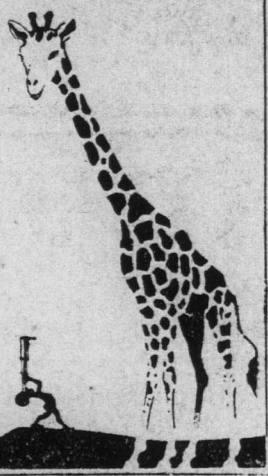


The Abnormal Development

of the GIRAFFE is remarkable, but the abnormal development of the demand for SUNLIGHT SOAP is still more remarkable. It is not known how many people have never seen a Giraffe, but it is known that there are millions and millions of careful house-wives all over the world using

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

These housewives no longer dread the advent of wash-day, for, with SUNLIGHT SOAP as their ally, they are assured of a quick despatch of all dirt and uncleanness. SUNLIGHT SOAP saves your clothes.



TRY IT IN YOUR
NEXT WASH.

"An Irish Round Table."

These at the Table include the Premier, Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. F. S. Oliver, Mr. Garvin—The "Times."

The critical moment for Irish Home Rule comes with the presentation to Parliament of the Home Rule Bill for the Third Time, and the fact that now under the Parliament Act it can be passed even if rejected by the Lords.

What men are saying and proposing under these circumstances is here shown:

The Prime Minister Speaks.
The Prime Minister, on the day Parliament opened, made an important statement with regard to the settlement of the Home Rule problem. "I regret," he said, "and I am sure the Leader of the Opposition will share my regret, because I know he was anxious to have some definite result, that these conversations did not produce any definite agreement."

"While I deeply regret that agreement was not obtained, I do not despair at this moment, and never have despaired, of the possibility of a settlement. I think the language used in the King's Speech ought to find an echo in every quarter of the House, and so far as I am concerned, speaking for myself and my colleagues, I believe for those behind me, I will use no last word in regard to this matter of settlement."

There was nothing the Government would not do consistently with their fundamental principles on this question, to avoid civil war. He agreed that there ought not to be undue delay, and added that, when the necessary financial business had been disposed of it would be the Government's duty to submit to the House suggestions which would be honestly put forward, and which, they believed, would be regarded by all fair-minded men as a serious attempt to arrive at an agreement.

"It is for the sake of obtaining peace and as the price of peace—settlement by agreement—that any suggestions that we make will be put forward," added Mr. Asquith.

"I have acknowledged that a responsibility, and a serious responsibility—the responsibility of initiative—lies in this matter upon the shoulders of the Government."

"I have never said anything with more serious or sincere conviction, in this House, that so far as I and my colleagues are concerned, we will not close an avenue, however unpromising for the moment the entrance upon it may appear, which directly or indirectly holds out a hope of leading to concord and to settlement."

A Want of Understanding.

"In the last three weeks," writes Sir Horace Plunkett, in the Times, "I have conversed in London with leading members of Parliament of both parties, and in Ulster with men who are at the head of the volunteer movement. On each side of the Channel I have found a want of understanding of the situation on the other side. The leaders in England and the leaders in Ulster look at the facts differently; they fail to appreciate each other's points of view, and consequently they misinterpret each other's motives. Hence I am filled with apprehension at the prospect that Parliament may undertake in the next few days to settle the 'Ulster Crisis' without any adequate understanding of the situation or the men it is going to deal with."

"Yet this crisis, if unwisely handled, will inevitably mean a crushing blow to the peace, progress, and prosperity of Ireland, and a long heritage of racial and religious bitterness. And beyond this calamity there lies the possibility of even worse consequences to the political and social life of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, to say nothing of actual dangers to European peace."

Sir Horace's Suggestion.

"The only way to induce the Ulster Unionists to enter the Irish Parliament freely is to give them the power of leaving it if, after a fair trial, they find it impracticable," adds Sir Horace.

"My proposal is that the Home Rule Bill should be accepted by the Ulster Unionists upon this condition. A clause should be inserted providing that at the end of a fixed number of years it shall be decided by a plebiscite taken in a defined area of Ulster whether that area shall continue subject to the Irish Parliament." The Prime Minister has heartily endorsed Sir Horace's suggestion.

"Election or Exclusion," Says the Observer.
The Observer sets out once more quite plainly the position of Unionists and Ulster with regard to the Home Rule Bill.

"A hundred thousand men in Ulster, who claim no privilege, who have committed no offence, who now demand nothing on earth but to maintain their own birthright under the Union Jack, will rise in arms to defend all that makes for them the world of freedom."

"If there is neither Election nor Exclusion, then before the bitter end of the session the struggle will break

out. Whatever its immediate political effect, it will split Ireland forever and shake every interest of British policy to the base."

"Without at least the temporary exclusion of Ulster the Irish question is now incapable of settlement."

Reconstruction Inevitable.
"Unionists know that the interests of the Empire at large and of the whole English-speaking world, as well as the working of our own Parliamentary institutions, demand a thorough attempt to settle the Irish question. They know a great reconstruction of Irish Government to be inevitable," says the Observer.

Departure from the Old Unionist Position.

"In return for the exclusion of that powerful community in the North of Ireland, which hates a Dublin Legislature as much as the Nationalists ever hated Dublin Castle, the Opposition is prepared to concede to three-fourths of the Irish population Home Rule upon a genuine federal basis compatible with the living supremacy of the Imperial Parliament," adds the Observer.

"Unionists have even been willing to co-operate in the further creation of a full federal system enabling Ulster of her own free will to throw in her lot ultimately with the rest of Ireland. The Unionist leaders have offered to abide by the verdict of the whole people at a fair General Election."

"Consider what this statement means. Realize the extent of the departure from the old Unionist position. Concession here is not only real, it is immense. It is as far as men could go short of capitulation," concludes the Observer.

Mr. F. S. Oliver's Proposals.

Mr. F. S. Oliver, in his new pamphlet, "What Federalism is Not," suggests that Ulster should be allowed to remain outside until a federal system under which Ireland will be treated in the same manner as England and Scotland has been created for the United Kingdom.

The key to any reasonable proposals and any statesmanlike settlement Mr. F. S. Oliver finds in Sir Edward Carson's words: "We must not get any treatment different and exceptional from the treatment offered to any other part of the United Kingdom. We must have preserved to us what every citizen has, neither more nor less. We must have the same protection of the Imperial Parliament and above all . . . we must have no deal and no Act which establishes the foundation for an ultimate separation of your country from ours."

"But only under a federal system can these securities be given, and without the most drastic alterations the present proposals can never be fitted into any plan of Home Rule All Round," concludes Mr. Oliver.

"The great fact of the situation is that we can avoid civil war by Exclusion and we can avoid it in no other way. That is the pass to which things have come," says the Spectator.

Exclusion of Ulster.

"What, then, is to avert the impending catastrophe?" asks the Times. "There is manifestly one expedient the efficacy of which in this connection no one disputes, however much, like ourselves, he may detest it. If Ulster is excluded from the operations of the Home Rule Bill a temporary peace is undoubtedly purchased. Many prominent Unionists Mr. Austen Chamberlain among them have lately recognized this device as the only alternative to civil war. But it is clearly a device, and not a solution."

Only a General Election.

"All that is needed, and the least that is needed, is a General Election," says the Times. "If the Liberals won a decisive victory they would be no worse off than they are to-day in any way, and infinitely better off in most ways. The British Unionists, as they have plainly stated, would at once accept the verdict of the polls, and the resistance of Ulster, whatever may be said to the contrary, would inevitably stand on an entirely different footing."

A MODERN INSTANCE.

It was something like a ringworm on his head, or rather at the back of the neck, just below the hair, and seemed inclined to spread. Washing with antiseptic solutions, and the use of common ointments scarcely availed to prevent its getting larger. He was puzzled. Then he saw an advertisement of Zylex and Zylex Soap, and decided to use them. Procuring a box of Zylex and a cake of Zylex Soap he washed the part carefully, and applied the ointment freely. The result was marked almost from the first. In a few days the spot had disappeared, and everything was as well as ever. Now he uses Zylex Soap regularly and keeps a box of Zylex always handy.

Have you such spots? Then use Zylex. You will soon forget that you have had any skin troubles. At all druggists. Zylex, 50c. a box; Zylex Soap, 25c. a cake.—Feb 26, eod, tt

HEALTHY AND UNHEALTHY LIGHTING.

Gas, it may be said, vitiates the atmosphere. True. But it also helps to purify it. Its purifying power is greater than its vitiating power. Electricity does not vitiate, nor does it purify. Hear what three eminent men have said:

Much evidence has lately been adduced to show that gas is more useful than the electric light in promoting efficient ventilation of air. It is for this amongst other reasons that gas is being frequently substituted for the electric light. The latest example is, perhaps, the Society of Medical Officers of Health, which has recently installed gas on its premises, after experience with the electric light.—Dr. Jamieson B. Hurry.

He would merely add that no member who had experience of their meeting room under the old conditions could deny the improvement that had taken place since gas had been substituted for the electric light and the new system of heating and ventilation had been installed.—Dr. Reginald Duffield, before the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

I have in my mind's eye, at the moment, a hall which, in the old days was lighted by gas, and in which a large audience could, with comfort, sit through an hour's lecture, or with pleasure through a three hours' dinner, but which, with the march of civilization, had its illumination changed from gas to electricity, the latter being applied with all the latest refinements to effect the lighting under the best conditions, with the result that any large gathering within its walls leads to a state little short of asphyxiation.—Vivian B. Lewes, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—Nov 8, tt

Thirty Days Alone

In the Antarctic Ice Fields, Nearly Starving and Blinded by Blizzard—Dr. Mawson Gives Some Particulars of His Perilous Journey.

New York, Feb. 27.—A cable to the Tribune from London says:

A despatch from Sydney to the Daily Telegraph says that the Aurora, with Dr. Douglas Mawson and party, arrived at Adelaide yesterday afternoon, thus terminating work done in December, 1911, when Dr. Mawson started on his first Australian-Antarctic Expedition. His perilous journey in the frozen south, including a heart-breaking interval of 30 days spent in absolute solitude, have not been undertaken without a death toll. Fuller particulars of the events culminating in the death of Lieutenant Nimmo and Dr. Mertz indicate that the former's end and his disappearance in a crevasse must have been terrible in the extreme.

Dr. Mawson's dogged march of three hundred miles through nearly starving and blinded by a blizzard, was one of the finest acts of personal courage ever recorded in polar explorations.

Dr. Mawson in his narrative says: Our operations extended as far down into the sea as two miles, and some very valuable information as well as animals of all kinds were discovered.

Nearly everything we got is now to science. We secured hundreds of bird skins, many of which have never been known before.

Asked for particulars of his achievements when after the death of Lieut. Nimmo and Dr. Mertz he travelled for many lonely and hungry weeks, Mawson replied, "I would rather not say too much about that. I was for thirty days absolutely alone and had a most marvellous escape. In the end I was reduced to the last stages of starvation, and was tramping along through deep snow when I noticed something black in front of me. It was a bit of food that had been dropped by the search party sent to ascertain my whereabouts."

By the luckiest accident I saw it, and at that time was within twenty miles of the hut in a place to which no previous expeditions had ever been. That was the big point about this undertaking of ours. We were for the most part travelling over new country.

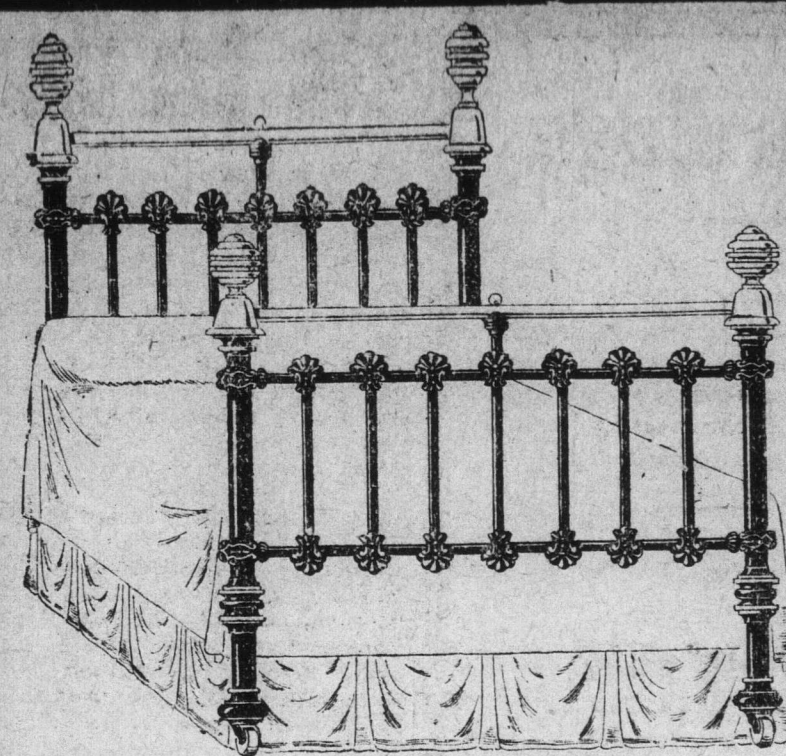
On that occasion I had the closest shave I have ever experienced, and, coming after the death of Nimmo and Mertz, it was a most melancholy journey even apart from the sufferings I was called upon to endure.

We had a very trying time at Adelalund. There is no place in the world with a climate as bad. The winds had a velocity in one month of sixty-three miles an hour for every hour of the whole month. On one occasion we recorded 116 miles an hour. There were also puffs, the velocity of which was from 200 to 300 miles an hour.

Current Events Club.

Interesting papers were read at the meeting of the Current Events Club on Saturday last, by Mesdames P. Knowling and Fenwick taking as their subjects India and Friendship, respectively. A large gathering of members were present. At the close teas were served by Mrs. John Harvey.

THE HOLYWOOD PARADE.—The C.C.C. Band of Carboneau will go to Hollywood for St. Patrick's Day to render the music for the annual parade of the Star of the Sea Society of that place.



BEDSTEAD BARGAINS.

Slightly Damaged.

2	at	\$1.50
4	"	\$2.00
3	"	\$2.50
5	"	\$3.00
5	"	\$4.00
4	"	\$5.00
6	"	\$6.00

Worth from \$5 to \$15.

THREE BARGAIN COTS,

\$4.00 each.

Wonderful Values.

Ayre & Sons

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Make One Dollar Do the Work of Two. That is just what We are Doing for You Now

In a 25c. Sale.

This Unique Sale Starts on SATURDAY, March 7th.

In this Sale a mighty collection of useful and much needed home articles will be found—costing from 25 cts. up to \$1.00 each are being sold for the uniform price of 25 cts. Needless to say this Sale will attract the economical public from the four corners of St. John's. Let everybody come—it's a sale for all—and come early. The early comers get the cream of the Twenty-Five Cent Bargains.

WE LIST A FEW OF THE MANY THINGS OFFERED.

Ladies' Blouses.	Large Water Jugs, 45c., now 25c.
Worth 75c., a snap at 25c.	Vegetable Dishes, 50c., now 25c.
Ladies' Camisoles.	Hot Water Jugs, 35c., now 25c.
Worth 50c. up, now 25c.	Marmalade Dishes, 45c., now 25c.
Ladies' Belts, 50c., now 25c.	Fancy Glass Plates, 40c., now 25c.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Vests.	Teapots, White & Gold, 45c., now 25c.
Worth 50c., now 25c.	Butter Dishes, China, 45c., now 25c.
Ladies' Gloves, worth 60c., now 25c.	Bath Pans, 35c., now 25c.
Ladies' Jabots, worth 60c., now 25c.	Toilet Powders 25c.
Ladies' Mufflers, worth 35c., now 25c.	Bread Pans, 35c., now 25c.
Ladies' Aprons, 45c., now 25c.	White Pails, 45c., now 25c.
	Odd Chambers, 45c., now 25c.
	Jardinieres, 50c., now 25c.

We are very emphatic regarding the rare economising opportunities in this Great Sale.

C. L. MARCH CO., Ltd.

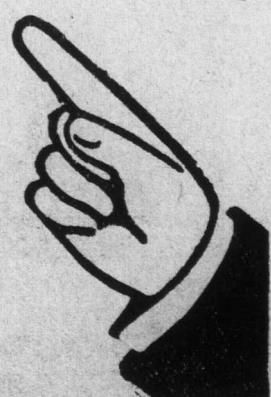
Corner Water & Springdale Streets.

RODGER'S

SPECIAL BARGAIN

FOR THIS WEEK.

Lace and Embroidered
"Peter Pan"
Collars.
Price 25c.



A. & S. RODGER.

Advertise in the "Telegram."

3,000 FRESH FROZEN RABBITS

Last for this season.
SPECIAL PRICE FOR 10 BRACE LOTS.
Secure some now.

Fresh Mackerel, 5c. each.
500 lbs. Fresh Codfish.
1,000 lbs. Fresh Halibut.

DRINK
Bulldog Brand TEA.
33c. lb.
5 lbs. for \$1.50.

T. J. EDENS,

151 Duckworth Street, 112 Military Road.