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## Specials.

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ON'S XMAS SERVIENTES,  
 e. Regular 18c. pkt.

20, St. John's.

of "the other nationalities" are to be assured "an absolutely unimpaired opportunity of autonomous development." This Article bristles with difficulties, and is absolutely inconsonant with the Agreements between France, Britain, Russia and Italy for the partition of Asiatic Turkey signed in 1915 and 1916.

President Wilson's Message and Address ignore the fact that the peace now slowly emerging from the smoke of the guns, is not the President's peace, and has not been won by the abstract doctrines of democracy, or the Utopian propositions of a League of Nations, but by the blood and the money of England, France, and Italy poured out like water during four terrible years. It is true that with out the American troops the Entente Allies could not have turned the tide of war towards the German frontiers. But it is equally true that without the four years' fighting by the French, British, and Italian armies the present military situation could not have been achieved. President Wilson would be the first to admit this; but he has already realised it. When it comes to the question of abstract principles to concrete details we find that the American President is not so sure that some of his propositions in terms of peace cannot possibly be accepted by the Governments of the Allies without the grossest injustice and the gravest injury to their national interests.

## Contemptibles.

Surely the most unfortunate of the many unfortunate abjects dicta the Kaiser, during the war, is that which he referred to the contemptible little British army. From a romantic just made to the House of Commons it appears that the contemptible army has taken during the war 37,418 enemy combatant prisoners, of whom 264,242 were Germans. It is obvious, therefore, that the Kaiser should begin to revise his values, the more contemptible the British numbers, the more contemptible, in another point of view, the German surrenders.

## T. J. EDENS.

Selected for you from the Best

POULTRY FOR XMAS.  
 Turkeys, Ducks, Geese,  
 All selected stock. Book now.

## PURSE PLEASING PRICES.

Custard Powder, Holbrook's,  
 15c. pkg.  
 Baking Powder, Bird's, 25c. doz.  
 pkgs.  
 Nonpareils, 100's and 1,000's,  
 30c. lb.  
 Raisins, Fancy Seedling, 19c. 1 lb.  
 pkgs.  
 Coconut, Desiccated, 40c. lb.  
 Grape Juice, 12c. 25c. 35c. btl.  
 Lunch Tongue, 1 lb. tin, 45c.  
 Walnuts, Shelled, 95c. lb.  
 Peaches, large tin, good syrup,  
 30c. tin.  
 Cherries, Crystallized, 75c. lb.  
 Macadamias, tins, 50c. tin.  
 California Currants, washed and  
 cleaned, 1 lb. ctas, 25c.  
 Beans, good quality, 10c. lb.

## FRUIT—The Pick of the Markets.

Oranges—California.  
 Oranges—Florida.  
 Pears—California.  
 Apples—Boxes: California.  
 Grapes—Green & Purple.  
 Lemons—California.  
 Cranberries.

## FRESH SALMON AND CODFISH

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## T. J. EDENS.

Duckworth St. and Bayview  
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## Christmas Groceries.

All Reasonably Priced and of the very  
 Finest Quality.

## Fresh Fruit.

Sunkist California Oranges.  
 Sunkist California Lemons.  
 Florida Grape Fruit.  
 California Table Pears.  
 California Purple Grapes.  
 Malaga Green Grapes.  
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 Christmas Stockings.

Sorento Walnuts.  
 Sicily Filberts.  
 Tarragona Almonds.  
 Brazil Nuts.  
 Salted Almonds.  
 Salted Pecans.  
 Caley's Crackers.  
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 Pure Honey—Tumblers and  
 Jars.

200 Barrels APPLES—Kings,  
Starks, Baldwins, etc.

Seedless Raisins, 12 oz. pac,  
 16c.  
 California Muscatels, 17c. lb.  
 Seedless Raisins, 1 lb. pac,  
 19c.  
 Griffin's Seedless Raisins,  
 1 lb. pac, 20c.  
 Midget Raisins, 1 lb. pkt.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES—  
 1/2 oz. . . . . 7c. bottle  
 1 oz. . . . . 13c. bottle  
 2 oz. . . . . 15c. bottle  
 Desiccated Coconut, 25c. lb.  
 Cake Mixture.  
 Large Nonpareils for Teling,  
 40c. lb.

Shirriff's Finest Quality Jelly Powders,  
Assorted Flavours, 15c. pac.

P.E.I. Parsnips, Carrots and Beet, and  
 New York Cabbage.

## C. P. Eagan

Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

## Labor Unrest.

(The Monetary Times.)

Indications of labor unrest in Canada draw sharp attention to the fact that it is not the President's peace, and has not been won by the abstract doctrines of democracy, or the Utopian propositions of a League of Nations, but by the blood and the money of England, France, and Italy poured out like water during four terrible years. It is true that with out the American troops the Entente Allies could not have turned the tide of war towards the German frontiers. But it is equally true that without the four years' fighting by the French, British, and Italian armies the present military situation could not have been achieved. President Wilson would be the first to admit this; but he has already realised it. When it comes to the question of abstract principles to concrete details we find that the American President is not so sure that some of his propositions in terms of peace cannot possibly be accepted by the Governments of the Allies without the grossest injustice and the gravest injury to their national interests.

against those of capital, need no refutation by those who understand the phenomenal advance that has been made by labor, with respect to the standard of living and material well-being, before the union became a significant factor in the labor world.

No doubt the rapid accumulation of wealth, and particularly its control by the idle rich in Canada and the United States, has had much to do with unrest among the working class. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that industrial activity and control does not make for the creation of a leisure class. The manager of a business enterprise certainly cannot escape responsibility, and holds no sinecure simply because he manages property which is largely owned by others. His reward is not disproportionate to the strain under which he works, nor the responsibility thrust upon him. And, as Mr. Schwab recently stated, there were never greater opportunities to rise from the ranks than are presented to efficient workers to-day. A survey of industrial leaders occupying prominent positions in the economic world in the United States and Canada, discloses the fact that the majority of them have reached the top of the ladder by starting at the lowest rung.

Behind much of present-day agitation is the false teaching that large fortunes have been accumulated at the expense of the laboring class. Such beliefs are largely the result of ignorance and intolerance, rigidity of opinion, and reliance upon emotion rather than upon cool-headed investigation. The extremists and irreconcilables base almost every statement upon a priori conception, and not upon a scientific analysis of facts, of which

indeed, they are incapable. This is especially true of their allegation that labor alone creates value; and that, therefore, the entire product should be distributed in wages among the working class.

Too frequently agitators make impossible demands, with respect to hours and wages, because they misunderstand completely the fundamental principles which underlie the industrial process. Hours of work are shortened, a limit put upon piece work, strict regulation enforced with respect to methods of work, because of the futile conception of "making work." Such acts are ruinous to efficiency in production, raise the price of products, prevent the employer from getting contracts in competition with others, and in the end dislocate industry and lessen work.

Both from the economic as well as from the patriotic point of view, there is at present altogether too much talk of the "sympathetic" strike in Canada. The sympathetic strike is based upon the false premise that labor can acquire a complete monopoly of the working force within the country. Census figures disclose the fact, however, that not fifteen per cent. of all males gainfully employed in the Dominion belong to labor unions. Were it possible, nevertheless, to bring all workers within one vast union, the supply of labor relatively to demand would remain as before, and wages could reach no higher level. We have no hostility to the labor union as such; but it should be constantly emphasized that the rewards of labor depend not so much upon monopoly as upon skill, industry and efficiency.

He Won  
the Banker's  
Daughter.

(By a Neutral Secret Service Agent.)

One day, many years ago, a shabby-looking youth walked disconsolately down the main business street of Amsterdam.

He had little money in his pockets. He lived in humble surroundings. Scarcely anybody took notice of the youth with the hooked nose, for he was typical of scores of German-Jews walking about the city.

Yet a keen student of human nature would have noticed something uncommon about young Fritz Friedlander. The jaw was strong and determined; the eyes constantly flashed with the light of determination—the unshakable determination to achieve any object on which he set his mind.

Determined to Marry.

As he walked along the trend of Fritz Friedlander's thoughts, whatever it might have been, was interrupted. Out of the great bank at the corner of the street along which he was passing stepped a young girl—a vision of perfect loveliness—and made her way to a magnificent carriage drawn by a pair of perfectly-matched bays.

Whilst the girl was settling the huge amount her Fritz Friedlander had an opportunity to study the delicate contour of her features. He thought he had never gazed upon anything so lovely before.

"Who is that?" he asked a little breathlessly of a passer-by.

He was told that the girl who had so unaccountably set every fibre of his being on fire, with whom he had fallen madly in love at first sight, was Miss Fuld, daughter of the great Jewish banker whose name was as familiar in Amsterdam as that of Rothschild is in England.

"And that," he muttered through clenched teeth, "is the girl I intend one day to make my wife."

It sounded nothing more than a mad

fantastical boast, the raving of a semi-lunatic. For Friedlander's father was but a humble coal dealer in Germany selling fuel in small quantities and sometimes having a difficulty in making ends meet.

Yet from the moment he saw Miss Fuld, Fritz knew only one real desire in life. And he was shrewd enough to realise at the outset that he might as well abandon his quest unless he had money and loads of it.

His father died and he set to work to re-organise the coal business on up-to-date lines.

Fortune favoured him from the onset. Under his undying energy business grew and grew. In ten years he was head of the most powerful coal concern in the Fatherland. Fritz, even with his life object in view, was a frequent visitor to Amsterdam. He opened an account with Fuld which rapidly grew to enormous proportions. He consulted the banker about his investments. The two became personal as well as business friends.

Friedlander was invited to the banker's house. Every possible moment he spent in the company of the girl who had bewitched him. When he saw that his affection was reciprocated he redoubled his efforts to become fabulously rich. And when the time was ripe for him to lay his hand and fortune—now amounting to several million marks—at the feet of the banker's daughter his suit was looked upon with favour.

A Money King.

On his marriage, which was marked by a display of wealth and splendour, such as a reigning Prince might envy, Friedlander tackled the name of Fuld onto his own. Because of his lavish contributions to the pet political, artistic and philanthropic projects of the Kaiser he was, a dozen years ago, raised to the Prussian nobility with the coveted title of "von."

To-day his wealth is estimated at five million pounds. Everywhere he is known as the German coal king. He is the largest income tax payer in Berlin (he is assessed on an annual income of three hundred thousand pounds); he is the friend and adviser of Royalty, and he wields tremendous power in the organisation of the economic life of the Hun.

Truly one of the most amazing love romances in the history of the German Empire!—Pearson's Weekly.

## The Channel Ferry.

One of the best secrets of the war has just been disclosed. A Channel ferry was established at Richborough, on the coast between Ramsgate and Dover. Trainloads of supplies were run on trucks into the holds of ferries. After the trip across the Channel the cars, fully loaded, were run direct to the front. It was not necessary to rehandle the supplies from the time they were loaded into the cars in England until arrival at the front.

Three ferries were used in this transport service and each mounted 12-pounder guns. Only once were they attacked crossing the Channel and in this engagement the U-boat was beaten off. Huge guns, tanks and other big war materials were shipped. Only thirty minutes were required for docking, discharging the train from France, reloading other trains and putting to sea again. Richborough was never attacked from sea or air. The carrying capacity of each ferry is fifty-four fully loaded British standard railway cars on their wheels, or the equivalent in locomotives, tanks, automobiles, or similar freight.—Morning Chronicle.

If sugar is to be added to cooked dried fruit add it after the fruit has cooked a half hour, else it will cause the fruit to become hard.

## Make Your Selection for Xmas

We have just opened and ready for your inspection, a splendid assortment of

## FERN POTS.

POTS & PEDESTALS,  
 Complete with  
 PALMS,  
 \$6.00, \$8.50.



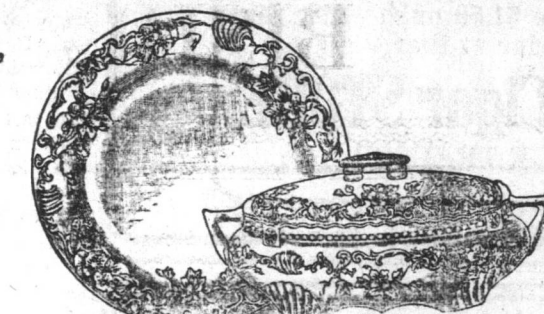
Pretty Shades of  
 PINK, RED, BLUE,  
 30c., 35c., 45c.

PALMS ONLY,  
 60c. to \$1.50.

ART POTS,  
 95c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15,  
 \$1.75.

## DINNER SETS, WHITE and GOLD, \$9.25 per set.

TEA PLATES,  
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VEGETABLE  
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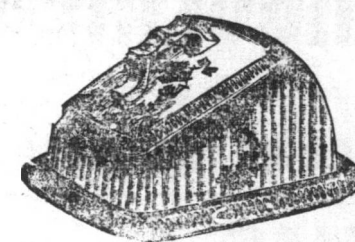
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 PLATES,  
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SAUCE BOATS,  
 50c.

## TEA SETS, \$5.95, \$6.65, \$13.50, \$19.25.



Lemonade Sets, \$2.40.



Cheese Dishes,  
 \$1.10, \$1.20, \$2.20, \$2.95.



Oil Bottles,  
 40c.

## SPECIAL! We have one only TOILET SET, 6 pieces, hand painted, a beauty for \$25.00.



New Stock of Tumblers,  
 Fancy and Plain,  
 85c., \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.70  
 per doz.



WATER SETS, in Pale Blue, \$2.40. JAPANESE CUP & SAUCER, 35c.

Orange Bowls, 85c.; Berry Bowls, 26c.; Salvers, 45c. and 55c.  
 Preserve Dishes, 75c. doz.; Pickle Dishes, 25c., 55c.  
 Candy Trays, 26c.; Vases Colored and Plain, 18c., 22c., 26c.  
 Colored Jugs, 35c.; Plain Jugs, 28c.  
 Shaving Mugs, 45c.; Fancy Jugs, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50.

## JAPANESE CHINA Consisting of

Cup and Saucer, 35c.; Nut Bowls, 35c., 55c.; Bon Bons, 60c.  
 Baby Plates, 65c.; Chocolate Sets, \$4.20; Cruets, 45c.  
 Sugar and Cream Sets, 70c., \$1.00, \$1.20; Cream Bowl, 70c.  
 Preserve Sets, \$2.40.

## G. Knowling, Ltd.,

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT,  
 East, West, and Central Stores.

dec16,41,m,f,m

## Feeding the Huns

(By H. H. Windsor, in the January Popular Mechanics Magazine.)

It would be unchristian, though a just retribution, if the allies could be given the feeding of the Huns for a time, with food of the same nourishing value, and served in the same way as the Huns fed the prisoners of the allies. These same prisoners would know how to serve—those who were tied to stakes without food or water for two or three days at a time, with food in plain sight but just beyond reach. There are many yet alive who have witnessed this refined cruelty of the middle ages, and some who even survived the torture. These would know how Huns should be fed.

And those others who had choice of putrid fish or nothing; and those in whose bowl of thin soup the Hun women spat as they handed it over to French and Belgian and English "dogs." These victims, too, know how Huns fed others.

The starved millions in Belgium, and Poland, and Armenia, whose Red Cross supplies were intercepted and used by Huns; these skeletons would gladly rise from their unmarked graves and help feed the Huns. And innocent children who trustingly smiled as they ate the poisoned sweets, they could tell in lying words what should flavor the food for Huns. And those who died in torture from drinking at poisoned wells, these also would serve as cup bearers while Huns are fed.

Almost the first utterance from surrendered Germany was a demand on the allies for food, and as this demand

was flashing across the ocean, Hun armies, in anything but a famished condition, were marching home. At the same time reluctant prison doors in Germany opened, and through these doors came, by thousands, such wrecks of manhood as the world has seldom seen—walking skeletons who could barely walk, thrust out in rags and shooless, to make their way, as best they could and if they could, to the allied line. Many never reached that long prayed-for haven, but exhausted with cold and hunger died by the wayside. And it is the people responsible for such fiendish wickedness that reach out their hands and demand the allies feed them!

The wicked prosper—for a time. Without narrow span of life we grow impatient because justice delayed seems to us as justice forgotten; but

in days to come, retribution is inevitable, and children's children will pay the penalty for the sins of the fathers. The Huns will be fed; and they will get the husks of bitter punishment, as they have sowed so shall they reap, and the harvest will be one of sorrow, all in due time.

## Easily Arranged.

One beautiful summer night, when the crickets were chirping in the grass and the caterpillars were dropping from the trees John Henry turned to the charming girl who was sitting on the verandah at his side. "Edith," said he, a trifle timorously, "there comes to me a thought, I might say a fear."

"Well, what is it?" queried the fair girl, as the other hesitated. "I suppose," responded John Henry, suggestively, hopefully, "that were I to steal a kiss you would have me arrested?"

"Perhaps," was the ready rejoinder of the girl, "but you could find somebody to pay your fine, couldn't you?"

## Four Persons Drowned.

Vernon, B.C., Dec. 11.—Four young people, Miss May Leathdale, Miss Ella Johnston, William Southam and Leslie Dodd, met death by drowning here last night, when they skated into two separate holes in the ice of Goose Lake, a body of water near here. All were under 20 years of age.

Rinard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

2000 Dolls for  
2000 Girls & Boys

for tags and coupons only. Dolls of all sorts and sizes, of all sorts and shapes, clothes and faces, all to be hustled out before Christmas, for good little girls (and even naughty little girls), who are "just dying" to get a dollie for Christmas.

These wonderful dolls—there's over 2,000 of 'em—are to be obtained for tags and coupons only, and only at the Premium Store, Water Street.

If you want dolls that are quaint, lovable, laughable and durable, bring your tags and coupons to our store, and take one of our dolls home with you. They're real beauties.

Imperial Tobacco Co.  
 (Incorporated in Canada)