

IN THE TOILS; But Happiness Comes at Last.

CHAPTER III

A COVETED PRIZE.

"My dear," said Lady Fanshaw, "I may say so, I think you have no cause to be apprehensive. Charlie Heathcote is not demonstrative; there is no place he cares for so much as this—no person he comes to so readily. He is one of those men who allow their course to be marked out for them, and I think what we wish is a foregone conclusion in his mind."

Lady Florence leaned her head upon her hand—a white hand, whose fingers were loaded with rare gems—and sighed.

"It's good of you to say so," she murmured; "but sometimes I fear, I scarcely know what. A man is but a man; a strange face may rob me yes, rob me, for I have grown to look upon him as mine." She said this almost defiantly. "That girl, the dressmaker's niece—Olive Estcourt—did you hear how he spoke of her?"

Lady Fanshaw broke in with a soft laugh.

"Now, really, my dear Florence, isn't that a little too absurd? A girl out of the village, whom he will, in all probability, never see again."

Lady Florence tapped the arm of her chair sharply with her fan, and flushed.

"You don't understand me," she said coldly. "What I mean is, that even the ordinary, commonplace face of a country hoyden strikes him and attracts his attention. Oh, I know men better—even, I think, than you do."

"Perhaps," said Lady Fanshaw; "but I think you alarm yourself unnecessarily. This Mr. Derrick—I had better make arrangements; they must be made comfortable."

Meanwhile Lord Charles was walking along the avenue, with a cigar in his mouth and nothing particular on his mind, excepting a faint feeling of pleasure in the coolness of the evening air.

"It is always jolly at the Court, and there is something refreshing in Florence; not a bad kind of companion for life, and I suppose that is what she will be for me," he thought. "Well, I suppose I am a lucky dog; a hundred fellows would consider me one. I wonder what Florence thinks about it? It is to be, had it not better be brought about once? It would please the marquis and the rest of them, and—hello!"

This abrupt termination to his soliloquy was caused by the sudden appearance of what a believer in the supernatural might have taken for a ghost. While he had been musing over Lady Florence, he had crossed the village-street, passed through the churchyard gate, and had reached the clump of elms that stood near the porch. As he entered the shadow thrown by the trees, the figure of a woman came out of it and crossed his



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path, or very nearly succeeded in doing so. Just as she was right in front of him she stopped, staggered, and would have fallen, but Lord Charles put out his arm promptly and caught her. It was all so sudden, her appearance and collapse, that Charlie was smitten with a kind of helpless ness. To make matters worse, the moon was obscured for the moment, and all was dark. For a minute he supported her dead weight in his arms, then was seriously thinking of uplifting it and carrying it into the village, when, with a shudder, she came to, and trembling, endeavored to draw away.

CHAPTER IV.
TWO STRANGERS.

THE moon came out at the moment, and Charlie saw that the face though white and wan enough, was that of a woman anything but old or uncomely. She was dressed in black, and had a certain air about her that bespoke good breeding and refinement; in fact, Charlie concluded in a moment that she was a lady.

For a little while, perhaps for the space of half a minute, they remained silent, then Charlie said, in his usual quiet way:

"Are you better? I am afraid you are very ill! Let me help you to the seat. That's it. Will you lean back? How are you now?"

She looked up at him gratefully, and thanked him with an evident effort to regain strength and composure.

"Thank you, I am better—quite well again. I am so sorry that I should have troubled you."

"Not at all," said Lord Charles gently. "It is very fortunate that I happened to be so close. By Jove! it was a near thing; a moment later and you would have fallen."

She sighed and hid her eyes, for a

Giving me a glass of brandy and water, cold—sharp, landlord."

The landlord, who knew Lord Charles, and regarded him as a heathen might regard the most particularly awful of his gods, was so flurried, that for the moment he could not execute the order; but Lord Charles got the glass in his hand after a minute or two, and threw the landlord into an agony of amazement by running off with it, glass and all.

With his eyes fixed on the glass in his anxiety not to spill the contents, Lord Charles hurried up the path.

"I've got something for you," he commenced, without looking up, "but I still think the walk too much for you, and—"

He stopped short, for in looking up he saw that he was lavishing his wisdom on the empty bench. The strange lady had disappeared.

Lord Charles was astounded. He put the glass upon the seat, and hunted up and down the path and round about the church, barking his shin against the old grave-stones and stumbling over the graves themselves; but the person to whom he had played, or was quite willing to play, the good Samaritan, had vanished as suddenly and mysteriously as she had appeared. Lord Charles came back to the seat and stared at the brandy and water for a moment

moment, in her handkerchief, then looked up at him to thank him again.

"I have been ill," she said, "but I thought that I had quite recovered. I have never fainted like this before; I am not used," with a strange smile, "to fainting in the public way. I am very sorry."

"So am I, on your account," said Charlie, who felt a strange interest in his patient; "but you must not sit here. Will you allow me to escort you to the village?"

Half unconsciously, she shrank away from him; then, as if recollecting herself, sat upright and shook her head.

"No, oh no! Thank you, I am quite well—quite, and can resume my journey. If you can tell me the way to Dartley, I think that is all you can do for me; thank you very much."

"Dartley," said Lord Charles, eying her gravely. "You don't mean to attempt to walk there?"

She smiled a faint smile of self-reliance.

"Yes, and I can do it," she said; "Indeed, I must. I am quite well; the weakness has entirely gone—vanished as quickly as it came."

She rose as she spoke, as if to prove her assertion, but failed to do so, for her hand clasped the back of the seat and she sank down again.

Lord Charles thought for a moment. It was evident that she was a stranger in the place, as she did not know the next town; it was equally evident that she did not want to be confidential, and still more plainly evident that she was anxious to get rid of him.

Lord Charles was by no means stupid.

"If you think I can leave you here safely," he said, "I will go and send a conveyance to take you on to Dartley; it is a great deal too far for you to think of walking."

"I can walk it," she said calmly, "and I would rather do so. You will not think me ungrateful?"

"No, only unreasonable," said Lord Charles.

She smiled the same self-reliant smile.

"At least," he said, "you will let me go back and get you a little brandy and water. I may do that."

She thought a moment, then, without looking at him, inclined her head. "Thank you, if you do not mind the trouble."

Lord Charles waited for no more words, but ran back along the path into the road, and straight into the village inn—so straight, indeed, that on pushing back the swinging door, he nearly knocked down a young man who was leaning against the wall, and who recovered himself with a particularly supple and easy movement and walked down the platform, and singled out the station master without a moment's hesitation.

"Can you tell me the way to the Court?"

"The Court? Certainly, sir," was the reply. "But—perhaps there is something here to meet you, sir. Her ladyship generally sends—"

(To be Continued.)

The two young men looked at each other—the one calmly apologetic, the other angrily indignant—for the space of a moment, then Lord Charles went to the bar.

"Give me a glass of brandy and water, cold—sharp, landlord."

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PERILS OF THE DEEP

We might mention as an example the case of the Empress of Ireland which went down in the River St. Lawrence in the month of May, 1914, about three million square feet. About twelve hundred people were lost. Had the unfortunate victims been provided with the S.O.S. Garment they could have gone easily ashore. Their own efforts never had a rescue ship come to their assistance. Then there was the appalling disaster of the Titanic in the spring of 1912, with a loss of over sixteen hundred souls, amongst whom were some of our best known men. These people perished from exposure as the Post Mortem Report showed, not drowning. Had this vessel been equipped with the S.O.S. Garment it would be safe to say that 90 per cent of the people who perished would have been saved. This device is the only one known to man which can save lives from a torpedo or a loss of control on a shipwrecked vessel. No one could name many other disasters with an encroachment of life, but it is not necessary as every day the public press tells us of them.

It is our duty to use every lawful means to preserve our lives and to do our utmost to save fellow passengers in time of danger. The S.O.S. Garment will not only save the wearer but its buoyancy is sufficient to support more than six persons in the water. Think of what it means as a guarantee of protection whether you are inland or on the high seas.

Think what it would have meant to those who went down in the great sea disasters of recent years to the families and friends left behind.

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- 2—Experiments made before Societies and the public have proved the absolute efficiency to save shipwrecked persons from drowning and exposure.
- 3—Immediate prospects of dividends from orders already placed and the demand which will be forthcoming as the apparel can be manufactured on a large scale.

The world disasters are too well known and too generally realized to call for other comment excepting as it may impress upon you that the public, governments and maritime bodies must inevitably come to the conclusion that some protection of safety other than exists must be put in use. IT'S WORTH MORE THAN RICHES.

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Dear Sirs:
Though I do not fear drowning I would not hesitate to secure you life-saving garments S.O.S. before embarking for a trip on the ocean. What strikes me in this invention is the calorific feature of the garments. To think that you can stay a full day in freezing water without feeling the least cold. What a novelty for expert swimmers who have to be ready to jump in the water at any temperature.

Yours truly,
JAMES ROSS,
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Safe on Sea,
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Dear Sir:
In reference to Life Saving Device called S.O.S., I may say that I witnessed in one of the Public Baths a demonstration and must say that it was a very successful demonstration, and several well-known swimming instructors were present and we all said it was the best Life Saving Device so far produced.

Yours truly,
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Wives—Read This.

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Save Money at Home.
Mildew on leather may be removed by rubbing the affected part with vaseline.

To keep milk sweet for several days add a teaspoonful of fine salt to each quart of milk.

To make shabby brown boots and shoes take the blacking well, first rub with a raw potato.

Nutmegs may be tested by pricking them with a pin. If they be good the oil will at once spread round the puncture.

A comb will last much longer if, before being used, it is washed in soapy water and, when dry, rubbed with a little olive oil.

Rub a greasy range with waste paper while it is still hot. The paper will take off all the grease and when cold, the range will be easy to clean.

Instead of using soda for washing clothes, add one teaspoonful of turpentine. This not only saves soda but also coal, as the clothes take less time to boil.

A useful cement for mending delicate china may be made by mixing rice flour with cold water, and simmering it gently over a fire until it becomes thick.

Do not wrap up any article that is to be put away in white paper, as the chloride of lime in it will destroy the color of the material. Instead use brown or blue paper.

An easy way to clean glass globes when one is in a hurry is to hold them over the steam from a kettle, when they may be polished at once. This does them quickly and well.

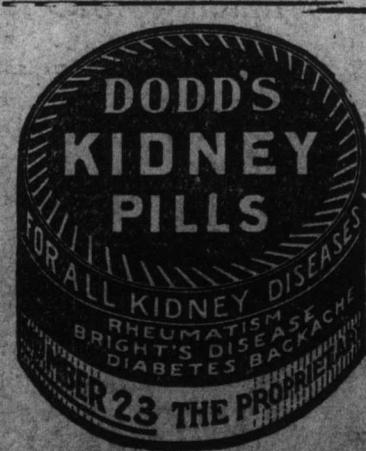
When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with water, place the injured hand over the mouth of the bottle, and press it tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a few minutes the steam will draw out the splinter.

The left-overs of the toilet soap, if saved, will make an excellent shampoo solution. Melt them until a soft soap consistency, then add some water and rub on the head; it will be found much easier to clean the scalp.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.



"You're two-faced!" This is a scornful term we frequently hear, and according to the scientist, the description can be truthfully applied to all of us, even if we are not hypocrites.

The scientist asserts that the two sides of the human face differ, and the left side is more comely of the two. It is explained in this way. The left side of the brain does practically all the thinking, while the other side relates more closely to the physical and is the base of the senses. But, strangely enough, these two portions of the brain control opposite sides of the body, and as the left side of the brain does the hardest work, it imposes the greatest strain upon the muscles and nerves on the right side of the body.

It follows, therefore, that the muscles of the right cheek undergo more wear and tear than those on the left side, and deeper wrinkles on the right side of the face is the natural consequence. But this condition has another result. Being in closer touch with the thinking half of the brain, the right side of the face has greater animation, and the right eye is more expressive than the left.

Further, the scientist says that one eyebrow is higher than the other, the corners of the mouth do not tally, ears seldom match, and the jaws are differently set.—Answers.

Everyday Etiquette.

"Please tell me whether or not the words 'Miss' and 'Mr.' are used before the names of the bride and groom in the wedding invitations?" inquired the bride to be.

"The word 'Miss' is omitted before the name of the bride but 'Mr.' is used before the name of the groom," said her aunt.

When logs of wood have been placed on an open fire and are partly burned, when the family is about to retire, stand the logs on end and put water over them. They will not endanger the house nor burn to waste.

Just opened, a nice assortment of Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors. BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware.—Feb 4, 1918.

NEW Furniture.

We have just received another shipment of New Furniture,

Bought at Last Year's Prices, which we will offer at Old Prices to clear,

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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Bureaus & Stands, Chairs, Rockers

in various sizes and prices. Also, a small shipment of

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Feb. 2, 1918.

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, --- Proprietor

SATURDAY, February 9, 1918.

The Real Truth.

We should be sorry to spoil the Herald's evident pleasure in its occupation of building airy fabrics of untruth on foundations of facts which exist only in its own imagination, and should not attempt to do so if we alone were affected by its productions, but as both the public are being misled by them and another person unjustly attacked, we feel it is time to interpose. The Herald found our silence on Thursday with reference to its article of the previous day most significant. We regret to have to disappoint it, but we can explain this dark silence (though the explanation involves another terrible confession) by the simplest of causes—we did not reply to its article because we did not see it. We do not always read the Herald. Perhaps in this busting age one may be given if he finds it impossible to grasp at once all the good things of life. If we had read the article in question, we should certainly have replied to it, if only to draw attention to the offensive manner in which it repeats the libel for which Mr. Squires has taken action against the Advocate.

Now that we have read it, we have no hesitation in giving the Herald the satisfaction of an answer. As our article on Monday has been represented by it as the composition or inspiration of Mr. Squires, a convenient preliminary to an attack upon him, we will inform the Herald categorically that Mr. Squires neither wrote nor suggested a single word of it and that he was entirely ignorant of the fact that it was being written. He had, in other words, as much knowledge of it from beginning to end as the editor himself of the Herald had. We would like to say further that, whatever the practice of the Herald may be, we are not in the habit of seeking outside assistance in the task of filling our editorial columns. As for the offensive references which makes to the business relations of Mr. Squires and the late editor of this paper, we know the public is not interested in them, and they are in any case only the sort of impudent personalities which we have come to expect from the Herald. The only issue which we raised then, though we are charged with having since evaded it, was in connection with the Advocate's attack upon the private affairs and reputation of one who was a public official, and who only happened to be Mr. Squires. Had it been anyone else and the facts similar, we should have written exactly as we did. But the Advocate not only made such an attack, but insinuated a good deal about the manner in which the duties of Mr. Squires' office were discharged. It was a bad opening to make, and we replied by the obvious method of comparing his record with that of his predecessors. It may not be the soundest of arguments, but it is the last which the Herald should deprecate, since it is fond of using it to the exclusion of all others except the sort of directly personal allusions which we mention above. As to its correctness, we leave it to the Herald to consult those who are likely to be the best judges. The Herald speaks in a scandalized tone of our remarks, as though they were a sort of scandalum magnatum, a less majestic. At the risk of shocking our contemporaries' tender sensibilities still further we will repeat what we then said, that while the country has had to submit to much in the past, it is doubtful if it has ever been misrepresented by such an array of incompetence in office as it is to-day and

must continue to be, until another election enables it to make a complete change. We may say that our observations were not intended as any personal criticism of Mr. Bennett or Mr. Watson, as the Herald makes them appear to be, for we know that those gentlemen performed their duties creditably. Those duties, however, took their character from that of the Government of which they were a part, just as do those of the different departments to-day. What better illustration of the capabilities of the present regime could we ask than the record of, say, the Tonnage Committee?

**Systematic Inspection
Needed.**

The deplorable circumstances reported in Thursday's issue of this paper, in connection with a grave irregularity in the Postal Service, leads us to the conclusion that what we stand most in need of in all departments of the Government, is an inspectorial system, properly organized and effectively carried out. If these done and inspectors, vested with authority to deal with offenses coming under their notice, appointed, there would be a restoration of public confidence, and inefficiency would have no place in any office. Take the case to which reference has already been made. The official in question had been on the P. O. travelling staff for a number of years, and to our knowledge had never been the subject of a complaint. Yet, due to causes, which have to be subsequently ascertained, he dropped into habits of negligence, with the result that for nearly a year and a half, he had been, perhaps unconsciously, holding back letters or allowing un stamped and departmental correspondence to accumulate in his mail room, without making any effort whatsoever to hand same over to addressees. There had been, evidently, no attempt on the part of this unfortunate clerk to tamper with any of the held up letters, and his cash account being straight, makes the reason for his action the more difficult to comprehend.

But—and here is the crux of the whole matter—could this thing have occurred if there had been in operation a proper system of inspection? We think not. With our ever-growing mail service, there is, as well, an ever-growing demand for a strict and careful supervision of the numerous Post Offices throughout the Dominion. So that we charge any Postmaster or Postmistress with being lax or careless. On the whole they are a hard-working and painstaking body, especially when we consider the miserable stipends paid most of them. Nevertheless it would make for greater efficiency and we believe that the officials themselves would welcome it, if a travelling inspector were appointed, whose sole duty it would be to visit and examine into the conduct of every office, if possible, several times a year. Or, finding that it would not be expedient to make such frequent calls at every office, then to visit each and every Mongy Order office (and there are some 250 of these) in order that they be made to coordinate with the G. O. and each other. At present, we are inclined to think that they do not, but that each one has its own method. With our railway and steamship facilities one man should at least be able to perform this work without taxing either his strength or endurance; therefore it is possible of accomplishment. The adoption of such a system would assist in improving postal conditions: would reduce carelessness and negligence to a minimum, and would place a premium on efficiency and capability, and above all would render impossible a recurrence of the irregularity which prompts us to make this point. We wish to say, however, that in taking up this subject we are not criticizing the administration of the Post Master General whose work since his assumption of office has been recognized by all to be in the best interests of the public service, notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
Rumours are on the street that there is not to be any general election until November. This postponement of the Spring programme will give the voters time to think and will also be food for reflection.

It is easy to make the bell ring by continuous leanings against the push, but the sound thus made soon becomes monotonous.

"Count that day blest, whose low descending sun,
Hears not of some new worse atrocity
of the Hun."

If some people realized what it would mean to be a brother to an ox in a German yoke, they would not be so careless about how this war is going to turn out.—(Vancouver Daily Sun).

Can any one get the "Coal" out of Coalition? No prize offered.

Grand Musical, under the auspices of the Holy Name Society, will be held on Tuesday next, 12th inst., at 8 p.m. sharp, in the Aula Maxima, St. Bonaventure's College.—Feb. 8, 41.

Opening Hockey Game.

**Curlers Play for
Reid Medal.**

Terra Nova's Defeat Victoria. The opening game in the 1918 series of the senior Hockey League was run off at the Prince's Rink, last night before a goodly number of spectators. The opposing teams were the Terra Nova and Victorias. The ice, as far as shooting point of view, was perhaps a little too fast for the players who did not have "bobs" tuned up to grip its glossy surface.

PLAYERS.
Sharp at 6.30 a shrill blast from the referee's whistle called the players to the centre of the ice where the veteran referee, Mr. W. J. Higgins, spoke a few words of encouragement to the boys and also struck a note of warning that "any roughhouse" should be severely punished. The puck being centered, the Terra Nova made a dash for the Victoria's goal. Brien, however, cleared and slipping down eastward made the first actual attempt to score. Tobin then controlled the rubber and tried once more to force his way through Godden, the latter losing to Stick, and after a neat bit of combination Trapnell, who occupied a position on the left wing for the Terra Novas, sent in a score to Doc Power, notching up No. 1 for his team, and the honour of drawing first blood for the season. The puck being passed to the Vics goal Godden removed the disc from out the danger zone, but lost to R. Herder, who has a peculiar habit of being in the right place at the proper time. 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To-Day's Cables.

JELLINE OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, To-day. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, former Chief of Naval Staff, speaking at Hull to-day said: "I was afraid that we are to-day safe for a few months but for a bad time for a few months but by summer, about August, before we'll be able to say that submarine menace is killed. Admiral Jellicoe then concluded: "I won't say before August because I always notice when we have an optimistic speech from the Premier or any high official that it results in a disaster." He added: "I have told the Premier often enough not to make optimistic speeches about submarines because I have found next morning he had to go over to the War Cabinet with a very long list of losses. I would ask them not to say anything more optimistic than until August when they can make as many as they like. Admiral Jellicoe said the reason for the recent losses in the Irish Sea was that there is shoal water between the side of that sea at the bottom of which a submarine could rest and remain when hidden. The difficulty of keeping submarines in their home ports, he said, was accentuated by the fact that there is so much shallow water in and around Heligoland and right."

REVISED LOSSES TUSCANY.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Seventy-four hours after British Liner Tuscania, laden with American troops and travelling in company with a large convoy was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish Coast, the Admiralty reported official losses to port and had revised its estimate of yesterday that 132 persons were missing, 113 of them being Americans. British Admiralty figures given to the Associated Press to-night show that 166 are missing, 147 of them American soldiers, being 11 officers and 143 enlisted men. There were 117 American officers, 2660 men on board the Tuscania, and the Admiralty reported that among the survivors were 111 officers and 197 enlisted men. Despite the realization that the loss was remarkably small considering the number carried by the liner, revised report was received here with bitter disappointment. Press despatches last night indicated that 100 had died to the hope that possibly not more than 50 of the soldiers had perished. A cable received by the Navy Department during the day announced that 75 officers and 127 men had been successfully landed at Buncrana, Ireland, that 91 soldiers are in hospitals at Londonderry, while 670 officers and men are at Islay. This gives a total of 2011, but does not include soldiers who were missing and whose despatches as having landed at ports in Scotland. Despatches to-day were received with undisguised pleasure by army officials.

ANOTHER FOOD SHIP TORPEDOED.

AMSTERDAM, To-day. The steamship Fridland, loaded with stores from American ports presumably bound for Rotterdam, was torpedoed yesterday after being bombarded. Six men were killed and 29 survivors were landed at Terschelling this morning.

Here and There.

EAST AND WEST. PARIS, To-day. War Office statement to-night in Paris and in Chania on Crete and in Geneva near Pleyer we repelled raids by the enemy against small posts and inflicted losses upon assault teams. There were quite spirited bombardments during the night of the 7th and 8th of Feb. Most posts at various points in Voeren. (Eastern Theatre). There were reciprocal artillery engagements in Vardar and in Dobroplje. The Serbs repulsed an enemy reconnaissance in the direction of Dobroplje.

REFUSES SUFFICIENT BOATS.

ZURICH, To-day. Emperor Charles has refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet of Dr. Von Seydlir, according to advices received here.

AN IRISH PORT. To-day.

A small fishing trawler returned here this morning without 10 Americans, it set out from here to take off from the barren northern shore of the Atlantic coast, roundabout the Tuscania, sunk by a German submarine. The skipper of the trawler told the British Commodore here that the American Captain in charge of them refused to embark his men in the trawler because the little vessel did not have boats enough to hold all the troops in case the trawler was torpedoed. This party, according to the Captain of the trawler consists of two Captains and 140 men who were picked up from the water since from the point where the bodies of 44 Americans were washed up yesterday. The trawler had made a perilous journey to reach the American sea was choppy but the trawler kept to the point where it rode out to the point where the Americans are marooned. On return of the trawler the British authorities sent a large steamer to bring the Americans to Glasgow. The vessel has sufficient life boats to take care of the men in case it should run aground or an underwater boat.

THE URQUHART SPY.

AN ATLANTIC PORT. To-day. A German spy was reported to-night to have been found among the 40 1st and 2nd cabin passengers of the British Liner New Amsterdam, who came to the dock and were detained by the Federal Authorities for examination. After 12 thin sheets of paper covered with letters and figures of a code had been found upon him, one man is said to have broken down and have confessed that he was in the pay of the German Government and had been sent in order to foment trouble now operating in this country with a new code. He is also said to have stated that he received a large sum of money for undertaking this mission, but could not give the names of the persons to whom the money was to be delivered. He was said to be a naturalized American citizen of Dutch or German origin. Since the arrival of the New Amsterdam here on Thursday, elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent German spies on board from smuggling papers ashore. Only Government officers were allowed to meet the ship, and when the vessel docked it was guarded by 100 sailors and Marines, and rope barriers were stretched between passengers leaving the ship and persons waiting to meet them. Every person aboard was thoroughly searched before he was permitted to pass the barriers and communicate with those on shore and after he had been searched, 37 men and three women, it is said, were detained for further questioning. It was among these that the spy was found. The purpose of the spy in coming to this country was to re-

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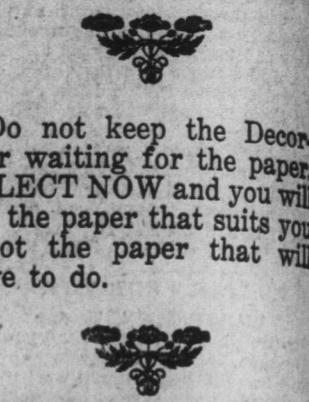
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LONDON, January 7th, 1918.
Royal Entourage in War Time
The King's personal entourage at the New Year differs but slightly from that of a twelve month ago, due in part to the circumstance that the pageantry of Court life is largely in abeyance. The personnel of the Privy Purse Office and of the private secretariat remain unaltered, and at the Board of Green Cloth the only changes are in the Parliamentary offices of the Treasurer and Comptroller. Lord Farquhar, the Lord Steward, is made an Extra Lord-in-Waiting, and in the regular rota of that service Lord Kenyon replaces Lord Allendale. Among the Grooms-in-Waiting, Commander Cunningham-Graham is replaced by Rear-Admiral Campbell. Sir Derek Keppel is added to the Extra Equerries, and the new Pages of Honour are R. Darnay, I. A. Murray, and G. C. Dugdale. The post of Organist to the Chapel Royal has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Lloyd, while the new Dean of Windsor (Dr. A. V. Baillie) becomes Senior Domestic Chaplain and new Chaplain-in-Ordinary. The ranks of Honorary Equerries are recruited by the Rev. E. N. Lovett and the Rev. E. A. Burroughs, and the Secretarystaff of the Royal Almshouse passes into clerical hands in the person of the Rev. T. T. Norgate.

A LABOR C.M.G.
In the multitude of New Year's honours few people seem to have noticed the name of Lieutenant Colonel John Ward, Member of Parliament, tucked away in the middle of a long list of officers who have become Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. It is pleasant to contemplate the entrance into that brilliant and exclusive order of a man who worked as a navy on the Manchester Ship Canal and who served in the ranks in the Soudan. This is a recognition of Colonel Ward's work in raising several labor battalions of the Middlesex

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Gossage's Soaps

**The Best!
The Sweetest!
The Cheapest!**

**GEO. M. BARR,
AGENT.**

T. J. EDENS.

**Prince Albert Tobacco,
In Tins.
24 gross just in.**

**200 lbs.
Beechnut Bacon.**

**20 boxes
Purity Butter.
2 lb. Prints.**

**50 boxes PEUNES, 60/70.
50 boxes APRICOTS, Ex. Choice.**

200 MOIR'S CAKES.

**8 cs. MOIR'S CHOCOLATES
—½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. bxs.**

SARDINES IN OIL, ¼ tins.

SARDINES IN MUSTARD, ¼ tins.

**YELLOW CORN MEAL, 3 lb.
bags.**

**MCCORMICK'S—
English and French Dainty
Biscuits.**

**MCCORMICK'S—
Cream Sodas in Dinner
Pails.**

**100 pairs FRESH RABBITS.
FRESH EGGS.
FINN HADDIES.
KIPPERED HERRING.
SELECTED SALT HERRING.**

**First-Class
PIANOS and ORGANS**

In Stock.

Buy now. Prices going up Those to come will be much higher in price.

**CHARLES HUTTON,
Reliable Piano and Organ Store.**

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

When Would Her Washerwoman Wear
It?

A woman who has traded with her was talking about the custom and someone asked why the rich did not give their clothes away to the poor, just as the middle class does.

"Well," said the woman, "every year I have a very elaborate evening gown to wear to the three grand assemblies which are the big social event in our city. I seldom wear the gown anywhere else because it is so elaborate. Now the next year one doesn't quite like to appear in the same gown and so I send this to the agent. How could I give it to the poor? Would my washerwoman want it?"

A Chance To Give Away Elaborate
Gowns.

Of course there is a measure of truth in that. To be sure, I happen to know of a society in New York to which many rich women donate their gowns to be sold for small sums (which sums I believe are turned over to charity) to the young students

Household Notes.

A mustard plaster is a good old remedy, serving as well as an emetic; it should not be kept in the same place all the time. It acts just as well if placed just a short distance from the spot affected as it does if directly over it.

If the skin beneath the fingernails is very rough, before retiring dip the tip of your fingers into cold cream, allow the skin to take up as much of the cream as possible, then dip the fingers into talcum powder and wear over it.

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New California Evap. Fruits!

Fresh and Lucious from the Golden West.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.
Prunes—All counts from 30/40.
Apricots—Choice, Ex. Choice and Fancy Grades.
Pitted Plums.
Fancy Peaches.
Evaporated Apples.
Clustered Table Raisins.
Small Seedless Raisins—
Substitute for Currents.
Pea Beans.

50 boxes Table Apples.
50 boxes Cal-Norris & Florida Oranges.
50 boxes Valencia Oranges.
Baker's British Standard Breakfast Cocoa—½ lb. and ½ lb. tins.
Baker's Premium Chocolate ½ lb. and ½ lb. cakes.
Campbell's Soups, 1 lb. tins.

C. P. Eagan
Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

An Appeal.
Dear Fellow-Members of "The Pansy League."

Those good friends of "The Pansy League" were very desirous that their persistent efforts to keep our League going should be continued after their departure. They asked me to do what I could in keeping a record of your renewal subscriptions of twenty-five cents each, as well as any further donation that you can afford. If you will please send your money and name and address, as well as the name of your little mistress, to Mr. Cake, at Government House, or to me, at Box 1181, or care Miss Lander, 4 Gower Street, we shall see that your kindly offerings are acknowledged and duly forwarded to Mrs. Gosling.

It should not be forgotten that dear Canon Dunfield, who had a wondrous love for little children and who was devoted to the care of our Orphanage, once reminded us all that these little children were our care and that they could not even have their breakfasts to eat if we did not provide it for them. As their needs in these expensive days are more serious than ever, should not we, who enjoy so many comforts, do what we can to provide for their necessities?

Yours for the help of the orphans,

"TOPSY."

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—
Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bo
logna Sausage.

Household Notes.

The nose is an architectural triumph which distinguishes man from the turnip. It is sad to contemplate that if it were not for the presence of an alert and aggressive nose man would long ago have been classed in the vegetable kingdom, but this is a scientific fact.

The nose is attached in a conspicuous position on the human countenance, where it can reach out and contract a cold in the head on a moment's notice. Painters and sculptors have immortalized the nose with brush and chisel, but not while it was nursing a damp, bulbous cold in the head. If the nose had been set flesh with the rest of the face, so that every passing cold could not secure a foot-hold upon it, there would be more happiness and fewer handkerchiefs in circulation, and fewer people would be obliged to take their noses to southern California and bathe them in the melior, high-priced sunshine of the tourist district.

There are several kinds of nose, chief among which is the Roman variety. This is the thin, elegant paternoster made famous by Julius Caesar, who wore it until his death just above his upper lip. When Caesar fell at the base of Pompey's Pillar his nose was not injured, and a photograph was taken of it so that people who admire this kind of nose could have something to copy after. The Roman nose is affected to quite an extent by the stage villain, who breathes through it in stentorian tones.

The pug nose is one of woman's charms which it is not safe to comment upon. It is usually caused by some setback in childhood, like being inadvertently stepped upon by the nurse, giving it a shy, retiring appearance. While it is not a criminal offence to own a pug nose, no husband with any sense of propriety will poke fun at the upturned nose of his wife, and few of them, do so without requiring surgical aid soon afterward.

While the nose seems to be firmly attached to its surroundings, there have been instances where it has wandered from home and pried into other people's affairs. The nose was not designed for this purpose, as it is designed solely for breathing, smelling

Owing to the increased cost of Drugs, Bottles, Carbons, etc., used in the manufacturing of STAFFORD'S PRESCRIPTION "A" and STAFFORD'S PHORATONE, we have been compelled to advance the prices from 25c. and 50c. to 30c. and 60c. a bottle.

DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,
St. John's, Nfld.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



Should be in every kitchen. Its use assures complete satisfaction in baking cakes, biscuits and pastry.

YOUR GROCER SELLS IT.
E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA.
Winnipeg
Montreal

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, January 7th, 1918.

ROYAL ENTOURAGE IN WAR TIME The King's personal entourage at the New Year differs but slightly from that of a twelve month ago, due in part to the circumstance that the pageantry of Court life is largely in abeyance. The personnel of the Privy Purse Office and of the private secretariat remain unaltered, and at the Board of Green Cloth the only changes are in the Parliamentary offices of the Treasurer and Comptroller. Lord Farquhar, the Lord Steward, is made an Extra Lord-in-Waiting, and in the regular rota of that service Lord Kenyon replaces Lord Allendale. Among the Grooms-in-Waiting, Commander Cunningham-Graham is replaced by Rear-Admiral Campbell. Sir Derek Keppel is added to the Extra Equerries, and the new Pages of Honour are R. Dawney, L. A. Murray and G. C. Dugdale. The post of Organist to the Chapel Royal has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Lloyd, while the new Dean of Windsor (Dr. A. V. Ballie) becomes Senior Domestic Chaplain and new Chaplain-In-Ordinary. The ranks of Honorary Chaplains are recruited by the Rev. E. N. Lovett and the Rev. E. A. Burroughs, and the Secretarials of the Royal Almoinery pass into clerical hands in the person of the Rev. T. T. Morgan.

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COMMUNAL KITCHENS IN MAYFAIR.

Communal kitchens for the rich will be set up in Mayfair (which is London's aristocratic residential quarter) if a scheme now under consideration at the Economy Department of the Ministry of Food is decided upon. Hitherto the aim of the central or communal kitchen has been to act in populous working-class districts. The neighbourhoods of Park Lane and Grosvenor Square, however, are now under review. In addition to the general purpose of saving food, ensuring better cooking, and preventing the large use of rationed or scarce commodities such as bread, the communal kitchen of the West End of London would do something to meet the servant problem. Countless housewives in the suburbs have long had to do without their wonted "domestic" owing to the swallowing up of these young women by war work, bus conducting, and other occupations, and the scarcity is now affecting the houses of the rich in Belgrave and Mayfair. The chief expert

SOME STRANGE RECRUITS.

A Scott friend just back from New Year revelling in the uttermost Highlands of Scotland informs me that the Military Service Act has dragged some extraordinary recruits out of the glens and islands which previously gave an unexcused proportion of volunteers. The British Army now possesses an assortment of cave-dwelling tinkers from the Caithness coast, some of whom cannot be taught to count above five. They have just taken three or four men who lived alone fishing and herding sheep on Hysgeir, an islet 17 miles beyond Harris in the Outer Hebrides. The Military Service Act has not been applied to St. Kilda, a rocky island in the Western Hebrides, but one volunteer has come thence. It seems hard on the nation that any men are taken who are catching fish for in that same part of the country a cod is worth £1 as it is pulled out of the water, and may make £1 7s. at auction on the quay.

Cigarette Cause of \$100,000 Fire in QUEBEC.

Jolette, Que., Jan. 25.—St. Vincent academy, a commercial college here, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 and there is \$52,000 of insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a cigarette or match carelessly thrown down by a pupil.

Made Up the Loss.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 23.—The handicap imposed upon the customs revenue of Newfoundland by the passage of the act which made illegal the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors after December 31, 1916, has been entirely removed. The revenue for the calendar year 1917, amounting to \$4,442,476, was greater by \$26,827 than that for 1916, when liquors were still being imported.—Ex.

to communal kitchens at the Ministry of Food says that the establishing of these kitchens is to be extended among the populations of Stepney and Poplar, in the East End of London. One of the aims will be to do entirely or almost entirely without bread. Women of good position who are already competent cooks are being trained by Sir Arthur Yapp's Department as communal kitchen superiors.

THE YEAR 1917 AT THE THEATRES.

Commercially at any rate the London theatres did very well in 1917 in spite of—or should it not rather be because of?—war conditions. Never were prophecies of ruin more happily falsified and the year ended with a positive famine in theatres owing to a large number of them being booked up, apparently for ever, by long runs. "A Little Bit of Fluff," "Romance," and "Chu Chin Chow," were all running at the beginning of the year, and these are typical war successes, while something like a dozen plays, most of them light entertainment, have been in possession since early in 1917. Under these circumstances there is not much chance of the production of anything new and interesting for some time to come, although there are plenty of managers who are anxious to take theatres even at the enormous rents now prevailing. Air raids have not had the slightest effect on the size of the houses. One explanation of the unusual number of long runs is found in the fact that the main support of the theatres nowadays comes from soldiers home on leave and their friends and relations. The soldier theatre-goer has not much time for experimental tours of the theatres, and he is apt to go for the established reputations, and he wants to see the plays that his comrades in the dug-outs and trenches are talking about. The best of the past year's war plays is probably "General Post" at the Haymarket—an excellent comedy, which starts with pleasing superficiality the subject of the social topsy-turvydom which has followed from the war. Color and gaiety are supreme in the war theatre. The serious or literary play has very little chance, and no attempt has been made to follow on the lines of the dramatisation of Thomas Hardy's "Dynasts," which gave distinction to the early war period. For beauty and artistic charm Sir James Barrie's "Dear Brutus" shines like a good deed in a naughty world.

MRS. PAT. CAMPBELL'S SON.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's son, Alan, has been killed in action, as his father was in 1900. The famous actress was devotedly attached to her son, and to his sister, Stella. Alan was a good looking young man, with his mother's wonderful dark eyes. For a time he acted under his mother's management in the provinces and America, and he wrote a play, "The Dust of Egypt," which had a good reception at Wyndham's Theatre, London. As a Lieutenant-commander in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he once guided two tanks to the enemy's first line, helping to take 400 prisoners, for which he received a bar to his Military Cross.

YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS.

With good light and proper facilities for reading and writing, it is better to let a child study in the evening than to allow him to miss a good play out of doors early in the afternoon. Have breakfast early enough for the child to eat slowly and to enjoy a substantial meal, followed by a not too hurried walk to school. A late rising, a hurried breakfast and a run to get to school on time, is a bad beginning for a good day of learning. Indigestion does not help a child to put his mind on his studies. Never let a child go to school, sit up later than nine at night and omit all evening parties except on Friday and Saturday evenings.

On your sewing days let the small girls sew scraps of cloth and string buttons and wooden beads. This will keep them busy for a long time. Let them use a blunt needle or a small bodkin as this will not prick their fingers. Keep some trifles in the work basket for them. Some small top or some favorite cakes, or even a little candy. These will all help to keep them out of mischief.

MILLIONS DIE

Every year from Consumption millions could have been saved only common sense prevention had been used in the first stage. If you are a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Weak Lungs, Cough and Colds—all Diseases leading up to Consumption-Tuberculosis, YOU ARE interested in Dr. Strandgar's T.B. Medicine. Write for Testimonials and Booklet DR. STRANDGAR'S MEDICINE CO. 926-928 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AGENCIES
Representatives,
Post Office Box 1131,
St. John's, Newfoundland
MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE FOR
COLDS, ETC.

Allies Stand

Four-Square.

(From the Toronto Globe.) President Wilson stands behind Mr. Lloyd George's definition of the war aims of the Grand Alliance. Of particular interest is the President's reference to Alsace-Lorraine, covering, as it does, the ground taken by the British Premier. Germany may fume and rage, but the surrender to France of Alsace-Lorraine is a point on which the Allies are unanimous. Referring to the French is most explicit and emphatic:

"All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace once more be made secure in the interest of all."

Violations of right that were tolerated or condoned in 1871 are rising in judgment against Germany, and will now be determined, not by the law of conquest, but by the law of international right and justice. In the historic words of President Wilson, "there is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail." The Allies are united in their war aims. Can the same be said of the enemy countries?

Had Piles for Ten Years

And Tried Nearly Everything Except a Surgical Operation Without Obtaining Relief—Tells How Complete Cure Was Effectuated.

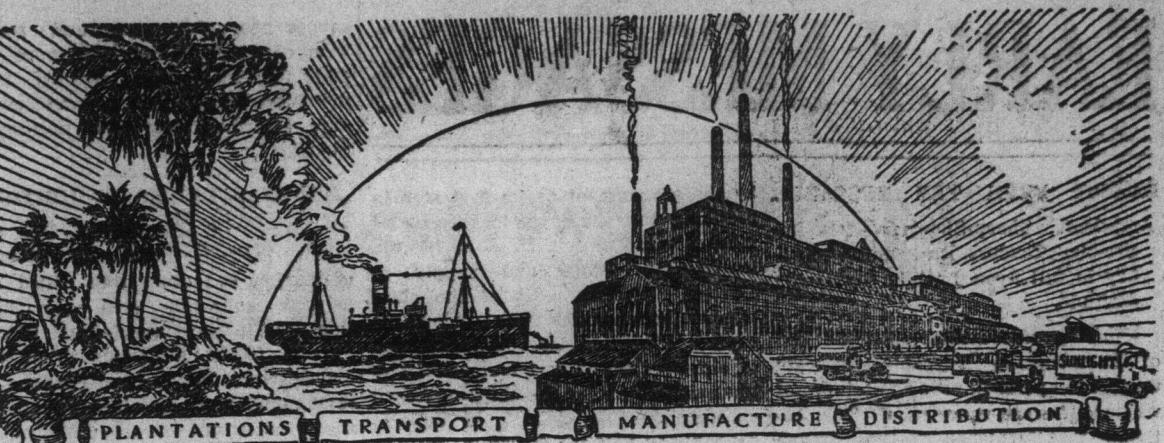
Brantford, Ont., Feb. 9th. There is reported here three cures of chronic cases of piles. In all three cases many treatments were tried before it was discovered that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only real cure for this distressing ailment.

Mrs. A. Oates, 22 Glikinson street, Brantford, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment as a household remedy for over so long, and am particularly indebted to it for a cure from Piles. I had suffered from this annoying trouble for ten years, and tried nearly everything I heard of. After using Dr. Chase's Ointment a short while I was completely cured."

Mrs. Wm. Shantz, 155 Albert street, Kitchener, Ont., writes: "For several years I was troubled with bleeding piles. I tried different remedies for relief without success. I read in Dr. Chase's Ointment of the benefit of people who were recovering from Dr. Chase's Ointment, so I sent to your office for a sample box. I found it gave me such relief that I went to a drug store and purchased a full-sized box. I have used several boxes since, and have derived more benefit from its use than any remedy I have ever used."

Mrs. F. Cussons, Victoria street, Galt, Ont., writes: "About two years and a half ago I was suffering from Piles. I had tried many different remedies, but nothing helped me. Finally I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after using it found that I was completely cured and have not been bothered in this way since. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to anyone suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmans, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. There are no rivals to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a treatment for Piles. Be sure to



THE Sunlight enterprise and organization for production, manufacture, and distribution were made complete long before the war. But during the war the difficulties and costs of transport have been multiplied. Therefore, Lever Brothers have purchased a fleet of steamships to convey raw materials direct from their plantations to Port Sunlight.

The Housewife is given the full benefit of this enterprise, and thus, in spite of the difficulties caused in England by the war, Sunlight Soap remains the best soap throughout the world, and gives the fullest value for the housewife's money.

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

The name Lever on Soap is a Guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

SOON

PRIZES!

MEN-- Buy BUDDY BOOTS for yourself and the boys, and see if you will not be one of the Prize Winners this year.

WOMEN-- Buy BEAR BRAND RUBBERS for yourself and the Children, and see if you will not be one of the Prize Winners this year.

Send us your name as often as you make a purchase of Buddy Boots and Bear Brand Rubbers, or have your dealer register your name.

We will give away free, this year, to those who purchase Buddy Boots and Bear Brand Rubbers, the following prizes, viz:

FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50.00) IN GOLD.
ONE FIFTY DOLLAR GRAMPHONE.
ONE FIFTY DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
TWELVE PAIRS MEN'S BUDDY HIP BOOTS.
TWELVE PAIRS MEN'S BUDDY LONG BOOTS.
TWELVE PAIRS BOYS' BUDDY LONG BOOTS.
TWELVE PRS. YOUTHS' BUDDY LONG BOOTS.
TWENTY-FOUR PRS. WO'S LONG BOOTS.
TWENTY-FOUR PRS. MISSES' LONG BOOTS.
FIFTY PAIRS WO'S BEAR BRAND RUBBERS.

Cleveland Rubber Co.

Beans! Beans!

Choice Rangoons, 112 lb. sacks.

Selected Hand-Picked, 224 lb. sacks.

Wholesale Only.

HARVEY & CO., Ltd.

Don't Say Paper, Say The Evening Telegram.

EARLY MESSAGES

LATEST FROM THE TUSCANIA.

American Sharp-Shooters—Austrian Premier Tenders Resignation—Turkey in full Accord with Germany's Attitude.

Latest figures available on the loss of the trooper Tuscania, indicate that 166 persons are missing, of whom 147 were Americans. This estimate was furnished by the British Admiralty on Friday night, with information that 2,235 persons had been saved. Among them were 113 officers and 1917 American foresters, engineers, supply trainmen, 70 police and aeronauts, a total of 2,030. As the ship's company had included the 2,177 Americans, only 19 missing remain to be apportioned among 218 members of the British crew and six passengers. According to Admiralty figures the total number of persons on the Tuscania was 2,401. The American officers among the survivors testified to the courage of their men while they faced the acute emergency of the ship sinking in the night with no assurance that the submarine wouldn't send another death-dealing torpedo to hasten her destruction. British officials likewise praise the discipline and steadiness of the Americans, and the London press is lavish with encomiums of their stoicism.

The British Admiralty to-night informed the Associated Press that the latest figures on the Tuscania disaster showed that 2,235 persons had been saved and that about 166 were missing. The saved, it was added, included 113 American officers and 1,917 American men. Bodies of 126 American troops have been recovered. Of 145 survivors landed on the Scottish coast, 134 belonged to the United States Army, including seven officers; of those one officer and 25 men are remaining where they landed to attend to the funeral arrangements for the American dead.

The Americans have sharp-shooters on the sector held by the United States force northwest of Toul on the west front, and have matched their marksmanship and wits against the skill and experience of the German riflemen opposite them, and thus far have had the advantage over the enemy snipers, who have been routed from their hiding places among bushes in the hilly wooded terrain, or in shell holes, by the expert fire of the Americans, and where the rifle proved unavailable there was brought into action machine guns or light artillery which destroyed German shelters and made casualties of their occupants.

Dr. Von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, has tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to Emperor Charles, according to Vienna advises reaching Amsterdam from Parliamentary circles. In the Austrian capital it is understood that the Cabinet's resignation is due to the opposition of the Polish deputies against the special debates and the provisional budget. Dr. Von Seydler, on Jan. 20th, informed the Labor delegations that it was the wish of the Emperor to end the war at the earliest possible moment by an honorable peace, and this declaration of the Premier was instrumental in ending the strikes in Vienna.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Nessim Bey, speaking in the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, asserted that Turkey was in full accord with the attitude of Germany and Austria, as outlined in the recent speeches of the German Chancellor Count Von Hertling and the Austrian Foreign Minister Count Czernin. In regard to the Dardanelles, Nessim Bey declared that the Strait would remain open in the future to international traffic as in the past, and on the same conditions. This declaration is regarded as Turkey's reply to the proposal in President Wilson's announcement of America's war aims, which requires that the Dardanelles should be opened permanently as a free passage to ships of all nations.

TERMS FOR ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

A telegram from Berlin quotes the Bourse Gazette as saying that as a result of the conferences held at Berlin an agreement had been reached regarding peace terms to be offered by the Central Powers to Roumania. The report is confirmed by the Essener Allgemeine Zeitung which says that Roumania can procure compensation in South Western Bessarabia for the annexation of the Province of Dobruja by Bulgaria. The paper suggests that Roumania and Ukraine make common cause against the Russian Bolsheviks.

L.W.W. ANARCHISTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The Industrial Workers of the World on the Pacific Coast have planned the wholesale destruction of the industries and shipping, and other interference with the prosecution of the war, it was said to-day at a Department of Justice indictment of 55 of them at Sacramento by the Federal Grand Jury.

TO DIVERT TONNAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Licensing of all classes of American exports and imports is planned

sances near Bezons and southwest of Orne. Otherwise there was little fighting activity reported from the West front. The announcement says, elsewhere there was nothing to report.

MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

More than 700 mercantile and manufacturing concerns from Allied and neutral countries will participate this year in the International Sample Fair at Lyons, according to an official despatch to-day from France. The plan worked out by the shipping board contemplates the cutting of imports probably in half to divert a million tons of American shipping now engaged in coastwise and Pacific and South American trade to the trans-Atlantic service. The place of tonnage removed will be taken to some extent by neutral ships obtained re-

STRONG MEASURES ADVOCATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Drastic action to cope with the food shortage was urged to-day in the Senate debate. Senator Smoot urged a monthly fast day to conserve the food supply. Senator Borah declared the situation not due to actual shortage but to transportation and the labor situation. If the draft law is executed as it was the last time, he said, we're going to see a break down in farm production. Senator Jones of Washington asked if every person in the country shouldn't be drafted to do work best suited to them. If the war keeps on that certainly will be done, said Smoot. To-day we find people of most nations of the earth on the strictest sort of ration, and many are suffering from hunger, said Senator Smoot. We have in this country a food administration asking us to observe meatless, wheatless, porkless days and to stop waste of all kinds of food. Their warnings should and must be heeded; not only must we conserve the food supply, but we must put in effect in our lives the principle of saving in order to assist the purchase of our government's obligations and issues to meet the unusual demands made upon it to successfully carry on the war and extend financial assistance to our foreign allies. Notwithstanding all that has been done, and as some people say sacrificed, the work has only begun. If this war should continue two years longer, I am afraid there will be a scarcity of food in the world and many of our people will be compelled to go short in order to assist in feeding our army and navy, and the armies and navies and peoples of other countries engaged in us.

BLAMES SPIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The New York Herald in its comment on the sinking of the Tuscania, expresses the belief that the departure of the Tuscania and the route to be taken by her was made known to the Germans through spies in the United States, and adds: "The only way to throw the fear of God into the hearts of German agents is to begin the hangings. When are the hangings to be?"

SURVIVORS AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.

Another party of survivors from the Tuscania, including Capt. McLean, and a number of American members of the crew arrived to-day from a Scottish port. Many relatives awaited the arrival of the men, and touching scenes were witnessed when some learned that those they were expecting had not arrived. The survivors were garbed in a miscellaneous assortment of clothes which they had picked up when landed from the vessel. Capt. McLean looked well, despite the great ordeal, but he refused to make a statement. An engine room stoker said that when he found the Tuscania was likely to float for some time he went down into his locker and rescued some cash and other trinkets and got away on a raft.

HELPED RECRUITING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

As a result of the sinking of the Tuscania, the number of volunteers to present themselves for enlistment at the chief marine corps recruiting station to-day was greater than that recorded on any day since the declaration of war by the United States on Germany. The officer in charge announced within five hours there were 86 applicants; of this number 12 were accepted. At the main navy recruiting station 65 applicants presented themselves and 50 were accepted. The question the volunteers invariably asked the recruiting officer on being accepted was how soon can we get across.

U. S. RECRUITING FIGURES.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.

A British army officer obtained 402 recruits in the eastern division of the United States during the week ending Feb. 2. According to the figures given out to-night, there were 683 men examined in this period. Boston was far the lead as a recruiting centre, with 225 men examined and 120 accepted; New York was second with 98 men examined and 68 accepted.

BERLIN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

To-day's war office statement reported the capture of a number of prisoners as a result of reconnaissances near Bezons and southwest of Orne. Otherwise there was little fighting activity reported from the West front. The announcement says, elsewhere there was nothing to report.

Thoughts Upon the Times.

(By PATRIOT.)

The Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs, who left the city by Thursday's express for Canada and the United States, will, while abroad, negotiate a loan for the Dominion. Such is the announcement in the newspapers of Thursday last. The matter of loans to tide the country over its financial difficulties seems to have become a hardy annual.

In one of the local newspapers published on June 12th, 1917, is found the following report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly:

"An Act respecting Bonds issued under the Loan Act of 1916." In 1916 authorization to raise five million dollars (\$5,000,000) either in the Colony, England or the United States was granted by the Legislature. The whole amount was raised in the United States and was loaned for three years. It becomes due in 1919. The Minister of Finance has now gone abroad to negotiate another loan. If the war lasts until next year, 1919, is there any person who can give us any idea what the financial condition of Newfoundland will then be like?

The recent annual statements of the Banks doing business in the country show that we are on the top wave of prosperity. Referring to Newfoundland, the President of the Bank of Montreal, Sir Vincent Meredith, says in his address: "With the high prices obtained for fish and oils, the people, generally speaking, are prosperous, and the interest bearing deposits in Banks show an increase of nearly \$1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) over last year."

If there is much wealth lying dormant in the country why is it necessary for the Finance Minister to make annual trips to Canada or the States to borrow money. Why not encourage our own people as Canada has done to lend their money to the Government. The vast sums which are now sent out of the country to pay the interest on the loans would then be kept here, and the country would benefit by it. We have our war loans like every other country, but while they have encouraged their own people to lend money to the nation, we have been content to go outside to borrow, a policy which will prove ruinous in the end. Every patriotic Newfoundlander should seriously consider this as it will seriously hinder the country's development later on. What is needed now above everything else is economy, not only on the part of individuals but on the part of the Government.

We are heading towards ruin and disaster, and nothing but a miracle can stay our progress.

Now is the time the country needs the firm, guiding hand of a statesman of Sir Robert Bond's calibre at the head of affairs. It is time we gave up quarrelling over personalities and petty parish politics and looked our difficulties squarely in the face. Unless we are much mistaken in the signs of the times, it is not only the fishermen who will need an emancipator in the near future, but all classes. Then will be the time for Mr. Coaker to show that "political courage ready to face an emergency" with which the Advocate of rights.

Will any sane man point out what we have gained by having a High Cost of Living Committee and a Food Control Board. They do not appear to know what are their duties but much less put practical suggestions into practice.

The loss of the Government owned fish carrier "Maid of Harlech" brings before the attention of the people the fact that there is some mystery not yet cleared up about the ownership of these vessels. The public have a right to know whether they are public property or not. Dr. Lloyd's promised explanation is a long time coming. The whole country is waiting for that explanation.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

Holy Communion—First Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matus—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 2 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 Gualds 11 a.m., Matus and Holy Communion.

METHODIST.

Gover St.—11 a.m. & 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmon.

George St.—11 a.m. & 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11 a.m. & 6.30, Rev. Dr. Bond.

Wesley—11 a.m. & 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Congregational Church—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Rev. W. H. Thomas.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church—Rev. Gordon Dickie, M.A., Minister. Sunday services at 11 and 6.30. The Pastor will preach at both services.

The morning subject will be: "Perseverance of the Saints," and in the afternoon "The Ministry of Prophecy." Mrs. E. J. King will sing "Ninety and Nine." Strangers welcome at all services.

Salvation Army—Cliveden—7. Kneehigh Girls' Homeless Service, 9 a.m. Free and Easy Service, 7. Girls' Salvation meeting conducted by Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Otway, assisted by Adj't and Mrs. Tilley. All are welcome.

ST. THOMAS.—Celebration of Men's Communion (Men's Corporate) 1918—244,545 qts. dry fish; to Europe, 44,116 qts.; to W. Indies, 8,079 qts.; to U. Kingdom, 55,412 qts.; to Canada, 1,200 qts.; to U.S., 17,582 qts.; to Australia, 17,582 qts.; to India, 17,582 qts.

Comparative Statement
1918—244,545 qts. dry fish; to Europe, 44,116 qts.; increase, 127,323 qts.

Vaccination Shields just arrived for STAFFORD'S Drug Stores, only 20c. ea.—feb5,1918.

FIREMEN JOINING N.I.W.A.

Press. F. Woods and other officers of the Firemen's Union attended the executive meeting of the N.I.W.A. a few nights ago. They have decided to join the N.I.W.A. in a body at next meeting.

If you have skin trouble of any kind, get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold Everywhere. Recommended by T. McMurdo & Co., A. W. Kennedy, M. Connors, Peter O'Mara.

STAFFORD'S DRUG STORES.

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