

TOYS!

The World's Finest are here in endless quantity and variety, without doubt the largest selection St. John's has ever seen at any one store.



TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF APPROPRIATE TOYS.

Xmas Stockings 12c, 25c, 50c.
Performing Horses 20c. each
Rocking Chairs 45c.
Derby Riders 15c.
Baby Minicars 12c.
Sets Furniture 24c.
Policeman's Outfit 35c.
Fireman's Outfit 35c.
Pastry Sets 25c. each
Washboards 8c. and 16c.
Naval War Toys 20c.
Teddy Bears 80c, 90c. to \$2.30
Electric Bears \$2.00 each

Engineers 14c. to \$2.50
Tool Chests 45c, 65c. and \$1.00
Tools on Cards 12c. and 30c.
Crayons 14c.
Paints 14c. and 18c.
Games, assorted 7c, 9c, 16c, 32c. & 90c.
A. B. C. Blocks 45c.
Picture Books 3c. to 19c.
Dolls' Beds 45c. to 90c.
Dolls' Cots 90c.
Dolls 25c. to \$3.20
Tops 15c. to 40c.
Rattles 11c. to 50c.
Japanese Tea Sets 35c.

Xmas Tags 6c. per package
Xmas Seals 6c. per package
Xmas Ribbons 15c. and 30c. spool
Xmas Twines 15c. reel
Holly Tie 15c. reel
Do the thing well, attend to the little details, see your parcels look Xmas like.

PHOTO FRAMES, 22c. to \$1.85.
Sterling Silver and French Ivory.

FLOWERS FOR THE TABLE.

Decorating Flowers that look real.
Carnations, Daffodils, Roses, Tulips, Narcissus,
Geraniums, Asparagus, Sago Plant,
Pond Lilies, Calla Lilies, Gladiolas,
Autumn Sprays, Drooping Vines,
Chrysanthemums, etc.

BISHOP, SONS & CO., Ltd.

PHONE 48.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

The very latest designs in:

Ladies' Lace Embroidered Collars, 25c. each.

Silk Knitted Scarfs, \$1.20.

Silk Blouses, \$2.50 and \$3.20.

Children's Teddy Bear Coats with Bonnet to match, \$3.90 and \$4.70.

Feather Hat Bands, 60c.

Xmas Cards, 25c. and 45c. box.

A. & S. RODGER.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.
President Wilson has appealed to all belligerents to discuss terms of peace without actually proposing peace or offering mediation. The President has sent formal notes to the governments of all warring nations suggesting that an early occasion be sought to call out from the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to terms upon which the war might be concluded, and arrangements would be deemed satisfactory as would make it possible to frankly compare them. Wholly without notice and entirely contrary to what administration officials described as his course, the President last night despatched notes to all belligerents and all neutrals for their information. This latest development in the rapidly moving world of events toward the discussion of peace was not permitted to become known until to-night, when the notes were well on their way. American Ambassadors in belligerent capitals probably already have in their hands some of them. It was a most distinct surprise to all officials of Washington now here. On the surface it appears an indication of history-making events which diplomats generally are convinced must have transpired since the German allies brought forth their proposals and will dispel the generally prevalent belief that such action on the part of President Wilson would be unacceptable to the Entente Powers. British Embassy officials declared they were utterly taken by surprise, and were wholly unable to explain it, and were emphatic in their statement that no exchanges what-ever had passed through the Embassy here as a preliminary.

Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary, first, to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, integrity, political and commercial freedom of the nations involved. In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and Government of the States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker people of the world from peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready and even eager to co-operate and accomplish these ends when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest, but the President does feel that it is right to point to their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should be too late to accomplish the great things which lie beyond its conclusion, and lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, lest more than all, injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for comparison of views, as to the terms which must precede these ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire, and in which neutral nations, as well as those at war, are ready to play a full and responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed to a bitter end, at end by slow attrition, until one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled which can never cool, despair engendered from which there can be no recovery, if hopes of peace and of willing concert of free peoples be rendered vain and idle, the life of the world would be profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest. No nation in the world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence, or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated. Leaders of several of the belligerents have, as has been said, stated these objects in general terms, but as stated the general terms seem to be the same on both sides. Never yet has any authoritative spokesman from either side avowed the precise objects, which would it attained, satisfy them and their people. If the war had been fought, but it would have been left to conjecture what definite result, what actual exchange or guarantees, what political or territory changes or adjustments, or what stage of military success even

Better Cake and Biscuits

In all recipes calling for Baking Powder use Royal Baking Powder. You will get better and finer food and insure its healthfulness.

Housewives are sometimes led to use inferior baking powders because of apparent lower cost, but there is very little difference in practical use—about one cent for a whole cake or pan of biscuits—a mere trifle when you consider the vast difference in healthfulness in favor of food made with Royal Baking Powder.

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes—a natural food product, as contrasted with alum, derived from mineral sources, and used in the manufacture of some baking powders because it is cheaper.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

would bring an end. May be peace is nearer than we know, and the terms which the belligerents on one side or on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon, are not so irreconcilable as some have feared. The President is not proposing peace, he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, neutral nations with belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with intense and increasing longing, and believes the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned. He confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world. The note to the Entente group will be delivered to Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia, and that to the Central Powers, will be delivered to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. It is also being delivered to all neutral governments for their information.

ON THE VERDUN FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Heavy artillery fighting continues on the Verdun front, the war office announced this afternoon. The engagements were most spirited in the vicinity of Louvemont and Chambray.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO PEACE LATER.

TOKIO, Dec. 20.
Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister,

to-day told members of Parliament that he believed Germany's peace proposal lacked sincerity, and that Germany does not really desire peace. He added that Japan's reply to the proposal would be made after consulting with the Allies.

RAILWAY TROUBLE OVER.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
The complaint of the railwaymen in Ireland has been amicably settled by the Board of Trade. To-day the men were granted an increase of seven shillings per week. They had asked for ten shillings on the ground of increased cost of living.

CUTTING DOWN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
With a view to curtailing travel and thus enabling British railways to use more rolling stock for war and food purposes, it has been decided to decrease after the first of the year the number of passenger trains, and increase the fares 50 per cent. This will not apply to workmen's tickets or season tickets for distances not exceeding 40 miles. This decision was announced by the Government in the Commons to-day.

NEW YORK COMMENT ON LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.
Editorial comment on Lloyd George's speech appears in the newspapers this morning. The Tribune says: The reply of the British Prime

Minister to the German peace proposal was simple and straightforward. It was the only reply that a responsible Minister of an Allied nation could make. It did not make war up on the idea of peace, but it did make clear that only one peace was possible and that was a peace which restored to full vigor the whole structure and body of international law and national right, which Germany invaded two and a half years ago. The Times writes: All the portents foreshadowed the nature of the speech Lloyd George would make. It was conclusive. It set forth, not in definite terms, but unmistakably that it leaves the door open to further exchanges to actual peace negotiations. That is all important.

THE EXCESS TAX.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
The tax on excess profit has produced £73,699,000 up to Dec. 16th. Bonar Law told the Commons to-day. The original estimate for the full year ending March 31st was £86,000,000, which amount he considered likely to be greatly exceeded.

IN DOBRUDJA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
In Dobrudja the Russians and Roumanians have faced about and are giving battle to the Germans. Just how strong a stand they are making has not been made known. The German official simply announces that they have again offered fighting resistance.

TRAPNELL'S
Suggestions for Christmas.

Wrist Watches	Lozette Chains
Bracket Watches	Neck Chains
Watch Chains	Charms
Watch Charms	Waldermar Chains
Gem Rings	Walking Sticks
Signal Rings	Fountain Pens
Pendants	Cigar Boxes
Chains	Shaving Glasses
Cuff Links	Photo Frames
Tie Pins	Cigarette Cases
Lingerie Pins	Purses
Hatpins	Manicure Pieces
Earrings	Hand Mirrors
Bracelets	Hair Brushes
Bangles	Ivory Toilet Pieces
Lockets	Tea Sets
Crosses	Coffee Sets
Rosaries	Cake Dishes
Tie Clips	Vases
Collar Buttons	Table Balls
Watch Fobs	Water Kettles
Watch Containers	Child's Cups
Eye-glass Chains	Rose Bowls

Numerous other things can be seen by a visit to
R. H. TRAPNELL'S.