

Teas!

The well-known brand
ofDempster
TEA.

Regular price 50c. per lb.

During the
Month of February,40c.
per lb.

MARSHALL'S FEBRUARY OFFERINGS!

Job White Lawn!

5,000 yards JOB WHITE LAWN.
Values from 15c. to 20c. per yard.
February, all one price, 10c. per yard.

White Turkish Towels!

The balance of our WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS, hemmed ready for use.
Regular price55c. per lb.
February Price40c. per lb.Ladies' Job Lace Collars,
Assorted Styles!Values up to40c. each.
February Price7c. each

White Embroideries and Insertions, Camisole, Flouncing, etc.

During the month of February we will give a further reduction of TEN PER CENT. off Job Prices.

White Twill Sheeting!

Regular Price40c. per yard
February Price30c. per yard
Regular Price50c. per yard
February Price40c. per yard
Regular Price60c. per yard
February Price50c. per yard
Regular Price65c. per yard
February Price55c. per yard

Fancy Washable Gingham!

Just the thing for Children's Dresses,
Overalls, etc.
Regular Price12c. per yard
February Price9c. per yardJob Lace Curtains,
Odd Curtains, Curtain Ends.Values 70c. to \$1.50.
February Prices, 25c. to \$1.30.

White Table Damask!

A few ends of JOB WHITE
TABLE DAMASK.
Job Price50c. per yard
February Price40c. per yard
Job Price55c. per yard
February Price45c. per yard
Job Price60c. per yard
February Price50c. per yardThe Above
Prices are
Strictly Cash.

Marshall Bros

Fleece Lined
Underclothing,Children's & Misses'
VESTS & PANTS.Regular prices up to 34c.
February Price 18c.

Ladies' Vests only

Regular price 35c.
February Price 28c.
per garment.Boys'
Shirts and Drawers.Regular prices 34c. to 44c.
February Price 27c.
per garment.

LONDON GOSSIP.

BERCHTOLD AND THE BALKANS.

LONDON, Jan. 19th, 1915.

Opinion in diplomatic circles here is that there is much more in the displacement of Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Baron Burián, the Hungarian "Minister near the King's person," than a desire to placate the rising resentment of Hungary against the German domination, which is leading to the Dual Monarchy's ruin. The plain fact is that the whole of the Aehrenthal-Berchtold foreign policy has broken down, and notably in regard to the Balkans, and if King Edward were now alive he would specially rejoice over the fact. Our late monarch never forgave either the Archduke Franz Ferdinand or Count Aehrenthal, then the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, for the manner in which they concealed from him their intention to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in the autumn of 1908; just after he had visited Marienbad, and had received the most pacific assurances from the Emperor Francis Joseph. His late Majesty did not blame the aged Emperor, whom he believed to have been kept in the dark as much as himself, but he expressed himself firmly to his intimates in regard to the Archduke and Aehrenthal, whose pupil and successor Berchtold was. The very early revival of the Balkan League of three years since, with the highly important addition of Roumania, is therefore being regarded here, because of Berchtold's fall, as a greater probability than ever.

THE BELGIAN REMNANT.

The Germans are apparently finding plenty of use for the remnant of the native population in Belgium, and indirectly find their profit in American and other food supplies for the relief of distressed Belgians. The charity of neutral nations contributes to keep Germany in cheap Belgian

labour, which is in many cases being utilised against the interest of Belgium itself. The Allies, when they come to clear Belgian soil of the invaders, will have to take German trenches dug by starving Belgians, to face the hazard of mines prepared by Belgian hands, and to encounter an enemy whose resources have in a variety of ways been augmented by forced Belgian labour. The hardships experienced by Belgian refugees in Holland—not necessarily by any fault of the Dutch people, who are themselves badly hit by the war—have led not a few of those who crossed the Dutch frontier to prefer taking their chance under German martial law to the alternative misery of the Dutch camps. They dribble back to Belgium again, and the relieved Dutch Government pass their fare. Once back, the Germans see to it that they stay and make themselves useful. It is not true to say that the Dutch are deliberately forcing the Belgian refugees to recross the frontier, but they are not making it too easy for them to stay. The truth is that Holland itself is preoccupied with its own difficulties—a large and growing unemployment and a general lowering of the standard of comfort, with the prospect of worse to follow.

THE GERMAN LIVE OF RETREAT.

Information reaching me from private sources abroad seems to indicate that there may be another broken treaty of neutrality before the war progresses very much further. Germany on both sides of the Dutch frontier have apparently been discussing with some freedom of late the possibility of their having to evacuate North-East Belgium, notwithstanding their elaborate preparations to hold it. They speak as though it had been virtually decided, in this event, to go back through Dutch territory and not by the way they came. The suggestion that this would involve the laying down of their

arms and the subsequent internment of troops crossing the border is open to doubt and laughter at. The possibility is talked of as though the passage through Holland would involve no greater difficulty than the passage through Luxembourg—so assured is their faith in the German hold upon the country and the weakness springing from divided councils in the Dutch nation. Whether they are right or wrong in this judgment cannot possibly be discussed here, but the fact that a possible movement of the kind is being talked of is an interesting sidelight on the situation of the moment.

THE GOVERNMENT AND FOOD PRICES.

The controversy about the gradual rise in the price of bread is daily assuming a wider aspect. All the interests involved—exporters, shippers, millers, bakers, and so on—are engaged in mutually blaming each other for the present situation, and in some quarters efforts are being made to move the Government to take action in the matter. At the present stage it is a little difficult to say exactly who, if indeed anybody, is to blame. The gradual inflation in price would appear to be owing to a variety of causes, of which the increased demand for wheat in the international market, the shortage of shipping tonnage, and the scarcity of dock labor are among the most important. If it should turn out, however, that the increase in the price of bread is occasioned by any action of grain dealers in withholding supplies from the market, the Government possesses a remedy under the Withholding of Food Supplies Act, one of the emergency measures passed at the beginning of the war. Under the Act it is provided that "if the Board of Trade are of opinion that any foodstuff is being unreasonably withheld from the market, they may, if so authorised by His Majesty's Proclamation (made generally or as respects any particular kind of foodstuff) and in manner provided by the proclamation, take possession of any supplies of foodstuffs to which the Proclamation relates, paying to the owners of the supplies such price as may, in default of agreement, be decided to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of the Judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England." It is held that to demand an exorbitant price for a foodstuff may in certain circumstances be to withhold it unreasonably from the market, and any artificial increase in the price of bread which threatens the national well-being might be considered by the Government as justifying the exercise of their far-reaching powers.

INDIAN NIGHTS.

In these days when half the street population, "Almon," is "knack-chad," there is nothing in the sight of soldiers to make us turn our head, but Indian soldiers are still rare enough to be exciting. They are sharing the gratifying attention excited by the Canadian and Australian colonial contingents. The only Indians who have been seen in London hitherto have been a few slightly wounded or convalescent men passing through on their way to the hospitals at Brighton or the New Forest. The India Office is now arranging to take parties of Invalided Indians on tour round the sights of London before they go back

to France. The tours take place four days in the week, and everything is done to give the Indians a thoroughly amusing time. They go by 'bus from Waterloo to the Tower, where they gaze stolidly at the Royal regalia—there are more gorgeous things of that sort in their own country—and explore the recently opened dungeons. What interests them a good deal more than such things is the visit which follows to the crypt of St. Paul's and the tomb there of Lord Roberts. They are to be seen standing stock still before the recess where the little hero lies, close to the basaltic monument of Nelson. They solemnly salute the tomb. Afterwards they go to the Houses of Parliament and walk through St. James's Park, a desolate enough place just now with its empty lake—to the Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. After this they enjoy themselves hugely in a ramble round one of the big shops, the London substitute for an Eastern bazaar. Money is allowed them to buy something to serve as a memento. Great care is taken by the authorities to see that caste prejudices are not in any way wounded—the Mahomedans dining in the Indian hotel in the Cromwell Road, while the Hindus are the guests at the house of an Indian of their own religion.

THE SEASON IN THE WIL.

The question whether there is to be a season—any sort of season—this year is one which is beginning to concern fashionable London and its tradesmen. On the one hand there is no great desire for anything of the sort; on the other is the well-known wish of their Majesties that as far as possible affairs shall be as usual for the sake of those dependent on things as they were. And if there is to be a season people have to prepare for it. For one thing debutantes have to be presented, and money earmarked in

advance for that and the three months' expenses generally. It is asked how there can possibly be any dancing, but it must be noted that under the plan of sending home officers and men for a few days' leave at a time there is a larger supply of dancing men in London than many imagine. There is at present a lot of quiet dancing going on. The general feeling is, however, that there cannot be anything like a season proper—Princess Mary's debut, for instance, was to have been the occasion of great rejoicings, which cannot now take place—but there will, if all goes well, be a certain amount of entertainment for young people in the summer months, and a certain number of young girls will be presented at Court.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
Whenever you feel a cold coming on, think of the full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c. each.

The Kaiser's
Dund'reads

Once more it is made plain how badly German "preparedness" has failed to prepare the Kaiser diplomats for their work. In Ambassador Bernstorff's protest to Secretary Bryan against the shipping of American-made hydro-aeroplanes to belligerents on the ground that they are "ships of war" as understood in one of the Hague Conventions of 1907, there is lack of a sense of humor and of a mastery of the facts. The solemn invocation of The Hague in a quarrel that has witnessed the repeated violation of the spirit of the laws regulating civilized warfare argues a pitiful want of humor. But if humor is not an essential in the preparation of German diplomats, the use of facts should certainly be a part of their education. Yet here we have Mr. Bernstorff's plea with a direct quotation from a German official regulation defining the status of aircraft in war. The incident recalls Ambassador Bernstorff's recent charges about the enormous export of American dum-dum bullets. One thinks of an Ambassador as documenting himself on something more solid than the writings of G. S. Viereck.

Contingencies for
Switzerland

TO ENTER INTO WAR.

Rome, Jan. 29.—King Victor Emmanuel yesterday received the newly-appointed Swiss Minister, M. De Planta. Later, the Minister in the course of an interview, took occasion to deny the existence of an accord between Germany and Switzerland or with Austria. Switzerland, he said, desired only to remain neutral, but was ready to take up arms in three contingencies: First, in the case of violation of her neutrality; second, against any attempt on her territorial integrity, and third, against any attempt to starve her by closing the frontiers.

The Minister's mission to Rome was chiefly with the object of further cementing the friendship between Italy and Switzerland and to arrange with the Government for the passage into Switzerland of all supplies intended for that country.

Mintz's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WEDDING RINGS!

Certainly the Bride is worthy of nothing
less than the Best. Then

Every Ring perfect in workmanship and design; 18k Rings from \$6.00 up. May we send you a Ring Size Card?



IF YOU LOOK GOOD

most everybody is glad to see you. Probably, that's one reason why men realize that

CLOTHES OF OUR TAILORING

are important factors of success. We want you to call and see some of the materials and designs we are using for suits and overcoats.

Arrange to have us take your measure this week.

J. J. Strang,

Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring.

153 Water Street, - - St. John's.

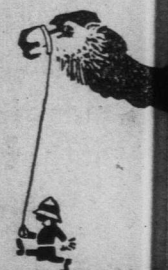
feb. 6, 1915

AS THE CAM

is indispensable to the traveller in African deserts, so also is Sunlight Soap indispensable to a careful housewife. But a good housewife cannot afford to pass a single day without putting Soap to some use. The first rule of a housewife is to economise; the

SUNLIGHT

is to help the housewife to economise in the daily use of SUNLIGHT SOAP. It is an economy. It does the most with the shortest time, with the least labour, and with no discomfort. Use a piece in your next wash, and you will be convinced as to its value.



The Child and the Church

First Lecture of a Series on the Child
held Last Night at Gower Street

REV. DOUGLAS R. HENRY

I would like to begin my remarks to you this evening by making an effort to disarm a perhaps justifiable suspicion on your part that a lecture on the subject announced might possibly be made an occasion of precipitating upon a body of thoughtful persons, certain superficial speculations, half-digested pedagogical theories and half-theology culled from magazines, newspapers, and Sunday School Conventions, plastered together, like the prayer of Thomas Sawyer's aunt, with thin mortar of originality, and presented as a cure-all for the deficiencies and failures of modern Christianity.

I have said "justifiable" suspicion, because so many addresses on this allied subjects are objectionable for the reasons already stated.

To continue my introductory remarks a little further, before setting forth my specific aim in the present lecture, let me say that the popular conception that the subject is a new one, is wrong. It is as old as its constituent parts. Nor must it be supposed that any epoch making conclusions in this field have lately been reached, or will be reached hereinafter. Nearly all the vital truths recently emphasised in the subject and heralded abroad to-day as new, will be found upon adequate search, to be embedded in the accumulated wisdom of the past—in the quiet lives and work of many teachers—and not least, in the patient and loving intuitive efforts of unnamed godly mothers since Hannah dedicated her child to the service of his fellow-beings. Modern Science corroborates in a manner truly inspiring the deepest intuitions, the highest philosophy, and the finest service of all ages.

This brings us into touch with the central plan and purpose of the lecture, because I propose to review an old question in the light of discovery, which will serve, not to buttress old and untried hypotheses, but rather to bring back neglected truths to your attention.

The church has often blundered in its treatment of the child, both in theory and practice; first on account of her over solicitous attention to the child, based often on a wrong intellectual conception of his nature and development, and second in giving too little attention on account of the child's distracted by the world. But mistakes of neglect have been less numerous than those of solicitude.

As we enter this study, we cannot enter too cautiously, too humbly, or too reverently, for we tread on ground made holy by Him who said "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Our fear is we injure the child is greater than our fear lest we injure the church.

When grace is given us ever to behold some sweet months old, or, more, laying across our lips, his finger, saith, smiling with bated breath, "this is the holiest thing that lives in heaven's own heart is near."

The simple sequence in the title of the lecture represents a casual scene, since without the child there is no church. It also represents a newness in worth, since the child of more importance than the church, because man is more than his

place. So, as de treatment

Over 40,000 People
Read The Telegram