

WARNING!

The death of a munition worker was recently reported as a result of blood-poisoning from a slight cut.

Now we are all more or less liable to accidents, both at home and at work, but we can protect ourselves against serious consequences by applying Zam-Buk immediately an injury to the skin is sustained.

Zam-Buk contains very unusual qualities. It is a strong antiseptic, and at the same time is very soothing and healing. It is, therefore, capable of ending the pain and destroying the poison in a wound before healing. Zam-Buk not only destroys all germs in a wound, but by protecting it from the germ-laden air keeps other diseases out. At the same time the healing essences of Zam-Buk grow new skin, which gradually covers the sore place and a complete cure is the result.

There is nothing else known to science which will perform the healing miracles done by Zam-Buk. This is because of the secret herbal composition of this balm. Be prepared for any emergency by keeping a box of Zam-Buk on hand. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, send a stamp (for postage) and FREE trial box will be sent you.

Zam-Buk

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Feb. 18th, 1918.
THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

Everybody here is considerably fogged about the position of things in Russia. First of all there was the treaty of peace with the enemy powers signed by people claiming to represent the Ukraine—that now well-known South-Western portion of Russia which is the most important wheat and mineral section of the whole country. The Bolshevik Government installed in Petrograd, whilst accepting Ukraine independence, declares that prior to the signing of the peace with Germany and Austria the people whom the signatures represented had been expelled from the country and that the present Government of the Ukraine does not hold itself at all bound by the above-mentioned treaty. In the meantime, the Bolsheviks themselves, through the mouth of M. Trotsky, have ended the condition of war between themselves and the central powers whilst at the same time refusing to sign a peace treaty. Both with regard to the Ukraine and Russia itself the newspapers in Germany and Austria seem very uncertain, according to extracts published here, whilst so far as this country is concerned, the obscurity is acute. The Bolshevik envoy is on his way here, one named Kameneff, who is charged by the Petrograd Government with explaining to Great Britain and France the precise condition of affairs. This is much wanted and if as clear as he suggests will certainly go a long way towards making matters understandable. In the meantime Great Britain refuses to consider either Russia or the Ukraine as enemies and has, in fact, issued an announcement that it does not accept the peace concluded with the Ukraine, the demobilisation of the Russian army, which is part and parcel of the cessation of the state of war between Germany and Russia, is regarded as a farce, as such demobilisation has been proceeding for the past six months and is held to be now pretty nearly complete. There are rumors that the Bolshevik Government is actually reconstructing from the remnant of the old Russian army a new army of Red Guards a million strong, of which more will be heard in the future.

KING GEORGE'S PIPE.

King George, though never a big smoker, has lately put himself on tobacco rations, and now smokes fewer cigars and less tobacco. He still greatly enjoys a pipe first thing after breakfast.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

The new full Admiral, Sir Arthur Limpus, is one of the youngest in that rank, being only in his early fifties,

and he was quite the youngest Vice-Admiral on the list when last promoted in 1914. He has literary ability and scientific attainments, while his record of service is exceptionally distinguished. After Lady Smith, Sir Percy Scott declared that he would never have got the famous 4.7 guns to the front in time "but for the hard work and energy of Limpus." For two years before the entry of Turkey into the present war, Admiral Limpus had the thankless job of reorganising the Turkish Navy, having been lent to the Ottoman Government for that purpose. On leaving Constantinople he became Admiral-Superintendent of Malta.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S ADVENTURE.

Sir John Simon, M.P., who is serving on the Staff at General Headquarters, had an adventurous journey on his way to record his vote in the Proportional Representative division in the House of Commons. He crossed the Channel in an aeroplane which was coming to England, and landed at a south coast aerodrome, where a motor car was waiting to carry him to Westminster. The car broke down on the journey, and Sir John took to the road on foot. By a forced march—and he is a pedestrian of no mean prowess—he reached Maidenhead railway station just in time to catch the London train. But the train was late, and before the House of Commons was reached the division, which was Sir John's seat, was over.

SUPERFLUOUS LETTER-WRITING.

Touching complaints, which have been rather frequent in Parliament of late, of the occasional failure of the Post Office to deliver letters in time or to deliver at all—the public can assist the postal organisation by curbing their epistolary zeal. It is within everyone's experience that masses of unnecessary letters are written, to the great wastage of good paper and ink and human patience. Nor are women the chief offenders. We all know the male egoist who assumes that his acquaintances are delighted to see his handwriting announcing some triviality in connection with his insignificant existence. Letters are too many and too long, and vain and idle people who cultivate the writing habit are a nuisance in these times to other people than the depleted staff of the Post Office. It has been found necessary to instruct the Army and the people at home to abbreviate their correspondence to and from the front. The warning has caused annoyance to unreflecting persons. But it is a physical impossibility for the censors to search through this monstrous mass of scribble. The labor must be lightened. We are very fortunate in being

able to communicate with our fighting men whenever we and they wish. The other day I was looking through a packet of letters from an officer who fought in the Peninsular war. He wrote monthly, and it appears he could not write often. As for the rank and file, there seem to have been no mail arrangements for them, and not all could have been illiterate. The South African war was the first in which postal facilities became a nuisance in the conduct of the operations. There was one commander there who, finding himself in transport difficulties with immense loads of letters, let a fire which had mysteriously started amongst them run its course.

BISHOPS' SALARIES.

The salaries of the new Bishops of Bradford and Coventry have been fixed at £12,500. This is the amount which Parliament has accepted as a minimum in the creation of the new dioceses of Sheffield, Chelmsford and St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. Formerly it was usual to insist on at least £20,000, but in recent years, with a view to the facilitating of much-needed sees, the figure has been reduced to £15,000, and lately to £12,500. The lowest paid Bishop is the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who has £7,500 a year. At the other end of the scale, the Archbishop of Canterbury receives £75,000 and the Archbishop of York £45,000.

NEW DOMINION TYPES.

Those who mix much with Dominion soldiers just now have noticed a certain change in type in the new men, just as one notices some differences among the recruits in our own army. In the case of the Australians there are a good many married men getting on towards the limit of military age who look like men of affairs. They have the open-air appearance of the Australian, but not the casual, roving look so common in the stalwart majority. One private whom I met recently turned out to be the Attorney General of an Australian state. Another was an Australian Member of Parliament who had been turned out of his seat by Mr. Hughes at a recent election. I am told that there are four ex-Ministers in the army. There are many men of that type, most of them visiting England for the first time and seeing it with mature eyes. It is perhaps as well that we should remember that the same country is being scrutinized now by some very shrewd and critical eyes, and not only by young men with minds set on adventure. One of the latter type I met recently in Canadian uniform. He was a Norwegian sailor who had been all over the world, and whose ship happened to be in Canada at the time of the first recruiting boom. He wanted to join up at once, for he held strong views about the Germans. His English, however, would not pass him, so he had to wait until he had learnt sufficient English to fit him for the army. He was one of the regiment which took Passchendaele after a terrible fight, in which they lost heavily. The other men of his machine-gun crew had all been killed, and it seemed a long time before he was able to get over sea were to end on that muddy ruin in Flanders. But he came through without a scratch, and has gone out again to further adventures.

FOOD—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In another fortnight—unless the Food Controller is compelled to postpone his scheme—London will go on compulsory rations for meat, butter and margarine, and two months later the national rationing scheme ought to be ready for inception. We have already full Government control over sugar, butter and lard. Tea, largely controlled now, will soon be wholly so. State regulation of distribution is in hand. Lord Rhonda (the Food Controller) has a Director of Transport at work, and the distribution of margarine, for example, is localised. In the area of production a fair distribution of essentials between town and country is being arranged, and it is already proposed to have local depots holding reserves of food. It is also intended that in things which are rationed the grocers shall be assured of a week's supply in hand if there is that amount in the country. That margin is already arranged for in sugar.

A roast of beef should be put into a hot pan and browned on all sides before it is put into the oven. This will retain the juices.

Keep a mixture of coal oil and ashes in a little pail or cup and it will be found handier than coal oil alone.

For Our Wounded.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir—Some time ago our local papers made reference to a subscription list opened in New York to raise a fund to provide comforts for wounded soldiers of the Newfoundland Regiment. I now beg to enclose herewith a list of the subscribers, which I will thank you to publish and which I believe will be of interest locally.

Yours very truly,

WM. R. HOWLEY.
St. John's, March 26th, 1917.

New York Subscribers to Fund For Wounded Newfoundland Soldiers.

Bowring and Co.	500 00
W. and S. Job and Co., Inc.	500 00
Winter, Son and Co.	250 00
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Swan and Finch Co.	200 00
Sir William D. Reid	100 00
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W. J. S. Ryall	10 00
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John J. Duff	5 00
Capt. H. G. T. Mellish	5 00
(Per P. F. Donnelly)	
T. G. Fry	5 00
(Per P. F. Donnelly)	
Miss Mary A. Tobin	5 00
(Per J. F. Phelan)	
G. T. Barber	1 00
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Executive Committee.

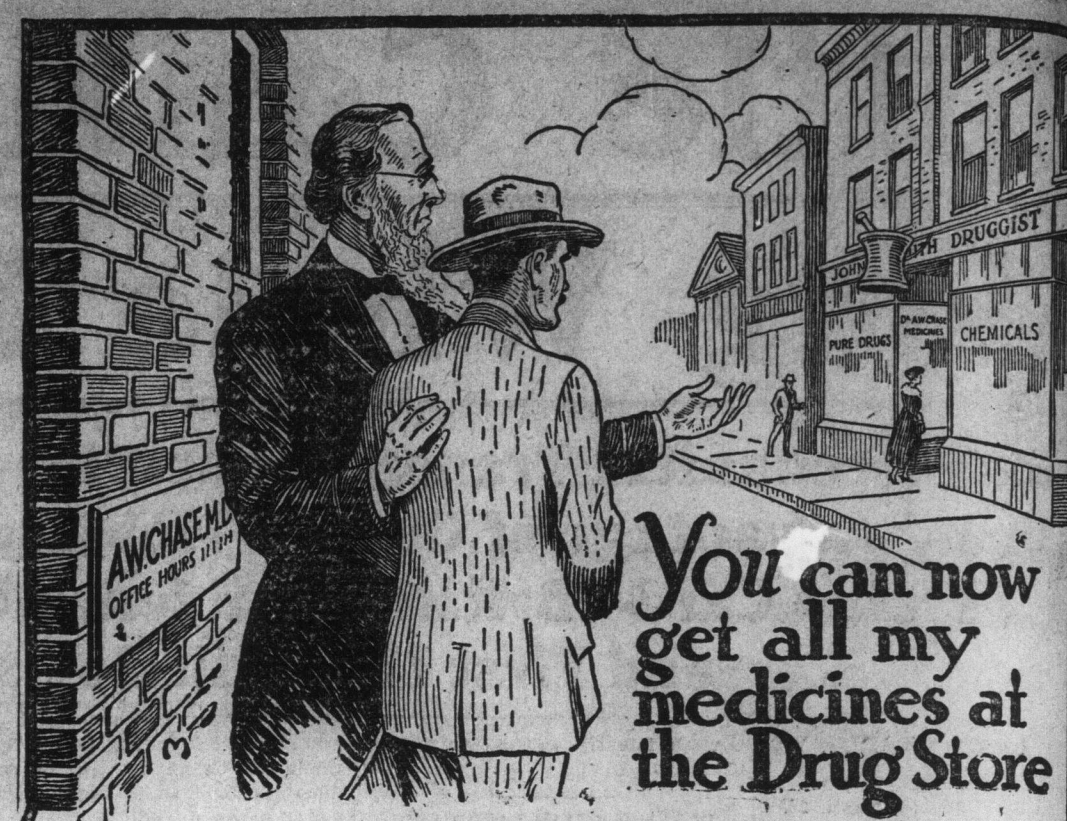
H. P. Winter, Chairman; W. C. Job, Treasurer; J. F. Phelan, Edwin F. Howell.

The Festival of Passover

The Festival of Passover (Hebrew Pesach) coincides roughly with the beginning of the spring season. It commemorates Israel's delivery from Egyptian slavery. In the Jewish calendar, its date is fixed from the 15th to the 22nd of Nisan, which this year, corresponds with March 28th to April 4th.

Another name for this annual celebration of freedom is the Festival of Matzo (unleavened bread), because throughout the feast only unleavened bread is to be eaten. In fact, all food substances that contain ferment or acid must be removed from Jewish homes prior to the holidays, so that there will be no likelihood of transgressing the Biblical injunction against leaven being found in the house. Jews of the Reform wing observe seven days as against eight of the Conservatives. Of these days, the first two and the last two (for the latter) are observed as full holidays. The intermediary four or five days are of lesser degree of sacredness. The evening of the first and second days is characterized by a special service called the Seder, in reality a meal after oriental fashion. The rich symbolism of this meal is to be explained as follows: The roasted lamb-bone is reminiscent of the Passover sacrifice; the "matzo" or unleavened bread recalls the haste with which the Israelites left Egypt, with no time to prepare the bread for the journey; the "maror" or bitter herb reminds of the bitterness of the slaves' life in Egypt. There are also at the festive board a roasted egg which is substitute for the ancient sacrifice, salt water, suggestive of the tears shed by the slave ancestors of the Israelites, and "haroseth," a mixture of almonds and apples, not unlike in appearance to the mortar which the slaves used in making bricks. The whole ceremony is an explanation of these symbols, a recounting of Israel's stay in Egypt, and of his marvellous deliverance. God's watch over his chosen people throughout their history. Prayers are sung to the Almighty and prayer offered that freedom may always be Israel's lot as well as that of the remainder of mankind.

The Jewish Congregation in this city will commemorate the Passover from Wednesday evening (to-day) at sunset till seven days later. During that time only the best and specially

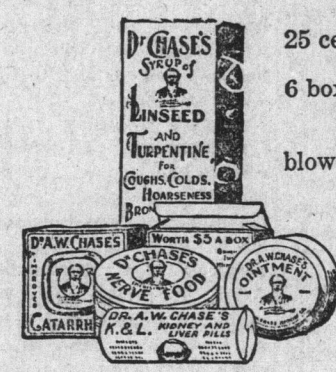


AFTER the publication of his Receipt Book Dr. Chase found himself overwhelmed with the demand for his services and his medicines. Not only did patients come from many miles to throng his office, but the mails were filled with letters ordering medicines.

Rather than disappoint his patients and admirers, and always anxious to relieve suffering, the doctor decided to give to the people the great prescriptions which had been so thoroughly tested and so remarkably suc-

cessful in his private practice. And so it came that Dr. Chase's Medicines were placed on public sale at nominal prices. To-day you can scarcely find a drug store that is not stocked with a full line of these medicines, and that home is the exception where there is not one or more of them in use.

Like most articles of exceptional merit and large sales Dr. Chase's Medicines are widely imitated, and substitutes are frequently offered in their place. On this account it is very important that you should see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. They are printed on every box for your protection, and imitators do not dare to use them.



Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for \$1.00.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills), 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.75.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Powder, 25 cents a box, blower free, 5 boxes for \$1.00.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Liver Cure, \$1.00.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Backache Plaster, 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.00.

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prepared food will be eaten. Unleavened bread will be used throughout the entire seven days. The special wine which will be used for the feast is only used on these occasions. During the Passover all Jews who are able to afford it are not supposed to go about their regular work. The poorer Jews, however, are permitted to work four days out of the seven in order that they may not suffer any discomforts. To-morrow night is the

most important. The "Seder" will be celebrated in every Jewish home and nothing but the very best will be used.

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

If you want something new and nifty for your new Spring Suit, both in material and make, leave your order with S. MILLEY the Tailor. Pretty patterns of Serge and Tweed to select from, and we guarantee a smart, well-made suit. Water Street. Phone 574. mar11, eod, tt



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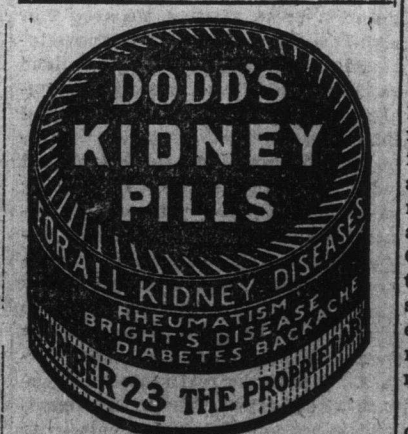
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