

The Clergyman's Investments

The clergyman's thoughts are turned toward other and higher things than the investment of money. In such matters he usually acts on the advice of a parishioner.

The clergyman's salary, too, is not usually such as would enable him to build up an estate through investments in securities. There is really only one way in which he can bring up and educate his family and at the same time create an estate, and that is through insuring his life in a good company like the Canada Life.

On payment of the first premium an estate is at once created. The moderate yearly payments ensure constant protection, and the policy will earn handsome dividends throughout its lifetime if issued by the

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THE THOUGHTS OF THEOBALD.

"THE RELIGION OF PROHIBITION."

In the Trinity Enterprise of last week Rev. H. V. Whitehouse objects to the above title which I had used in your issue of 30th ult.

After playing through the whole gamut of impossible, absurd, and, as he says himself, insane meanings of the phrase, Mr. Whitehouse at length does me the justice to say that I probably meant the Christianity that was in Prohibition.

I am surprised that there was even one mind that could understand otherwise, especially as my article went on to speak of Christ's teaching.

Religion may be broadly stated as the art of doing and being good, and I frankly do not know that our Christian duty is better stated than as it was put in my former article—"A man should keep out of his life all that hurts and hurts the soul, and that he should hold the interests of others as dear as he holds his own"—though Mr. Whitehouse is unkind to it.

We all acknowledge God, but the true worth of our honour and worship is in direct proportion to our everyday acts. As for my authority for terming alcohol a great evil, I would point to Great Britain, France, to Denmark, to Sweden, to Norway, to Switzerland, to Germany, to Austria, to Italy, to Russia, to Andhra, and many parts of Canada and the States, and to the great hordes of Mohammedans and Hindus—all of which have dealt drastically with alcohol. Have these countries acted like this without reason? Mr. Whitehouse says that alcohol is neutral—it is neither good nor bad. I should think then that it is of no value, worthless. But in another place he agrees with an authority that alcohol is the very reverse of being harmful. He omits to notice that my words were "positively harmful to so many." Does he really believe that if all the pleasure and value of alcohol were put on one side of the balance and all the misery and unhappiness were put on the other that the former would weigh more?

There are men who can no more look complacently on while women and children lose their homes and their happiness through a man's drinking than they could look on a German entering their homes and ill-treating their families without trying to prevent him?

WHOM DOES PROHIBITION HELP?

It will help the man who drinks to excess, the women and children who suffer thereby, and the boys who will be the men of to-morrow. I dare to say that not one drunkard in ten is really concerned or conscious about his own condition—he does not see himself—he seems almost incapable of seeing the result of his drinking. And I don't state this fact at random.

Therefore I submit that the only way to deal with him is to take liquor out of his life altogether. God does

Hot Water and Happiness.

Hot baths are necessary for health, in summer as in winter. But in households whose hot water is supplied from the kitchen range, a hot bath cannot be secured during the summer months without turning the kitchen and its neighbourhood into a miniature inferno.

No wonder, then, that cook complains bitterly when nurse demands to have the fire made up, and that relations between the members of the household staff reveal a state of strain extending almost to breaking point.

It is here that the gas industry steps in to keep peace by means of its water-heating inventions, all or any of which, being entirely independent of the coal range, can give unlimited hot water at any moment without causing the least inconvenience.

Of all the boons and blessings that the twentieth century brain has devised, the gas water-heater is by no means the least.

ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
 nov8,61

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.
 LONDON, Nov. 12.
 The Governor, Newfoundland: France—Mining and artillery operations.
 Russia—Success on the Styr, total number of prisoners, 3,500.
 Italian—Offensive continues successfully.
BONAR LAW.

THE NATION'S RESOLVE.
 LONDON, Nov. 12.
 Reaffirmation of Asquith's pledge regarding the Entente Allies terms of peace delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey to-day in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of Parliament for Mansfield division, Nottinghamshire. After stating how Britain's position was fixed by her alliance with France and Russia, the Foreign Secretary proceeded in our view the conditions of peace must fulfill those laid down by the Prime Minister on Nov. 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all, that this is the determination of the government collectively and individually, and of the nation.

ASQUITH'S PLEDGE.
 Rumors have been current for some time that Churchill would resign his seat in the Cabinet and go out on active service at the front. He is a Major in the Oxford Yeomanry. Churchill was serving as First Lord of the Admiralty when the war began, and filled that office until the formation of the coalition cabinet last May, when he took the position of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the new cabinet. At the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914, Asquith outlining the war situation said: "There is going to be a long war, there is nothing in the long struggle to depress us in what has happened. Our enemy has tried three objectives, Paris, Warsaw, and Calais, and has been baffled in all. That is not enough. We shall not sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more suitable words. And if Prohibition passes, it is to the Church that we naturally look for the help that the men who drink to excess will need—help to put their wills under proper discipline—to train their wills and brains to the right and then having this armour of defense, this rightly directed thought—they are ready to withstand evil when it tempts. Does anyone seriously think that evil is necessary in the world? If so, then if a personal Devil came on earth and set up his sign over his business place, all we should do would be to limit his hours of business and make him pay a license. Would we not rather work without ceasing till we had driven him out?"

CHURCHILL FOR THE FRONT.
 LONDON, Nov. 12.
 It is officially announced that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has resigned from the Cabinet and will join the army in France.

CHURCHILL'S EXPLANATION.
 LONDON, Nov. 12.
 Churchill, in his letter of resignation, explains that he agrees with the formation of a small war council, and appreciates the intention which Asquith expressed to include him among its members. He foresaw the difficulties which would be his to have to face in its composition. He states that he makes no complaint because the scheme was changed, but with the change his work in the government is naturally closed. He could not accept a position of general responsibility for the war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and not feasible in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity.

AN EXPLANATION.
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.
 An explanation of the recent search of the American steamer Zealandia by British sailors off Progresso, Mexico, was made to-day to the State Department by Charge Barclay of the British Embassy, who said that the vessel was on the high seas at the time, and not in Mexican territorial waters as had been alleged. The Zealandia, Barclay told counsel Polk, anchored about three quarters of a mile outside the line of Mexican waters, and was headed by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of belligerents. Barclay said that because the ship was flying an American flag she was not molested, although no document was found aboard to show her nationality or registry. These facts were reported to the British Admiralty, it was explained, and were submitted to the State Department for any action the States Government might desire to take. She carries a cargo of resin, which is used in the manufacture of explosives, and said to be manufactured chiefly by the Germans. There were reports that she flew the German flag during the voyage from Pensacola, Florida, to Progresso.

LEMNOS WATER SUPPLY.
 LONDON, Nov. 12.
 When the first British troops landed at Lemnos, near the entrance of the Dardanelles they were surprised to find that the island, which has an area of nearly two hundred square miles, and a population of thirty thousand was practically destitute of drinking water except for uncertain supplies from a few small springs. The allied troops were supplied with mineral water which was sent by ship loads through the generosity of French women in Marseilles. The British authorities sent to Canada for engineers who are now engaged in sinking artesian wells, which will guarantee the people of Lemnos a reliable and abundant supply of water.

GREEK'S ATTITUDE.
 LONDON, Nov. 12.
 All doubts as to what road Greece would choose out of the muddle, caused by the divergent views of her

political leaders, and as to how the policies of the cabinet could be rendered compatible with the opinions of the adverse majority in the Chamber, to-day were dispelled by the public dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. Greek officials in London and other points continue to assert that Greece's future actions depend solely upon military and not on political considerations. So soon as Greece is convinced beyond doubt that the Allies have produced enough troops to make possible a successful offensive against Bulgaria, and to remove the danger with which Greece would be confronted if she entered the war inadequately assisted, Greece will, so say her representatives in Europe, immediately range herself on the side of the Allies, and render all the military co-operation of which she is capable.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL.
 PARIS, Nov. 12.
 The Serbian Legation in Paris made public the following official communication from the Serbian Government, dated Nov. 10: Serbian troops have occupied in good order the defences south and east of Krailjevo, east of Ivangrad, and also east of the left bank of the Morava river southward, where there was desperate fighting throughout the day of the 10th.

MONTENEGRO.
 PARIS, Nov. 12.
 The French Minister at Cetinje telegraphs that all French citizens in Montenegro are safe and well. Communication between Montenegro and the outside world is extremely difficult.

BERLIN.
 BERLIN, Nov. 12.
 Answering a portion of the Socialist party concerning the question of food prices, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor declared that the population of the country could be completely assured that the hopes of the Entente Powers of starving out Germany would be disappointed.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recognizes the moderate (sic) tone of the speeches recently made in the British Lords by Lords Loreburn, Milner and Courtney, says the Overseas News Agency, but it doubts whether their suggestions, looking to a way out of the dilemma will lead to sensible peace proposals which, as is well known, many is always ready to consider. The Agency continues that the newspaper points out the speeches of the Lords were not answered, while three members of the British Cabinet in the Guild Hall announced a programme for annihilation of the German empire in spite of all political and military failures.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Appreciating the fact that the socialist party is possessed of sufficient supplies of food, the Imperial Chancellor declared that the authorities had further decided to remove all speculation in bread. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg explained that the Entente Powers had deceived their nationals by misrepresenting German discussions regarding the question of food prices as signs of weakening in energy the German nation, which he said was sure of victory.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—According to reports from Athens, received at Budapest, the Turkish and Bulgarian Minister at Athens have entered a protest couched in friendly terms against the presence of Anglo-French troops in Greek Macedonia as not in accordance with Greek neutrality, says the Overseas News Agency. The Greek Premier replied according to Budapest advices that he took notice of the protest, and that the Government would do what was possible in order to clarify the situation.

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