

LADIES' BLOUSES

Six Hundred AMERICAN BLOUSES, sizes 34 to 50 bust, White and Colored Muslin, Middys, Voile & Silk, only 90c. to \$3.40 each.

Three Hundred ENGLISH BLOUSES, sizes 13½ to 14½ neck; Muslins, Poplin, Flette, Sateen, etc., 65c. to \$1.90 each.

Purchased specially for this mid-winter display, and showing now for the first time. No woman of judgment fails to note the superiority of this huge assortment of very dainty Blouses.

WHITE GOODS.

WHITE SHIRTING 10c. to 22c. yard
 WHITE NAINSOOK 21c. to 38c. yard
 WHITE LAWN 15c. to 27c. yard
 1,000 yards AMERICAN LAWN REMNANTS, only 13c. yard
 COLORED CREPE KIMONA CLOTHS 25c. yard
 WHITE & COLORED SCRIMS 9c. to 42c. yard
 ASSORTED CHINTZ 21c. to 35c. yard
 WHITE TABLE DAMASK 36c. to 75c. yard
 WHITE TWILL SHEETING 50c. to 60c. yard
 WHITE TABLE CLOTHS \$1.00 to \$2.20 each
 ROUND SILENCE CLOTHS \$2.30 each
 EMBROIDERED BED SPREADS \$6.20 each
 6,000 yards ASSORTED EMBROIDERY EDGING, BEADING & INSERTIONS 5c. to 28c. yard

SEE WINDOWS.

BISHOP, SONS & CO. LTD.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION. 'PHONE 484.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

168 FLEECE LINED CORSET COVERS, 55c. each.

STANFIELD COMBINATIONS, \$3.20 to \$3.80 suit.

NEW KNIT COMBINATIONS, \$4.20 suit.

FLEECE LINED COMBINATIONS, only 65c. suit.

WOOL VESTS and PANTS, \$1.00 to \$2.25 garment.

Unshrinkable Wool, Silk & Wool, etc.

FLEECE LINED PANTS & VESTS, 40c. and 65c. each.

Abundant stocks at prices that compare favourably with pre-war prices.

See them, compare and be convinced.

WEEK-END NOTES.

(L. C. M.)

"Dear Sir,—Allow me space in your increasingly popular paper to voice my sentiments with regard to what I think most right minded citizens will agree with me is a crying shame. I refer to the unholy hour at which the young girls employed in some of our factories are compelled to go to work. Six o'clock in the cold winter mornings, Mr. Editor, finds them out of bed, and they are forced to make their way through the cold drift and snow in order to be on time, and I am told their pay in some of these factories is cut if they are five minutes late. Fancy, Sir, some of these young girls not too warmly clad, beating their way through the almost untrodden snow before daylight.

Some of our factories do not commence work until eight o'clock, which though early is a decent hour. Why not those who now open at 7 o'clock fall in line, at least in the cold dark winter mornings. It would not mean any actual loss to them, and would be a proper act on their part. Sooner or later a proper hour will be fixed by law, but why wait till then when the matter can be arranged in a few hours and immediately.

I thank you for space and trust that some able writer than myself will take the matter up.

HUMANITY.

The above extract is from the "Daily Star" of Saturday last, and its sentiments are such as deserve the attention and are worthy the support of all concerned.

To some of us the same question has often suggested itself, and we have wondered why it is and why it has been, that frail young girls of sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen years of age are compelled to go to work during the winter season at the early hour of seven o'clock. Surely the matter could never have been considered, and it may be that those who have the power to remedy the mistake will, ere another season, do so. Such a matter should not require legislation, because there is certainly sufficient Christian sentiment amongst us to institute this reform from an economic and humanitarian standpoint.

Economy is the lack of the age, and is in many cases the lack of Newfoundland. But we seem to think that economy applies only to business and finance, and we forget that it has its place in the health and vitality, and vigour, and physique of the people. Thus it is that we behold so much emaciation and see around us so many

physical wrecks. This was never meant to be, and it is contrary to all law and nature, but then some of us only want law in so far as it suits ourselves, and as for nature we are blind to it.

For delicate, gentle girls, who have to work for bread there should be more consideration than is shown, and as far as is possible their burden should be eased by those who have the power to do so. These girls are to become the wives and mothers of the future and in this respect they are more to the State than the profits of trade or finance. It would seem that we are forgetting this tremendous fact, and as a result of our blindness we are putting money before health and gain before womanhood.

Goldsmith's words as applied to the Irish peasantry a hundred and fifty years ago have still a meaning, and we do well to bear their sentiments in mind:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
 Where wealth increase and peasantry decay."

And then we have the still stronger words of Hood in his Song of the Shirt, where he says:—

"O God that bread should be so dear
 And flesh and blood so cheap."

There may be, as is often said, "more fact than poetry" in these quotations; but while we have admired the poetry we have largely overlooked the fact: hence the numbers of delicate females who early rise from their slumbers and amid the darkness of a November morning, or the cold of a December dawn, or the frost and drift of a January blast, or a February blizzard, prepare their humble meal, and hasten off to be on time for their day's work. They get bread, it is true, but the price which they pay in exposure and in endurance is far greater than should be demanded of them.

The women who thus have to toil at such early hours during the winter season, are victims of the customs that were established generations ago, and before machinery was invented; and the companies for which they work are in the same category. Machinery was meant to lighten the burden of the toiler, but we are slow to avail of these benefits. Our vision of life's purpose is dimmed, and we seem to think that we were made for the things of time only, and we are over-

T. J. Edens

WE EXPECT 100 PAIRS
Fresh Rabbits
 BY RAIL TO-DAY.

T. J. EDENS.
 Duckworth Street and Military Road.

the burden of the toilers. It is vain to merely talk reform, or education or politics; there has been talk enough. What toiling men and women want is a chance to live better, and to inherit that right which God meant that they should have. Modern ideals do not permit this; gain must come first, and when that is assured then the higher end of life may be considered.

"Humanity" deserves the thanks of the community for having dealt with this important matter; and if the request be granted, then more good will be accomplished for the common rights of the people, than the average politician accomplishes in a full term of four sessions.

His plea is on behalf of those who suffer, and his claim is for those who endure. Who will heed his call? O men of position; O men of power; who this very day could introduce this reform, let not the sun go down on the continuance of unnecessary hardship, and let not the comfort of womanhood be sacrificed by the continuation of a system that is as wrong as it is antiquated. Don't wait for the sculptor to engrave your worth upon a marble slab; but now while there is life and opportunity, and while God still entrusts you with the stewardship of his treasures, engrave your name upon the hearts of the people, and immortalize yourselves by living in their love.

Mount Cashel Concert.

Preparations for the grand annual Mount Cashel Concert are now about complete. The friends and supporters of this worthy charity have urged Bro. Ennis to hold the concert two nights instead of one as formerly. Heretofore, the hall was always crowded, and numbers of people could not get admission, and were hence deprived of helping along the good cause. The cost of living is a serious question for the ordinary family to consider; how must it be with the Brothers at the Orphanage with their 120 healthy ever-hungry boys? The ordinary revenue of the institution won't go much further than half way round this year. So the Brothers in charge needed little pressure from their friends to avail of the chance to augment their funds. The concert is set for Wednesday and Thursday nights next. On the first night there will be songs, dances and recitations by our leading amateurs, and a sparkling little comedy by local favorites will close the evening. On the second night there will be a complete change of programme, finishing with the charming little rendition of Cinderella. When it is said that Mr. O'Neill is managing the concert, enough is said to St. John's theatre goers to ensure a full house both nights.

Canadian Women in England.

(From the Winnipeg Free Press.)

It is estimated that no fewer than thirty thousand Canadian women, wives of Canadian officers and soldiers, are at present in England. The thing is absurd. There is no parallel to the way Canadians have poured into England since the war began. With sublime disregard of the fact that the British Islands are somewhat in the position of a beleaguered city, this unwarranted influx has continued. With the food problem growing increasingly acute, with a food dictator appointed as one of the features of the reconstructed Government, with hotel menus cut down to leanness, and above all, with the poor deprived of many necessities, England is yet awasm with people

who in thousands have left the plenty of Canada to be a charge on England's scarcity. A few weeks ago a certain gentleman died in Toronto. The dispatch recording his death went on to say that his four sons-in-law were overseas and that all four of his daughters were in England with a view to being close to their soldier husbands. It goes without saying that the circumstances that have taken these persons to England vary greatly. But, in general terms, their presence there is due, in the majority of cases, to the fussy excitement of the times. The hubbub of the war, breaking in on the expected routine of life, has in some important respects relaxed due sense of proportion and of quiet responsibility. A very large number of these women, though they probably do not realize it, have in effect construed the war as the occasion for a sort of junketing expedition. Public opinion in this country would fully

support the prompt dismissal from England of all Canadian women whose presence there is not justified by the most substantial reasons.

BIG MATINEE TO-DAY AT ROSS-LEYS.

Another large and appreciative audience attended the performance at the British theatre last night. The playlet "Questions" presented by Fox and Carr, assisted by little Patricia Costello, again made a decided hit, and the picture programme consisting of many thrilling and comedy episodes were enjoyed by all. Through the generosity of a regular patron of the Theatre, many poor children of the city who are only able to attend but few of the performances at our theatres, will enjoy the entertainment at the British Theatre this afternoon.

Turkeys, Geese and Chicken at ELLIS.

HITT AND RUNN—The "Frau" Went to the Lodge All Right and We Suspect That Bull's Trousers Went Along With Her!

BY HITT

LISTEN LIT-TLE THE FRAU IS DRESSING TO GO TO LODGE NOW AS SOON AS SHE SCANDERS-OUT SNEAK MEET ME AT KELLYS

I GOTCHA

KELLYS HOW? WELL ARE'S SEEN YOU FOR THE LAST TIME—UNLESS IT WILL BE AT YOUR FUNERAL

TWO MIN. 20 SECONDS LATER

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Now 50c.
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had taken the only
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Gas Range
 for You,
 Housekeeper.

is a muscle saver and
 Think of the many tons
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to wipe away; no more
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TER CHARGE.—The
 summoned for Wed-
 consider an indictment
 preferred against
 Beth Gosse.