

NEYLE'S HARDWARE.

Sleigh Bells.

Neck Straps, brass . . . \$17.40 doz., \$1.60 each
Neck Straps, nickel . . . \$3.50 each

Sleigh Chimes.

For carriage and sleigh pads, \$2.50 & \$3.00 each

Shaft Chimes.

Nickel, \$3.25 and \$4.00 a pair.

Swedish Pod Chimes.

For Catamaran or Sleigh.

4 large Rattles on strap for . . . \$1.30
2 large Brass Rattles on strap, \$3.20 and \$3.60 strap

4 large Brass Rattles on strap, \$4.80 a strap
2 large Nickel Rattles on strap, \$3.60 and \$4.00 a strap

4 large Nickel Rattles on strap, \$4.80 a strap

Flash Lights.

Just Arrived:

Flat Pocket . . . \$17.40 doz., \$1.60 each

ROUND FLASH LIGHTS—Small 2 Cell.

Black Case . . . \$15.00 doz., \$1.40 each
Nickel Case . . . \$17.40 doz., \$1.60 each
Black Case Bullseye . . . \$17.40 doz., \$1.60 each

Round Flash Lights 2 cell

Black Case . . . \$17.40 doz., \$1.60 each
Enamelled Case Bullseye, \$28.80 doz., \$2.60 each

Round Case 3 Cell.

Black Case . . . \$22.80 doz., \$2.10 each
Nickel Case . . . \$27.60 doz., \$2.50 each

Batteries.

Flat . . . \$4.80 doz., 45c. each
Small Round, 2 Cell . . . \$4.50 doz., 40c. each
Round, 2 Cell . . . \$4.50 doz., 40c. each
Round, 3 Cell . . . \$6.60 doz., 60c. each

NEYLE'S HARDWARE,

WM. SOPER, Manager.

FROZEN
CAPLIN.

JOB'S Brand.

Have You Tried Them?
On Sale at all the
Best Stores.

dec17,tu,th,fr

Bulldog
Oil Engines

FOR MILL WORK.

Operating on kerosene or fuel oil. No batteries, no magneto, no wires. Simple and reliable.

GEO. M. BARR,
St. John's.

The First Principle of Modern
Business is SERVICE.

That is where we shine.

Good Goods well made, moderately priced, and honest effort made to deliver on time. Expert accounting and satisfactory settlements of all claims.

The biggest clothing manufacturing organization in Newfoundland backs up its claim for Superior Service.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Newfoundland Clothing Co., Ltd.

mar6,eod,fr

WM. WHITE, Manager.

To-Day's
Messages.

9.00 A. M.

BOLSHEVICKS ARREST CONSUL.

ODESSA, Dec. 24. The Bolsheviks have arrested American Consul Tradwell, at Tashkent, Russian Turkistan according to a wireless message received here. The main force of the Republican army, which is now ten miles from Odessa, is reported to-day to have received reinforcements from Kiev, who came in an armoured train. More than 200 persons were killed in the street battles here on December 18. A revised count shows one-third of these were civilians; several school children were wounded.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

PARIS, Dec. 25. During the recent visit here of Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, extended consultations are reported to have been held by the Premier with French and American statesmen, regarding the Moroccan question which was discussed in both its military and financial phases. The future status of Gibraltar is said also to have come up for consideration. On his arrival at Madrid, Premier Romanones is understood to have expressed great satisfaction over the result of his conferences. It was reported in Paris, on Dec. 23rd, that Premier Romanones planned to return to Paris in the near future, to confer with Allied and American representatives over questions vitally concerning Spain, in connection with the status of Gibraltar. It was declared in some quarters that the Spanish Premier contemplated raising the question of its return to Spain, that country expressing willingness, if necessary, to concede Ceuta, on the Moroccan side of the Straits, to Great Britain, in exchange for Gibraltar, holding that possession of Ceuta by the British would afford equal strategic advantage in modern warfare.

THE GLORY OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, Dec. 25. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The finest of all tales of the achievements of British submarines in war time is now completed by the official story of the sinking of the famous submarine E. 14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918, with the loss of her new commander, Lieut. Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven of the crew. The E. 14 left Mudros on the evening of January 27, and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben. After diving under submarine nets, she found the Goeben, which the enemy had moved a few hours previously, had gone, so Commander White turned back, keeping a sharp look out for enemy craft. A torpedo was fired at a ship, which it transpired carried the Goeben's ammunition, causing a heavy explosion, which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprung the fore hatch. Leaking badly, the submarine rose to within fifteen feet of the surface. For a moment she opened a heavy fire but did not hit her. Submerged to a hundred feet she continued her course, but became unsteady and kept diving, so she was brought to the surface, as she could no longer be relied upon under water, and only three bottles of air were left. A heavy fire immediately opened from both sides of the Straits and a shell hit the hull just over the wardroom, destroying the upper steering gear. An E. 14 survivor says: "Orders were given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half an hour, only a few shots hitting us. The captain seeing it was hopeless to escape ran towards the shore. His last words were, 'We are in good hands.' Only a few seconds later I looked for him and saw his body, mangled by shell fire, roll into the water and go under. The last shell hit the starboard saddle tank, killing all, I believe. The submarine soon afterwards ran into a sand bank close in shore and the Turks picked up the survivors."

LATEST.

MARINES TAKE CHARGE.

PARIS, Dec. 25. Details of a clash between the sailors and Government troops in Berlin, on the night of December 23-24, are given in a Berlin despatch, received by the way of Berna. Efforts were made in vain to induce the marines to leave Berlin, and especially the castle, where they have established themselves from the beginning of the revolution.

KING AND PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 26. (By the A.P.)—President and Mrs. Wilson are in Buckingham Palace this afternoon, after a journey from Calais to London, during which they were accorded all the honors ever given royalty. Never has a royal progress, except these of great national ceremonial, excited such interest here as the state visit of an American President. The drive of the short procession from the station to the Palace was made through streets lined with guards in khaki. It was a brief

spectacle. First came the sovereigns' escort of troops from the household cavalry, with helmets and steel cuirasses; then came the carriages, with King George and President Wilson, and Queen Mary, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary. These were followed by three others.

AERIAL TRANSATLANTIC FLEET.

PARIS, Dec. 25. Disarmed German Zeppelins will be converted into aerial merchantmen, to ply between New York and Hamburg, according to the Echo de Paris, which says that it has received its information from a reliable source.

U.S. BATTLE SQUADRON RETURNS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. Led by the super-dreadnought Arizona, ten battleships in command of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the vanguard of the United States fleet in European waters, steamed up New York Harbor to-day, in review before Secretary of the Navy, Daniels, and were greeted with a tumultuous reception by harbor craft, and hundreds of thousands of persons who lined the shores. The fleet reached Ambrose Channel late yesterday afternoon and rode at anchor within sight of the city's lights last night.

Street Row.

One of the more serious rows that took place on New Gower Street Christmas Eve night, was that between a drunk who had filled up on some deadly dope, and another man, who was sober. The fight took place near the bottom of Brazil Square and a large crowd blocked the street. The drunk, in passing, had slipped on the ice, falling against a man who was standing by the sidewalk. The latter immediately pitched into the drunk and for nearly ten minutes they had it hot and heavy. At last, some friends of the drunk seeing he was getting the worst of the fight, separated the antagonists, much to the regret of the spectators.

Shipping Notes.

The vessel A. G. Eisner is loading codfish at this port for France. The vessel Alexander is loading salt bulk at Bonne Bay for Halifax. The schooners Electric Flash and Bohemia have sailed from Wood's Island with herring cargoes for Gloucester. The new schooner Cape Race, launched a few days ago for Fred King Port aux Basques after arrival of days.

Train Notes.

Tuesday's west bound express arrived at Port aux Basques at 5.20 a.m. Yesterday's west bound express left Bishop's Falls at 9.05 a.m. Yesterday's east bound express left Alexander Bay at 9 a.m. To-day's east bound express leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Gloucester. REIDS' BOATS. The Argyle at Placentia. Clyde left Fogo early yesterday morning, inward to Port Union. Dundee arrived at Port Union 8.30 a.m. Tuesday. Ethie left Lark Hr. 10 a.m. Tuesday, in ward. Gloucester was due Port aux Basques this a.m. Home is at Lewisporte. Kyle left Port aux Basques at 7 a.m. to-day. Melgie is at North Sydney. Sagona is at St. John's. Petrel arrived at Clarendville at 9 a.m. Tuesday. Fogota was to have left Placentia yesterday.

BOWINGS' BOATS.

The s.s. Portia left Trepassy to-day and is due here to-night. The s.s. Prospero sails to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The s.s. Eagle sails for Bonne Bay to-morrow. She is now taking on board freight.

SCHOONER REPORTED. — A schooner which was thought to be the Bianca was reported Tuesday night, but so far she has not reached port.

Arrived ex S.S. Meigle,

6 barrels P. E. I. JOWLS.
2 barrels P. E. I. PATES.
6 barrels P. E. I. HOCKS.
Low Prices.

M. A. BASTOW,

Phone 304. Beck's Cove.
dec23,31

TO ARRIVE.

3 Cars Choice Canadian Baled Hay.
P.E.I. Beets, Carrots and Parsnips.
Blue Nose Potatoes.
P. E. I. Black Oats.
20 Cases Choice Eggs.
Orders now booking.
PHONE 304.
M. A. BASTOW,
dec23,61 Beck's Cove.

Lower Prices

On most classes of manufactured Dry Goods are most improbable till the latter part of 1919. Prices of most Spring Goods will be as high and in most cases higher than those of last Spring. This is because most manufacturers have, during the past few months, been at work making up for Spring, and the costs of their raw materials and also their labour costs are very high. For the same reasons prices for Fall 1919 are unlikely to be any lower, and also for the reason that prices in St. John's during 1918 were very often under market values, still.

We Offer You
Lower Prices On Some
Seasonable Goods.

One reason is that we always clean up odd lines remaining, of Goods of Passing Fashion, previous to stock taking. Another is that as we do not handle Toys and Fancy Goods (owing to lack of space) and we generally have some lines in larger quantities than necessary for the turn of the year, we make some Special Sale Prices to make sales. We now offer:—

Ladies' and Misses' Winter
HATS.

At Reductions of at least 20 per cent

These Hats represent the very best values and styles that you can get in the City. See them early as prices are ridiculously low, and they are going quickly.

Ladies' and Misses' Winter
COATS.

At Prices that will certainly clean up those remaining in stock. For example a ladies \$23.00 Coat is now \$17.00, and if you want one of the Best, a \$45.00 one is \$35.00.

Amongst the small number of Ladies' Coats left over, we have some at \$7.00 each. These are older styles and mostly Navy's.

Dress Goods and
Corduroy Velveteens
at Reduced Prices:

Though Spring prices, quoted to us, show large advances, and our present stock is marked very conservatively, still for this Sale we are making specially low prices for all these goods. You will be wise to buy now for Winter or Spring requirements or both.

Brown and Dark Red Check
Blanket Cloths.

Extra wide, 60 inches, Extra Quality, \$6.50 yard for \$5.30 yard. Three yards will make a ladies' coat, which cannot be beaten as regards quality and warmth.

Men's Eastern Winter Caps

Sale Prices, 90c., \$1.15, \$1.30 and upwards.

Men's and Boy's Winter
OVERCOATS.

Our prices for these Goods are very much lower than obtainable elsewhere, but now we are getting into incomplete ranges in some patterns, so are making Special Reductions to clean up.

Brighten Up the Home
For Xmas. Our Special
Offerings Will
Help You.

FLOOR COVERINGS, Splendid Patterns, 2 yards wide, in Best American makes, Only \$1.50 Yard. These are going like hot cakes, for cheaper makes on the market are selling at higher prices. These are the best qualities and their replacement cost to us would be \$1.90 yard.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, Regular 55c. and 60c. vales at 50c. Yard.

OIL CLOTH SHELINGS, Regular 14c. at 12c. Yard.

STAIR OIL CLOTHS in Seconds and Remnants, Regular 20c. to 24c. yard. Now 18c. and 20c. yard. Please understand the Stair Oil Cloths are not perfect goods, but we have been unable lately to obtain Firsts, so bought these and are selling them largely.

DURING THE BUSY XMAS SHOP-
PING WEEK

our facilities enable us to give you best attention for all classes of staple Goods, and also

LOWEST PRICES.

Henry Blair.

Prohibition.

Evening Telegram. Dear Sir,—The aspect of the Prohibition question which I propose to discuss to-night is the Controller's argument, and the whole machinery dispensing.

The provision for the use of alcohol as medicines, was one which has with bitter opposition from the supporters of Prohibition, and which was conceded by them with reluctance. It has, however, undoubtedly saved a great many lives.

This is not to say that it has worked entirely satisfactorily but if it had been included, in view of the recent epidemic, one shudders to think what the consequences would have been.

The system, however, is very perfect in its workings; notably it is to place alcohol in the position of other medicines. It is true that when a person falls ill, the usual practice is to have the doctor attending and to get a prescription for the medicine. But if the patient has been cured from the same complaint before, it is far more usual to order a renewal of the same prescription without consulting the doctor unless the remedy fails. Again there is the case of regular "stand-bys" which are kept in the house against the possibility of illness. It is impossible under the Act to secure alcoholic medicines by either of the last two methods, and the added expense of a consultation-fee each time the medicine is needed, is a very serious obstacle in the case of those in needy circumstances. But far more serious is the question of delay. Roughly speaking, alcoholic drinks are used medicinally in two ways: spirits as stimulants, and ales (which include stout) as purgatives. The need for the latter would not be so urgent, but when a stimulant as brandy is needed, generally needed in a hurry. No medical man will deny me when I say that a man with heart-weakness endangering his life if he does not get a bottle of spirits in his house. If when a member of my family has a heart attack, I have to hunt up a doctor, get a prescription, go to the controller's office before the hour of day (or wait till the next morning) to pay the money down, immediately after I can obtain the necessary brandy—well, I shall be very lucky if the patient is not dead when I get it. There must already be many victims of this anomalous condition of affairs.

In making these remarks, I wish it to be understood that I attach no censure whatever to the Controller or his staff. They have striven in every way to do their duty. Indeed, the way in which they threw themselves into their work during the recent epidemic, and deserving of the highest praise, that untoward incidents occur is not their fault, but the fault of the framers of the Act.

Another anomalous condition is probably not within their control either. I refer to the fact that full rates are levied upon all the liquor imported by the Controller's staff. When these taxes were imposed, liquor was scarce. As imported by the Controller it is a necessary medicine, and a tax (which cannot bring the Government any appreciable sum) greatly adds to the hardship of the poor man.

It is regarded as a medicine, surely the policy ought to be to enable the poor man to obtain it as easily as possible.

There has been a great deal of talk about doctors improperly giving prescriptions. Much of this may be accounted for by the positive danger of delay in obtaining stimulants in the case to which I have referred above. Doctor is morally responsible for the well-being of his patients, and in such cases he will not often feel justified in refusing—and he is quite right. If, instead of exercising this latitude, these doctors had strictly followed the letter of the Act, many still happily preserved would have been lost. On the other hand, are undoubtedly are many prescriptions given not medicinally at all, but only human nature; the trouble with the Act is that it ignores human nature. But as the only possible way of the necessity of the case is medical man himself, and as the business can only proceed upon the assumption that he is acting in the right, the system of limiting the number of his prescriptions is patent absurdity. How can anyone say that a man will not have occasion to give more than 100 bona fide prescriptions in one month, or that Dr. B. will have occasion to give fifty? All that can be said for the scheme is that it is less monstrous than prosecuting doctors because their patients drink. It is liquor at once, and get drunk. It will have been as sane to prosecute for murder because their patients took an overdose of tonic and of it.

Yours truly, P.L.C.

Dec. 24, 1918.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS—Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Roast Sausage.

TURNING RESERVISTS. — The following Royal Naval Reservists are coming by the incoming express—J. E. Butt, J. S. Stewart, J. W. Hamby, F. Comply, R. R.