



## Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram, Ltd.,  
Proprietors.

Thursday, February 15, 1923.

### By Way of Comparison.

On Tuesday, the Advocate republished that famous fishermen's supply list of last fall, showing the sum of duties thereon. This is the same list, which our contemporary, with but little regard for the truth, says utterly confounded the Telegram and News. Our good friend is somewhat similar to the Germans in that he is possessed of a short memory, for it may be remembered that the Telegram on November 7, 1922 reproduced the Advocate's list, taxed under the Squires tariff, and by way of comparison printed a similar list the, duties on which were computed from the Cashin tariff, showing a difference of \$46.19 in favor of the latter, equivalent to a charge of 110 per cent. extra extracted from the pockets of the fishermen, by the Squires tariff with its infamous sur tax, super tax and sales tax. The Advocate is not felicitous in publishing this precious list at the present juncture. If by request, as it alleges, then somebody must have been having that journal, a task not fraught with insuperable difficulty. To-day, again by way of comparison, we reprint on this page, for the benefit of the fishermen the list of supplies under discussion, with the rates and totals of duty as calculated from the Squires tariff of 1922, and the Cashin Tariff of 1919, and likewise request of the fishermen to read it carefully, cut it out and hold it for reference to controvert the arguments of the Squires-Coaker spellbinders when they come around with their fairy stories of making reductions in the tariff. Furthermore, let the fishermen note that in the days of the Cashin Tariff the price of fish averaged somewhere about ten dollars per quintal. As the Advocate boasted that "the price of fish is what Coaker makes it," it is also well to remember that under the sky high tariff of Squires, the price of fish averages but five dollars. Therefore the toilers are losing on both ends. Over double duty on outfit and but half value for codfish. Consider then, fishermen whom you have to blame for the present condition of the Colony, an exorbitant tariff and the price of fish far below the rate that will give you a fair return for your labor. Isn't it about time to send the jinxes to their political doom?

### Saint Valentine.

St. Valentine, priest of the Christian Church was put to death on February 14th, in the year A.D. 269, by order of the Emperor Claudius II.

St. Valentine had come to the aid of the martyrs during the persecution of Christians by Claudius, and for this, he was thrown into prison by the prefect of Rome, Calpurnius.

So radiantly happy was St. Valentine that he converted his guard, the chief officer, Asterius, to whose blind daughter he restored sight, the age of miracles having not yet passed away. Not only Asterius but his whole family were converted and when Claudius heard of it, he converted Valentine to be beaten with clubs, and afterwards beheaded on the Flaminian way. The Saint's head is still preserved in the church of Saint Sebastian, Rome, and his body at the church of Saint Praxedis in the same city.

There is also a Spanish Valentine who was a bishop. He suffered

martyrdom also, and his body is preserved at Baga in the Asturias and his head at Toro, on the River Duero.

The ancient town of Anney, France, has the preserved remains of a Saint Valentine. The monastery of Soucellan, in Albacete, Spain, has among its sacred relics the remains of still another Saint Valentine. This Saint was martyred at Rome and buried in the cemetery of Saint Calixtus. Pope Urban VIII, wishing to make an offering to the monks at Soucellan, disinterred these remains and presented them.

At Hamme, in Belgium, yet another Saint Valentine is venerated, his remains being among the city's sacred relics. These were extracted from the catacomb of Saint Laurence, on the Flaminian Way, and given by Pope Gregory XV, in 1623, to Count Louis Egmont, part of these relics were translated to Armentieres on the Lys, upon the French frontier.

Another Saint Valentine reposes in the church of the Jesuits at Ghent, Belgium, so that it is evident that the name was a very common one among the martyred saints of antiquity.

In addition to these a Saint Valentine and twenty-four soldiers are said to have been martyred in Africa. And there was a Saint Valentine first Bishop of Tarragona in Umbria, who was seized and beheaded in the year A.D. 273. His crime was that he had healed the crippled son of a citizen of distinction, named Crato.

The customs connected with Saint Valentine's day seem to have had their origin in the conventional belief general in England and France, during the middle ages, that on February 14th, i.e. halfway through the second month of the year, the birds began to pair. For this reason the day was looked upon as a specially consecrated to lovers and as pre-occasion for writing love letters and sending love tokens.

### Boat Caught in Ice.

**SABLE I. CALLED TO ASSISTANCE**

His Excellency the Governor received the following message yesterday from the British Consul at St. Pierre:

"Enclosed reports by wireless that there is a boat in the ice, four miles from the northeast buoy. No tug available here. Have asked Sable I. to give assistance."

The Sable I. left here on Tuesday afternoon, and probably responded to the wireless call, although the agent here had not been advised to that effect up to press hour.

### Cabot Returning.

**COAST BLOCKED WITH ICE.**

S.S. Cabot, which left here on Tuesday for St. Mary's Bay, with a cargo of provisions and a number of passengers, struck very heavy ice rounding Cape Pine, and was obliged to put back to Trepassay where the passengers for St. Mary's were landed. The Cabot was reported to-day of Renewa steaming through slob ice. The Cape reports that the wind is in on the land to-day, and there is no chance of making progress through the ice floes. The Cabot will not likely reach port to-day but will probably shelter at one of the harbors en route.

### C. L. B. Dance.

On Tuesday night last an enthusiastic gathering of young people attended the dance organized by the officers of the C.L.B. Cadets. The affair took place in the Grenfell Hall. The floor thanks to the careful attention of the Committee and Mr. Holmes, was in excellent shape for dancing. An orchestra from the C.L.B. Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Morris, provided lively music throughout the night, which added to the enjoyment. At 10.30 an excellent supper was served, after which dancing was resumed and continued to an early hour yesterday.

### From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram.

**CAPE RACE, To-day.**

Wind E. light, weather fine; slob ice everywhere; the steamer Cabot passed in at 9.30 and is still in sight at 11.30 about 12 miles seaward; an unknown four masted schooner is in sight since daylight bound south. Bar. 29.25; ther. 18.

### McMurdo's Store News.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 15.**

Gault's Digestive Syrup will certainly continue to increase in popularity. An order for another large quantity of its use and proceeds to recommend it to friends. It is in cases of indigestion or dyspepsia where constipation or liver trouble is a cause or result that Gault's does its best work. Many who have used it have been agreeably surprised at the results. It may well be that in your case, Gault's will prove of remarkable service. Price 50c. a bottle.

Acme Corn Silk is the simplest but is one of the best of corn remedies, and its use has saved a great deal of suffering on the part of many of our citizens. Price 10c.

**There's Dancing Class every Monday and Thursday in S.U.F. Hall, so why not come along?**

### Prime Minister Interviewed.

**SIR RICHARD SQUIRES TALKS TO TELEGRAM.**

A Telegram reporter called this morning to ascertain from Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister, the facts in connection with the Bell Island agreement. Sir Richard said that the first intimation he had of the intention of the Bell Island companies to close down the mines was a telephone message he had received from a member of the Opposition inquiring as to whether certain reports current as to the intention of the Company to close down the mines were correct. The companies had not communicated with the Government the fact that they intended to close down the mines. As a matter of fact, at the time the mines were closed down the Prime Minister was in negotiation with the British Empire Steel Corporation for an increase in employment at Bell Island. As soon as the Prime Minister found definitely that instructions had gone to Bell Island for a closure of the mines and that the reasons which were given from company sources was that it were due to French occupation of the Ruhr Valley, to which Newfoundland was being shipped for use in German smelting furnaces, he telegraphed the President and Vice-President of the British Empire Steel Corporation in Canada. He also caused an official despatch to be sent by his Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State in London, Paris and Ottawa in an effort to secure exact information. Some days later a message was received by the Prime Minister from Mr. McDougall saying that the sale of ore to Germany last year had been made without profit, that the European situation did not warrant mining for export, that the company had considerable ore at Sydney in excess of requirement and had more than a million tons of ore in stock piles at Wabana, and that the company was prepared to undertake operations in the same way as they did last winter for the same concessions, namely free export for the shipping season of 1922. The Premier said that the arrangements which had been made last year for the export of ore, between the Government and the Company, had been seriously mismanaged by the company so far as actual employment of men was concerned, and that it was upon the basis of work for eight hundred men full time, that the Government could not consent to a reduction of the concession on management in the handling of men for which the company had been responsible last year and that the employment of men on the basis of eight hundred men full time could not be considered to be a reasonably full operation of the mines and was entirely inadequate to meet the unemployment situation. The Premier stated that last year's agreement had been negotiated between himself and Mr. D. H. McDougall, Vice-President of the company, and that was the very best that it was possible to do, and that was secured only after special consultations with the company of finance to enable the company to carry on its operations last year. In view of the situation of French occupation this year he took the question as to whether it was possible for arrangements to be made under which Newfoundland ore might be supplied to Germany for use entirely irrespective of whether this territory was in the occupation of the Germans or of the French. The Government could not consent to a reduction of last year's concession in connection with Bell Island arrangements, and he consequently proceeded direct to Montreal to meet the President of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Mr. R. M. Wolvin, and the Vice-President, Mr. D. H. McDougall, both of whom were then in Montreal. On arrival at North Sydney it was suggested to him that he should remain at Sydney to undertake negotiations with Mr. McDougall who was then at Montreal but intended to leave Montreal that evening for Sydney. Sir Richard Squires requested that Mr. McDougall should remain at Montreal so that he might have an opportunity of discussing the matter of the re-opening of the mines on a more satisfactory basis than last year when both the President and Vice-President. It was reported, however, that the labour disputes in which the company appears to be continually involved in its Sydney operations had become somewhat more acute than usual and that Mr. McDougall could not find it convenient to remain at Montreal to meet the Prime Minister for joint conference with the President of the Company. Mr. McDougall consequently left Montreal for Sydney at about the same time that the Prime Minister left Sydney for Montreal. Sir Richard arrived in Montreal about noon on Sunday and on arrival wrote a letter from Mr. Wolvin who was leaving that night for Ottawa, but was prepared to have a conference during the day.

**NOT SOLICITING.**

**BERLIN, Feb. 15.**

While interpreting Premier Bonar Law's speech at the opening of Parliament as reflecting opposition to the Franco-Belgian occupation of Ruhr, the Berlin press said little other solace in it for Germany.

**OFFICIALS EXPELLED.**

**DUSSELDORF, Feb. 14.**

The Burgomaster and Chief of Police Volkswinkel have been expelled from the town for refusing to obey orders of the occupation authorities.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14.**

Equipped with dynamite and shells to destroy locks in the North Atlantic Shipping Lines, an ice patrol of United States coast guard is preparing to set forth on the annual task of clearing away menaces to navigation.

**STEAMERS ICEBOUND.**

**HALIFAX, Feb. 14.**

The Canadian Government steamer Stanley reports the steamers Sheba and Waag fast in the ice, the former off Liscombe, the latter forty five miles south of Whitehead where the Stanley is now located, pending efforts to morrow to reach the icebound craft.

**GERMAN "HELLO" GIRLS STRIKE.**

**DUSSELDORF, Feb. 14.**

Five hundred Dusseldorf telephone girls, yesterday, refused to work in the same room with a lone French girl, and walked out in a body. French military had been using German lines, but yesterday, the German girls having heard of the boycott against the French, elsewhere, declined to further answer French calls and when French officers came with a French girl to operate the wires for the military, the German girls walked out.

**DE VALERA MAKES CONDITIONS.**

**DUBLIN, Feb. 14.**

Eamonn De Valera in a statement in reply to the declaration of William Cosgrave that Cosgrave is ready to agree with De Valera that electors should decide the question of a Republic or Free State in Ireland, makes the acceptance conditional on Great Britain remove the threat of war and pledge herself to abide by the result of a plebiscite on the straight question of Republic or Free State, and recognize whichever side obtains the majority as the future state in Ireland. Then he will also abide by the result, and there need be no more war, either in Ireland or between Ireland and Great Britain.

**DISARMING POLICE.**

**DUSSELDORF, Feb. 15.**

Ten thousand German security police throughout the occupied regions are to be disarmed by order of General Augustin. It is explained that French headquarters that the action is thought advisable, because of the attitude taken by the police towards the forces of occupation.

**SEEKING BRITISH AID.**

**LONDON, Feb. 15.**

M. Lefebvre, French Minister of Public Works, and General Payot, Quartermaster General of the French Rahr Army, are in London to-day to explain to Premier Bonar Law the difficulties encountered by occupying authorities in transporting coal from Ruhr to France. It was understood that French officials would ask the Government to grant facilities for moving fuel through the British Rhineland zone, but whether the concession will be granted is a matter of public opinion is strongly divided.

**Published by Authority.**

His Excellency the Governor in connection has been pleased to appoint Mr. William G. LeGrew (Burr) Attorney of Lumber, Mr. Thomas Legge, to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Barachois, in place of Mr. Geo. Shears, retired.

Dept. of the Colonial Secretary, February 12, 1923.

Minister had a joint conference with Mr. Wolvin and Mr. McDougall at Montreal, Mr. Wolvin and Mr. McDougall leaving that evening for New York and the Prime Minister leaving the following day for Halifax to confer with the Squires. Sir Richard Squires arranged that Mr. Gilles should pay to Newfoundland to look after the matter of Bell Island employment last year in connection with the re-opening of the mines might be avoided. In referring to Mr. Wolvin he said he was a man with whom it was a pleasure to do business because of the prompt way in which he met appointments and the business efficiency with which he and his distinguished legal adviser Mr. Markey concluded the matter from a legal standpoint as soon as Mr. Wolvin accepted the minimum proposition which the Prime Minister was prepared to discuss, namely, an average of \$4000 days pay per week for the months of February and March and \$6000 days pay per week for the months of April and May, as against \$4800 days pay per week which was the maximum it was possible to secure in the negotiations a year ago.

### TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

**GOLD MARKS FOR BELGIUM.**

**BERLIN, Feb. 15.**

The Reichsbank, according to a semi-official statement, has made approximately forty six million gold marks available in London for redemption of treasury bills turned over to Belgium, six months ago, and which fall due to-day. These bills call for a total of fifty million gold marks.

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## FISHERMEN! CONSIDER THIS.

**Squires is Taxing You Over 110 per cent. on a Part of Your Outfit**

**Compare the Tables Beneath and Judge For Yourselves.**

(From Evening Telegram, Nov. 7, 1922.)

That statement of planters account, published by duties thereon, under the present tariff, collected by our evening contemporary yesterday is so misleading in its comparison, that we are constrained to prepare a similar list and apply to the items the tariff rates of the year 1919-20, in order to convince the fishermen that they are paying—according to an official list of duties prepared specially for the Advocate—more than one hundred and ten per cent. over and above the same rates of duty as collected during the year previous to the assumption of government by the Liberal-Reform party. At present on a part outfit of provisions and motor oils, valued at about eight hundred dollars, the planter contributes to the revenue the sum of eight-eighth dollars and six cents. Under the Finance Administration of Sir Michael Cashin, the total duties collected on a similar outfit, did not amount to forty-two dollars. Therefore it is conclusively proven by no less authority than the Advocate itself that to-day the planter who purchases an outfit for the fishery as furnished below is paying in duties over double the sum demanded of him four years ago. As every item shown in this list, carries a specific tariff rate, the value does not make any difference to the revenue collected, so that relative values may be assumed for the purposes of proof that the Squires tariff bears a great deal more heavily on the fishermen than that of the previous Government. These are figures that will not only talk, but will convince fishermen that the Advocate has discovered a mare's nest and fallen into it. Follows the list published by that paper yesterday:

Article	Total Price	Unit of Duty	Total Duty
150 lbs. salt	\$300.00	.08 per hhd.	\$24.00
7 lbs. flour	71.75	.50 per bri.	3.59
1 1/4 bri. pork	38.75	\$3.44 per bri.	4.80
1 1/4 bri. beef	26.25	2.12 per bri.	2.05
30 gals. molasses	24.00	.09 per gal.	2.70
110 lbs. butter	27.40	2 1/2 c. lb.	2.00
1 sk. beans	8.00	1c. per lb.	1.00
1 sk. peas	8.00	1c. per lb.	1.00
50 lbs. raisins	9.00	4 1/2 c. lb.	2.37
40 lbs. currants	6.00	Free	—
100 lbs. sugar	11.00	6c. per lb.	6.00
20 lbs. tea	9.00	3 1/2 c. lb.	1.70
20 lbs. Ev. Apples	4.40	3 1/2 c. lb.	.70
2 bags bread	19.20	25c. bag	.50
20 lbs. rice	1.40	7 1/2 c. lb.	.10
50 lbs. rolled oats	5.00	4c. lb.	.25
150 gals. Gasoline	78.00	10c. per gal.	15.00
200 gals. Kerosene	106.50	8c. per gal.	24.00
10 gals. Lubricating Oil	15.00	18c. per gal.	1.80
20 dry cells	15.00	10c. each	2.00
55 lbs. soap	5.00	3 1/2 c. lb.	1.90
	\$788.65		\$88.96

This shows average duty, which in cludes Duty, Surtax and Sales Tax, is eleven per cent.

Article	Unit of Duty	Total Duty
150 lbs. salt	Free	—
40 lbs. Galt currants	Local	—
2 bags bread	Local	—
7 lbs. flour	25c. per bri.	\$1.76
1 1/4 bri. pork	\$1.50 per bri.	1.88
1 1/4 bri. beef	1.00 per bri.	1.25
30 gals. Molasses	5c. per gal.	1.50
110 lbs. Butter	Excise 2c. per lb.	2.20
100 lbs. Beans	1/4c. per lb.	.50
100 lbs. Split Peas	1/4c. per lb.	.50
50 lbs. Raisins	3c. per lb.	1.50
100 lbs. Sugar	1 1/4c. per lb.	1.50
20 lbs. Tea	5c. per lb.	1.00
20 lbs. Ev. Apples	2c. per lb.	.40
20 lbs. Rice	4c. per lb.	.80
50 lbs. Gasoline	20c. per 100 lbs.	.10
150 gals. Gasoline	6c. per gal.	9.00
200 gals. Kerosene	5c. per gal.	10.00
10 gals. Lubricating Oil	8c. per gal.	8.00
20 Dry Cells	7c. each	2.10
55 lbs. Soap	1 1/4c. per lb.	.84
		\$41.87

The difference between \$88.96 of Squires taxation on the above articles mainly used by fishermen, and \$41.87 of the old tariff is \$47.09. Just that sum in excess time, fishermen of Newfoundland, is being extorted from you by such Liberal-Reformers as Squires, Coaker, Campbell, et al. Do you need further proof. Is it not high time to begin making a change?

### C. Y. M. L. A.

The Cathedral Young Men's Literary Association held its meeting at their room in the Synod Building on Monday night last. The subject of debate was RESOLVED "That local productions should be protected by prohibitive duties." This subject was practically a one-sided debate. On the vote being taken it showed a large majority for the negative. The Association has changed its night of meeting from Wednesday to Monday during the season of Lent.

### Police Court.

Three laborers, stowaways on S. S. Sachem to Halifax, were sent down for 30 days with the option of paying their fare and expenses which amounted to \$58.

Some nineteen citizens were fined \$1 each and costs for evading the Poll Tax one Nor. 18th last since that date many of the delinquents have joined the ranks of the army of martyrs.

**WHY NOT COME TO DANCING CLASS every Monday & Thursday S. U. F. HALL, 8.30 to 11.**

### Obituary.

**ELIZABETH BURNHAM.**

On Tuesday at midnight there passed away at her residence, Military Road, an estimable lady in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Burnham (nee Daly) in her 79th year. The deceased was the widow of the late Frederick Burnham, who for a long number of years occupied a foremost position at the firm of Geo. Knowling, One son, Ralph, and four daughters, Mrs. Thos. Harris, Mrs. (Dr.) Gill, Mrs. (Dr.) H. A. Smith and one who is a religious in a Belgian convent are left to mourn. The funeral took place this afternoon and was largely attended, interest being at Belvedere.

### Coastal Boats.

**REIDS**

Argyle due at Argenta, when ice moves off.

Glencoe at Argenta, held by ice, Kyle at Port aux Basques.

Sagons left Port aux Basques at 3.30 a.m. for Louisbourg.

**GOVERNMENT.**

S.S. Porla is taking freight to-day at the Central Wharf for Channel and intermediate ports. The ship has been put on the route owing to the Glencoe being held by ice at Argenta, and through representations made by various business houses on the Coast.

**PASSING OF PROMINENT LADY.**

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Thomas Fitzgibbon, a prominent lady of the West End, which occurred just as we go to press. More extended notice will be published in to-morrow's issue.

### Wolf Packs Appear in Ontario.

KENABECK, Ont.—Wolf packs are increasing in number in the central part of the district of Temiskaming. They are of the grey timber wolf variety, and are prowling on the deer which make the district their habitat. Bands of half a dozen to fifteen have been seen in close proximity to settled areas. Minor camps in the Montreal River District, about half way between Cobel and Elk Lake, report numerous packs on the forage and driving other wild animals to cover.

### Here and There.

**KNOWLING'S Pipe Thawer, no plumber required, one pill of CCC will do the trick.**—Feb. 15.

**Come to Dancing Class Monday and Thursday at S.U.F. Hall.**—Feb. 15.

**Good results obtained at Dancing Class in S.U.F. Hall, Monday and Thursday.**—Feb. 15.