

NEWFOUNDLAND LIVES
Colonial Building
Military Road
St. John's, Nfld.

THE DAILY MAIL.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon)—Strong westerly winds, fair and cold to-day and on Friday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
To all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, \$2.00 per year; United States of America, \$3.50 per year.

VOLUME 1, No. 1. Colonial Secretary ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914.

PRICE:—1 CENT.

G. Knowling BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT G. Knowling

Having received our full stock of Boys' Suits and single garments, we are now showing the best and most approved styles in Boys' smart wear-resisting Clothing, and

Our Prices are Far Below

anything you can get elsewhere. We can fit all boys of all ages and requirements.

SUFFOLK!

A new feature for the Winter trade is the Suffolk Suit, similar to the Norfolk, but it has the advantage of a collar on the coat, and with a Sham Vest-buttoning up to throat, which everyone appreciates, especially for this time of the year. The colours are good, the prices right, and it will please all. Our prices:

\$1.80 to \$4.00

according to size and quality. Fit boys age 2 to 13 years.

NORFOLK

Our stock in this shape was never so complete. The patterns are exceptionally good, it is well finished and perfect fitting, and suitable for school or Sunday wear. For boys, age 2 to 13 years. Our prices:

\$1.40 to \$4.90

according to size and quality.

SAILOR

In good strong Union Serge, with plain or fancy collars and whistle attached with white cord. These are very special and we would advise an early call. Age 2 to 9 years. Our prices:

75c to \$4.30.

CLYDE!

This popular Suit, with Long Coat and Belt, is the height of fashion for small boys, with or without detachable White collar. Fit boys age 2 to 8 years. Look at the prices.

\$1.20 to \$4.20.

RUGBY!

This splendid 3 garment Suit in the usual smart style, which is always admired, for all occasions and weathers, as the Jacket may be worn loose or fastened. The patterns are good, and may be had in Navy Serge, if desired. Our prices:

Short Pants in Tweed, age 10 to 13 years, \$2.90 to \$5.20.

For age 13 to 18 years, \$2.90 to \$7.40.

Navy Serge, \$3.30 to \$6.60

Long Pants Suits, age 13 to 18 years, \$2.70 to \$7.70.

OVERCOATS! Boys'

We have a splendid Selection of Boys Overcoats, which will prove interesting to mothers, both in price and quality. The colors are exceptionally good, the make and finish is perfect. For age 2 to 16 years.

\$2.20 to \$6.60.

Men's

We have been Leaders in the Overcoat line for many Winters, and we have to-day some Overcoats, in Single or Double Breasted style, and Men who care about Style, Fit and Comfort, should see these at once. The best shades of Tweed, Light or Dark Patterns and Black are as usual very fashionable.

TWEED 6.50, 8.00, 9.50, 12.00, 15.50.
BLACK 4.75, 6.50, 8.00, 9.50 to 10.50.

GEORGE KNOWLING.

GRAND RECORD OF GRENFELL INSTITUTIONS

Have Had a Year of Many
And Varied Activities
In The North.

TREATED MANY PATIENTS
FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Biggest Proportion Came From the French Shore.—Large Number from Conception Bay. The Money Value of the Work.—Its Incalculable Benefit to Suffering Humanity.—The Medical Men Associated with the Institutions.

The institutions operated in this country by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, have a wonderful record behind them. The returns just issued for the past year speak eloquently of the great work performed by Dr. Grenfell, and the noble men and women who assist him.

According to the returns treatment was given 5604 patients for a grand total of 26,822 days. Taking the average cost per day of \$3.25 for each patient close on \$80,000 worth of work was done in this way—a total that must be considerably increased when we have regard to extras, such as drugs, supplied.

Valuable Work

But these figures by no means give an adequate idea of the value, from a financial standpoint, of the work done by these institutions. For the various surgeons attached to the mission hospitals performed over two hundred operations under anaesthetics and taking \$20, a low figure, as the average value of each major operation, this work alone was worth, in cash, \$4000, or one thousand dollars more than the subsidy the mission receives from the Government of this country.

Where They Came From

It is interesting to note where the various patients treated at the mission hospitals came from. Sixty-seven were from St. John's, and five hundred and twenty-two from various towns in Conception Bay. Over three hundred patients from Bonavista District were treated; one hundred and sixty-three from Trinity District, and two hundred and seventeen from Green Bay.

From French Shore

But the old French Shore was more largely represented than any other section of the island, 1875 patients hailing from St. Barbe District. From Labrador and from various parts of Newfoundland came patients, making up a total from these places of 5141 patients.

Each patient was treated for an average of 35 days at the various hospitals and this would make the cost of each to the institution run up to over One Hundred Dollars.

Prominent Medical Men

Some prominent medical men volunteered their assistance to the mission during the year, men who receive the highest prices for their professional services in regular practice. The resident doctors and surgeons at the hospitals are also men of the highest standing in their profession and theirs is mostly a labor of love on behalf of suffering humanity.

The medical men and surgeons, who were attached to the various Deep Sea Mission hospitals last year, included Dr. W. T. Grenfell, Dr. J. M. Little, Jr., Dr. W. Seymour Armstrong, Dr. J. Y. Hamrick, Dr. J. A. Andrews, Dr. S. P. Mallett, Dr. John Grieve, Dr. A. W. Wakefield, Dr. C. W. Corner, Dr. Perry, Dr. H. S. Paddon, Dr. H. L. Alexander, Dr. J. W. Wiltzie, Dr. H. Maher Hare—all men who are prominent physicians, surgeons and specialists in such departments as the eye, the ear, dentistry and other branches of medical and surgical science.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. THOMAS'S.

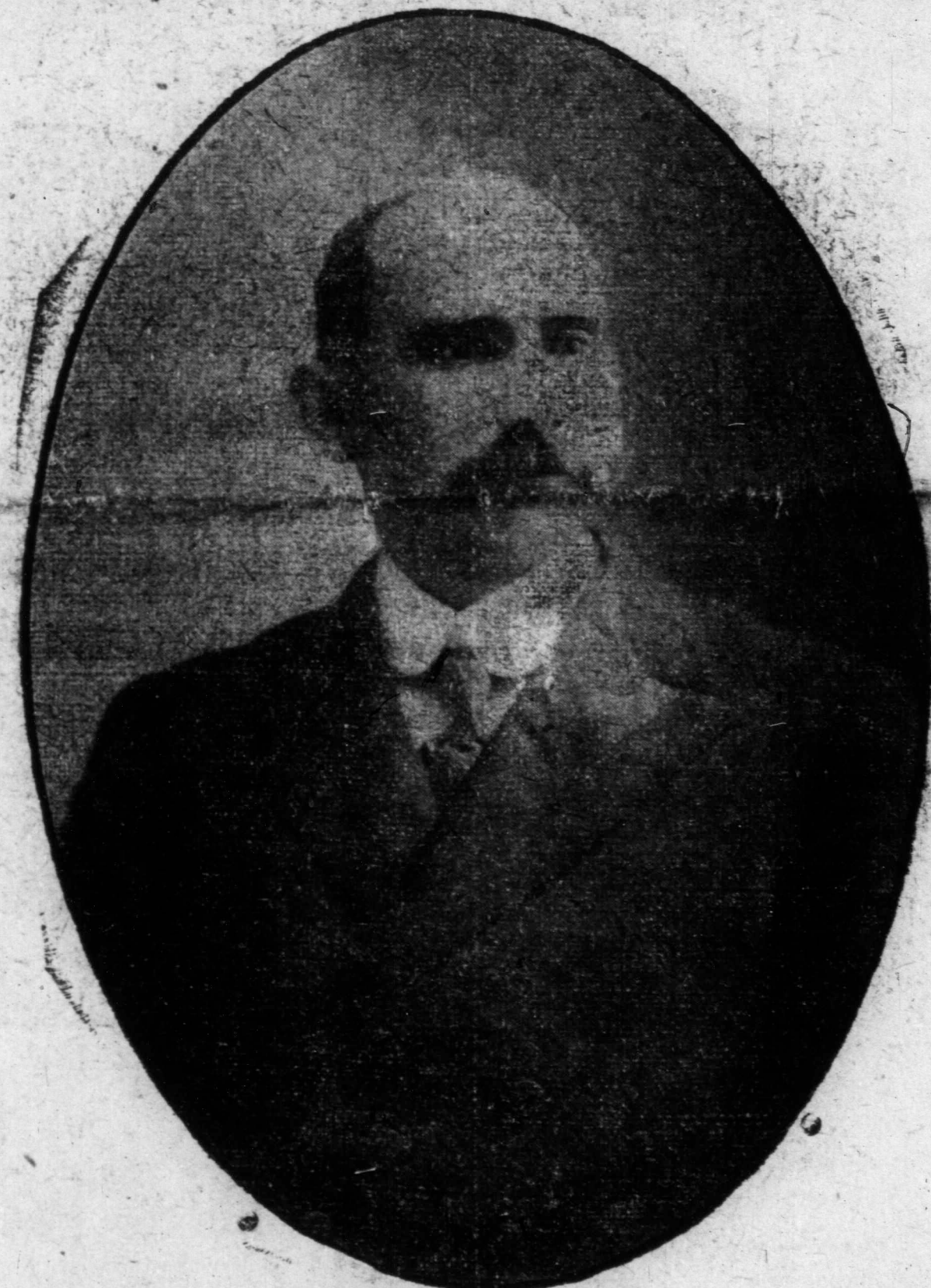
His Lordship Bishop Jones has announced that he will administer the rite of Confirmation at St. Thomas's Parish Church about the latter part of March.

Preparation classes for males and females will be started shortly, of which due notice will be given.

SUCCEEDS SIR ROBERT BOND.



J. M. KENT, M.H.A.
Official Leader of the Opposition.



W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Leader of the Union Party.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE.

The Union and Liberal Parties have met in caucus and selected Mr. J. M. Kent, B.A., Member of Assembly for St. John's East, as the official Leader of the Opposition in the House. President Coaker is Leader of the Union Party, while the Liberal Party has selected Mr. Kent to succeed Sir R. Bond. Both parties will unite in the House to fight the Government, and every effort will be made by the Opposition to oust the Morris Party from power.

INVESTMENTS IN FOX FARMS MOUNT UP TO ALMOST \$200,000

MANY LICENSES ISSUED BY THE GAME BOARD.

Rapidly and with little or no flourish of trumpets fox farming in this Country has developed into an important industry. J. W. Mercer, Secretary of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board, informs us that the department has issued close on one hundred and sixty licenses.

Of course, quite a number of people who take out licenses do not actually establish farms, but, even counting these out it would not be too extravagant an estimate to take One Thousand Dollars as the average all-round valuation to be placed on stock holdings of foxes in this Country, seeing that at a number of the large farms the total value of foxes held runs into many thousands of dollars. There is, therefore, close on Two Hundred Thousand Dollars invested in foxes kept on farms in Newfoundland.

Almost every week sees the establishment of a new farm somewhere in the Island. One of the latest farms was opened a few days ago at Cherry Hill, by Wm. Thompson, who does a big milk and produce business in the city. Mr. Thompson has incorporated some new ideas on his farm, and as he has a very good selection of stock on hand, his success seems assured.

Some people have an exaggerated idea of the value of foxes. The other day a buyer in the city, hearing that an outport man had captured a pair, asked him at what price he would sell. The figure set was One Thousand Dollars, but on investigation the animals proved to be of a variety worth but Three Thousand Dollars at the utmost. However, now that the first wild frenzy of fox-buying has worn itself out the thing has resolved itself into a commercial affair and fox-catchers are but getting the actual value of their stock.

The growth and importance of the fox-breeding industry in Canada is

(Continued on page 2.)

WHAT WE LOSE BY THE GOING OF SIR ROBERT

An Impartial Analysis of
His Long Career as a
Public Man.

GAVE HIS LITTLE PROOF
OF CONSTRUCTIVE GENIUS

An orator rather than a debater.—Lacked the genius of organization and the power of keeping his men with him.—Was a faithful, laborious worker and a man of undoubted integrity.—Originated very little.—His resignation regrettable.

Sir Robert Bond has announced his intention to retire from public life. It is unlikely that he will ever return to it in this Colony. A great issue might tempt him, or he may appear in a wider sphere. The time seems opportune for a critical and impartial analysis of the man and his career.

He entered the Assembly in 1882, and has ever since been a member of it. In the session of 1883 he became Speaker, upon the resignation of the late Robert Kent. From 1885 to 1889 he was in Opposition, and again from 1897 to 1900. From 1889 to 1897 he was Colonial Secretary, and held the same office, together with the Premiership, from 1900 to 1909, since which he has been nominally, but rather-inactively, leader of the Opposition, which post he occupied in the recent General Elections.

Orator But Not a Debater.

Defining oratory as eloquence, and debating as argumentative speaking, Sir Robert should be ranked as an orator rather than a debater. His best speeches were carefully prepared, and gracefully delivered from memory, and were markedly felicitous, though somewhat florid, evincing careful preparation, and the power of assimilating the best thoughts of others. But these speeches were often specious, superficial and illogical, catching the ear but not convincing the reason, and seldom stood the test of hostile criticism. Sir Robert was not a ready debater, not a persistent, stand-up fighter, in the presence of capable opponents, and, therefore, did not shine in the Assembly or on the public platform when leading the Opposition and facing hostile sentiment.

Well-educated, reputed to have private means sufficient to make him independent, a man of fine appearance, Sir Robert readily evoked spontaneous sympathy and support from a large number of people. The fact that he was the first native to hold the premiership had in it a certain appeal to the pride of the born in the Colony. Recalling facts, and that Sir Robert's was frequently used to stimulate patriotism, it is not remarkable that as a leader of a party he had a strong position with the people.

Not a Successful Leader.

As leader in the Assembly, or Premier, he was not, however, successful as a more general or proachable man, or a clever tactician might have been. In the qualities referred to in the preceding paragraph he was superior to Sir Edward Morris. A partial explanation may be found in the fact that Sir Robert was not a good "mixer" with other men, but was reserved, constrained, and thought to be haughty, and holding strong opinions, was apt to resent opposition or contradiction as a personal affront, and so repelled many capable men.

As Colonial Secretary and Premier, Sir Robert was a faithful, laborious worker, not rapid, but constant, and conscientiously giving of his best to the public service. His integrity was undoubted, and qualities that in some instances were faults had nevertheless this redeeming feature that they made him master of his own soul and in his own house, so that he could not usually be bullied into courses he did not approve. He, however, had not great ability to use other men to aid in his work, and attended too closely to small details. It was the constant complaint of his colleagues in the Government that they were

(Concluded on page 2.)

THE DAILY MAIL SPORTING SECTION

News of Sport at Home and Abroad.

CURLING

Natives and All Comers Tie
The game between the skips of the Natives-All Comers match for pipes donated by Mr. Robertson, was played last evening and resulted in a tie, 13 all. The teams were:

Natives	All Comers
W. Shirran	F. V. Chesman
H. J. Duder	A. Montgomerie
T. Winter	A. Robertson
W. H. Duder	(skip) J. Jackson

The ice was fine and the contest was exciting. On the last head the All Comers were lying three to when Mr. W. H. Duder on his last shot saved the situation and tied. They try conclusions again this evening.

SKATING

Last night the ice on both rinks was perfect, and they were well patronized. There are quite a number of both young and old folks skating this year, and all seem to enjoy themselves. All hope that there will be another Gymkana this year.

COASTING

Every night during the week Robinson's Hill was crowded with young folks enjoying themselves bobbing. The hills are in perfect condition and a large number of people are taking the opportunity while the conditions are good, in this invigorating outdoor sport.

HOCKEY

The Crescents had a practice at 6.30 Tuesday night. The ice was in perfect condition and all the players played well together. They are looked upon as the winning team.

The Felidians also had a practice at 10.30 p.m. Tuesday. The captain, E. S. Pinsent, will work hard to have his team in good form for the opening game. The Felidians are minus two good players of last year, Mr. C. E. A. Jefferey, who is at Montreal, and their cover point, Eric Collier. The officers of the Felidians are: Captain E. S. Pinsent; Vice-Capt. C. Strong; Secretary, A. Raley.

LEAGUE TEAMS PRACTICE

The Felidians and Crescents practiced at the Prince's Rink. The ice was all that could be desired and the practices were hard and fast. The first league match may take place on Monday evening next. The City team to compete with the Nova Scotians will be arranged shortly.

PRACTISING AGAIN

The admirers of J. C. Parsons and G. Marshall are pleased to see them at hockey again this year. As handlers of the stick both are in a class by themselves. Both have been prominent in the game since the inception of the league, and when a team was needed to play outsiders they were among the first to be selected. They have demonstrated that they have lost none of the skill, dexterity or fitness, and their presence on the ice will be of great assistance and encouragement to the others of their team. If Mr. N. Winnicombe could be induced to put on the "pads" again, his many friends would be delighted.

WRESTLING

Art Hammond, who is to wrestle "Andy" O'Keefe in February, is hard at practice. The bout takes place in

the C.L.B. Armoury, and it will be no "fake." A good exhibition of wrestling is looked forward to. The C.L.B. boys are now arranging for their inter-company Hockey and Basket Ball games, and some of the lads are hard at practice for their annual indoor sports which will take place shortly.

HOCKEY

New Glasgow Defeats Sydney.
New Glasgow, January 7.—With their goal apparently hermetically sealed in the first period, and notwithstanding the fact that Sydney played seven men during a portion of the last period until noticed by the referees, the New Glasgow Clubs tonight defeated the Sydney Millionaires by a score of 10 to 8.

CURLING

Amherst Lost McLellan Cup.
Amherst lost the McLellan cup to Pictou curlers by a score of 32 to 26. The Amherst curlers won the cup from the Mayflowers rink, Halifax, early last season and defended it against six outside rinks last season. The Pictou stonemen proved too much for the Amherst followers of the roarin' game, and the Scots won out. The two visiting rinks were the best that Pictou could send to Amherst and they certainly came up to all expectations.

BASEBALL

Walter Johnson To Be Insured For \$100,000

Walter Johnson, leading pitcher of the major leagues, will be the most heavily insured ball player in the history of the game next season. At a meeting of the directors of the Washington Club it was decided to make application for a policy covering Johnson to the amount said to be \$100,000 against accidents, illness and death.

Being undoubtedly the most valuable asset in baseball, the club owners feel that they should protect themselves against losing Johnson by reason of accidents or other causes.

The policy will be applied for at once, and as there is hardly a doubt as to the player's ability to pass a physical examination, the matter will probably be arranged some time before Johnson reports at Washington for duty.

The Washington club inaugurated a system of insurance for its players last season, when an accident and health policy was carried on every one of the regular players.

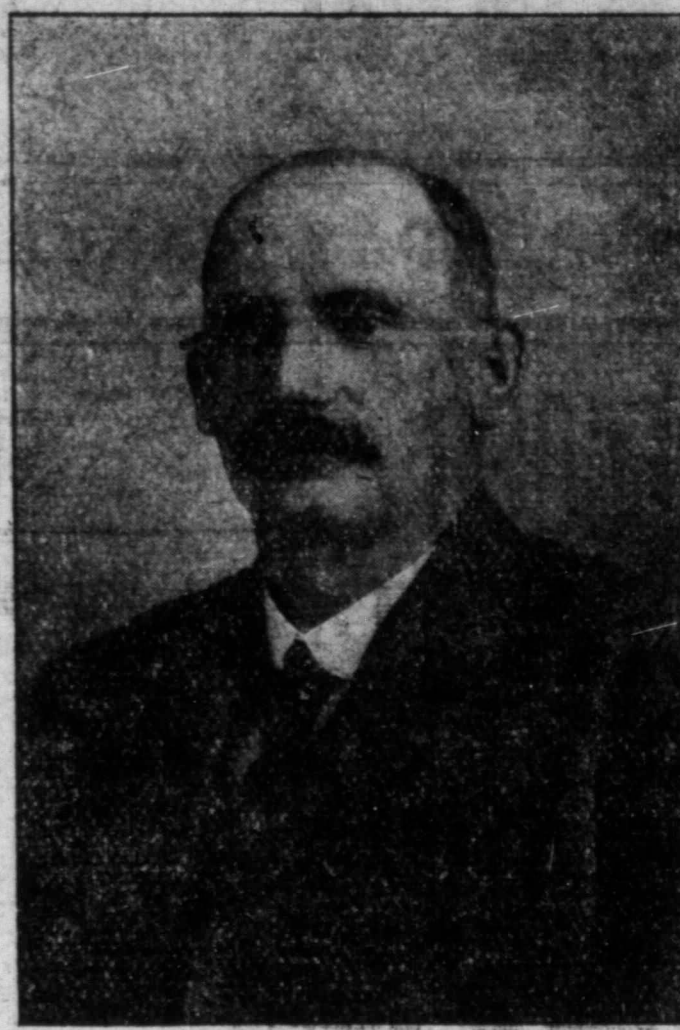
Johnson at that time was placed at the highest value, but the amount is to be materially increased before the next season opens.

The Federal Baseball League

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Montreal is the latest city to be denied admission to the Federal league. Business men in that city yesterday applied to President J. A. Gilmor for a franchise, but were told the circuit had been completed for the coming season. Cincinnati recently was refused a franchise for the same reason.

Incorporation papers of the Chicago Federal league club were filed yesterday. The capital stock is \$250,000 and Charles W. Eeeghman, James Gilmor and W. M. Walker are named as incorporators.

Union Members of The House of Assembly.



W. F. COAKER.



W. B. JENNINGS.



J. G. STONE.



W. W. HALFYARD.



A. TARGETT.



R. G. WINSOR.



GEORGE F. GRIMES.



JOHN ABBOTT.

THOUSANDS OF MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Big Corporations are Making Wholesale Dismissals of Employees—Depressing Labor Conditions in Canada and the United States.

Recent cable messages have called attention to the fact that many men in the Canadian cities are out of employment. The railway companies and other big employers of labor are dismissing men by the hundreds and the same story applies to industrial conditions in the United States.

All the great industries centering in or about Pittsburg have laid off thousands of employes or are providing employment only three days a week, or both. These include the laying off of 19,000 of the 30,000 employes of the United States Steel Corporation; 7,000 of the 20,000 employes of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, the principal independent competitor of the billion dollar Steel Corporation; 5,000 of the 15,000 employes of the Westinghouse electric and machine interests; 10,000 of the 20,000 employes of the Pressed Steel Car Co., makers of the steel freight and passenger coaches of the country and many others.

The formal opening of the House of Assembly takes place this afternoon.

CANADIAN FARMER CURED OF CANCER BY RADIUM.

A wealthy Ontario farmer, James Edwards, lies in the Toronto General Hospital, practically cured of a malignant cancer by means of radium. When admitted Mr. Edwards had a cancer three inches in diameter on the side of the face. This has been reduced to one and a half inches since Oct. 25. Dr. W. H. B. Aikens had charge of the case and the piece of radium used is valued at \$20,000. Rubber tubes containing the radium were embedded in the impaired tissues, where they remained as long as possible, and it is understood that the first signs of a possible cure were demonstrated by the rapid amelioration of pain.

WHAT WE LOSE BY THE GOING OF SIR ROBERT

(Concluded from page 1.)
allowed to do very little without his approval first given, while he sometimes commiserated himself because he could not get competent colleagues. The truth may have been half way between.

Lacked Constructive Ability

It is impossible to consider him a constructive statesman. Of no act in the statutes, containing anything original, or policy now in force in this Colony, was he the originator. The Bait Act he introduced, but it was copied; the railway policy was instituted by Sir William Whitway not a mile being built under the premiership of Sir Robert Bond. The policy of the Bond-Blaine Convention, and later of the Bond-Hay treaty, was that a market for fish should be obtained in the United States by granting baiting and other facilities here; those attempts failed but the market has since been obtained free of price. He opposed the Bait Act at the outset, but supported it half-heartedly in after years, and his attitude on the West Coast fishery business brought him into contact with the Colonial office. It is not a wild surmise that his conduct on this question led to the choice of Sir Edward Morris as his successor when, in the winter of 1909 it fell to Governor McGregor to decide between them.

A prominent figure in the life of the Colony has gone out of it—perhaps for ever. No matter what the exact measure of the man, may be few will deny that the Assembly and the Colony are losers by the resignation. Whatever may have been his degree of success, he aimed to do his country good. It is indeed a pity that he was not at least in the position to hold a seat in the Assembly as an independent, and give to his country the benefit of his ability and experience.

INVESTMENTS IN FOX FARMS MOUNT UP TO ALMOST \$200,000.

(Continued from page 1.)
indicated by the business passing through the Dominion Express Company's offices at Montreal. Eight carloads of foxes have been shipped to the East since the month of June, each car containing from seventy-five to a hundred animals. These have been in addition to the crates of various colored foxes passing through the city daily.

Recently a shipment of 125 cub foxes, the value of which was estimated at \$100,000, arrived in Vancouver on a C.P.R. steamer from Skagway, Alaska. Included in the lot were black and silver gray foxes. One pair of black foxes was said to be worth \$10,000. These foxes came East, to be distributed among the fox farms in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia.

It is stated, in a consular report, that since the opening of the season, 219 live foxes, ranging from silver gray to cross, and valued at \$320,000, have been shipped from Edmonton to points in Eastern Canada and the United States for breeding purposes. Many young foxes die soon after being captured. A fox farm in Western Alberta will be established. The price of foxes has decreased twenty-five to fifty per cent, owing to the large number which have been supplied.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF A NOTABLE MAN.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, who is sick in New York, has had a striking and successful career.

New York, Jan. 14.—No material change has taken place in the condition of Premier Whitney of Ontario. Sir James Whitney, reported to be able to be critically ill in New York, has been Premier of the Province of Ontario since his party defeated the Ross Liberal Administration in 1906.

Premier Whitney, who led the Ontario Province Opposition for nine years, has been closely connected with the Canadian Militia, in which he holds a Colonel's Commission, and also saw considerable active military service in the Fenian Raid of 1866. Although, as leader of an Opposition, Colonel Whitney did very little to distinguish himself or give promise of marked and wise statesmanship, his career since the election of his party to office has been such as to amply justify his elevation to the very honorable position of Premier of one of the richest Provinces in the Canadian Federation.

Under his administration, the movement for public ownership of some of the great public utilities has been encouraged and fostered, a notable instance being the acquisition and improvement of a great plant for the distribution all over the province of electric power generated at Niagara Falls. By this undertaking power cost was reduced to a minimum and the people of Ontario benefited immensely.

Although Sir James Whitney has passed the allotted span of three score years and ten, he has, up to his present illness been most active and energetic in discharging the onerous duties of his high office. Two years ago he was offered a seat in the British Cabinet, but declined the honor.

It is greatly feared that his advanced age will militate so much against him in his present illness that a recovery therefrom is by no means probable.

ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—According to advices received here, Power at Templeton, of the San Francisco Olympic Club, members of the American track team, broke records yesterday in the meet being held at Wellington, N.Z. Power established a New Zealand 880 yards record, the minute and fifty-eight seconds which is a fifth better than the record made by Burke in 9105.

Templeton broke the New Zealand and Australian pole vault record leaping 11 feet and 2 inches, which displaces the former mark of 11 feet and 1 inch. Templeton broke the pole at this height and was unable to continue for a better mark.

Parker, the sprinter of the team, laid up with a sprained tendon and will not compete until January 16. Caughty, the weight man, won a shot put with plenty to spare.

Offer Jack Johnson A Fight With "Gunboat" Smith.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—A telegram has been sent to Jack Johnson by local promoters offering him a fight with Gunboat Smith for a heavyweight championship of the world, the bout to be held across the Mexican border at Tia Juana, Lower California, on July 4, next, just four years from the day Johnson defeated Jeffries. Smith, it is said, it will be to bind the match.

Important Announcement For Union Fishermen!

We have entered into an agreement with

THE FRASER MACHINE & MOTOR COMPANY, OF NEW GLASGOW,

For the manufacture of a large number of two cycle engines, which we will sell to F. P. U. Members at prices that will stagger the sales of all other first-class engines. We have used the FRASER engine for two years and found it satisfactory as a two cycle engine, and the engines to be built by FRASER for us will be supplied with the latest improvements in engines. No carburetor will be used with our engines. An adapter and igniter has been invented that does away with the carburetor, and our engines will all receive the fuel from the top of the cylinder, instead of from the bottom. Only one tank will therefore be necessary. No gasoline tank will be required. The engine will start on gasoline, supplied through a starter, and as soon as started will use kerosene oil. A Circular Letter describing the engine and giving prices and terms has been mailed to every Council and Union Store. Those engines can be had on terms allowing two years for payment. Altogether we have contracted for the delivery of 3500 engines, including "The Coaker," "The F. P. U.," "The U. T. C." and "The Advocate," for 1914 and 1915, and during the last two weeks we have received 100 orders and 250 enquiries. Consequently we are safe in asserting that the F.P.U. will handle 75 per cent. of the Motor Engine business transacted in the Colony. Union Members buying from the Trading Company save the following amounts: On "The Coaker" \$75.00, on "The Advocate" \$65.00, on "The U. T. C." \$55.00, on "The F. P. U." \$50.00. Not only are those amounts saved but any poor member is enabled to purchase for two years payment, while Agents of other engines require full payment within six months after delivery of engines.

We Also Sell "The Coaker" 4 Cycle 6 h.p. Engine on Easy Terms.

For Further particulars apply to

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited,

Water Street,
St. John's.

A WAR OF WITS.

Test Eye and Brain in this Interesting Limerick Competition.

IT MAY BE YOURS TO WIN A USEFUL PRIZE AS WELL AS TO BEAT YOUR COMPETITORS.

To any Male Reader of THE DAILY MAIL, who makes the Best Attempt to Supply the Missing Line to Each of the Limericks Published on this Page Every Day For a Fortnight.

We Will Award a 12 Volume Set of Everyman's Encyclopedia. The Successful Lady Competitor will Receive Twelve Volumes of Nelson's Library of Fiction, Selected from a List That will be Provided.

Limerick No. 1.

AN OCEAN COMMOCION.

A young lady in crossing the ocean
Grew ill from the ship's dizzy motion;
She said with a sigh,
And a tear in her eye,

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

1. Any reader may send in any number of attempted solutions, provided a separate coupon is used for each.
2. The line suggested by each competitor must rhyme with the first two lines of the incomplete verse printed below.
3. A coupon can only be used in suggesting a line for the particular incomplete verse appearing in the issue bearing the same date as that which is printed on each coupon.
4. The editor's decision as to the winner must be accepted as final. Here is the Incomplete Verse—Suggest a line to complete it.

COUPON.

(Only one suggestion of a line must be written on each Coupon.)

I suggest.....

as a line to Complete Limerick No. 1.

Name.....

Address.....

The Daily Mail Limerick Contest, January 14, 1914.
Marry your envelopes "LIMERICK COMPETITION."

HOCKEY VOTING CONTEST.

Here is an Excellent Chance for all Interst in the Lively and Strutting Game of Hockey to Record their Votes as to Who is the Most Popular of our City Players.

The Coupon Printed Below will Appear in Every Issue of The Daily Mail for a Week. Any reader may use it to Nominate his Particular Favorite. At the End of the Week the Time for Nominations Will Close and Voting Will Commence.

The Hockey Player Who, at the End of Five Weeks, has Received a Majority Vote from the Readers of this Paper will be Given a Choice of Any of the Articles Now on Exhibit in the Window of The

Martin Hardware Co.

Use the Coupon printed below as a Nomination Form. Voting Coupons will appear later.

I hereby nominate.....

As the most popular Hockey Player in St. John's.

Mark your Envelope "HOCKEY CONTEST."



The CAP That Sets the Fashion

We have a splendid assortment of Winter Caps of the Eastern make, ranging from

75c to \$1.60

And they are good value. Also a special lot of Manufacturers' Samples of

Nansen Caps

Very special value at 60c and 75c.

BRAND CAPS

Robert Templeton

The Daily Mail \$2.00 Year

WRECKED CREW OF COBEQUID ARE ALL SAFE

WRECK WAS DISCOVERED AND MEN TAKEN OFF.

Ship was Driven from Course by Wind and Tide and Went Ashore in a Blinding Snow Storm—Difficult to Locate the Wreck.

Halifax, Jan. 14.—A wireless from the steamer Lady Laurier reports she has located the ill-fated Cobequid on the Trinity ledge, above the entrance to Yarmouth, eight miles south of Cape St. Mary's and five miles from land. Her stack and spars are visible, the seas making a clean breach over her. Many steamers are in the vicinity, waiting to render assistance when possible.

News comes that the passengers and crew of the Cobequid are safe. The steamer Cann has taken off 50 and landed them at Yarmouth; others on board, numbering 102, will be taken off by other steamers standing by. It was on Trinity ledge where the Cobequid met disaster.

All Saved.

Yarmouth, N.S., Jan. 15.—One hundred and six persons are aboard the steamer Chubasco, safe. Ninety-four of the Cobequid's passengers and crew are here.

Two rescuing ships, the Westport and John L. Cann, commanded by two brothers, McKinnon, arrived here tonight, with 72 and 22 persons, respectively. There are 12 men, including the captain and wireless operator, still aboard the Cobequid. The navigating officers of the ship have refused to talk.

There were three of the Company's officials aboard when the steamer struck, Captain M. Hicks, Marine Supt., and Messrs. Alsop and Kenney, two directors, who were too exhausted to give a statement to-night.

Struck in Storm.

The junior officers and members of the crew say the ship struck during a dense storm at 6.15 yesterday morning, and filled in a very few minutes. The wireless operator was able to send one call for help before his aerials iced up, after which he was helpless. The furnace fires were put out in a few minutes, and the passengers and crew were forced by the rapidly rising water to boat the deck, where they took refuge in the captain's quarters.

For twenty-four hours, amidst one of the worst storms that ever swept this coast, with the thermometer hovering around zero, and mountainous seas sweeping over the ship and breaking her up beneath them, the passengers and crew remained huddled together expecting every minute the vessel would go to pieces.

Where She Was Wrecked.

Trinity Ledge, where the steamer struck, is almost dry in at low water. The rise and fall of the tide is about 14 feet. It is a shelving ledge, only about 50 feet square, with a bell buoy quite near. All around is bold water, and had the Cobequid gone 100 yards one way or the other she would have gone clear, though she would have probably struck the land.

The party arrived here with nothing but what they stood in, and ten men had to be sent to hospital suffering from frost bites and minor injuries. One seaman named Hurley, had a broken arm, and a leg badly cut.

Chief Engineer Douglas, interviewed, said the ship had encountered a series of heavy gales and snow squalls and particularly so on Monday night. In his opinion the bottom has gone out of the ship, but above the water she is intact except that her hatches are washed off.

Got the Message.

Capt. McKinnon, of the John L. Cann, says that when bound for St. John and laying at Westport on account of the storm, yesterday, he got word that the steamer was on Trinity ledge, and at once left for the rescue, arriving at 5.30. He found the Cobequid laying with her head to the westward, bow down and stern up.

The main deck was awash at high tide. From what he had been told the steamer filled three minutes after she struck. He took the Cann to windward to make a lee for the boat, so she could have smoother water. Then his ship went near the wreck and picked up the last boat which left the ship, transferring passengers. The fourth engineer washed overboard, but was rescued. All the lifeboats were more or less smashed in transferring.

He went as near to the ship as possible, but nothing more could be done, as those aboard had no other boat available in which to leave the ship.

Standing By.

The Landsdowne is lying by and will take them off in the morning.

As to the reason the ship was so far off her course none of the officers would make any statement. It was gathered however, she had stopped frequently going up the Bay to take soundings and find her position, and the strong current and heavy wind drove her off her course. She must have passed up inside the Lurcher, altho the Lightship was not seen.

The captain was on the bridge and the mate had gone aft to sound when breakers were seen ahead. The captain at once seized the wheel and threw it hard down in an attempt to get clear, but too late. The vessel is now lying incased in ice to her mast-heads.

STEFANSSON'S SHIP KARLUK GOES ADRIFT

Swept Away By The Ice-Pack In a Big Arctic Storm.

THE SHIP IS COMMANDED BY CAPT. BOB. BARTLETT.

Broke Adrift While the Explorer Was Ashore on a Hunting Expedition—Twenty-Five Men are on Board—Peary and Others Acquainted with the Arctic Believe she is all Right—Recalls Famous Story of the Polaris.

Canadian and United States papers have lately been devoting much attention to reports received at Ottawa from Stefansson, who is engaged on an exploring expedition in the far north. Captain Robert Bartlett, who was with Peary on the voyage during which the North Pole was discovered, is in command of Stefansson's ship, the Karluk, concerning which many sensational reports have been published. One story stated that the ship was lost with all hands, but this, fortunately proved to be absolutely untrue.

Drifted Away

In the last message received from him Stefansson states that believing the Karluk safe in the ice in Longitude West 147, fifteen miles off shore, he took a party ashore with him to hunt. The next day heavy gales sprang up and a fog. When the weather cleared the Karluk was not in sight and had undoubtedly been carried away by the wind which drove the ice pack off shore.

So far the search for the Karluk has been unsuccessful, but as there is a crew of 25 men on board and plenty of provisions, no anxiety is felt for its welfare.

Men who know Captain Robert Bartlett feel certain, in the face of reports that his party has met with disaster and that the Karluk has been crushed in the ice pack, that Captain Robert Bartlett is equal to any emergency and will be heard from soon.

Believes in Bartlett

Rear-Admiral Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, says that he has every confidence in Captain Bartlett, and believed him master to any situation.

"It is impossible to tell what has happened to the ship," says Rear-Admiral Peary. "As long as the vessel is packed in the ice she will not sink, and even if she should go down when the ice pack draws back, the crew would have ample time to prepare for their escape. And preparations have been made for just such contingencies."

The Explorers Club of New York, has passed resolutions expressing entire confidence in Bartlett and Stefansson.

The mishap to the Karluk, Stefansson's ship in the Arctic waters, recalls what is perhaps the most remarkable incident in the annals of modern Polar exploration—the case of the steamer Polar in 1871.

Story of the Polars

The Polaris had been sent north by the United States, and was in charge of Captain Hall. Its mission was to conduct exploration work in the region west of Greenland, and, if possible, to reach the North Pole.

Captain Hall, her commander, was an experienced Arctic explorer but, unfortunately died early in the autumn of that year. The ship gradually worked her way north until caught in the ice north of Smith Sound, well beyond Melville Bay, and, fearing she would be crushed, half of those on board were put off on the ice floe with a supply of stores.

It being the intention of the remainder of the crew to follow them, when more had been unloaded from

the ship, and then for the whole party to make their way across the sea to the land, and establish themselves in winter quarters with what provisions and other necessities they had been able to save from the ship.

Struck a Blizzard

While this work was in progress, however, a blizzard separated the ship with those on board her, and the ice-floe on which were the remainder of the people. The ship subsequently made her way into a harbor on the Greenland coast, where she remained all the winter, but the eighteen persons on the ice-floe, including two Eskimo women, wives of Greenland natives who had been engaged at Disco as drivers of the dog teams.

The experiences of the ice-floe party made a record unique in Arctic annals, and probably unapproached in the whole history of authentic adventure. They were 195 days adrift on the ice, and in that time the party travelled the northern waters from Greenland seas south to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

Long Drift

They were driven off in November, and it took them until the following April to reach the latitude of the Grand Banks, where they were eventually picked up by the Newfoundland sealing steamer Tigress, Captain Isaac Bartlett, which was engaged in the annual seal hunt from St. John's.

The whole party had suffered hardships during the trip. The ice-floe which, at he start, was several miles in area, and over which it was possible for the Polaris people to range and hunt seals for food, gradually became so reduced in size that when the Tigress came upon them it was little larger than a city square.

Indeed, scarcely any of the original ice remained, owing to it breaking off from time to time, in storms and clashing with other ice. The people were compelled to move their tent and other few belongings from one place to another at intervals, and were reduced to the most desperate expedients to get enough food to keep them alive.

Fortunately, towards the end, they succeeded in killing two Polar bears, and the food thus obtained sufficed to sustain the lives of the party until rescue came.

Remarkable Circumstance

Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance connected with this marvel is that a baby was born to one of the Eskimo women during this strange ice-floe voyage and survived all the miseries of the party. The natives were sent north the next summer on the Tigress, which was chartered by the American Government to proceed to Greenland to rescue the remainder of the Polaris people, but the two ships passed each other.

The Polaris got free in the spring of 1872, as soon as the ice broke up, and the Tigress found a record of this fact as soon as she reached Disco. The astounding experience of the ice-floe party made a great sensation in those days, and there has not been anything in the way of Arctic adventure in recent years to equal it.

GRUESOME EVIDENCE OF A MARINE FATALITY

Boat Picked Up Containing Bodies of Several Sailors

Valpariso, Chile, Jan. 15.—Two boats containing the dead bodies of the second mate and two sailors of the German steamer Acilia were found in Aguirre Bay, Terra del Fuego, South America. The Acilia left Tocopilla, Chile, early in October last and called at Corral, Chile, whence she sailed for Hamburg Oct. 27th. No report of any accident to the Acilia has been received.

JAPAN SUFFERS FROM EARTHQUAKE HORRORS.

Many Lives Lost and Hundreds of People Homeless.

Nagasaki, Jan. 14.—A party of refugees arrived to-day and reported that the inhabitants of 600 houses, composing the village of Seto, on Sakma Island, had lost their way while trying to reach the sea shore, and that probably all had perished together. They believe that many others were drowned while trying to swim across the Gulf to Kagoshima. The volcano is said to have completely changed its form, several new craters having opened. The hail of ashes ceased here after lasting 36 hours.

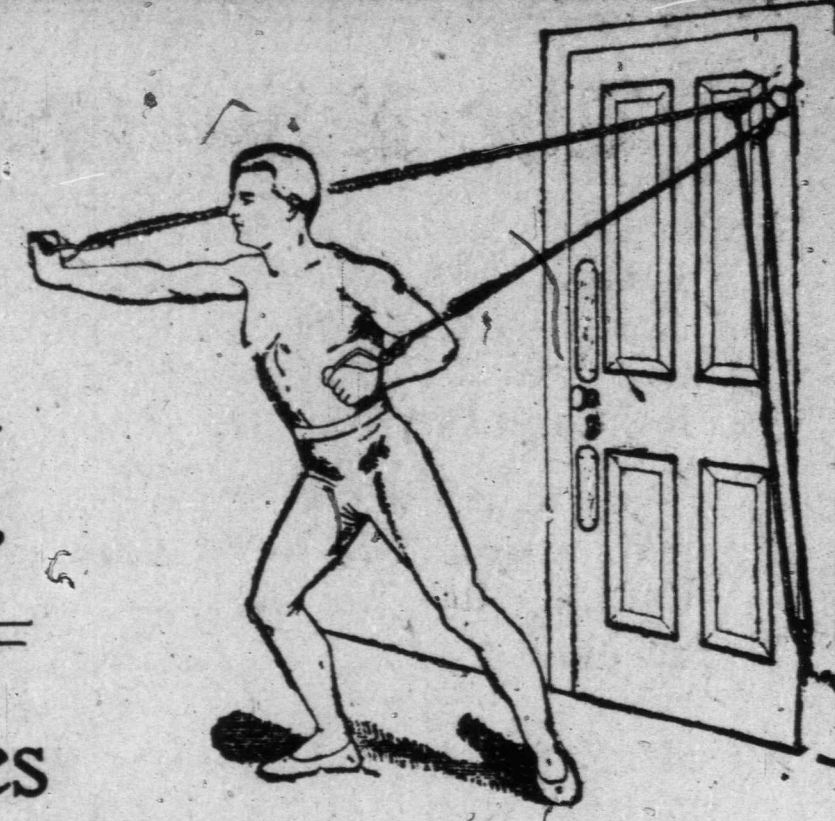
STORMS UP NORTH

Bowring's coastal department had the following wire from Capt. Kean of the Prospero, at Coachman's Cove, yesterday, as follows:

"Reached Griquet and made all ports of call. Gales of wind the last two days. Came direct from Conche to Coachman's Cove, Southside of White Bay blocked with ice."

Sporting Goods

FOR THE WINTER SEASON.



Boxing Gloves

Punching Bags

Sandon's Developers

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Sandon's Chest Expanders

Swinging Clubs

Also a selected stock of best—

Hockey Sticks.

All selling at our usual Low Prices.

Martin Hardware Co.

JOB'S STORES, Ltd.

Ask us for—

'Climax' Mollasses Feed

'Climax' Dairy Meal

Crossfield's Golden Syrup

Manderson's Pickles

'Champion' Tobacco

'Cow Boy' Milk

We have a full stock of—

Flour, Pork, Beef

Molasses, Butter

Sugar, Raisins

Currants, Biscuits and

General Produce

JOB'S Stores, Limited.

ST. JOHN'S

Lumbago Body Belts

WE secured a clearing lot at a special price, and offer now, four belts for the price of one. These belts are 12 inches wide, knitted with an elastic-stitch, and are made of the purest wool, and shaped to pull up over the feet on to the small of the back, there to cling snugly, closely around the loins, and send a glow of heat just where it is needed.

Men and women that are exposed to cold and wet weather, sometime in life, will be effected with pains in the back, and will try many remedies without "a cure."

Doctors recommend to keep the body warm. These belts are recommended by army doctors, particularly for men exposed to cold and wet, because they tend, in a wonderful manner, to restore the natural heat of the body, and in many cases effect a cure.

Brigade boys, when they leave off their overcoats on parade, in winter time, would do well to compensate by wearing one of the all-wool belts around their loins, next the skin, and avoid the future possibility of those distressing Lumbago pains.

ALL SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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TOTAL ASSETS Exceed - \$120,000,000.

Fire Insurance of every description effected.

LEONARD ASH, GARBONNEAR, Sub-Agent for Carbonear District.

BAINE JOHNSTON & Co.

Agents for Newfoundland.

Advertise in The Daily Mail

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SOLICITOR & NOTARY PUBLIC.
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OIL ENGINES**

A BOON TO OUR FISHERMEN.

Second only to the F.P.U. in the benefits it will confer upon our Trollers of the Sea. Makes it possible, by so reducing operating expenses, for every Fisherman to have a Motor Engine and thus get rid of a great deal of the hard toil in connection with his calling. Write us for catalogues, price list and description of this wonderful invention that in starting requires no heating up, no complicated special exhaust pipe, fittings or hot water jacket valves, etc., but starts right on Kerosene Oil. Styles 3 to 40 horse power.

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Burin & Port-au-Choix.

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HERRINGS**

**NO. 1 TINNED
SALMON**

**SELLING
CHEAP.**

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Water Street West.

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and NOTARY.

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(Offices opposite Crosbie Hotel.)

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Schooner "Albert"

24 Tons,

Well found in running gear, anchors,
chains, etc.

For particulars apply to

MARK GUY, Catalina.

**THE BUSINESS RECORD OF 1913
A MOST UNSATISFACTORY ONE
OUTLOOK FOR 1914 BRIGHTER**

**Depression In Financial Circles The
Rule All Over The World.**

The Year 1913 Reproduced Conditions of 1902-1904, Though on a Somewhat Smaller Scale—The Present Year Promises to be Much Better—Financing Will Likely be Much Easier and all Things Point to Relief from the Depression Under Which the Business World has Laborled for Many Months.

Nineteen hundred and thirteen says Bradstreets Review of Business Conditions, was a year of disquiet and disappointment alike in foreign and domestic finance, trade and industry. The disquiet was world-wide, though until the latter part of this year not so much in evidence at home as abroad. Disappointment was keen with those who, with knowledge of the many politico-economic domestic problems pressing for solution, were hopeful that the exceptionally strong position of this country's producing and consuming interests would render us partially independent of, if not entirely immune to, the play of the large financial forces dominating the world in the year just closed and making for depression in finance and trade. Review of last year's events would prove incomplete if sight were lost of the many resemblances it bore to 1902 and 1903, just ten years ago, when the so-called "rich man's" or "silent panic" occurred. Then securities markets were in evidence, the phrase "financial indigestion" was coined, the results of much injudicious capitalization of industries were manifest—first in collapsing stock market prices and later in depressed trade and industrial conditions—numerous strikes and bank suspensions occurred, and all the usual aftermath was presented of an extended financial or credit situation being readjusted.

Financial Strain

It has been frequently and with justice said that the Balkan war and its attendant evils did not cause but rather precipitated and revealed the world-wide financial strain of 1913. It must with equal justice be held that most observers failed to adequately measure and forecast the effects, direct and indirect, of the war which, starting in October, 1912, drenched the Balkans and European Turkey in blood, converted eastern Europe into an armed camp, caused hoarding of gold in Austria, France and Germany, put a practical period to the European financial and commercial boom, and in steadily widening circles reached into and affected the finances and trade of countries thousands of miles away from and apparently unconnected with the hostilities. No country proved immune, and all felt the strain of an already greatly over-extended credit situation, inability to borrow new loans and difficulty in getting old tissues refunded. Brazil and India, Germany and Austria, France and England, Canada and

Mexico, as well as the United States, were affected, this country perhaps least of all, because of our wonderful export trade balance, cushioning the impact upon us of the outer world's forces. Once again our membership in the family of nations brought home to us the real interdependence of the countries, and when we confidently expected relief for our own financial needs from our enormous export balance, instead of gold supplies paid us in settlement of these balances, we received back our own securities, which, as in other years, of general strain, sold most readily in the world's markets. Indeed, as the result of three-cornered exchange operations, we found ourselves paying other nations' balances in markets where our own trade interests required payments to instead of disbursements by us, of the world's chief circulating medium.

Domestic Concerns

The world's financial difficulties bulked large in our list of problems, but there was no lack of items of domestic concern. In a session of Congress remarkable for its length, too much agitated and frequently fought-over questions were forced to a conclusion. The tariff was revised but its enactment, by the way, was coincident with a shrinkage instead of the predicted enlargement in our import trade, and coincidentally an income tax law was put in operation for the first time since the civil war period. The currency measure, designed to take the place of an outworn and often discredited system, also became a law. The Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Railway merger was dissolved, and terms were agreed upon between the telegraph and telephone interests and the country's law officers without the aid of a suit, thus pointing the way to an ending of the ten-year period of harrising so-called big business through the courts.

Despite, however, the numerous drawbacks arising from money scarcity and credit strain, the discussion of new economic measures in Congress, the continued agitation of new and old laws affecting the rights of combination, the lowering of the tariff, the unequal, in some cases deficient, yields of staple crops, the very high levels of prices of commodities, numerous failures, heavy liabilities, and hand-to-mouth buying of a piece with that noted each year since 1907, many new records of trade volume and industrial output were set up. The backing of unfilled orders on hand, which were at their maximum at the opening of the year, tended to decline as the spring advanced.

Money Scarcity

Money scarcity was in evidence from early in the year onward to its close, seeking the form of close scrutiny of credits rather than that of acute high rates, which indeed were rather conspicuously absent. Much needed support to trade and finance was given at a critical time, early in June, by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury's announcement as to the possible use of emergency currency and the placing of government money in the banks in the surplus crop producing areas. The then good crop outlook was of course helpful, but with the realization of the drought's damage in the west and southwest in August and September, business in large lines quieted down. Tariff Changes, agitated or realized, were a brake on new production in the autumn, and the scarcity of money conspired to make new enterprise cautious. Industrial output, while large early, showed depression later and sagged, though the impetus given production early made in many cases for record production.

The year's failure record was a full one, exceeding that for 1912 by 4.9 per cent, and that for 1908 by 3 per cent, while liabilities increased 33 per cent over 1912, though falling 7 per cent below 1908. Half of the excess in liabilities over 1908 was explained by unsafe banking, a good part of the balance being contributed by large dealers in rubber, in automobile, iron and lumber manufacturing and coal mining. Failures in the first half of the year were below those of 1912, and the liabilities were only slightly larger, but the third quarter saw the balance tip against the current year, especially in liabilities, which were swelled by the banking troubles mentioned, and the last quarter's failure and liabilities were the largest for two years.

Failures

Throughout the entire year 1913, as in 1912, the large number of small failures called attention anew to the fact that the business community has been greatly diluted of late years. In the ten years from 1904 to 1913, inclusive, the number in business increased by 45,000 per year, or by 35 per cent, whereas the increase in population was not as much over half this rate. This caused a rise in the percentage failing this year, and raised anew the question whether the heavy increase in the number of traders was justified by the volume of business done and the known fact that profits over that time were complained of.

The liquidation in the stock market in 1913 was apparently thorough without being panicky. Trade and industry in turn showed symptoms of an orderly retreat rather than of a precipitate flight, and since the improved feeling noted in the latter weeks of 1913 set in, less is heard of rumors of business troubles in this and other cities.

Parallels

The complete history of the 1902-03-04 collapse and quick revival, some of whose earlier happenings were closely paralleled in 1913, will repay perusal because holding some lessons and indeed some encouragements. It is generally conceded that while the entry of industry into the stock market in a capitalized form has made it more sensitive to unfavorable happenings, it has also made it quicker to respond later to improving influences. The best judgment seems to support the view that money, the great desideratum in finance and trade, will be both cheaper and easier to obtain in 1914 than in 1913.

The passage of the currency bill is expected to be an aid in this respect, whatever may be thought of ultimate effects of the possible inflation feature of the new measure, which has supplanted a seriously defective system. Of course, any ill-considered rise like that of 1895, with its aftermath of deep depression, is to be avoided, and the possibilities of Europe endeavouring to further liquidate its burdens in American markets are to be considered in this connection, though our immense credit bal-

ance may help us in this respect. Money, however, should be plenty for legitimate trade and industry in 1914, and the absence of burdensome stocks owing to long continued hand-to-mouth buying, should be helpful.

Short Crops

It will not be forgotten that many crops were short in 1913, and prices, particularly of food, were high, which may have helped agriculture as a whole, though no country ever made much money out of its own crop shortages. As to 1914 crop conditions it may be said that said conditions are favorable and winter wheat is in excellent shape. The matter of possible railway rate advances presses for early solution. All of the advances asked for in past years would have been insufficient to save some badly managed enterprises from the effects of their own sins, but the justice, indeed the absolute necessity, of allowing the railways to recoup themselves for high cost of operation can hardly be denied.

In this matter the auguries at the outset of the year are thought favorable, and if they prove so should have an important effect in stimulating demand for a variety of articles which move through the marts of trade. Whether any great liquidation in commodity prices is possible in 1914 is doubtful, and without that the often predicted liquidation of labor seems to partake of the nature of ad rem. High costs of all operation, in fact, seem to have come to stay, but it does seem possible to make progress in the matter of reducing the world's most useless expenditure, that for armaments.

Time will, perhaps, be needed to heal the bruises; they were hardly deep-seated injuries that the business world received in 1913, but past experience would seem to indicate that, lacking any serious damage to the business fabric, of which there are no really tangible signs, a comparatively quick revival from the quiet visible in many lines should ensue, even, of course, by the money and crop developments of 1914.

**STOLEN PICTURE
COMES TO LIGHT
AFTER 2 YEARS**

**Disappeared In France And
Was Taken to Italy.**

**THEFT OF PAINTING
CAUSED BIG SENSATION.**

**Peculiar Spell Said to Hang
Round the "Mona Lisa."**

"Mona Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's great painting, which was stolen from the Louvre, in Paris, more than two years ago, has been found. It is now in the hands of the Italian authorities; and will be returned to France. The picture was recovered under curious circumstances. An Italian wrote to Signor Geri, an antiquary of Florence, some weeks ago, saying: "I am in possession of the missing Mona Lisa, but being a patriotic Italian I desire it shall remain in Florence, the centre of Italian art." The man signed the letter: "Leonard," and the antiquary at first paid small attention to it, thinking that he had to do with a madman. Later, however, he communicated with Dr.

Poggi, director of the Florentine Museums, who suggested that he continue the correspondence with the man. This was done, and an appointment was arranged whereby Geri was to view the picture at Milan. The date set was November, but unforeseen circumstances prevented the meeting.

The Find

A young man, fairly well dressed, visited Geri yesterday. He said he was "Leonard," and was staying at the Hotel Tripoli. He asked Geri to go with him to see the picture. The dealer notified Dr. Poggi, who hastened to the hotel, and on being shown the painting, recognized it as the genuine "Mona Lisa."

Dr. Poggi asked to be allowed to take the picture with him so that he might compare it with other works. He made an appointment to meet Leonard yesterday afternoon at the hotel to agree upon the price. The director took with him several officers, who placed the man under arrest.

It was on August 22, 1911, that all Paris was astounded at the news of the extraordinary disappearance from the Gallery of the Louvre of the celebrated masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian painter (1452-1519) known as "La Gioconda," being the portrait of Monna Lisa, wife of Francesco di Giocondo, of Florence.

Despite the most exhaustive search at the time, absolutely no trace of it could be found and nobody could form any idea of what had become of the famous canvas after the beautiful frame presented by the Countess of Bearn had been found empty in a corner of the Salon Carre.

Great Portrait

"La Gioconda" is recognised by all competent judges as one of the very greatest portraits in the world.

It was the work of the master in the fulness of his powers, when he had already given to mankind the "Virgin of the Rocks" and the "Last Supper." Vasari asserts that, although he loitered over it for four years, he never finished it; a statement which must be taken to mean that he did not give it some final touches by which he hoped still more perfectly to realize the ideal he had in mind.

How far the picture is a likeness and how far it represents the painter's conception of womanly beauty is a question which must necessarily remain unanswered. Its wonderful spell all who have gazed upon it must acknowledge.

What the mystery of the spell is, is the secret of him who cast it. Vasari tells us that the lady was exceedingly beautiful, and that while Leonardo was painting her he had some one always by her to sing or play or to amuse her, so that her portrait might not be melancholy, as were those of too many other painters.

Wonderful Smile

The smile which has bewitched generations is on her lips, but the beautiful face is, after all, not with a touch of melancholy. Artists and critics and poets have read endless meanings into that wonderful face since it took form upon the canvas four hundred years ago, but none can say with assurance that he has solved the riddle.

Grant Allen, in his "Paris," writes: "No face that has ever been painted has so fascinated men as this subtle blending of all that is human." Sir Sidney Colvin, in his article on Leonardo da Vinci in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," remarks:—"The richness of colouring on which Vasari expatiates has indeed flown. Nevertheless, in its dimmed and blackened state the portrait casts an irresistible spell alike by subtlety of expression, by refinement and precision of drawing, and by the romantic invention of its background."

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who reads
"THE DAILY
MAIL"**

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**ACCIDENT
POLICY.**

"Costs you a FIVE Spot
and it's worth it."

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PATRON:—His Majesty the King.
Bedrooms can be booked at all hours; night porter in attendance. Small rooms 20 cents, and large rooms 35 cents per night, including bath.
Meals are served at moderate prices.
Girls' department (under the charge of a matron), with separate entrance.

**The Right Place
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**Provisions, Groceries,
Oats, Feeds, Wines
and Liquors**

—is at—
P. J. Shea's,
Corner George and Prince's Sts.
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Outport Orders
promptly attended to.

**NORTH SYDNEY
COAL.**

Due to arrive on Wednesday,
January 14th, ex BEATRICE
a small cargo of SCREENED.

W. H. HYNES,
East End Coal Dealer.

"Is it true," said Salje, "that the blind can determine color by the sense of touch?"
"Sure," said James. "I once knew a blind man who could tell a red-hot stove just by putting his finger on it."

"THERE IS A REASON"

Reward of \$20.00 in Gold, Competition Open to All, Will be Paid the Party Best Answering the Following Simple Question:

Why were there more FRASER ENGINES with the famous FRASER KEROSENE ADAPTER sold in NEWFOUNDLAND for delivery in 1913 and 1914 than any other make of MOTOR ENGINE where the FRASER sells for more money than mostly any other engine, the price being for the 4 h.p. \$170.00, the 6 h.p. \$195.00 and the 9 h.p. \$245.00?

As an example of one reason we may say MR. STRONG of STRONG & MURCELL, LITTLE BAY ISLANDS, informed us a few days ago that he sold four leading makes of engines last year, and that the FRASER only consumed one-third as much fuel as some of the other makes. For this and many other reasons we sold MR. STRONG a large bunch of FRASER ENGINES for delivery next Spring.

To-day we received a letter from one of our agents enclosing orders for fifteen engines with cash payments on all—the result of one week's work. He wrote as follows: "I was the last engine agent to visit this territory, agents for the 'F,' the 'A,' the 'F.M.,' the 'D,' the 'B,' and others were all ahead of me—about a dozen in fact. However, not one of them sold a single engine, everybody wants the 'FRASER.' THERE IS A REASON! The above letter we showed MR. COAKER of the F.P.U.

WHY PAY \$100.00 FOR A SEASON'S GASOLINE WHEN \$20.00 WILL RUN A FRASER MORE SATISFACTORY ON KEROSENE THAN ON GASOLINE?

Address your answers to FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD., St. John's Advertising Department. Competent Judges will decide who is entitled to the \$20.00 GOLD PIECE.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES LIMITED,

Agents for the "FRASER MACHINE & MOTOR CO.," New Glasgow. St. John's, Newfoundland.

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Sign this and attach to your reply.

