ill.

The Church and the League of Nations.

An Appeal to Christians.

We desire to appeal to our fellow-Christians of all communions to unite with us in supporting the ideal of a League of Nations as an essential Christian means of attaining international justice and peace.

We regard a League of Nations as the sense of a substantial and organized co-operation of all nations sincerely interested in the object of securing the peace of the world, the abolition of war, and the guarantee of freedom to the weaker States and races—as being now accepted by the consent both of leaders and of public opinion.

We recognize this as an advance politically in the highest and noblest sense of the word. Accordingly we speak with confidence to statesmen such as our own political leaders of different types, and the President of the United States, whose common endorsement of the proposal has brought it to the forefront of future policy, to work it into practical form, both as part of the coming Peace and after the Peace.

We do not undertake the difficulties and the intricacies of the task; it will demand the fullest political skill that statesmen can supply. But we are equally sure that this is a movement far too large, deep and significant to be left to experts. The demand for it comes from the heart of the conscience of the peoples; and the force of the public conscience and will in the nations is the indispensable condition, the measure, of its success and its permanence.

We know also, and too well, how the general acceptance of the project in name and in vague shape is from anything approaching realization. It is a commonplace of politics that agreed measures are sometimes the hardest to pass. There is a long road to travel and there are many enemies. To say this is only superficially inconsistent with what has been said about agreement. No one who has given any thought to the history and conditions of true progress will doubt that the real advances and elevations of standard are never secured without an arduous struggle against counter-forces to which the weakness and selfishness and baselessness of human nature always contribute. The principles of good are powerfully resisted by principles of forces of evil of which we only imperfectly discern, at any time, the nature and the workings.

Such considerations in our judgment point imperiously to the conclusion that a responsibility of the

most serious and lasting kind rests upon all who form and influence opinion to watch, and support, and strengthen this great and far-reaching design. That obligation rests upon all men and women of good will, and without such general comradeship the object will hardly be attained. Opinion must apply the "steam," the perseverance, the vigilance which will be needed for success.

But as Christians, and speaking to those who share with us that great allegiance, we recognize a special Christian responsibility in this matter of a League of Nations, not as against others, but for the common good. For though we believe that, in the world as we have known it hitherto, war for defence or for principle may be an inevitable duty, and have accordingly supported with profound conviction the struggle of the Allies against Germany and what Germany has represented, we know that the purpose of God, as our Lord has made us to know Him, is a purpose of peace, to make war to cease in all the world. We know it as fundamental and comprehensive Christian truth that love is the only true constructive principle of common human life, and that love acts by subjecting all the forms of selfishness, self-aggrandisement, and sensitive pride, in nations as in individuals, to the strong and wholesome control of duty towards the general interest, and of common loyalty to the Kingdom of God. Care for the weak and the backward, jealousy for the freedom and growth of all peoples, self-control by the nations at times of exasperation and strain, are in our eyes part of the working of this great and royal law, against which of course all forms of human fault, folly and weakness constantly contend.

Therefore it is that we must both welcome, from whatever source they come, forces making for these great ends, and also try as Christians to make our own Christian contribution to the cause. We believe indeed that it is mainly where the Kingdom of Heaven in Christ works either as heaven in the mass, or by direct power of its divine law, that there is any such real strength as can prevail in difficult movements of this kind. To these considerations there remains to be added that the Church is entrusted with spiritual weapons in whose efficacy its faith believes. By the prayer of faith and hope, earnest, humble, and constant, great things are wrought: prayer both corporate of Christians in the congregation, and individual prayer which the simple and childlike as well as the skilled can offer.

A Conference of leaders of the Christian Churches of Britain, convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held at Lambeth on October 29th, 1918, "to consider from a religious point of view the most effective mode in which the support of the Christian Churches can be given to the project of a League of Nations." With this end in view, the Conference appointed a Standing Committee, and requested us to issue this Message to the Christian people of the United Kingdom to invite their co-operation in supporting the project.

That we are able to do this united-

ly is for us a special happiness, and an earnest of success.

With the prayer for God's Blessing and guidance.

We are, etc.,

Randall Cantuar: (Archbishop of Canterbury).

Cosmo Ebor: (Archbishop of York).

J. E. Roberts, President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

E. Griffith Jones, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

Alex. Ramsay, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England.

W. A. Hammond, President of the Primitive Methodist Church.

J. W. Walls, President of the United Methodist Church.

Hugh Barrow Williams, Moderator of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.

Samuel Chadwick, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

George Hooper, President of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches.

J. N. Ogilvie, Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

W. J. F. Roberts, Bishop of Brechin, Primate of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

Robert J. Drummond, Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland.

James McGranahan, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Hugh McKee, Vice-President of the Conference of the Methodist Church in Ireland.

The Church and the League of Nations Room 152, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S. W.

December 5, 1918.

Veteran Tells of a Terrible Experience.

Before He Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Postmaster of Hereford Points the Way to Health to Other Sufferers from Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Hereford, Que., Mar. 7th. (Special.)

Mr. A. Peabody the veteran postmaster here, is one of the many old people who claim to have received a new lease of life through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Peabody is in his 84th year, but wonderfully strong and active for one of his age. But he was not always thus. "For six years," he says, in telling his story, "I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble. I had those sharp streaks, lightning pains through my muscles, even to my finger tips."

"In March, 1917, I was taken with a shaking chill and deathly pains through my abdomen, groin, and the small of my back. I was confined to my bed for three weeks, during which time I often had to get up as often as twenty or thirty times a day."

"I tried many remedies, but got little benefit till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. In three days I got relief, and three boxes cleared all the pains out of my system. I also rest much better at nights."

"I am always glad to tell other sufferers from kidney and bladder trouble what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me."

Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Sky Curtain.

When the "Daily Mail" recently published a wonderful photograph of the balloon-nets which scared the Goths in those days when we sought Somnus, never knowing what a night might bring forth, quite a number of people said, "I told you so."

We recalled to memory certain whispers which went the rounds last spring. Of course, the tales that were whispered grew with the telling, for to certain the sky gave room for imagination. It seemed even more wonderful than the submarine-nets beneath the sea. And yet the sky was curtained.

It is not a year since London tried a system that proved so efficient an obstacle to raiders. One wonders that it was not tried much, much earlier, for it was in 1912 that the Italian Government experimented with aerial aprons as a means of aerial defence. Various stations or units of these aprons were placed along the Italian frontier early in 1913, but they were not put to practical use in the Great War, for to curtain a whole frontier, any part of which might otherwise be crossed by enemy armies, was no mean task. It would have necessitated thousands of balloons. During those early experiments very elementary types of balloons were used that could obtain a great height. This was largely due to the thin cable used, which weighed little, and so allowed for a greater

lift. But those thin cables broke even in the highest wind owing to the other attached balloons. Again, the present "aerago" was not then in use, and the spherical type had a habit of twisting round and round, and twisting up the net with it.

It was in 1917 that a certain officer in the Kite Balloon Section of the R. A. F. was sent to Italy on special duty, and while there had the scheme explained to him. It at once struck him that, although a gigantic undertaking to curtain a frontier, the idea of protecting a town or any limited area by means of balloons was very feasible. Besides, balloons had progressed since those early experiments, and winches and other devices were very much up to date. Returning to England, he obtained permission to experiment in Richmond Park. Success did not come at all at once.

There were balloons lost, and some men killed before the end of February, 1918, when the plan had become more or less perfect, and aerial aprons became a standing feature of London's defenses.

War Memorial Suggestion.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir:—I noticed in this morning's News the Patriotic Committee were open for suggestions how they would best act, as to a "War Memorial," most suitable to commemorate the deeds of our brave boys. Now Sir, my humble suggestion I am going to throw in with others:—

Patriotic Committee, I say to you, that hundreds of weary lives would be made so much brighter, if as a War Memorial you would devote your funds in buying a suitable building to be used as club-rooms for the factory employees of our city. I speak especially for the girl workers; Oh! how they would appreciate such comfort as this, and what it would mean to them after a long day's toil to the able to enter a nice cosy club-room in that building, carpeted nicely with everything bright around them music of some sort, the evening finished up with a nice cup of tea, etc. I ask you, won't you give this suggestion of mine, serious consideration. Go yourselves, and visit the factories before deciding, and then I am sure self will soon be forgotten, and your hearts will overflow with love and pity, for those who toiling so hard all day, sometimes having to stand from 7 o'clock until 6 p.m., with no words of sympathy, but the regular cry from the Managers: "Hurry up now, so much work has to be finished to-day to make this place pay," and that employee has to grind away, not even having time to think of the strength that is also going. Go and meet them as they leave those factories at 6 p.m. Look at the tired faces yourselves, and then you will best judge how best to place a War Memorial in memory of our brave boys.

Stop these brothers and sisters of yours, and have a chat to them. I remain, Yours truly, JULIA SALTER EARLE, President "Ladies Branch of the N.I. W.A."

Home Parks as Big as Countries.

Naturalists have expressed a fear that, with the exploitation of the waste places of the earth, the bigger wild animals, especially if they are more trouble than they are worth, like lions, tigers, the rhinoceros and the hippo, will be crowded off the map by all-encroaching man.

There is reason in this fear, and however much the tiger or the jaguar, say, or even the great snakes, may be disliked, yet there is a sentiment in the world against rendering any species extinct. This idea, with others, has led to the establishment of great national parks, which are really great game preserves.

One of the largest of these is in Canada, and is called Jasper Park. It is a land of lake and river and mountain between the Saskatchewan River and the Yellowstone Pass. It is nearly as big as Wales, and is the haunt of bears and elks, of beavers and skunks and foxes, and its rivers teem with fish.

There is room for them, and a few more visitors as well. Then there is the Yellowstone Park in Wyoming, U.S.A. It is 3,575 square miles in area, and includes a lake twenty-two miles long. New Zealand has two national parks. Lake Wakatipu, 112 square miles in extent, is the centre of the one in the southern island, and the other in the north island includes the famous Lake District of the southern hemisphere.

Some people think it time the Government of the Old Country did likewise, setting aside the English Lake District, the lovely Trossacks, and the Lakes of Killarney for national possessions. But, among other things which the Great War has caused to be laid aside for the time being, probably this may be included as a "dead cert."

"Stafford's Phorstone" for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchial Troubles, Croup, Loss of Voice.—Feb 14/19

SPECIALS!

Fresh Haddock, Fresh Codfish, Fresh Cod Tongues.

Scotch Cured Salt Herring, Pickled Ox Tongues.

Pickled Pigs' Tongues, Pickled Sausages.

Tinned Salmon, Tinned Apples, Tinned Grapes.

N.B.—NOTICE TO SEALERS.

We can supply you with your "crop" of good and wholesome groceries. We have all that you require for the voyage.

AYRE & SONS, Limited

PHONE 11. GROCERY DEPARTMENT. PHONE 11.

Majestic Presentation

For Friday and Saturday Afternoon and Evening, March 7th and 8th.

"WILDFIRE" with Lilian Russell and Lionel Barrymore.

A Shubert Picture. Full of action and excitement. Also a Big Educational Film.

Prices: Matinee, 10c.; Evening—Balcony, 20c., Main Floor, 10c.

NOTE.—Children will be admitted to EVENING SHOWS only when accompanied by guardians.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We wish to announce to all prospective Automobile and Motor Truck purchasers, that we are the NEWFOUNDLAND AGENTS for the

AUBURN -- Beauty Six

AND

TRAFFIC TRUCK,

Two Tons Capacity, \$2500.00.

We have a shipment of these Cars and Trucks on the way, and would be pleased to mail you catalog and full information on receipt of your Name and Address.

We will shortly announce the opening of our new Service Station and Garage.

Wm. H. Trask,

Automobiles, Engines and Accessories, 140 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

mar 6, 31 w. th. s.

Advertise in the "Evening Telegram."

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE



The doctor says: "Yes, rest and food will do you good, but you must also take Steedman's Spotting Powders."

STEEDMAN'S SPOTTING POWDERS Contain no Poison



Canada Post Board Minutes: 1914-1915

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collection omunion.

Here and There.

ry Saturday evening after lock, Choice Ends of Beef, Lamb, Pork will be sold at ELIS & CO., LTD., Water Street.—Nov 29.

UGHT PRISONERS.—Constable of St. Mary's, arrived by last evening from St. Mary's and it in two prisoners, charged indecent assault.

NTED.—A Machinist for or a Girl willing to help earn, also a good chance to trade; apply to SPUR, the Tailor, Water Street.

WEEKS MISSION.—Rev. John who is now temporarily at Ferryland, is preaching weeks' mission, beginning 9th. The opening week will be the most and the closing week women.

ALERS.—For Belts and Knives and complete for voyage. G. KNOW, Ltd.—mar 14, 1919