

VEST POCKET KODAKS FOR

\$8.50

This little Kodak can be carried in your pocket like a watch, and comes in very handy for snaps and always ready for action.

Get yours to-day.

Price \$8.50 at

TOOTON'S,

THE KODAK STORE

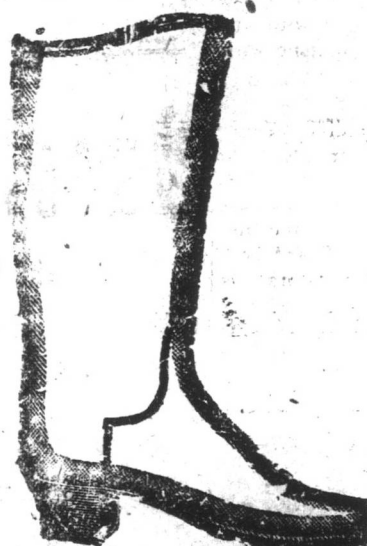
Water St. Phone 131

LEATHER!

FISHERMEN! Nothing wears better than Leather.

REMEMBER! One pair of Smallwood's Hand-made Boots will last the voyage, will outwear at least three pairs of the best rubber boots on the market to-day, besides giving you that comfort which only a Leather Boot can do.

SMALLWOOD'S! Smallwood's BOOTS are made out of all solid Leather!



Lower Prices on Hand-made BOOTS

Tongue Boots, Wellington Boots, High and Low Boots; Men's, Boys and Youths' solid Leather Laced Boots.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

F. Smallwood,

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES
218 Water Street, St. John's.



IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
GIVE

'INDEPENDENT'

A TEST.

"INDEPENDENTS
STAND ALONE."

10c. for 5

20c. for 10

Forty-Five Years in the Service of
the Public—The Evening Telegram.

"Emancipated" Women in New Zealand

A belated to a string and let down into the live stream of a volcanic fissure, may represent cookery reduced to its lowest terms; and the native women of New Zealand are said to find it a great help in their light house-keeping. It may have been that the native women of the English colony set a good example to the women from England, who now form most of the population, speculates Frank G. Carpenter, the travel writer, in his new volume, "Australia, New Zealand, and some Island of the South Seas." At any rate, New Zealand women, it appears, hold the records in most matters that pertain to feminine emancipation. New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women the vote, and the Dominion claims the distinction of having the first woman mayor. The women were granted the suffrage as far back as 1893, without the militant tactics that distinguished their struggle in England, or the long, hard campaign of education which was engineered here. Even though few of them seem interested in woman suffrage, a greater proportion of them vote in New Zealand than vote in this country, reports Mr. Carpenter, and "one reason for this is a law making compulsory for people to vote or lose their privilege." Any person who does not appear at the polls in New Zealand must give a good reason for his absence, or he may find himself disfranchised in the next election.

There is no woman's party in New Zealand, as there is here, and, reports Mr. Carpenter:

It is often said that the women's vote has not had a distinct influence except in matters of infant welfare, maternity care, and the regulation of liquor traffic. I put the question to a New Zealand woman, asking her: "What has woman suffrage done for New Zealand?"

"I will tell you one thing it has done," she quickly replied. "It has closed 25 per cent. of all the saloons for good, and it has closed all of them after six o'clock in the evening. In some parts of New Zealand there is absolute prohibition by local option. One town I have especially in mind was noted for its drunkenness and disorder. It is now one of the quietest and most respectable of communities. It has cut down its police force, and for want of other use its jail has been made the headquarters of the Salvation Army."

Prohibition is a live issue in New Zealand, and some of the people believe the country will go bone-dry. To get a license to sell liquor a man must show that he provides also food and lodging, so that all the saloon-keepers here really run hotels. Liquor may be sold only between the hours of seven in the morning and six in the evening, and one does not see drunken men staggering home at all times of night.

It used to be that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred women served the liquor at the hotels. The prettier the barmaid the greater was her custom and the higher were her wages. But this has been changed by a law forbidding the renewal of barmaids' licenses. Nowadays, if one does come across a woman behind the bar in a public house, she is far from being the pretty, captivating barmaid of romance. More than likely she is the elderly widow of a hotel-keeper unable to support herself in any other line of business and so allowed to continue in this one during her lifetime.

So far not so many girls in New Zealand go out to work for their living as with us. Before the World War few daughters of well-to-do homes thought of such a thing. But when the Dominion sent 41 per cent. of her men to the front, their places had to some extent to be taken by girls and women. Even the banks, which are most conservative, opened their doors to girl clerks. Some of the women workers, having had a taste of independence, like to work, and there is growing up a class like our women stenographers, bank clerks, and journalists. Many of the young women have taken up nursing, getting their training in the hospitals, which are all operated by the Government or under government supervision. Those who were sent to Europe during the World War were nurses of at least ten years' hospital experience, and they stood exceptionally high among the Army nursing corps of the Allies.

The working women of New Zealand are, like the men, well-protected by law as to their hours, wages, and conditions of employment, reports Mr. Carpenter. The Government Department of Labor is watchful of their interests and welfare, and has woman inspectors who visit the factories and other places of business where women and girls are employed, to see that the laws are obeyed. Also:

By defining a factory as "any building, office, or place in which two or more persons are employed directly or indirectly in any handicraft," the New Zealand Government brings even the smallest establishments under the law, and thus protects women from sweatshop conditions. In offices and stores their hours of labor are fixed at forty-eight a week with an allowed overtime of not more than one hun-

dred and twenty hours in a year, or three hours in any one day. In most of the manufacturing industries women work forty-four hours a week. The law requires that they shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half. Minimum wages are fixed by law in practically all trades in which women are employed, including work in the stores. These minimum rates vary with the particular nature of the work and the worker's skill and experience.

The law also forbids the employment of any girls under fifteen years of age, and those under eighteen are not permitted to work for wages unless they have passed through the fourth standard, or grade, of the public schools. It is illegal to employ girls or "learners" in any trade without paying them wages while learning. In the past, some factories were found to be taking on inexperienced girls and paying them nothing, telling them that their services were not worth wages at the start, but that would be paid as soon as they were "experienced." At the end of a few weeks or months these employers would often dismiss the girls, saying they had not made good, and then bring in a fresh lot of them on the same terms. Employers are required to provide sanitary, well-lighted and ventilated workrooms equipped with fire-escapes.

These labor laws are by no means dead letters. Employers are fined for every transgression of them. I have just been looking over a list of cases illustrating this fact. One man who cut short the dinner hour of his girls paid ten dollars and costs, and another a restaurant owner, who kept his waitresses at work for eleven and a half hours in one day, had to pay a fine of thirty-six dollars, although one of the girls had three afternoons off that week.

Another restaurant man was fined seven and a half dollars and costs for employing his waitress fifty-two hours a week, and a third was fined for not allowing one of his woman workers an hour for her meals. In the town of Napier, a storekeeper employing women for more than forty-eight hours in each of two succeeding weeks was fined forty dollars. The government inspectors learned of a baker who kept his two daughters working all night. They arrested him and fined him five dollars for each girl, warning him that on the next offense the fine would be fifty dollars. The saleswomen in stores must have seats and must be allowed to use them. I have before me reports of cases of merchants who were fined for not furnishing such seats.

The Government also protects women from being worked at hours that will necessitate their going home late at night. One labor inspector reported that he found a factory in



Spring
is upon us as is the
Annual
House-Clean.

The Thrifty Housewife will not be Happy unless the Best
Cleansing Materials are used in
order to make—
THE WORK LIGHTER AND
THE HOUSE BRIGHTER

WHAT SOAP POWDERS
DISINFECTANTS ARE
YOU USING?

Sunlight Soap.
Lifebuoy Soap.
Monkey Brand Soap.
Dutch Cleanser.
Gillette Lye.
Sunbeam Soap Powder.
Lux, Ken.
Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia.
Jeyes Fluid.
Bon Ami Powdered.
Linoleum Putz Cream.
Silver Putz.
Goddard's Plate Powder.
Adam's Furniture Polish.
Liquid Veneer, Duglaine.
Zebu Polish, Brasso Polish.
Silvo Polish, Ocedar Polish.
Loco Furniture Polish.
Stain Polish.

BRUSHES—
Scrubbers, Stove, Banners, Brooms, Hearth and Whisks.

"SAN-O-SPRAY."
The Greatest Fly Exterminator. Won't hurt the Most Delicate Fabric. Now is the time to use "SAN-O-SPRAY" with the first coming of the Fly from his Winter Slumber.

ELLIS & CO.,
LIMITED,
203 WATER STREET,
ST. JOHN'S.

25c

A Mammoth Big Programme at the Nickel Monday and Tuesday

25c

MAY JACKSON and ERNEST MILLER

Singing Everything from Opera to Jazz.

Programme:—Duet, "Linger Awhile." Solo, "Autumn Moon." "The Ragged Vagabond" (in Character). Solo, "The Last Rose of Summer." Closing Duet, "Somewhere in the World."

UNQUESTIONABLY! The most sweeping and dramatic picture of the year.

JOHN BARRYMORE

—IN—

"SHERLOCK HOLMES."

Photographed in England, Switzerland and America.

For the first time in his black career of crime Professor Moriarty meets an adversary to be feared. The man who terrorized all England, the diabolically clever crook who laughed at official Scotland Yard, the arch-foe who knew no fear and respected no law at last saw his empire of lawlessness tottering. A silent figure in a Baker Street study threatened to wipe the breed of Moriarty from the earth.

NOTE:—The Night Admission is Twenty-five Cents. Matinees as usual.

ADMISSION 20 CENTS. To-night at the Crescent To-night 20 CENTS. ADMISSION

The Magnificent Story of the Great Outdoors.

"FREE AIR"

Adapted from the Saturday Evening Post Story by SINCLAIR LEWIS. Directed by E. H. GRIFFITH.

7—Great Acts—7.

"THE YELLOW ARM"—Final Episode.

"KINKY"—(Two Act Comedy).

20 CENTS
ADMISSION

Note—The Admission is now 20 Cents night performance. Matinees usual prices.

ADMISSION
20 CENTS

Columbia Dry Cells

Hot Shot and Multiple Batteries

ALL FRESH STOCK

Job's Stores, Ltd.

Just here I want to say a word about the pretty girls of New Zealand. These islands are full of them. The climate gives them the rosy cheeks, and they look much like the women of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In manners and dress they compare favorably with those of the United States or Europe. They are the papers and are able to discuss political issues of the hour with other and with the men.

The women here do not go to club life quite as much as do women in the States. I think the reason for that is the fact that the population is more scattered than the country on farms than in cities together in towns. Another reason may be the fact that the New Zealanders take a great interest in sports, and the girls and boys and men women join in tennis, golf, croquet, and other outdoor sports.

Mother goes to dances. So does Sister Ann. Lawd how they can fox trot. With another man. Daddy buys the tickets. Does the best he can. Everybody steps at our house. But our old man.

Owning an automobile is a sport, but one of the main objects is that it always needs a passenger. Just about the time friend with a new hat or something.

COAL

JUST LANDED
first cargo of freshly mined

NORTH SYDNEY SCREENED COAL
ALL LUMPS. NO SLACK.

Phone 297.

UNITED COAL CO.