

# SALE--1-3 OFF ALL Children's and Misses' COATS--For 10 Days Only.

Read carefully the following Big Reductions. Come early or you will miss these Great Bargains.

## Cream Bearskin Coats Misses' Tweed Coats.

20 in., reg. price \$3.00, now....	\$2.00	21 in., reg. price \$2.60, now....	\$1.73
20 in., reg. price \$3.30, now....	2.20	24 in., reg. price \$1.00, now....	67c.
22 in., reg. price \$3.30, now....	2.20	24 in., reg. price \$2.20, now....	1.47
24 in., reg. price \$3.80, now....	2.53	27 in., reg. price \$2.00, now....	1.33
24 in., reg. price \$4.00, now....	2.67	27 in., reg. price \$2.50, now....	1.67

## Colored Coats.

Velvet and Silk Braid Trimmed—Navy, Brown and Green.			
22 in., reg. price \$1.10, now....	73c.	27 in., reg. price \$3.90, now....	2.60
22 in., reg. price \$1.60, now....	\$1.07	30 in., reg. price \$1.70, now....	1.13
24 in., reg. price \$1.90, now....	1.27	30 in., reg. price \$4.30, now....	2.87
24 in., reg. price \$2.10, now....	1.40	33 in., reg. price \$3.10, now....	2.07
26 in., reg. price \$2.30, now....	1.53	36 in., reg. price \$5.20, now....	3.47
		39 in., reg. price \$3.00, now....	2.00
		39 in., reg. price \$4.00, now....	2.67
		42 in., reg. price \$3.30, now....	2.20
		45 in., reg. price \$3.60, now....	2.40

Children's Coat and Bonnet Sets—Crimson, Green, Saxe-Blue; Reg. price \$2.75, now.... \$1.83.  
Cream, Navy, Saxe-Blue, Brown, Corduroy Velvet, reg. price \$4.50, now \$3.00.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

# C. L. March Co., Ltd

## Some New Aspects of Home Rule.

(The "Nation," London (Liberal).)

Ireland has so long urged the general principle of Home Rule that she has almost forgotten to discuss the details. But it was largely on questions of detail that the Bills of 1886 and 1893 were shipwrecked, and it is questions of detail that will endanger the Bill of 1912. The Government needs fuller and clearer information than it has received of the real mind of the Irish people on such governing points as those of finance and of representation. On whatever lines the Bill is drawn, it will be fiercely opposed by Ulster and by the forces of 'Ulsteria' in the Unionist Party. If it is not as staunchly and steadily backed by the united forces of Nationalism in Ireland, it will have a very hard struggle for existence. It is time then that both English and Irish opinion should get settled on some leading points. What, for example, is to be contemplated as the permanent relation of the Parliament at Dublin to that at Westminster? What kind of body is the Dublin Parliament to be? Is it to be two Houses or one? Is Ireland to have fiscal autonomy, partial or complete? In what form and to what extent is it to be represented at Westminster? These questions all hang together, and on our answer to them depends our general view of the meaning and the measure of Home Rule, that is to say, of the nature of the autonomy which Ireland is to enjoy.

Unfortunately, in any attempt to answer this question, there is one factor which does not depend on Irish considerations alone. The most workable system for the future—if we could but rewrite the constitution of these islands on a clean slate—would be one of Home Rule all round. There would be a central Parliament at Westminster for the United Kingdom, with Parliaments enjoying delegated powers for each of the four portions of the United Kingdom. This central Parliament would control the Customs, and by consequence the Excise. It would also raise revenue by direct taxation, and having met the needs of the Imperial expenditure, would allocate the balance, on some such lines as those which Lord Macdonell has suggested, to each of the four divisions. The four subordinate Parliaments would have powers of raising internal revenue in such wise as would not interfere with the collection of Imperial revenue, and would be responsible for internal expenditure. Their legislation would be subject to the veto of the Imperial Government, exercised as in a Colony through the Royal prerogative. There would thus be no need of a second revising chamber.

The Popular London Dry Gin is



# VICKERS' GIN

D. O. ROBLIN, Toronto  
J. JACKSON, St. John's, Resident Agent

Itself than that of any non-representative Chamber. It would also be the natural stepping-stone to a federal system in which the Parliaments of England, Scotland and Wales would be similarly constituted and similarly situated.

But it may be asked—Why assume that complete fiscal autonomy is impossible? Why should not Ireland control her own revenue, and in what sense can she be said to enjoy self-government if she does not control it? The reply is that the reason against a complete fiscal separation are stronger to-day from the Irish than from the English point of view. When Mr. Gladstone drafted his Bills, there was a surplus accruing from Ireland to the Imperial Treasury. To-day the balance is the other way. Fiscal independence means to Ireland the loss of a net annual income to which a great part of her recent prosperity is due. It means exclusion from the benefits of recent British social legislation, and from the Imperial credit, which can alone render possible the completion of land purchase. But there is a yet graver matter which the Irish farmer will have to take into account before he supports any demand for fiscal separation. In the early days of Home Rule, Free Trade for England was a settled policy. I separate Customs had then been proposed people might have feared that Ireland would set up barriers against British imports, but no one would have suggested that Ireland might suffer from a similar policy of exclusion. Now, we hope and believe that it will remain impossible for any Ministry to frame a protective tariff for this country which will be accepted by Parliament. But we can no longer frame constitutions on the assumption that Free Trade is a settled policy. Tariff Reform is a programme in being, and the turn of the wheel will, sooner or later, bring a Tariff Reform Ministry into power. Such a Ministry will have to do something for its agricultural as well as its commercial and manufacturing friends, and what could it do that would be popular with the agricultural interests as the imposition of a tariff on Irish cattle and the produce of the Irish creameries? In that event the Irish farmer would be faced with the possibility, we do not say of losing his largest customer, but of finding that customer parted from him by a tariff fence not to be scaled without material forfeit of profit. Where these possibilities are duly weighed in Ireland, there will not, we think, be any demand for the destruction of the existing Customs union, and the main

tenance of that union carries with it a train of consequences which sufficiently distinguish the nature of Irish from that of Canadian Home Rule. This distinction is also the answer which the Home Ruler has to give to the fears of Ulster so far as they are grounded on reason. The Imperial Parliament will retain an ultimate supremacy which will permit of no measures exceeding the powers conferred by the Home Rule Bill or abusing them to the flagrant disregard of British traditions in the matter of religious equality. But Belfast will also find the same Imperial supremacy resolute in enforcing the law of the land. She may talk of an unofficial, independent government of her own, and may play at electing her Parliament and voting her own taxes, but she will have to pay the taxes levied at Westminster and at Dublin, and to obey the laws passed by the duly constituted Parliament of Ireland. Any actual wrong to Belfast, England would be quick to resent. But rebellion in anticipation of wrongs commands the sympathy of no rational being, and the proclamation of seditious intentions leaves the British public sceptical and cold. That public will judge of the Bill by the degree in which it succeeds in adjusting such points of detail as those to which we have briefly referred, the points, that is to say, that are essential to the reconciliation of a true national autonomy with those fiscal and political relations which must subsist between neighbors so near, with interests so closely intertwined.

## Cable News.

Special Evening Telegram. LONDON, Feb. 6. Immense crowds watched the procession to St. Paul's Cathedral to-day.

Special to Evening Telegram. KINGSTON, Feb. 6. A British naval commission is coming to Jamaica in June next to report on the advisability of opening a dockyard here, in view of the opening of the Panama Canal. If the report is favorable, the dockyards will be enlarged in connection with the scheme of the Admiralty, to make Jamaica a naval base.

Special to Evening Telegram. BELFAST, Feb. 6. Another danger zone has been successfully eliminated by the official announcement that the engagement of Ulster Hall, both by the Unionists and the Liberals, has been cancelled at the request of the hirers. The Belfast corporation has undertaken that no meetings of any sort shall be permitted there on Feb. 7 or Feb. 8. This disposes of active incitement of trouble. The authorities, as a precautionary measure, drafted into the city this afternoon a large body of soldiers, to each of whom fifty rounds of ball cartridges have been handed out.

Special to Evening Telegram. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. A few hours development in Mexico may result in the mobilization of the United States Army, as a result of renewed disturbances across the border, and the State department may call on the War Office to protect lives and property along the line. The plans of the general staff are prepared for instant action. Instructions have already been given to await marching orders to points where troops may be quickly mobilized, though no more troops will be sent than are absolutely necessary. Meanwhile several thousand troops are resting on their arms.

## A Modern Miracle.

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doctors Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk Has Worked Complete Cures.

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred to, lives at 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, and has lived there for years. For twenty-five years he has had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blotches, which itched, and when scratched became painful. Bad sores followed, which discharged, and the discharge spread the disease until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores. This state of affairs continued for twenty-five years!

In that time four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also, at last gave it up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night so terrible was the pain and itching when the air got to the sores. Then came Zam-Buk! He tried it, just as he had tried hundreds of remedies before. But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was no temporary cure. It was permanent. He was cured nearly four years ago. Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam-Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return." If you suffer from any skin trouble, cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it, with one cent stamp to pay return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., St. John's, Nfld. We will forward you by return a free trial box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores sell this famous remedy, 50c. box, or three boxes for \$1.25. Refuse harmful substitutes.

Why Don't You Try a 25c Bottle of

# 108

## Nox a Cold in One Day

It will stop your cough in a few minutes; Nox a cold in a few hours; relieve bronchitis and asthma. Try it. 25c. a bottle. Sold by McMurdo & Co.

## Saved Man From Being Crucified.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Jan. 26. — The timely arrival of the police to-day just prevented a band of fanatical women from crucifying a man whom they had adopted as their "Saviour." A new sect was recently formed by women of the Moravian community. They selected a man named Kowalski whom they worshipped. They urged him to allow himself to be crucified so as to enable him to prove the truth of their belief by his resurrection.

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Special Evening Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. The British Government has granted permission to the Atlantic fleet to conduct torpedo practice within the territorial limits of the Island of Jamaica. The only condition is that the Fleet Commander shall communicate with the British Governor on every occasion when it is proposed to hold this practice, for the protection of commerce and private property. The torpedo squadron is going into private waters because the ocean off Guantanamo is too deep for the purpose, practice being best conducted in shallow water, because facilitating the recovery of misdirected or spent torpedoes.

Special to Evening Telegram.

LONDON, Feb. 6. The rising tide of anger throughout England over the sentence of the German Court on Bertrand Stewart promises to give the affair an importance second only to the Dreyfus case. It is regarded as the last straw in the long and accumulating burden of Anglo-German hostility, and the newspapers of all political parties are clamouring for the Government to take action. The matter will be energetically brought up in Parliament unless immediate action is taken. British feeling is inflamed because the trial was mostly in secret, the only witness being a Belgian spy. Stewart is a lawyer of the highest standing, with the best family connections. The Pall Mall Gazette makes a passionate appeal to the British people not to rest till justice is done.

Special Evening Telegram.

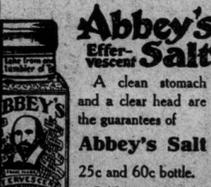
LONDON, Feb. 6. A calming down of the Orange feeling in Belfast is predicted, and it is believed that Thursday's meeting will pass without any untoward incident.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. GROVE. 25c. oct25.w.t.f

## Completely Gone

Mr. Patrick Byrne, recently had another letter from his brother Edward who lost his eyes by a premature explosion while mining out on the Pacific Coast some months ago. When the accident occurred Mr. Byrne was over 1,000 miles from any place where medical assistance could be obtained. Had such been at hand immediately after the accident the sight of one if not both eyes could be at least partially preserved. He is now perfectly blind, and will not arrive here until July next.



**Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt**  
A clean stomach and a clear head are the guarantees of **Abbey's Salt** 25c and 60c bottle. Sold everywhere.



**MAKES LIGHT**  
the work of washing, does Sunlight. Brightness and sweetness reign in the home when Sunlight Soap helps you.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP

TRY THE SUNLIGHT WAY

## The Evening Chit-Chat



There is such a thing as raising the standard of living wisely. There is also such a thing as raising the standard of living unwisely and wrongly.

And I think the second course is the one which a great many of our young people of the present day and generation are following. Let me tell you a little concerning the standards of a young woman who has been married about three years. The girl's father is making an excellent income. Her husband probably receives about one half or a third as much. And yet in almost every case the standards of living in the younger folks' home are higher than those to which their parents are accustomed.

For instance, the girl's mother probably never paid over thirty-seven and a half cents for towels. Sometimes she has purchased them for even less than that. But none of the younger woman's towels cost her less than fifty cents. Her guest towels were seven dollars and a half a dozen, and she has a few to be displayed to extra special guests for which she paid a dollar apiece.

Her mother thinks seventy-five or eighty cents a good price to pay for sheets. Her daughter tells with horror of one of her girl's friends who didn't have a single sheet in her trousseau worth more than seventy-five cents. Her own bed linen ranged from a dollar sheet up, and included embroidered linen pillow cases and a pair of hemstitched linen sheets which she says were a bargain at seven dollars.

His mother is satisfied with table linen that costs a dollar and a half a yard, for ordinary use. The daughter wouldn't use anything but patterned cloths, and wouldn't think of putting a cloth on her table less than four or five dollars. Her best cloths cost two or three times that.

Grapefruit for breakfast in the

Notwithstanding the long reign of stripes, they still have an important representation in ever class of material brought out. Many of the smartest suits have collars, revers and cuffs of white broadford cord, ratine, terry cloth, broadcloth, pique or lace.

## Due to Arrive

Per S.S. Portia, Tuesday,

# Fresh Codfish.

# Fresh Halibut.

And in Stock,  
Tinned Bake Apples, Tinned Salmon, Tinned Rabbit.

## Soper & Moore

## M. J. WALSH.

Currant Cakes, 10 cents.  
Plain Cakes, 10 cents.  
Citron Cake, 20c. lb.  
Sultana Cake, 20c. lb.  
Washington Pies, 10c. ea  
Tea Buns, 10c. dozen.  
Sweet Bread, 4 cents bun.

## M. J. WALSH,

East End Bakery.