

## NATION &amp; SHEWAN, LIMITED

## Great Expansion Stock-Taking Sale

## CLEARING PRICES ON EVERYTHING IN THE STORE

The Greatest Assortments and the Greatest Bargains, combined with this Store's reputation for keen values, is resulting in the greatest moving out of stocks ever experienced. Here are a few of to-morrow's sale offerings that defy competition. Hundreds equally as good are awaiting for you.

## Five Hundred Boys' Sweater Coats

Regular 75c and 85c. Sale Bargain... **19c** Regular \$1.25. Sale Bargain... **48c**  
At the first price, heavy Winter Sweaters, in coat style, plain and combination colors. All sizes up to 32.  
At the second price, new close fitting military collars in contrasting color, well knitted Coat Sweaters, in all sizes.

## Winter Gloves for Women and Girls

A Special Sale Bargain for Per pair... **25c**  
The clearance of all odd makes of wool, astrachan and lined kid gloves brings the price down to half. They are on a bargain table at the glove counter, but they'll not be here long.

## Thousands of Yards of Hair Ribbons

That were 25c, on sale for Per yard... **11c**  
All colors are here. A pure silk quality in 4 to 5 inch widths.

## Children's Wool Toques and Hockey Caps

A clearance of about one hundred and fifty of the best qualities on Friday for straight **HALF PRICE**.

## Girls' Aviation Caps

All Sizes, plain and fancy colors. Reg. \$1.25. Sale Bargain... **38c**

## Little Boys' Overcoats for Less Than Half

Their Worth **\$248**  
Regular up to \$7.50. Sale Price...  
Warm winter coats that for some reason or other have been slow in moving out. Saturday they'll leave in the quickest possible time. Sizes 20 to 28.

## Fancy Striped Ribbons

That were 35c, on sale for Per yard... **15c**  
Four to 6 inches wide, beautiful colorings in a pure silk quality.

## Mothers Who Come on Friday Can Choose

Children's Bearskin Coats **\$1.50**  
Up to \$6.50. For...  
As well as the Coats of White and Colored Bearcloth, there's a splendid assortment of Coats in Fancy Curl Cloths and Plain Blanket Cloths. All are warmly lined.

## A Sample Range of Lovely Lingerie Dresses

For Infants and Little Girls—Clearance at Half Price  
Some of these beautiful dresses of embroidery and lace are shown in the window on life-size dolls. In our Infants' Department there's a splendid variety awaiting inspection, the regular prices ranging from \$2 to \$6.

## GRAND DUKE'S PLAY PROVOKES CHURCH

DRAMA WRITTEN BY CZAR'S COUSIN UPSETS WAR OFFICER AND THE SYNOD

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Poetical Grand Duke Constantine, the cousin of the Tsar Nicholas, is at open war with the Orthodox Holy Synod, and at secret war with the Ministry of War.

The cause is the Grand Duke's great religious musical and dance drama "The Judean King" (The King of the Jews). The Synod, with Herr Sabler in command, declines to allow the play to be played in public, and would like to prevent it even being played in private. And the war office objects to the Grand Duke turning one of the finest Muscovite regiments into a theatre and ballet school.

When the Grand Duke failed to get the play produced on a public stage, he arranged for a production for a single performance on the stage of the Chinese Theatre at Tsarskoe Selo, which is the private property of Nicholas II. And in order to get together a personnel he commandeered two officers and many soldiers of the Ismailoff regiment. So when the Synod says it is profanity to deal with the Christ tragedy on the stage, the war office says it is profanity to make a useful guards lieutenant play the role of Pontius Pilate. And that is what the Grand Duke Constantine is proposing to do.

"The King of the Jews" deals with the overwhelming drama of the last three days of Christ's life. It will take three hundred persons—actors, dancers, chorus, and supernumeraries to play it, and \$120,000 will be spent on the one performance which is planned. This performance will take place in next month, when Nicholas II. is back from Livadia, and the whole of St. Petersburg is being turned upside down by the vastness of the preparations.

Twice a week the Grand Duke personally conducts rehearsals in a big hall of the officer's club of the Ismailoff regiment. The Ismailoff regiment is the Grand Duke's own and he has written many touching verses about it.

After the dance is a great chorus, in which the guests join. The feast is interrupted by a terrific storm, with thunder and lightning. Pilate is frightened. Some of the tribunes try in vain to reassure him. The storm is taken as a token that a great world tragedy is to be enacted.

The second scene of the third act shows the trial of Christ outside Pilate's house; again are introduced the contentions of the Pharisees and Sadducees, and the washing by Pilate of his hands. After this comes some of Glazoff's most impressive music. The scene ends with the procession to Golgotha.

The fourth act deals with the resurrection. In the distance is first heard the piping of a shepherd's reed. The news of the resurrection is being passed from ear to ear, and in a chorus of praise and rejoicing the curtain falls. One item of this act is the conversation of many mockers and unbelievers.

The Grand Duke Constantine, in addition to his soldier actors has got some of Russia's best artists to play leading roles. The chief woman's part will be played by Vedinsky, Pushkareva and Timme, all from the imperial theatres. Most of the converted unbelievers are also professional actors and actresses. The gorgeous ballet has been arranged by Fokin, and the scenery is being painted by Boldireff and Dubrovski, the finest scene painters in Russia. As a mere scenic production, "The King of the Jews" will be one of the finest things ever done.

That is one of the chief causes of

the Synod's obduracy in censoring the play. The production is "worldly." The Synod says that it would not object to scriptural plays produced by "persons in holy life," and it points to the Oberammergau play. But it considers that the participation of professional actors, musicians, and ballet girls make the performances an act of sacrilege. The Grand Duke has in vain made concessions. In the original text Christ himself was to appear on the stage, the part being played by a student in the St. Petersburg Clerical Seminary. The Synod forbade the student to act, but declared that the exclusion of Christ made no difference in the objection.

The Grand Duke Constantine's tussle with the Synod shows that this department is the most powerful in the empire. No other state department would take the risk of overruling the whim of a Grand Duke.

Even the war office the angry is helpless, and has to hold its hands, while all St. Petersburg laughs at the Ismailoff regiment as "Constantine's Life Troupe." Critics say that "The King of the Jews" as poetry is inferior. They liken it to the Kaiser's ballet "Sardanapalus," because, they say it will owe everything to the gorgeousness of the scenes and dresses, and nothing to the author's genius. These critics assert that short lyrics are best suited to the Grand Duke's poetical bent, and that he always fails when he attempts sustained works.

But to commandeer a whole regiment in times of international crisis merely in order to produce a drama is not the idea of war or drama held by the war office, and resentment is deep. Discipline suffers, the young officer who is to play the part of Pontius Pilate last week did not turn up to morning drill. A message came that he was ill. The regiment—and the war office—knew that he had gone without leave to Pavlovsk Palace to confer about Pontius Pilate, and with the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Synod's objection to even a single private performance of "The King of the Jews," is inspired by the belief that Constantine's aim is still to put the play on one of the stages of the Imperial theatres. The Synod suspects that he wants to get up an Imperial order over-riding the Synod. In the

Chinese Theater Nicholas II. will convince himself that the play is very harmless; it follows closely scripture history, and ends by glorifying Christianity. However, the Synod will have none of it, and hopes that Nicholas II. will back Sabler up. In its Moscow organ it calls the play, "God offending in theme and treatment."

"The King of the Jews," is in verse. It contains four acts with altogether five scenes. The first act shows Jerusalem shortly before the crucifixion, with great multitudes acclaiming the son of David, fierce contentions of the Pharisees and Sadducees and so on. After this act the play centres chiefly round Pilate.

In the second act Pilate and his wife, Procula, are personally brought on the stage, and there is a picturesque love idyll between a slave named Alexander and a slave girl. The third act is the climax of the drama. In the first scene is shown a gorgeous festival at Pilate's house, Pilate and his wife, reclining on a couch receive their guests. In the midst of the feasting the guests cry for dancers.

Here comes the scene which the Synod most dislikes. A number of ordinary ballet girls, dressed in Oriental costumes, appear on the stage and dance. The music for these dances and for the other musical parts of the drama has been specially composed by Professor Glazoff, director of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire.

## MINE SHOWS NEW ORE

Hobart, Tasmania, Jan. 2.—One of the most important developments on the Rosebery field has occurred at the Primrose mine. What is known as the hanging wall cross cut has been driven 52 feet, and the last 16 feet have been in payable sulphide ore, that on the footwall side being of high grade. The ore occurs at a point 70 feet south of the Tasmanian Copper Company's lens of ore, and is an entirely new lens. The cross cut is 122 feet vertically below the Primrose No. 2 level and no work at all has been done on the intervening ground, so that the development will probably give the mine a new lease of life.

## JAPS ARMY DEVELOPES

Tokio, Japan, Jan. 2.—The autumn manoeuvres in Japan were carried out in the neighborhood of Nagoya in the presence of the Emperor and demonstrated that the Japanese army was never in a better condition. It is well clothed, comparatively well fed, and while the evidence as to the state of its artillery is inconclusive, its training is perfect.

The operations, extending over four days, verified the marvellous resistance and endurance of the Japanese infantry and the capacity of the high commands and their coadjutors. The use of field telegraphs has been developed to a very high point and great strides have apparently been made in the practical training of all ranks, while the keenness displayed in the field individually and collectively to achieve a high standard of professional skill is noteworthy.

The manoeuvres also afforded a test of the organization of the various branches of the Japanese staff, and has illustrated how greatly the operations of a large force are dependent on administrative efficiency and good marching discipline. The operations of the air craft showed the great skill of the Japanese pilots, whose performances were watched with the utmost admiration by the officers of other countries present.

An interesting comment has been made as to what the military attaches from abroad learned during these operations. They saw only that which they were allowed to see, and they know nothing after the manoeuvres except perhaps that they have been well entertained.

## KING VISITS DUKE

Rowley, England, Jan. 2.—The King and Queen recently left London on a short visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth. On their arrival at Rowley their majesties were met by their host and at once proceeded to Chatsworth by motor car. The latter part of the route was lined by torchbearers, including local members of the national reserve, boy scouts, and members of the Church Lads Brigade. At Chatsworth itself about 300 school children sang the national anthem and cheered enthusiastically as the King and Queen arrived.

## FRENCH EXPEDITION TO GO TO MOROCCO

GOVERNMENT WOULD UNITE ORIENTAL AND ACCIDENTAL SECTIONS AND OPEN COMMUNICATION.

Paris, France, Jan. 2.—The debate in the French Parliament on the budget disclosed the governmental project for a new military expedition in Morocco towards Taza which will unite oriental and occidental Morocco through Fez and Taza and open up at last communications between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

This somewhat vital question would seem to have been already practically settled, for the Temps states that the Taza expedition is expected to take place in the early spring of next year.

Nothing could very well be done before then, for the rainy season, which is exceptionally late this year, is likely to commence now any day. The political preparations necessary to the carrying out of an operation of such importance, especially through a hostile country, are, moreover, by no means completed.

This expedition, which will start from Fez, will have to pass through a territory inhabited by tribes which have hitherto never been opposed and who have nevertheless made no secret of the fact that they intend to resist vigorously any interference whenever it may take place. On the other hand certain tribes who are not located directly on the route between Fez and Taza will, it is anticipated, be induced to take part for or against the expedition according to the conditions made with them before starting.

The situation of the various tribes in the territory in question, all of whom constitute different groups of people, with wholly different ideas, and the considerations which effect their attitude are so varied in character as to be almost incapable of being controlled by one unique policy even though it were indicated by themselves.

To the north of Fez there are two

main groups; those on the left bank of the Ouergha which have already politically submitted to French influence by the treaty of 1904, and those on the right bank of the same river who only really became subject after the recent rectification of the treaty. On the north and northeast of Fez, following the left bank of the Ouergha, are the Oulad Aissa, Cheraga, Oulad-Djama and Sla tribes. These have no military importance and consequently lean upon French authority for protection, and for the realization of their individual interests.

Then comes the mountain tribe of Fichtala which has been a constant source of trouble. It was from this tribe that the pretender, Ben Hamara who claimed to be the Roghi of Fichtala, came and assumed such a threatening position as to compel an armed expedition being sent against him under General Gouraud in 1912. Still smarting as they are under the defeat then suffered, it is hardly likely that these fierce warriors will allow a large force to leave Fez without making some effort to cause a disturbance around the city.

To the northeast of Fez the Hayain tribe while having no open hostility, is well known to be in a latent condition of revolt that is more than likely to break out in case the French administration should find themselves weakened in force. It is thought that they would prefer to take no active part either for or against the French expedition, but it is realized that they will all the same constitute an obstacle to be seriously considered, for these people desire nothing better than a disturbed condition of the country to facilitate their long-standing custom of indiscriminate pillage. These various groups are all capable of either individually or unitedly causing difficulties of no light character around Fez when the main forces are absent.

On the right bank of the Ouergha in a westerly direction are the tribes of Beni-Mezgilda and Setta. These have been enabled for so long to retain their independence of action through the absence of the French who have been engaged elsewhere, that they have been in the habit of regularly conducting pillaging expeditions in the Rarb and even in the Spanish zone. This group is a somewhat formidable force and will moreover command the allegiance of the Rsaoua and the Khmes.

After tackling all these, the expeditionary force will then have to pass through the territory of the Beni-Zemual and the smaller tribe of Beni-Ouissagel which is dependent upon it. These are very numerous, but not necessarily hostile, their main idea being to be left alone to enjoy their possessions. The Jaia tribe, however, adjoining them are a turbulent people who may stir up their neighbors and compel them to take action one way or another. It was from the Jaia tribe that in May 1912 the Cherif El Hadgham gathered together several thousand fanatical rebels and led an attack on the city of Fez.

After crossing the Oued-Ames and the Sahel-bou-Taher, the point where all the roads converge towards Djebala, there are a number of tribes, including the powerful M'ziat and Sendadja, that may form a distinct obstacle. There is, however, always the hope of a compromise with the important ones. What the latter mainly desire is to retain the market of Fez for their products which consist of fine fruits and vegetables which they raise very successfully, and it is possible that a deal can be made with them to give them special facilities for disposing of these and so avoid their becoming a serious obstacle.

The remaining tribes are concentrated around Taza itself and include the Troui, the Branes on the north, the Haouara and the Beni-bou-Yahi on the east and the Riata on the south. The fact that this

district is near the Spanish zone where there has been much opposition to the Spanish forces in their attempt to establish order, and which is still far from being under control, is an important factor and makes it somewhat difficult to deal with, but it is more than probable that the political influences now at work and the general conciliatory attitude of the French authorities towards the various tribes will prevent any very serious difficulties on the whole, and lead to some general satisfactory arrangement.

The Temps says that it is highly probable that Taza will fall into French possession without any serious fighting. The advance towards the east will be made by daily prudent reconnaissances, and with negotiations at the same time with the tribes. The march of troops from oriental Morocco and those from Fez, will be simultaneous, and the meeting between these two forces which is the final object of the expedition is expected to make such an impression on the tribes around Taza, as to remove the necessity of any attack.

The route of the expedition will be probably through the valley of the Oued eben, as far as Meknassa, which is about 5 kilometers from Taza. Posts will be established to guard the route and to ensure proper supplies and also to control the surrounding country.

From there a rapid march on Taza will divert attention and permit of the uniting of the two forces of occidental and oriental Morocco, and from this point Taza can be occupied without difficulty by a force so strong as almost to preclude opposition. The spring season is eminently suitable for all this work and it is hoped that it will result in opening up this new transcontinental route by entirely peaceful means.

## DANES BILL ADVANCES

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 2.—The constitution bill passed its third reading in its amended form, in the Landsting, and was sent up to the Folketing. The speaker for the Moderate stated that they intended to vote for the bill as it then stood, and thus the bill was carried by a majority of 48, the other parties refraining from voting.

## SARDINE FISHERS UNITE

Paris, France, Jan. 2.—The sardine fishery conference has terminated its sittings after having determined on compromises regarding most of the questions at issue between the fishermen and the manufacturers. Among the resolutions passed by the congress was one providing for the establishment of cooperative societies, enabling their members to obtain everything necessary for the carrying on of their trade.

## MRS. W. W. LAKE

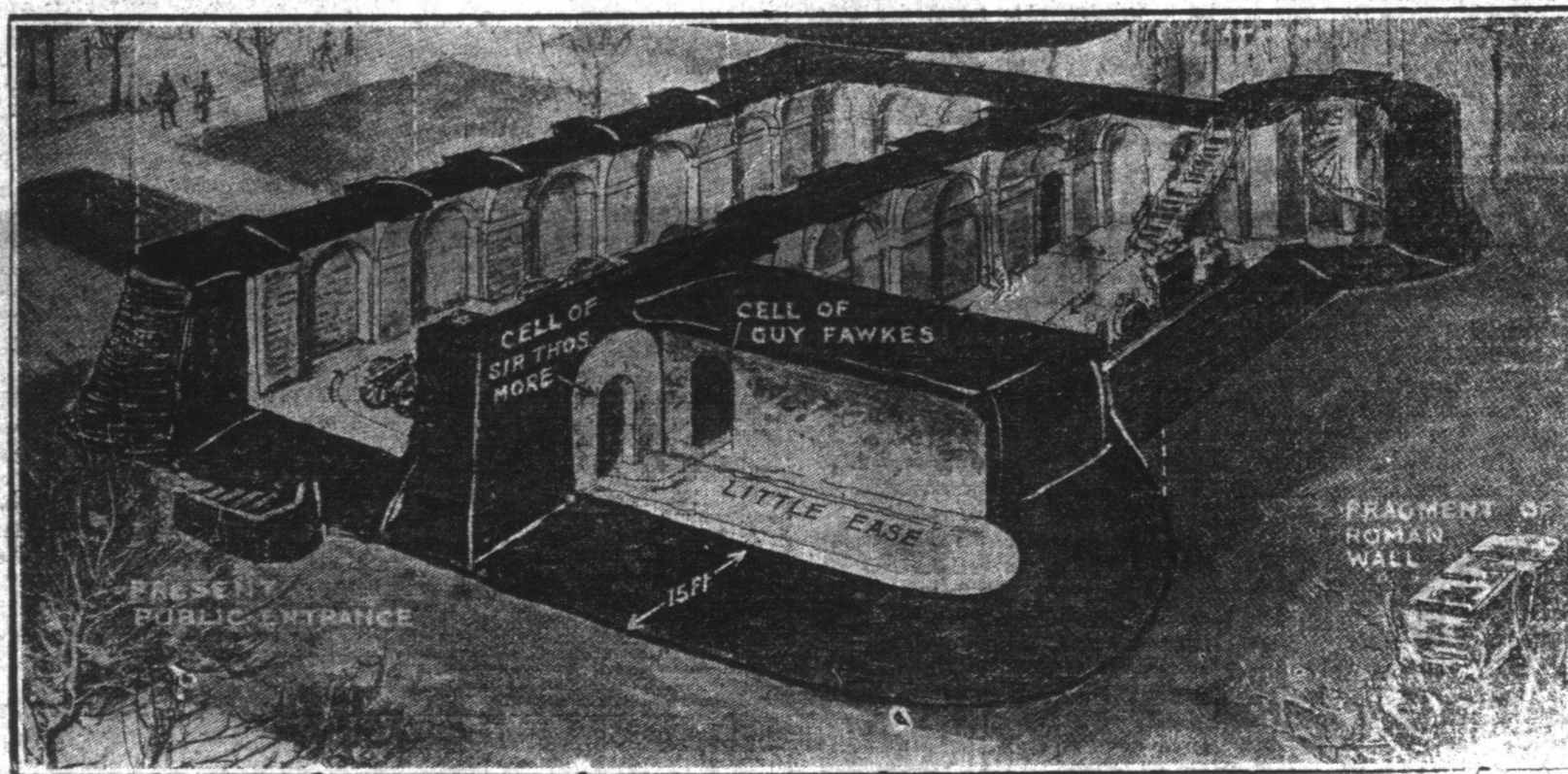
Tells Others How to Get Strong and Well

Mrs. W. W. Lake of Aberdeen, Miss., says: "The gripe had left me in a weak run-down condition from which I suffered for some time. I tried different remedies but nothing seemed to do me any good until I took Vinol, from which I received great benefit. My cough is almost entirely gone and I am strong and well again, and I am glad to recommend Vinol to others who suffer as I did."

Mrs. Lake's recovery was due to the combined action of the medicinal elements extracted from cods' livers—combined with the blood making and strength creating properties of tonic iron, which are contained in Vinol, and her cough disappeared as a natural result.

We guarantee that Vinol will do all we claim and will pay back your money if Vinol does not satisfy you.

McCulloch's Drug Store  
BRANDON, MANITOBA



SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE DUNGEONS AND PARTS OF THE WHITE TOWER.—Public may penetrate new parts of Tower. Further portion of the Tower of London are to be opened to the general public. The portion which is shortly to be thrown open is chiefly the basement section of the Tower, which consists of three large rooms separated by enormously thick walls. This basement portion contains the cell of Guy Fawkes and also the little space in which Sir Thomas Moore was confined. Both these will now form entrances to the Little Ease, the famous dungeon in which Jewish money lenders and others were confined at times in the middle ages. The two large apartments which at present contain guns, were possibly occasionally used for torture rooms, but they were not regularly used for this purpose. The upper portion of the Tower has been elevated in the above drawing in order to show the disposition of the lower rooms. The positions of the cell of Sir Walter Raleigh, the chapel crypt, the chapel of St. John, and the various armories are also indicated. The present public entrance is shown on the extreme left.