



TO-NIGHT! —AT— Smallwood's Big Shoe Sale

Lines of Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children left over from our Big Shoe Sale.

- BOYS' BOOTS only \$1.50 per pair
- BOYS' SCOUT BOOTS \$2.50 per pair
- BOYS' BUSTER BROWN only \$3.00 per pair
- MEN'S BOOTS, with Rubber Heels. \$3.50 per pair
- MEN'S TAN CALF BOOTS, worth \$7.00, now \$5.00
- LADIES' PUMPS only \$2.00
- MEN'S LONG RUBBERS only \$4.00 per pair

10 PER CENT. OFF ALL WHITE BOOTS & SHOES, 10 PER CENT. OFF ALL LOW SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Secure a pair to-night as sizes are fast being depleted.

F. SMALLWOOD

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

Grenfell Association

PRESENTS COUNTER PETITION TO HOUSE.

To the Honourable the House of Assembly of Newfoundland:
The Petition of the International Grenfell Association, respectfully sheweth as follows:

1. Up to the year 1913 there had been carried on by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, an English organization, through its Medical Superintendent, W. T. Grenfell, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., certain medical and social work in Labrador and in the District of St. Barbe, Newfoundland.

2. About that time it was felt by the Royal National Mission that they could not adequately control and conduct from England work on this side of the Atlantic, and that they would prefer to devote themselves mainly to their regular work of caring for fishermen in the North Sea. It was also felt that the numerous subscribers in North America should have some part in the control of the work.

3. Your Petitioner, the International Grenfell Association was therefore incorporated, and the entire control of the above mentioned work was placed in its hands.

4. The Association at once undertook the complete reorganization of the work, and employed for about four years a very expert business organizer, who placed entire work of the Association on a thoroughly regular and systematic basis, as it is at present.

5. The Association expends in Labrador and Northern Newfoundland annually a sum of about \$65,000. Of this \$4,000 is contributed by the Government of Newfoundland, and \$1,000 by the Grenfell Association of Newfoundland; the remaining \$60,000 is contributed by the Royal National Mission of America, New York; the Labrador Medical Mission, Ottawa, and the New England Grenfell Association, Boston. The Association does not trade in any way and its income is entirely derived from voluntary contributions.

6. The Association is governed by a Board of ten Directors, under whom Dr. W. T. Grenfell serves as Medical Superintendent, The Directors receive no fee or reward whatsoever, they are at present:

SIR WILLIAM F. A. ARCHIBALD, late Senior Master of the High Court, London, England.
EDGAR BOGUE, Esq., Solicitor, London.

D. RAYMOND NOYES, Esq., late of Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, New York, now of U.S. Army Aviation Corps.

WILLIAM R. STIRLING, Esq., of Peabody, Houghtaling & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, Esq., M.D., of Boston.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Esq., Assistant to the President of William's University, U.S.A.

SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P., Chairman Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa.

JOSE A. MACHADO, Esq., Vice President American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

WILLIAM C. JOB, Esq., New York.
ROBERT WATSON, St. John's, Newfoundland.

7. The Directors meet at least once a year, usually in Boston, New York, or St. John's, as may be convenient. They are at all times kept fully in touch with everything that is done by the copious circulation of correspondence, minutes, reports, &c.

8. The Directors regret that the Association has been and is still the object of an extraordinary amount of calumny and misrepresentation, emanating largely from certain mercantile firms and persons trading on the Labrador who find that as a result of the social work of the Association they are not so easily exploited by commercial interests as formerly. At your last session there was presented to your Honourable House a petition alleging that the Associations were law breakers and a menace to the public welfare and that the Customs privileges afforded them ought to be curtailed, and asking for an enquiry.

9. These Customs privileges are given in consideration of the merits and value of the medical and other work done in these localities; if this work is of no value to the public, the privileges ought to be curtailed; if it is of value, they ought not to be.

10. The Association respectfully but urgently points out that under the circumstances the enquiry which they welcome and invite, ought not to be restricted to the vague allegations of law-breaking made by the petitioners, but ought to include the general question of the merits and value of the work of the Association's work. The re-organization under the new management has within the past few months only been completed; and the Directors urgently ask that they be afforded the opportunity of clearing their organization before the public of suspicion and blame, so that they may continue unhampered the benevolent work they have so recently undertaken.

This request was communicated by a letter to the Government at the time of the presentation of the petition above-mentioned.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the scope of the proposed enquiry be broad enough to include not only the alleged breaches of law, which the Association denies, but the general question of the merits and value to the public of your petitioners' work.

Your petitioners cannot believe that your Honourable House will for a moment entertain the idea of admitting the petition of interested business parties for an enquiry into the Association's alleged faults and the curtailment of its privileges while refusing the petition for an enquiry into the merits made by a Board of Directors without pay or reward are unselfishly devoting so much time, money and energy to the welfare of the sick and poor.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Dated the 15th day of August, 1917.
THE INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL ASSOCIATION.
Per R. WATSON, Director.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Topsisal, purpose holding a Tea in the Orange Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 22nd. Doors open 2.30, tea to be served at 5 p.m. Candy, Ice Cream and other refreshments obtainable during evening. Every satisfaction guaranteed all who attend.
ALICE MILLER, Secretary.
aug18.21.s.tu

Sunday Services

Church of England Cathedral.—Holy Communion (1st Sunday) 7.00, 8.00 and 11; other Sundays, 8.00; Matins (except 1st Sunday), 11; Children's Service, 3.30; Evensong, 6.30. Week Days—Matins, 8.00; Evensong, 5.30; Saints' Days, Matins, 7.30; Holy Communion, 8.00; Thursdays, Holy Communion, 7.15; Fridays, Evensong, 7.30. Sunday Schools, 2.45 p.m.; Boys' Bible Class, 2.45 p.m. (Vestry); C.M.B.C. (Synod Bldg.) 3 p.m.

St. Thomas's.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10; Intercession Service, 11; Sermon, 11. Preacher, The Rector. Subject: "Is Duty Ancient History?" Evensong and Sermon, 6.30. Preacher, Rev. C. M. Monk.

St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West.—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Christ the King, St. John's West.—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Virgley School Chapel.—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

BROOKFIELD SCHOOL CHAPEL.—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, THE GOULDS.—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Morning Prayer, 11. Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m. Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST.—Gower Street.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite.

George Street.—11, Rev. James Wilson; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Gux, M.A.; Cochrane Street.—11, Rev. N. M. Gux, M.A.; 6.30, Rev. Jas. Wilson; Wesleyan.—11, Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30, Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A., Minister. Sunday services at 11 and 6.30. The minister will preach at service.

Morning subject: "Keeping Up Our Spirits"; evening subject: "Renewing The Old." Strangers welcome.

Congregational.—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

Salvation Army (No. 1 Chadee, New Sower St.)—7 a.m., Kneedril; 11, Jolliffe; 7 p.m., Great Salvation Meeting.

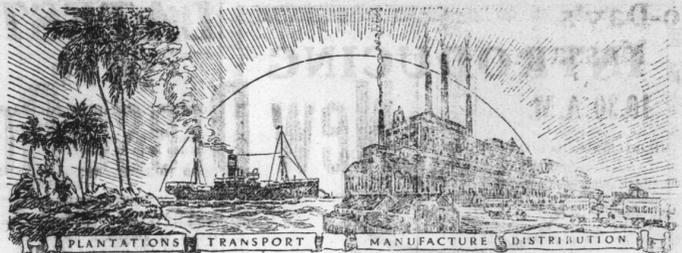
GAME POSTPONED.—The B. I. S. and Sainia football game which was to come off last night, was again postponed.

DIED.—At 255 Agricola Street, Halifax, N. S., August 12th, Levenia Ann, wife of E. J. Horne, aged 53 years, leaving to mourn their loss her husband and four sons and four daughters.—R.I.P.

This morning, after a short illness, Angela, darling child of Joseph and Agnes Ryan, aged 11 months.

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10. The Association respectfully but urgently points out that under the circumstances the enquiry which they welcome and invite, ought not to be restricted to the vague allegations of law-breaking made by the petitioners, but ought to include the general question of the merits and value of the work of the Association's work. The re-organization under the new management has within the past few months only been completed; and the Directors urgently ask that they be afforded the opportunity of clearing their organization before the public of suspicion and blame, so that they may continue unhampered the benevolent work they have so recently undertaken.



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THE SUNLIGHT SERVICE IS THE MOST COMPLETE SOAP SERVICE IN THE WORLD. SUNLIGHT SOAP IS MADE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE'S PROFIT, FOR ONLY THEREBY CAN THE MAKERS HOPE TO PROFIT BY SUNLIGHT SOAP.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

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WEEK END NOTES.

(I. C. M.)

Like Confederation, the discussion of the Business Profits Tax has made history, and called forth some strong language. The former of these questions has done good service for the last forty-eight years; and passion and prejudice have found in it a free outlet for their onslaughts, both for and against. In like manner the Profits Tax has been availed of, and appeals made by men of high standing, which at the best cannot be separated from passion and prejudice. Some people attribute these appeals to patriotic fervour, and to largeness of soul on behalf of the lads at the front; while others see in it the smallness of men, who, because they could not get their own way, assume the attitude of sulky school-boys.

But leaving these views of the question aside let us try to look at the situation from an entirely independent and impartial stand point. Let us not admit politics into it at all; nor allow any feeling of self-interest to dominate our views. Upon a business basis let us try to make our statement; for the question is largely a business one. On this basis then the question arises: Was the Bill as presented to the Legislative Council a fair one? That is, did it really bear with equality upon all the avenues of earning, and upon the different classes of men, and did it include all the regular institutions of finance. To these questions there is but one answer, and it is No! The Bill was not a fair one; and that was the principal reason of its defeat; and in meeting defeat, it only met its just doom.

All the people must agree with a War Tax, and nearly every family within the country has contributed to it in blood as well as in money. Rich and poor have done well their part, and as free men our sons have gone out and paid the price. But there must of necessity be a limit to our sacrifice, and it is not intended that the industrial foundations of the country should be sapped, nor that its financial standing be unduly embarrassed. Such a measure is not necessary; for if it came to a push, a

loan of two hundred thousand dollars could be raised within the Colony for the very purpose for which the Profits Tax was intended.

Money now deposited in the different Savings Banks at 3½ per cent. could thus be invested for 6 per cent.; and by proper financing the capital could be paid within the term of twenty years. Such a method would be both businesslike and fair, and would avoid the extremes into which our rulers so often run when dealing with such matters. We must all confess that the record of our finances has revealed a most lamentable lack of economy. It seems a mistake to call it financing at all; for it has simply been a game of borrowing and spending—and anybody could do that. The result of it all is that we carry to-day the enormous debt of some forty millions of dollars.

From the discussion of the Bill in the Lower House it appeared that the Legislative Council was expected to pass it; and that it being a monetary question they had no power whatever to delay its passage, and that any objection from that body would be a violation of the constitutional rights of the people. That the House of Commons has full power over such matters is an old and fundamental principle of British rule; and that we in Newfoundland are desirous of upholding this principle is certain; and further, all classes of our people have ever honoured the powers that be. But there must surely be a limit to the powers of the Commons, and when it oversteps its prerogative there ought to be some tribunal with authority to check it. True, the House of Commons represents the people, inasmuch as the members are there by the will of the people; but being there by the will of the people does not imply that every measure which may suit the House must suit the people, nor that any government should arrogate to itself the passing of measures, and the enactment of laws, which in their administration would prove detrimental either to the commercial enterprise or to the industrial prosperity of the people.

This is what some of us have understood the Legislative Council to exist for—to check the possibility of rash legislation. If this be not part of its work, then what is it for, and why have such a branch of legislation at all? Much of the debate of the Lower House is warped and biased by party interests, and before its deliberations become law they require the cooler judgment of the Upper House. This is what was done in the matter of the Business Profits Tax, and the majority of the members voted it down. In their opinion it was an unfair measure and one apt to prove detrimental to the welfare of the people. What would be the use of submitting such a measure to

the Upper House if it did not have some decisive power in it? What is the use of, or necessity for, an Upper House if all its work is to be decided and everything that is sent to it must be passed? Unless it has power to enter its protest and declare itself against what it thinks unfair and improper, then the sooner it is abolished the better. This is how we look at the entire position, and how we see the whole situation; and therefore we feel satisfied that the ruling of the Legislative Council in the recent question of the Business Profits Tax was fair and just, and was meant for the best interests of the people.

But the question must be settled and the necessary finances must be provided. What then should be done? Is there any solution of the problem, and can the difficulty be removed? The different papers have all expressed their views on the matter, and many contributors have published their opinions; and some very excellent suggestions have been made, and a most commendable spirit manifested. This was especially so in the letter of Mr. Job, which was so sympathetically supported by the Daily News in its editorial of Wednesday last. This spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding between the Government and the Legislative Council is what is really needed, and there ought to be room for this without any undue compromise on the part of either the Upper or the Lower House.

As intimated by Mr. Job, the marketing of our big catch of fish is a problem that will demand the best efforts of both Government and commerce. This is indeed the problem, and when its proper solution is assured more than one burden will be relieved. To display anger at such a time as this is a mistake—it is not statesmanship. There should be, and there is, a better way, and if good sense be shown the situation can be saved, and the war finances collected, and at the same time the common interests of the trade duly protected.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. O'N. Conroy, who represented the Nfld. Branch of the Knights of Columbus at the convocation held by the K. of C. Supreme Council at Chicago, and at which it was decided to raise three million dollars for the purpose of erecting recreation huts for R. C. Chaplains and men at the Front, returned to the city by last evening's express.

Newfoundland Patriotic Fund.

Canada from February 27th to May 31st	868 20
1234,304.68	
Yours very truly,	
NFLD. PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION,	
JOHN S. MUNN,	
Hon. Treas.	
N. I. W. A. COAL.—The ship bringing a cargo of coal to the Industrial Workers' Association is expected to arrive here shortly.	
Paints, Stains, Oil, Varnishes, Floor Polish, Wax, Mops, Paint Brushes, etc., to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—may25, eod, tf	
GARDEN PARTY POSTPONED.—The Killbride Garden Party, which was to be continued to-morrow, has been postponed to a later date, when due notice will be given.	

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