

How Chrysler Sweeps All Tradition Aside

No one need fear that he will not be rewarded who gives to the world something distinctively superior to that which has preceded it. And nowhere is recognition so swift and reward so munificent as in America. Chrysler Six came into a seemingly crowded motor car market and almost immediately swept its way into unprecedented acceptance as a quality product. That which ordinarily takes years to achieve was won almost overnight. Why? Because the Chrysler brushed aside outworn traditions in engineering, in design, and in performance, and gave to the world advantages it could instantly see and feel and experience. It squarely confronted problems of height and weight and size, solving them according to the crying needs of the moment rather than the needs of five years ago. It brought to bear both scientific exactness and artistry—endeavoring to embody in the new car elements of grace and elegance no one else had attained. That is why the Chrysler has taken the country by storm—why it still stands and will long stand alone—why if you want what the Chrysler gives, the Chrysler alone can satisfy you.

Marshall's Garage

WATER STREET WEST.

This week we offer to the public of St. John's an exceptional opportunity to secure some of our

Wonderful Reductions.

To-day we are fortunate in securing from a manufacturer a big selection of oddments, and these things only happen once in a while.

A very smart range of All Wool Tweed Pants, all sizes, well made **\$1.95** pair

An exceptionally heavy All Wool Tweed Pants, and wool to-day on the big increase **\$2.35** pair

Men's Overalls, made of Denim White Back, recognized as the best quality; all sizes, guaranteed to wear as long as any other **\$1.15** pair

One variety of Work Shirts was never before priced so low. From **79c.** each to **\$2.40**

A Beauty in extra heavy Khaki Drill, fleeced inside; endless wear. All sizes **\$1.75**

Bon Marche
WATER STREET ST. JOHNS

WINTER SPORTS

are frequently attended with injuries. This particularly applies to Hockeyists, several of whom have already availed of our splendid benefits. We offer to all members of City Hockey Teams, absolute and prompt indemnity for injuries of all kinds, no matter how, where or when sustained, with no limit to the duration of payments.

Broken ankles and wrists, cut heads and crushed ribs may follow a fast game. We know, because we have already paid for them.
OUR \$3,000 POLICY, GIVING \$15,000 A WEEK INDEFINITELY, COSTS \$10.00 ONLY.
U.S. FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO.
J. J. LACEY, Nfld. General Agent.

INDIVIDUAL EXECUTORS

who find that the duties which they have assumed under Wills take up too much of their time are invited to consult this Company. The fees charged for acting as Attorney or Agent for Executors, holding the securities of the Estate for safe-keeping, collection of interests, etc., are very moderate. The laws of this Colony permit Executors to appoint Agents whose fees form part of the cost of administration of the Estate.

Montreal Trust Company,
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
Sir Herbert S. Holt, Pres. E. G. Donaldson, Gen'l Manager
A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-Pres. E. T. Palfrey, Mgr., St. John's

Rickrack insertions of dull brick-red Georgetta are on a plated frock of navy Georgetta.

Buttons, buttons, buttons; never were they more popular than it seems they will be this coming season.

Colonial Secretary

GIVES INTERESTING REVIEW OF VISIT OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES TO CANADA.

At yesterday's luncheon of the St. John's Rotary Club, Chairman Dr. V. P. Burke introduced Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary, who gave a very interesting review of the recent visit of the Newfoundland delegates to Canada in connection with the Newfoundland Boundary dispute, Mr. Bennett said:

We left St. John's on Thursday, December 11th, and after a pleasant and uneventful trip across country and the Gulf, arrived in North Sydney on Saturday morning, where we were met by Sir Patrick McGrath, in time to catch the outgoing express at 8 o'clock. A private car was placed at our disposal as far as Truro, by the General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. W. U. Appleton. Mr. J. W. Stewart, of this line travelled with us and during the course of the day we learned many things about the operation of this section of the Canadian National Railways, which in many respects are similar to our own road. We arrived at Truro at 6 o'clock and joined the Halifax express for Montreal where we arrived the following Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, practically on schedule time, having made the entire run from St. John's to Montreal in three days and eight hours. The train from Halifax to Montreal is now one of the fastest on the Continent; the largest locomotive in the world is used, being 90 feet long and capable of drawing a train of fourteen large cars at the rate of sixty miles an hour on some stretches of the road.

On arrival at Montreal we located ourselves in the Mount Royal Hotel, that magnificent new hostelry completed two years ago. This is the largest Hotel in the British Empire, with 1023 rooms, each with a bath, and has all the comforts and accessories of the most up-to-date hotels of New York.

On arrival we found a message awaiting us from Premier Taschereau of Quebec, intimating that the Conference would open on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Windsor Hotel, also inviting us to lunch with him at 1:30 o'clock. There was also a message from Rt. Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, the Premier of Canada, inviting us to visit Ottawa for a few days, both of which invitations were accepted. The following day, Monday, we were busy preparing for the next day's Conference and receiving many calls, some being prominent public and business men, as well as many Newfoundlanders residing in Montreal.

Tuesday, December 16th.—The Conference opened at the Windsor Hotel; there were present Hon. Louis A. Taschereau, K.C., Premier and Attorney General of Quebec; Mr. C. Lange, K.C., Deputy Attorney General; Mr. Amle Geoffroy, K.C., Chief of the French Canadian Bar, and Chief Counsel for that Province in the Boundary case, while the Rt. Hon. Charles Doherty, K.C., former Minister of Justice, and previously a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. C. Plaxton, special counsel in the Department of Justice at Ottawa, represented the Federal Government.

Practically the entire day was spent in discussing the different aspects of the question in dispute, and whilst the Conference did not assume the aspect of a legal argument, but rather a friendly interchange of views from the standpoint of our respective countries, it cannot be gainsaid that our Canadian friends secured a very powerful battery of representatives in the persons mentioned. Of course I am not permitted to give any inside information as to the happenings at the Conference, which was strictly confidential as between the two Governments, still, I feel safe in saying that Newfoundland has not in any way lost any ground or prestige on account of it. It was a heart to heart talk between those who were endeavouring to form a settlement of a long outstanding and vexed question. Naturally, the legal gentlemen on the other side were well up in all the facts and I want to say that our Attorney General, Mr. Higgin, more than maintained his own in the discussion, whilst Sir P. T. McGrath, the Secretary and General Advisor of the Newfoundland Delegates, stood prominent as the best informed of all those present, on the historical and general aspects of the case. Mr. Monroe, and myself, as laymen, naturally were not as familiar with the intricacies of the case, but having had an opportunity of studying the case as prepared by Newfoundland to go before the Privy Council, acquired much knowledge that stood us in good stead at the Conference. The question of the Labrador Boundary is one that strikes the average man as merely having reference to fishing on the coast and some timber lands that may be there in the interior. The Labrador is a wonderful country as far as is known, a veritable continent containing an area of about 119,000 square miles of territory. It is computed by some that half of this territory is wooded, say sixty thousand square miles, but let us take half of this amount leaving thirty thousand. There you have the most extraordinary spruce and fir timber areas in the world to-day; not alone that but you have immense water power; the

river are large and abundant; such as Flin Flou, Lewis, Gilbert, Hawke, Cartwright, North West, and Hamilton Rivers.

Mr. John Powell, of the Reid Newfoundland Company estimates the Hamilton River is next to the St. Lawrence, the largest in British North America, except possibly the river running into the Ungava Bay. The Hamilton extends inland some 350 to 400 miles, all of which could be utilized for power purposes, rising as it does 750 feet from the Muskrat Falls, to Lake Michikamau, and 250 feet from this point to Grand Falls. Tremendous water power can be developed on this river alone, in fact a conservative estimate of the water power on Newfoundland Labrador is between three and four million horse power. In addition to timber and water power there are known to be large deposits in these regions and who can say what other minerals may exist. This is the territory in dispute and any disposal of our claims to these great assets should be very carefully and seriously considered, particularly if our case is such that we will eventually be given the sovereignty over them.

With regard to the coast of Labrador, we all know what an important matter that is to this country. The rights and privileges of our fishermen should not in any possible way be interfered with and I may say that point was particularly emphasized at the Conference. If Canada is prepared to make a specific offer to Newfoundland to relinquish her claims to the interland of the Labrador, and that offer is thought to be sufficiently liberal, then it will be for the Government and the Legislature to consider it, but that time has not yet arrived.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned, and it was intended that the next meeting would take place in a few days at Quebec.

That evening we were entertained at dinner by Judge Doherty, at the Mount Royal Club, at which all delegates were present. The Bostonians and the Montrealsers. We had a special box and the party included Sir Arthur Currie, President of McGill University, Mr. Donat Raymond, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, and the President of the organization called for us and took us to the rink in his car and afterwards to his house where we had a very pleasant evening.

Wednesday, December 17th.—We had received an invitation from the Caledonian Curling Club of Montreal to lunch with them and play a match at the rink and in this match we were victors by two points. In the evening we were the guests of the Montreal Forum Association at a match at the Forum, played between the Bostonians and the Montrealsers. We had a special box and the party included Sir Arthur Currie, President of McGill University, Mr. Donat Raymond, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, and the President of the organization called for us and took us to the rink in his car and afterwards to his house where we had a very pleasant evening.

Thursday, December 18th.—We had conversations with parties interested in the project for an hotel in St. John's and also in other prospective developments, and at noon were entertained at luncheon at St. James Club, where we met a group of leading bankers and financiers, all of them, more or less, interested in the Colony and its affairs. They included Sir Charles Gordon, Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Charles Neil, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada; Mr. W. H. Benning, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia; and Mr. H. B. Walker, Manager of the Bank of Commerce; Mr. Roy Wolvin, President of the British Empire Steel Corporation; Senators Casgrain and Webster, two directors of the same company; Mr. Wilson Butler, President of the Canadian Car Company; Mr. Frank Jones, President of the Canada Cement Company; Mr. George Stoker, Manager of the Walsley Co., a subsidiary of the Armstrong Company, and some others. Here we discussed Newfoundland matters at some length and from every angle. The bankers were, of course, more or less familiar with the country's affairs, because of their establishments there. Messrs. Wolvin and Jones have visited Newfoundland in recent years and Senator Casgrain was here 40 years ago, as a surveyor, employed on the original survey of the railway line from St. John's to St. George. Mr. Butler has sold us car equipment, Mr. Stoker expects to visit the country next spring when his Company will instal one of the biggest paper machines in the plant at Corner Brook. Afterwards, at the invitation from Sir Arthur Currie, who was one of the party, we visited McGill University, going through several of the buildings and listening from him some information regarding educational matters in the Province of Quebec.

Friday, Dec. 19.—We had conversation with other parties interested in the development of the resources of Newfoundland, and in the evening were the guests of the Newfoundland Society at Montreal, at a dinner in the Windsor Hotel. Here we met a number of natives of this Colony, who did well in the Canadian Commercial Province, notably Mr. James, the President; Col. Renouf, Colonel Adams, Arthur Clift, Charles Langston, James Fox, Mr. Grubert, etc.

Saturday, December 20th.—We were the guests of the Thistle Curling Club, and played a match with a

team, which we won, by a score of 12 to 8, and in the evening, were the guests at dinner of Hon. J. Elliott, K.C., for some years one of the counsel for the Reid Nfld. Co., and a visitor to this island some three or four years ago. With him was Sir Henry Grey, a prominent Scotch medical man, who recently came to Canada to act as Chief Surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and who recalled as among his college associates Dr. Patterson, of this city. After the dinner we went to the Arena as the guests of the owners, to witness one of the best hockey matches we had ever seen, a game between the Ottawas and Canadiens, and after the match was over we went to Sir Henry Grey's Home, where we were entertained.

Sunday, December 21st. was one of the coldest days we had ever experienced, either at home or abroad. The thermometer at McGill University dropped to 17 below zero between 8 and 7 in the morning, and at 11 o'clock when W. J. Higgins and Sir Patrick McGrath ventured out to church the mercury in the tube outside the Hotel door showed 12 below. Fortunately it was a still cold and without the high wind that we have in this quarter, else it would have been unbearable. After lunch we went to his Majesty's Theatre to hear a debate on Capital Punishment between Robt. L. Calder, K.C., the Crown Prosecutor for Montreal, and Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, the lawyer whose name has become world-wide by reason of his securing the acquittal of so many murderers in the United States, his latest being Leopold and Loeb, who killed a comrade named Franks last year, and whose escaping the gallows provided such universal discussion. The theatre was filled to its utmost capacity and the occasion was one of keen interest for us. We were unanimous in agreeing that the much heralded Darrow absolutely failed to live up to expectations. One had read so much of his eloquence and powers of persuasion, that it came as a complete surprise to find that he was but mediocre and altogether a disappointment. Calder, on the other hand, proved himself much better than was expected, his arguments being much more effective, and his style and delivery a very pleasant contrast to the other man. We left the theatre at 5:30 and made a hurried return to the hotel, and then to the C.P.R. station to catch a train at 6:15 for Ottawa. We had decided to spend Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in that city in response to Premier King's invitation. The train we selected is the fastest that runs between the two cities, an express train to Winnipeg, which makes no stop after leaving Montreal, and which does the run in two hours and twenty minutes, instead of the ordinary three and a half hours. On arrival we were met by Hon. James Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Federal Government, and E. J. Lemaire, Clerk of the Privy Council, on behalf of Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister. These welcomed us and escorted us to the Chateau Laurier Hotel, where all arrangements had been made for our accommodation and comfort.

Monday, December 22nd.—The forenoon was occupied in receiving and paying calls, the first called being the Prime Minister, Mr. King himself. In the afternoon we visited some departments of the Government to discuss matters affecting the Colony. Also we made an inspection of the new Parliament Building with a special guide, which we greatly enjoyed. It is a magnificent structure, and it has cost some millions of dollars. Canada has certainly something to point to as representing the outlay. In the evening we were the guests of James Robb at the Rotary Club, some three miles from Ottawa, where he had the opportunity of meeting Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Hon. Thos. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Jas. Murdock, Minister of Labor, and Hon. E. J. McMurray, Solicitor General, and talked over various matters.

(to be continued.)

Are Trails Too Long?
JUDGES WHO PUT A JERK INTO JUSTICE.

In connection with a recent sensational action, attention has been drawn again to the length of modern civil and criminal trials. Frequently these last for several days, and sometimes for a week or longer. Ought not the courts to be speeded up a little?

Justice was administered more expeditiously in the past than it is now. Courts were held on many days at present observed as holidays. Lord Mansfield once announced that he would sit on Good Friday, whereupon a barrister remarked, "Then your lordship will be the first judge since Pontius Pilate who did." But, as a fact, a good many judges had in the interval sat on Good Friday, and till late in the nineteenth century some continued to do so, though several did not take their seat till after divine service.

Sittings, too, began earlier. The trial of Thurtell for the murder of Weare opened at Hertford at 8 a.m. and Corrier, on the second day of his trial for the murder of Maria Martin, was placed at the bar at 8.45 a.m.

If business remained to be done,

A THRILLING STORY WITH TRUTH FOR ITS BACKGROUND.

AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY!

WARNER BROS. Classics of the Screen.

JUNE MARLOWE

in

THE TENTH WOMAN

From the Celebrated Novel by HARRIET T. COMSTOCK

with BEVERLY BAYNE and JOHN ROCHE



EXTRA ATTRACTION—"THE DAREDEVIL." A Mack Sennett Comedy—in 2—Acts—

MONDAY—John Barrymore, in "BEAU BRUMMEL." A Big 10 Reel Special.

COMING—"THE COMMON LAW," with Corinne Griffith and Elliott Dexter.

there was no early adjournment. In criminal trials prisoners were often kept on their feet for ten or twelve hours at a stretch. One day Rush, the Norfolk murderer, had to stand at the bar for ten and a half hours, and a contemporary judge subjected another murderer to still a greater ordeal, the prisoner having to stand before his lordship for fifteen hours on end.

Up to comparatively recent times, moreover, adjournment of a criminal trial was very rare. The law was that such a trial must be finished at a sitting, unless it became a physical impossibility for judge and jury to sit any longer. It was only at the formal request of jurymen that a sitting was suspended.

Peals of endurance were consequently common. Lord Mansfield, in trying Lord George Gordon, sat from nine o'clock in the evening of the eight one morning till five the next, and in the early part of the nineteenth century there were several sittings of twenty-four hours without a break.

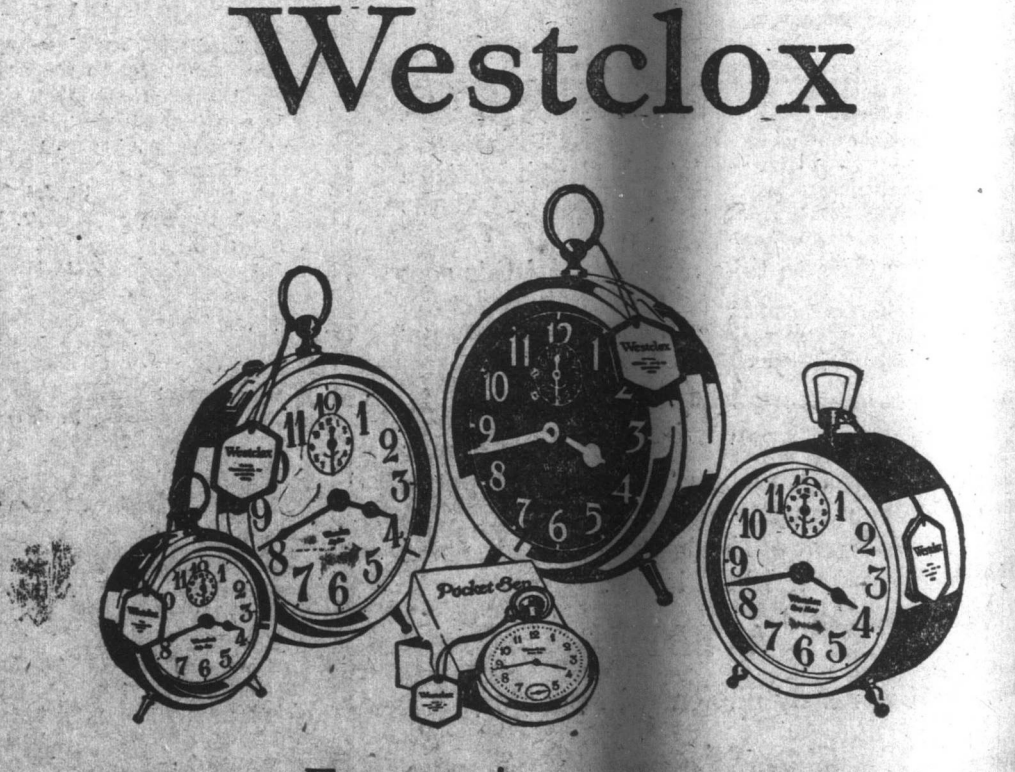
A remarkable trial was that of Burke, the body-snatcher, at Edinburgh. It began at ten o'clock on December 24th, 1828. Seventeen hours later, at three the following morning, the speech for the defence was begun, and it was not until most of the inhabitants of the city had had their breakfast on Christmas morning that Burke was sentenced to death. Shortly afterwards the court rose, having sat twice round the clock.

Administering justice, indeed, was hard work. In 1824, Mr. Justice Park said that he had often sat for sixteen or seventeen hours a day, and that he never took any refreshments while on the Bench. At nearly nine o'clock in the evening of the first day of the Thurtell trial, the jury asked him to be allowed to retire for half an hour, so that he might get some food; but he said he could not allow them to take anything more than sandwiches, a little wine and water, which he took in the box.

A little later sittings were made more frequently. But it was not until 1871, when the Tichborne case seemed likely to last indefinitely, actually extended over 188 days, the longest trial in England—the principle of adjournment was finally adopted.

Court procedure now, therefore, is relatively slow; formerly, perhaps, was too fast, and at any rate a version to the old order of the unthinkable; but it would not be to the benefit of the country in general if the administration of justice could be speeded up either by lengthening the sittings in some other way.—Tit-Bits.

Westclox



Every minute counts

TIME plays an important part in life. We rise by the clock; start work by the clock; have set hours for sleep, work and play. Each day is timed. The more accurately we use the hours, the more we get out of life. With a Westclox alarm clock in your home and a Westclox watch in your pocket, you can time your day accurately from the rising hour to the retiring hour.

WESTERN CLOCK COMPANY, LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Makers of Westclox: Big Ben, Baby Ben, Sleep-Master, America, Good Morning, Jack o' Lantern, Blue Bird, Black Bird, Old-Ten, Pocket Ben.

Municipal Council was held... Mayor Cook... Collier, Ryan... present... the usual... disposed of... were dealt with... Higgins... notice of... action in the... through what... intelligent driving... printers in the... It was decided... communication... for Carter... application was... for position... sprinkler. This... the matter of... Newfoundland... premises it was... out of order... necessary to... tested. The... lited to have... working order... Royal Garage... Bros., Ltd... facing on the... icks and asked... council would... purchase of same... the Council will... this season... Newfoundland... appany. Limited... showing the... John's Street... ar auded by... 1915-16... Collier... H. Crowdy... the question... in Church, St... Mr. Crowdy... with regard... to the City... The Engineer... grant for del... but that... ed by the... to be held... report to the... removal of... car tracks... through... at a... that the Com... this work will... the line in... council had... them from... This is inco... would not... and... circumstances... public generally... it was... may be kept... moved in their... of most... Engineer and... accordingly... A. Viscount... need on John... to the... Medical Officer... two new... 2 Typhoid... last week. An... are in the... Fever and... some time last... city some 10... and six of... late ar... as they show... number of... report of the... with the Water... Department... also the respon... sible... was decided... the usual... purposes... the grants... and the... matters, pas... etc. the... moum... Progress Se... by E... Ambassador Im... sulators as... stit... WASHINGTON, ... popular... to constitute... prohibition en... declares in at... the White... st attende... D. Rockefeller... to constitute... in bever... declared... not go, and... r. It becom... tation and a... Post char... opped the... used in the... when it beg... the amendm... the laws... and the... enforcement... to the ca...