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Smokers' teeth discolor more than others, usually. But the stains lie in a film, and removing that film removes them. There is now a way to combat this film. Millions of people employ it. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. See how teeth whiten when you use it a few days.

Film ruins teeth

That film on teeth which makes them dingy causes most tooth troubles. It is viscous—you can feel it. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

The old ways of brushing did not end it, so millions found that well-brushed teeth discolored and decayed.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Very few people have escaped these troubles caused by film.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

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Now we combat it

Now dental science has evolved ways to combat film day by day. Able authorities have amply proved their efficiency.

One ingredient is pepsin. Another multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. It also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Two factors directly attack the film. One of them keeps the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere. With every application it combats the teeth's great enemies as nothing else has done. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. Let this test show you, for your own sake, what clean teeth really mean.

See and feel it act

Pepsodent brings five desired effects. Some are instant, all are quick. A very short test will prove a revelation.

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10-Day Tube Free

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Did The Great War End Wars?

"Give peace in our time, oh Lord." There is probably no more sincere prayer uttered each week in our churches than for peace, with its pathetic response:

"Because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou, oh Lord!"

The one ideal which informed the British peoples during the war was that this was a "war to end wars." Again and again a war-weary people would reach the apparent end of their resolution, and then, tightening their belt another notch, take up the conflict with redoubled vigor; that their sons might not have to fight the battle all over again.

It may have been a war to make the world safe for democracy; but it was first of all a war to make future wars impossible.

This desire for peace, universal, lasting peace, is as old as the human race. Probably at the end of the Babylonian wars some idealists came forward with a plan to perpetuate peace; we know that Christ was hailed as the "Prince of Peace" by a strife-weary world.

When the Treaty of Utrecht ended the long continental wars in 1713 we find the Abbe St. Pierre coming forward with his plans for universal peace; when the Congress of Vienna met in 1815 to terminate the Na-

poleonic wars Alexander of Russia came forward with his Holy Alliance; on 11 November, 1918, the glad news of the Armistice was hailed with the cry: "Never again!"

Never again! and to-day Japan and the United States are feverishly building war vessels—in self-defence, of course; each with an eye open upon its rival's construction; each endeavoring to outbuild its neighbor; while the press of each country urges the Government on to further efforts.

Peace cannot be brought about by armaments; building fleets inevitably means war.

There has been issued from Washington information showing the relative strength of the fleets of Britain, Japan and the United States.

The information has been compiled in the form of tables in order to show that Great Britain's sea power is nominally double that of the United States and that although the British preponderance in capital ships will practically have been overcome by the United States with the completion in 1923 of the United States building programme, the United States navy will still be inferior in types of vessels which naval officers regard as important, such as destroyer leaders, cruisers and light cruisers, cruising submarine and aeroplane ships.

On the other hand, according to

these figures, the United States navy has more than doubled the strength of the Japanese navy and this ratio will be maintained even with the completion of the building programme of the two countries. The United States will be far superior not only in capital ships, but also in destroyers and submarines. Japan, however, will have double the number of battle cruisers, now possessing four such vessels with eight others projected while the United States has none completed and only six building. Great Britain is building none.

Without reference to the second line ships, of which Great Britain has a preponderance in all classes over the United States and Japan, the British navy contains 26 battleships carrying at least 10 guns each of 12 inch calibre or larger and displacing 20,000 tons or more. The United States has 15 such vessels, Japan 6, France 7, and Italy 4. Great Britain has no first line battleships under construction while the U.S. has 11, Japan 7, France 4, and Italy 4.

Great Britain was the first to develop the battle-cruiser type of warship, and in this she retains an easy lead with six first line battle cruisers and four others classed as "second line." The United States has none completed and six under construction. Japan four in service and eight projected. France and Italy have no battle cruisers built or building.

In light vessels and destroyers Great Britain also leads, while she has 71 first line submarines as against 52 United States similar boats. To a total of 165 British undersea warships the United States

has 98 submarines of all types and Japan has ten second line vessels. A recapitulation of the figures show that on January 1, 1921, strength of the three principal naval powers in first line major ships (battleships and battle cruisers) mounting guns of 13.5-inch calibre or greater is as follows:

Great Britain 28 vessels of 725,650 tons; United States 10 vessels of 300,100 tons, and Japan 9 vessels of 267,620.

This compilation excludes capital ships mounting guns of less than 13.5-inch calibre because of their low rate of efficiency in modern battle.

The projected strength of the three powers at the end of 1923 in capital ships, within the same limitations as to calibre or guns; on the basis of present projected building, is fixed at:

Great Britain 28 ships, totalling 725,650 tons; United States 27 ships of 983,000 tons and Japan 16 ships of 528,920 tons. Japan is expected to reach its greatest ratio of increase between 1923 and 1927 when the relative standing is projected as indicated as being the same in the case of Great Britain and the U.S. with Japan's capital ship fleet increased to 24 vessels of 848,920 tons.

The total first line ship strength of the three powers January 1, is placed at:

Great Britain 532 ships of 1,601,632 tons; United States 350 vessels of 765,772 tons; Japan 43 ships of 340,596 tons.

A comparison of the broadside gun power of first line capital ships mounting 12-inch guns and up shows the following:

Great Britain 238 guns; United States 176 guns and Japan 96 guns. These figures take into account only vessels completed.

In 1913 the United States navy expended \$133,262,861; in 1920 the expenditure for new naval building was \$158,000,000; the estimate for 1921 is \$185,000,000.

Japan spent forty-two million yen on her navy in 1913 and nine millions on instruction; in 1920 the same country spent sixty million yen on her navy and twenty million on instruction. A gold yen is worth about fifty cents.

If an Englishman were asked why his country has spent huge sums upon its navy he would reply that the Fleet must be maintained to defend the scattered Empire and to protect our sea-borne commerce. Germany gave much the same answer when she refused the proposal for a naval holiday suggested by Britain at the Hague Peace Conference. The United States and Japan would each return a similar answer to this question. The navy is necessary to protect the nation's commerce.

That would be a fair answer, but surely the seas are free to the commerce of all nations. A Danish tramp is as free on the ocean as a Cunard liner; that yawl which sailed from Halifax to Cowes is as safe as the most luxurious liner.

Of course the reply is that commerce is safe only during peace time and therefore the point is established that these huge navies are being assembled for wartime.

The war to end war has been won; the peace may yet be lost.

Before 1914 the British navy was admittedly stronger than the German, yet Germany decided she had a fighting chance, and we now know she came perilously near winning. The mere fact that any one nation possesses a preponderance of war vessels or of broadsides is not a guarantee of peace. Spain outnumbered England on the sea, but Napoleon could muster more ships than Nelson, but Trafalgar was a British victory.

History has proved again and again that as surely as a nation attempts to build up an "invincible" navy, or even one greater than any other, so surely will some other nation arise and challenge the claim to supremacy.

The history of the world is a history of these attempts at "world-power or downfall" from before the

time of the Roman Caesar to the German Kaiser.

For centuries mankind has looked with wistful longing at the Dove of Peace, but the waters of war have ever risen higher and higher and the dove has eluded our grasp. At last we now have the chance to arrest the floods and to take the dove into our ark. There is no magic in this; it lies in the simple word "disarmament."

Just as we do not countenance the carrying of arms by all and sundry of our citizens, nor permit them to settle their quarrels on the "field of honor," so by some means should mankind put an end to this senseless arming of the nations, and require that quarrels be adjusted not by battalions but by the judges.

Let the millions now expended in armaments be invested in education, in the furtherance of agriculture and the fine arts, in the safeguarding of human lives against the ravages of disease, and we will look back in wonder at the time when man went to war. Then indeed we shall have won the war to end war and our sons and our women kind will be spared the horrors of the Belgian, the racking anxiety of the Canadian women who lived between 1914 and 1918. Then only may we pray with real sincerity for peace in our time.

If we fall now we will have war. The next war should the world be so wretchedly unhappy as to witness it—will make the horrors of this last one seem light. Our sons, as they "carry on" will curse the memory of those who to-day seem to have the opportunity to bring about a lasting peace.

"For heathen heart that puts her trust
In recking tool and iron shaft,
Thy mercy on Thy people Lord."

Atrocities in Chientao.

COUNTRY LIT WITH INCENDIARY FIRES.

The Peking and Tientsin Times publishes some details of the atrocities committed by the Japanese troops in Chientao from reports it has received. From one report the following details are given:

An eyewitness saw on November 3rd the body of an old man, who for twenty years had been a leading member of a Christian Church at Put-chak, and who had had no dealings whatsoever with the Korean "independents," who with six others, equally innocent, had been removed from their homes at 12 a.m. and butchered. Their throats were cut from ear to ear. Their families were told that if they touched the bodies they would be shot. The attitude of the Japanese troops is revealed by the reply of their Commander-in-Chief to a Foreign Missionary who asked for a pass which would ensure his personal safety. He was told: "My men are very angry just now, and even a British subject might be shot. If you go outside the town it will be at your risk." The harrowing details of Japanese atrocities in Chientao would require more space than we have at our disposal. But we print, herewith, a partial list of the crimes. It must be emphasized that in the majority of cases the people killed were shot without any preference at an inquiry, and irrespective of age, usually at daybreak, and that the Korean "independents" for whom the invaders were seeking, were concentrated seventy or eighty miles away from the scenes of these atrocities. Here is the list:

Koosaidong: Church burnt.

Namko: Church and school burnt.

Chungsan: Church and school burnt; 100 people slaughtered, the women being burnt in their houses.

Hanop: Church and school burnt.

Walooga: Church and school burnt.

Ottoga: Women maltreated by troops.

Laemakol: Church and school burnt.

Okunuchun: School burnt.

Selmoolk: Houses burnt.

Toomelton: Houses burnt.

Sokantung: Seventeen persons shot.

Sakokol: Five persons burnt alive. Chandong: Twelve persons shot. Academy and Church burnt.

Saripakol: Several persons killed. Meungdong: Academy and houses burnt.

Chankol: School burnt.

Bweichingghal: Between 50 and 100 persons killed; houses burnt.

Whachunga: Several persons shot. Sooghola: Six men removed by night to Putchagoo and shot.

Putchagoo: Several persons shot. Elangoo: Ten persons shot.

Namyangchun: Houses burnt. Kooyangchun: Houses burnt.

Sakoo: Houses burnt.

These outrages have all come under the observation of foreign witnesses. By night the country-side is lighted up by incendiary fires, as fresh villages are committed to the flames. At Sokantung the Japanese collected fourteen men from different villages, brought them to an open field, and then dug a large trench. They then compelled other villagers to bring supplies of wood and kerosene. The fourteen victims were shot, their bodies were burnt, and the debris was then flung into the trench, wiping out all traces of father and sons. In the Chungsan region three whole villages were burnt, and three hundred men and women are reported to have been killed, many of them being burnt in their homes. The local Missionaries have done what lies in their power to provide the survivors with clothing and food, their plight, homeless, starving and practically naked, being appalling. Not content with these barbarities the Japanese on November 2nd compelled all Koreans in the neighbourhood to display the Japanese flag, because the Commander-in-Chief was returning. In one village, an old man of eighty who saw his two sons shot and flung into the flames of their burning home, jumped in himself, to die with them.

From another quarter we have received a letter from which we make the following extracts:

"About 40 li from Lungching-tsun, Norel Bokie was visited at 1 a.m. on October 30th. The soldiers called out every man in the place, and as each man came out of his house he was shot dead. Two or three shots in each. The bodies were then piled up and set in fire. Then 19 houses were burned, including the church and school. A foreign doctor later counted the thirty graves and saw the widows and children standing around crying. Their clothing and food was, of course, all burnt and the people are destitute. The very few of those who had really taken part in the political work (mostly harmless talk) had left the village when the Japanese first entered Chientao, so the innocent, together with the old men had to suffer. A Korean pastor brought in news of the burning of the church at Norel, and that six men were tied hand and foot and thrown into the fire. It will be remembered that at the Suwon massacre in Korea, the Japanese locked the people in the church and then set fire to the building. The whole of the fury of the Japanese troops seems to be taken out on the Christians, and so far only Christian villages have been visited."

And so the letter runs. "The leader of the church at Norel came in this morning and said that his brother and his two sons had been shot. It is rumoured that there are thirty to be shot in Lungching-tsun and the people are in a state of terror. The Koreans throughout the Chientao districts are mostly peaceful farmers; there is not one in a thousand possesses any kind of firearm, and in those cases where a man has a rifle it is a very out-of-date pattern and used in the winter time for deer shooting."

We are asked to bring these facts to the notice of the civilized world, for humanity's sake, and we do so, feeling confident that whatever may be the view of the Japanese military authorities their more enlightened countrymen will share the indignation that these revelations will arouse in other quarters.

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