

Correspondence

Essence of Parliament.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

December 13th, 1917.

The Editor
"The Royal Gazette".

Dear Mr. Editor:

Reading with interest the correspondence in your paper with reference to the proper observance of the Sabbath Day in this colony, and believing "the people" are necessarily interested and vitally concerned in this great subject, I am sending you a couple of interesting items regarding this matter—

The first is a quotation from Prof. Ernest G. Martin of Leland Stanford University, in which he says:—"In a little Middle Western town I used to know a Scotch grocer who spent thirty years of his life in a continual round of routine. He would open his store at eight o'clock in the morning, go home to dinner at twelve, come back at one, work until six, and then return for a while after supper. This program was varied only on Saturday night, when he worked a little longer than usual. He appeared to have no interest in outside affairs; stayed at home, and went over his accounts on Sunday. I saw this man work at his work in his life; but he looked like a day of seventy-five, and he was about through." Professor Martin, in explaining his experiments showing that fatigue is poison which can be eliminated only by sleep and Sunday rest.

The second is an item referring to the munitions work in England:—"If any situation would seem to justify Sunday labour, England's munitions would rank first. Lloyd-George appointed a committee to consider whether the munitions plant should work on Sunday. They looked at the physical, mental, and moral condition of the workmen. They looked at the cost and rapidity of production. In every particular the verdict of this committee was against Sunday labour. They reported that if the British army was to have the most munitions and the best the Sabbath workmen must rest on the Sabbath."

"ANOTHER ONE."

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AID OF HALIFAX SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.
Sir, As there has not been time to do so sufficiently known through the ordinary channels, I beg the courtesy of your columns to reproduce a notice which, during the week, has been affixed to the gates of the Cathedral and other Church of England Churches and Chapels throughout the Islands it explains itself—

Help for the Suffering!

The need for immediate help to relieve the heartrending sufferings, and prevent unnecessary deaths, amongst the victims of the Halifax disaster is urgent.

There will be special collections in the Church on Sunday next, Dec. 16th, at all services. If you cannot be present, please send your contribution to the Clergy.

Yours, etc.

JAMES DAVIDSON,
Archdeacon.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

Sir, As a stranger here, I do not know in whose hands is the lighting of your roads, etc., but I wish to draw attention to a source of danger to pedestrians after dark in the road which runs from the end of the Harbour up to the town. There is a triangular piece of turf where three roads meet, on which a lamp might be placed in order that carts and bicycles turning the very acute corner may see what is ahead of them and that pedestrians, who really are apparently quite unprotected by any rule of the road or any footpath, may be seen by those approaching. As many as fifty bicycles were counted coming round this corner in a quarter of an hour the other evening and though all were lit, there was a great deal of the road and going at a pace which would have made an accident inevitable in the darkness had eyesight or agility of limb been wanting. It is difficult for a stranger to understand why the lighting of the road should not be continued at least around the end of the harbour.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours faithfully,
A. VISITOR.

FACE POWDER—THE OTHER KIND.

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

Sir,—I see that one of the members of the House desires to see toilet articles, including "Face Powder," more heavily taxed. Doubtless the member in question really understands the use of Face Powder! Surely not, or he would not rashly desire an increased tax upon it. Face Powder is the purpose of putting quite a different complexion upon things than the genuine one would present. It covers up blemishes and permits many to look the world in the face who would otherwise shrink from its gaze. Is there no face powder in public life and don't many business men in their special kind very useful?

I am, Sir,

"A MERE WOMAN."

Sessions House,
December 12th, 1917.

The House met at the usual hour (2 p.m.) thirty-one members present. Further information was received from His Excellency the Governor with Message No. 23, "Charity" to the Colonial Government. A copy of a telegram despatched on the 6th instant by the Naval Commandant-in-Chief of the Atlantic, admirably informed the House that every preparation had been made for the ship to be prepared for sea in ten days, that a naval matter would be provided to take the boat to New York and would return by mail steamer and that the ship would be turned over to the Colonial representative in New York for the alterations and repairs to be made according to contract. The second paragraph of the Governor's Message is as follows:—"Vice-Admiral Sir M. Browning's action in making this arrangement will be of the utmost value in saving time and meeting other difficulties attendant upon the navigation of the vessel to New York by a mercantile crew and the Government are sure that the assistance rendered in this and other matters connected with the loan of the ship to the local Government will be warmly appreciated by the House."

The Appropriation Bill in charge of the hon. member for Pembroke, Mr. Bluck, was read the second time in Committee. The First Schedule dealing with Salaries, the amount of which is £20,038. 18. 4 was agreed to. Mr. Bluck then moved the Second Schedule which deals with Expenditure on Salaries. Sir Thos. Wadson drew attention to the fact that 46, Gaols, kitchen at Hamilton Gaol for cooking meals for prisoners £125. There had been no discussion in the House on this subject. The matter previous to its introduction on the Estimates, but he presumed the Finance Committee had grounds for believing this arrangement was less expensive than the present method. It was not on the Board of Works estimate this year, everything was cut down for the sake of economy and he wondered if the proposal would be economical or not. It was hoped that the cooking could be done by the prisoners but that may not be satisfactory. At any rate kitchen requisites would be needed and His Honour felt he would like to know something further with regard to the plan.

The hon. member in charge of the Bill said he had a plan of the proposed kitchen which he would place before the House. It was a plan of hon. members. Two of the walls that would be needed were already built and the kitchen was to be erected in an angle of the two walls. The table and benches were to be then it was suggested that a kitchen be erected both in St. George's and in Hamilton Gaols. Now the idea was that the table and benches were to be how it would work out, the suggestion came from the Inspector of Police. The cost of food per prisoner per day was made in 1916 but was believed that with the installation of the kitchen it could be reduced to 10½d. per head per day. The cost of fuel for cooking was per annum and £100 was deducted for the cost of fuel, the net saving would be £300. The present Head Keeper of the Hamilton Gaol is fully qualified to supervise the cooking of the food having had considerable experience in military cantons. The hon. member was convinced it would be wise to give this proposal a trial.

Sir Thos. Wadson, after hearing this explanation was more favourably disposed toward the scheme, but called to the notice of the House that the present Act would need to be amended to permit of this innovation. The dieting of the prisoners was arranged by the contract. Dr. Cann hoped the arrangement would turn out to be economical. From all he had heard the present contractors had not made money out of their contract and had just barely come through. Would not the Head Keeper want £75 for looking after this work? Black replied that the cost was true—the remuneration for the extra work was to be £75 per annum.

Mr. Wainwright asked how the difficulty would be overcome if there was a change of keepers and the man selected did not happen to be an expert chef? He rather feared a cook would want a higher salary than £75. However, he felt the experiment should be tried and doubtless the prisoners would have better food and get it warm. Mr. Zuill thought the plan should be tried for humanity's sake. The keepers at the Lunatic Asylum had to get their food sent in to them as there was no provision for getting it within the building. All such establishments should be equipped with kitchens and there should be appliances for cooking both the patients and the keepers' meals. Mr. Wainwright asked the hon. member for Pembroke, Dr. Harvey, if he could tell what it cost to feed the inmates of the Asylum and the hon. member was not able to give the information because the accounts were not kept separately. "However," said Dr. Harvey, "hon. members, I should realize that the Lunatic Asylum require very different food from that given to prisoners in Gaol." Mr. Spurling remarked that if the Government were to be asked to supply the Lunatic Asylum, the Board of Works would not be authorized to erect the kitchen until the Act was amended and there would then be a change of function. Mr. M. R. Smith believed that it was a common sense recommendation. The prisoners were well qualified to do the cooking and he thought the services of a trained chef were necessary. The hon. member remarked that it was a pity that the Gaol was the only house in the Colony at present needing the services of a cook!

The Second Schedule was then adopted and the amount to be provided was £66,741. 11. 11. The total of the Estimate of Expenditure was £86,780. 10. 3. The Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The second reading of "The Customs Tariff Bill, 1917" was discharged for the day, the hon. member, Mr. Watlington, explaining that certain important amendments would be proposed and it seemed desirable for hon. members to see them in print before dealing with the measure in Committee.

Notice was given of the following proposed amendments—

To strike out subsection 2 of clause 2.

To substitute the word "second" for the word "third" where it occurs in sub-section 3 of Clause 2.

That sub-section 3 of clause 2 be numbered "2."

To amend the Table of Specific Duties by inserting between the items "Malt Liquor, Cider and Perry" and "Malt and Mutton": "Massage Creams and Face Lotions" 3 per cent ad valorem.

To amend the Table of Specific Duties by inserting between the item "Mutton" and the item "Pistols and Revolvers":

"Patent or Proprietary Preparations claiming curative or remedial properties and not included in the pharmacopoeias of Great Britain or the United States () per cent ad valorem."

To amend the Table of Specific Duties by striking out the item: "Potatoes, sweet, during the months of January, February, September, October, November and December."

To amend the Table of Specific Duties by inserting between the item "Tobacco" and the item "Turnips": "Toilet Creams and Face Powders" 1 per cent ad valorem.

To cancel the Second Schedule. To amend the Table of Exemptions by striking out the words—"other than sweet potatoes (except as otherwise provided in the first schedule)" where they occur in the item "potatoes."

To amend the description of The Table of Exemptions by substituting the word "second" for the word "third" before the word "schedule."

Malt Liquor the hoghead 10. 1 per dozen. Spirits other than rum the gallon 1. 6.

Rum the gallon 1. 6. Wine, 5 per cent. Tobacco and snuff the lb. 6d. Cigars, the 1000 5. or the lb. 6d. Cigarettes the 100 5d.

Shortly before the House adjourned Mr. J. H. P. Patterson, of Sandys Parish, rose on behalf of the sufferers in the recent terrible disaster in Halifax and moved that the Assembly contribute an amount toward the relief of the distress of the people in a neighbouring city united to the Colony of Nova Scotia. He said that many had contributed privately. Mr. Patterson felt there should be this expression of sympathy from the Legislature of Bermuda. The hon. member deplored the depletion of the Public Treasury at this time which would of necessity cause the contribution to be smaller than that which would have been made had the motion was warmly supported. The hon. and learned member for Paget, Mr. Gray, felt that this was certainly an occasion when the Colony, apart from individual contribution, should out of their own pocket, as it were, make a grant toward alleviating the distressing circumstances existing in Halifax. It had been the practice to make similar contribution toward relief of distress in the West Indies when hurricanes had devastated their shores, and he felt that the Legislature would suit the wishes of the people of the Colony by affording some help to the City of Halifax in this time of need. The learned member regretted that the state of the Treasury would preclude a donation at all commensurate with the distress existing. Mr. Wainwright said the calamity was one of the most awful in the world's experience, and the most serious feature of it was that it affected the poorer classes, and the labouring people of the City. Their homes had been demolished and many were practically out of doors in the inclement season of the year. The hon. member referred to the timely and generous action of the United States in sending relief; no doubt England and other places would also help. Mr. Astwood and Mr. Wainwright hoped that the amount would be a thousand pounds and trusted that the matter would be put through with the least delay. Mr. Zuill and Mr. Perinchief also urged no delay in arriving at the amount to be despatched.

Mr. Patterson moved to fill the blank in his motion "five hundred" and to this the House agreed, but a Resolution will be introduced, to make the necessary provision. The House adjourned until Friday, the 14th inst.

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

First Appearance of Dandruff A Forerunner of Future Baldness.

That such is the case has been conclusively proven by scientific research. Prof. Unna, the noted European skin specialist, declares that dandruff is the harbinger of baldness of the scalp, caused by parasites, destroying the vitality of the hair bulb. The hair becomes lifeless and in time, falls out. This can be prevented.

Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ, and restores the hair to its normal softness and abundance. Herpicide is now used by thousands of people—all satisfied that it is the most wonderful hair preparation on the Market today—Pharmix Drug Co., W. J. Young & Co., Bradley's Drug Store, Special Agents.

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RECITAL AT ST. ANDREWS HALL.

On Wednesday evening last a large and interested audience heard a very fine recital by Lance Corporal R. H. Maudsley, 2/4 East Yorks, in St. Andrews Hall of the Presbyterian Church.

In welcoming the reciter the Rev. Horace Pickover said that it had been a pleasure to hear the proceeds of the evening from their own uses to those of the Halifax Relief Fund.

L. Col. Maudsley before beginning his recital, said that he was glad to be able to do what he could towards the Fund. The Halifax disaster was indeed something that had touched all hearts. He hoped his recital by saying that many of the pieces he had chosen were on the serious side but they were among the finest shorter poems in literature.

The programme (given below) will show a fine breadth of selection as well as many well known poems. (1) is a stirring incident that can never be forgotten. It is one of Whitman's few dramatic treatments. (2) and (3) justify their inclusion by their popularity, the latter will never lose a certain charm for those who know the writer's life. (4) was finely given and though one of the standbys of the recitation platform we know that it is a certain charm for those who know the writer's life. (5) one of the wonderful poems of the English language, perhaps, by "The Home" ("Grecian Urn" and the "Home") (6) shows Rossetti's grim humour and fantasy at their weirdest. An interval followed during which Mr. H. H. Maudsley played a very pretty violin solo "Apple Blossoms" for which she received an encore.

In numbers (7) and (8) the reciter pleased his audience immensely, by his skill in throwing himself into the delicate humour of the poems. (9) was a fitting memory of the days of war of 1870. (10) written by Richard Middleton, a poet too little known, was finely given. (11) There is nothing that we know of in the poems of Bret Harte more than a more than a "Dickens in Camp" the tribute of one writer to another. (12) was fairly well-known to the audience but it is a poem of a more than a "Dickens in Camp" the tribute of one writer to another. (12) was fairly well-known to the audience but it is a poem of a more than a "Dickens in Camp" the tribute of one writer to another.

Mr. Maudsley resumed his programme with the Sonnet "To a Bird Singing," and followed with "The Nation's Women" of which it is only justice to say, the author (H.H.M.) has every reason to include in his programmes as a fine and timely piece of work. The rest of the programme, some five minutes, was of a less varied nature but all interesting and all giving testimony to Mr. Maudsley's prodigious memory and to his versatility. There is no doubt, that the audience enjoyed the evening, their applause being exceedingly hearty and spontaneous. We are glad to hear that the cause of education has many lectures and, in some cases, many hours of school. Mr. Maudsley, who has often been heard in Bermuda since his arrival, and we hope, will be frequently heard again received a hearty tribute of applause and most grateful thanks were made on the very enjoyable and instructive evening.

- 1 "The Pipes of Luthero" G. Whittier
- 2 "The Three Fishers" Chas. Kings
- 3 The Three Fishers Chas. Kings
- 3 I remember, I remember
- 4 How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix
- 5 Ode to Autumn Robert Browning
- 6 The Ballad of Jan Van Hanks John Keats
- 7 Violin Solo "Apple Blossoms" D. G. Rossetti
- 8 The Children's Helen Jones
- 9 Before Seaside Austin Dobson
- 10 The Last Serenade Richard Middleton
- 11 Dickens in Camp Bret Harte
- 12 King John Act iv, Scene 1 W. Shakespeare
- Song "The Swallows" Mrs. Ernest Overbridge
- 13 Sonnet "To a Bird Singing"
- 14 Sonnet "The Nation's Women"
- 15 Fairy Folk Lionel Birch
- 16 Abu Ben Adhem Leigh Hunt
- 17 Parting Coventry Patmore
- 18 The Yarn of the Nancy Bell W. S. Gilbert
- 19 The Raven E. A. Poe

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YOU CAN'T FIND ANY DANDRUFF, AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT.

Save your hair! Make it thick, wavy, glossy and beautiful at once.

Try as you will, after an application of dandruff, you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair, and your scalp will not itch, but what please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. Dandruff is the enemy of the hair. It bleaches the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Dandine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance, incomparable lustre, softness and lustrance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandruff from any druggist or from our counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment. Dandine will surely reveal the beauty of your hair.

MEMORIES OF REGENT STREET.

THE most attractive LEATHER GOODS in the world originate at 89 REGENT STREET, LONDON, with THE MARK CROSS COMP NY LIMITED.

Novelties now showing by the Bermuda Agency are priced far below today's price in London (having been contracted for in July 1916) and will prove a delightful solution to the Christmas difficulties of the more fastidious shoppers.

FOR MEN.

Purses, Bill Folds, Pass Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Cigarette Cases, Address Books, Collar Bags, Tie Cases, etc., in Pigskin. Pigskin back cloth brushes, Pigskin covered Flasks, Pigskin photo Frames, Pin Seal Purses, Bill Folds and Pass Cases. Solid hide suit cases and Kit Bags. Gloves in Cape, Dressskin and Buck.

FOR WOMEN.

Morocco Jewel Cases, Writing Cases, Handkerchief Cases, Bridge Sets, Pencil Envelope Cases, Shopping bags, Sling Purses, Book Cases, Change Purses, Sling Purses, etc., in many colours. Gloves in Antelope, White Doxskin, Chamois and heavy Silk.

H. A. & E. SMITH Queen Street

Sole Agents in Bermuda for THE MARK CROSS CO. LTD.

14-17-18, QUEEN STREET.

Take Iron, Says Doctor, if You Want Plenty of "Stay There" Strength Like an Athlete!

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Run-down People 200% Stronger in Two Weeks' Time, in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N.Y. Most people foolishly seem to think they are using to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, and Dr. Sauer, a well known Specialist who has studied widely both in this country and Europe when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to use the strength of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong, but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring. A stomach liver or kidney trouble, or a condition of some other element caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This may go on for years, while the patient suffers without agony. If you are strong or weak, you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double and even triple their strength and endurance.

NOTE: Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer, is one of the newer remedies from abroad. Unlike the old iron preparations, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, makes them black, nor upset the stomach. On the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer a refund of \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 40 who lacks iron and increase their strength in only two weeks. This refund is provided they have on certain a genuine trouble.

It is dispensed in this city by Bermuda Drug Co., and all other druggists.

Call at Our New Retail Department AT EAST BROADWAY For Fine Groceries at Fair Prices

CLARENCE DARRELL & SON Wholesale and Retail Grocers

20-21-22 1775

A COSY GLOW

ELECTRIC RADIATOR

is just the thing for the cold weather

Combined  Convenience, Economy, Safety

Costless of the wood labour and Coal Fire Diet

AL. THE WARMTH OF THE OLD HEATER WITHOUT THE SMOKE AND DIRT

B. E. L. P. & T. CO. LTD.

FRESH SUPPLY

Taddy's Myrtle Grove CIGARETTES

Are manufactured from a high grade, bright Virginia Tobacco, and are Sweet, Cool, and Fragrant.

AT The Bermuda Furnishing and Supply Coy.

C. S. G. RANKIN, OPPOSITE TOWN HALL, MARKET SQUARE

Fine BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS Crockery, Glass, Tin, Galvanized and Enamelware House Furnishings, Stationery, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

Agent for "The Royal Gazette"

East End News

Bro. Thompson R. E. has been elected Wor. Master of Broad Arrow Lodge No. 1890 G.R.E. for the ensuing year.

On Thursday one of the search vessels returned to Bermuda with the recently lost valuable barge and cargo in tow. All were West.

On Thursday evening last at 8.25 a.m. there was a grand meteoric display in the heavens. The shower passed almost directly east to west and the trail of the monster meteor was visible right across from east to west at the same time. Just a few degrees west of the zenith there was a grand display of lesser meteors. Such an event would once have been a portent of some great happening.

Years ago when a well sailed vessel arrived at St. George's, a fruitful scene in the distressed shipping line was sure to result, or, at least, that's what local sages said would result. We got the well sailed craft right enough on Friday last; now for the fruitful scene.

Some time since, but not such a long time ago, a public servant led the misadventure of a ship when she touched either her toe or her heel and as a result the responsible one was laid off and deprived of his particular means of earning a livelihood. Since the servant's dismissal the master of the ship returned to St. George's and we understand that he made quite unassuming one a very handsome money present.

A sailing vessel, in distress, was towed into St. George's harbour by the tug Narcissa on Friday morning. The vessel leaks.

There was rather an extraordinary demand for caulkers at St. George's on Friday afternoon, they were required on work which was to commence on Saturday morning.

The dangerous habit of throwing stones—jail nuts—in the public streets continues at St. George's and on Friday morning a large one was thrown by a boy which just cleared a pedestrian's head by a half inch of space at the most liberal computation.

A sailing vessel in distress arrived in Five Fathom Hole, on Friday evening, subsequent to the sale vessel arriving in St. George's harbour.

Owing to the vigilance of the police tips have been placed on St. George's and now for a time at least the soda water bottles will probably be safe.

To the great annoyance and inconvenience of many persons at St. George's on Friday night last, the electric lights went out at about 8 o'clock and remained out for some time during which the search for kerosene oil lamps was again renewed. We have had to fall back on the "old reliable" many occasions.

Some of the larger and more prosperous stores at St. George's are really quite up-to-date, introducing modern business improvements and methods, which have heretofore been conspicuous only by their absence. Christmas decorations are also being introduced at this early date and some of the stores promise to make a good display. The St. George's Gift Club will end its work to its members several hundreds of pounds, work has been fairly plentiful and the outlook for a prosperous Christmas at St. George's is very good.

The late Elias Joshua Henry Jennings who died at his residence St. George's on the 12th inst. was 57 years of age and a native of Devonport, Devon, England. He joined Her Majesty's Navy, as a marine, at an early age, saw much service on the coast of Africa, took part in the bombardment of Alexandria when that city was in the hands of the Arabs, for which he was decorated with the medals issued for the occasion. On leaving the navy he obtained a position in the Captain's office at H.M. Dockyard and served there faithfully for over 29 years, when he was pensioned off in 1912 with nearly 40 yrs. service in all. In 1904 he was married at Halifax to Antoinette Caroline Newbridge of St. George's and leaves a son and daughter. After coming to St. George's in 1914 Mr. Jennings entered the Royal Engineers and was while in that employment that he contracted the illness which was the cause of his death. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Joshua Jennings of Devonport, and at the time of his illness expected, daily to hear that his estate had passed into his hands, and he was told that he was their heir. On the formation of the St. George's Fire Brigade at St. George's in August 1914, he was one of the first to volunteer and was appointed to a responsible position in the Engine Company. He was also a member of the St. George's Gift Club. During his illness he was carefully and patiently attended by his numerous friends. The funeral service was performed at the home and at the cemetery by the Rev. R. L. Newbury. Men from the Royal Navy were his bearers and the funeral was largely attended. Mrs. Jennings and her little ones have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

A very sad and fatal accident happened at the North Side, St. George's early on Saturday afternoon. It has been customary for little Daniel Smith the foster son of Mrs. Daniel Fox of St. David's Island to come over to St. George's on Saturdays, spend the day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Healy Smith and play with the children residing in and around North village. On Saturday afternoon the children were playing in a loom hole to the north of Fort Victoria and all had come out except Daniel.

when the roof of the loom fell in and completely covered the little fellow whose comrades could not imagine what had become of him. Later Sergt. C. Darrell and Messrs. Alfred Perry and Harry Virtue arrived at the scene of the accident and one of them espied a portion of the child's clothing and the three immediately went to work and removed all the debris with their hands but on uncovering the remains they found that the little fellow was quite dead with his mouth full of sand. During the work of digging out the body Dr. Gilbert was sent for in order that he would be at hand in case his services were required. A jury of inquiry was summoned and with Mr. Corner Boyle viewed the body after which the taking of depositions was postponed until today (Tuesday). David's funeral took place at St. George's on Sunday afternoon and his remains were followed both to the church and cemetery by a large number of sympathetic friends and relatives. The services at the church and at the grave were conducted by the Rev. A. T. Tucker, Rector of St. George's.

At the close of his sermon at the Methodist Church, St. George's on Sunday morning the Rev. W. Loring gave out some very interesting announcements, some of which were that a cable had been received from the Rev. A. B. Higgins, a former pastor of the church and stationed at Dartmouth that all was well with Mr. Higgins and family; that the evening offering would be for the Halifax Relief Fund and the Rev. and gentleman made an eloquent and touching appeal for a Substantial collection. He also announced that the mid-week service had been abandoned in favour of the grand concert which was to be given at the St. George's Hall on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. in aid of the Halifax Relief Fund and he requested each of his hearers to purchase the highest priced tickets.

The steaming Powerful, which has been at H.M. Dockyard for some time undergoing substantial repair, returned to St. George's on Sunday morning to resume her usual duty. In the afternoon she went outside and took a large neutral iron vessel in tow and towed her to Miruay's Anchorage. The Powerful is a maintenance, in fact all above the main ground mast. Late in the afternoon another large vessel was in sight to leeward of the land.

West End News.

Much excitement prevailed on Saturday forenoon, along the Western shores, when a large steamer and sailing vessel, as was thought, ran ashore, on the reefs. Everyone was thinking of what a Christmas it would be to them should it be so. Much to their surprise the vessel was ashore. Agents at St. George's were telephoned and the steam tug Scabary came up and took the sailing vessel in tow and brought her in St. George's. We believe she is somewhat in need of repairs. The steamer came round and has anchored in the sound.

We regret very much to report that Pte. Arthur Bridges who has lately returned from the front, is very ill. We hope it will not be so serious as is feared and that he may soon be out again.

Great inconvenience has been experienced at the Somerset Bridge wharf, for need of a light being placed on the wharf so as to guide the sailboats and steamers safely to the wharf. Before the wharf was destroyed in the storm two months ago, there was a lamp there, but since the new wharf has been erected we don't know whether it has been overlooked or not. For several nights the steamer has not been able to land at that wharf and this is causing many residents at the bridge to hire conveyances to bring them from Cavallo Bay wharf.

We hope soon that a light will be placed on the wharf thus saving time, expense and inconvenience, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM COMMAND ORDERS.

Paper and Stationery—Economy in the use of.

(a) The attention of all concerned is called to the Instructions contained in Army Council Instruction No. 1673 dated 12th. Nov., 1917, which are to be rigidly adhered to.

(b) This matter of paper economy is now to be regarded as of urgent necessity.

(c) In future, all correspondence is to be conducted in minimum and more use made of the telephone. Messages and replies thereto sent on the telephone where future reference is required, should be written out on message forms.

(d) In commencing correspondence, officers and clerks should use their discretion as to the use of letters or quarter sheets of paper. But slips or small slips of paper should not be used in writing memoranda which it is necessary to retain for reference.

(e) Large envelopes will be reserved for script communications only.

(f) All obsolete Army Forms are to be utilized.

Notice. The Officers and their families, the married families of the Prospect Garrison and those families whose members attend the Garrison School are cordially invited to attend the Xmas Tea and Entertainment which are being given in the Gymnasium on Wednesday, 19th December, 1917.

Tea will be served at 4 p.m. and the Entertainment will start at 4.45 p.m. Friends of parents are invited to attend the Children's Concert, for which there is no charge. During the performance a collection will be made. The proceeds will be devoted to the Fund in aid of the Halifax Disaster.

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THE WAR

1237TH DAY

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEACE.

Two Austrian Battleships Sunk.

LOSS OF A CONVOY, ENGLISH PRESS CRITICISMS.

The Pope's Decision with Regard to Jerusalem.

AIR RAID ON ENGLISH COAST.

London, Dec. 18.—German airplanes raided coast towns tonight. Some of the raiders reached London where they were met by a heavy fire. Numerous bombs were dropped. An official announcement of the raid says: Hostile airplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coast about 6.15 o'clock and proceeded towards London. Some of the raiders reached the London district and dropped bombs. Bombs also were dropped in Kent and Essex. Reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received. Our guns and airplanes were both in action.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN RETURNED.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Returned to power at the head of a government with an assured majority of 45 seats in the House of Commons and the likelihood of its reaching 60, Sir Robert Borden was today the recipient of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country, from England, and from the United States. That majority will, it is predicted, be increased to 60 in five weeks time or thereabouts by the addition of the votes of the Canadian soldiers abroad to those cast in the Dominion itself. It is particularly gratifying to the Prime Minister and his colleagues however, that this vast majority of the people at home have endorsed the war and domestic policies of the Union government and that the triumph of that administration has not been due solely to the support of the men engaged in the fighting in France. The result of yesterday's voting will bring into the House of Commons a delegation supporting the government which will reflect the union of leaders of both political parties in the government and of members of the two parties in the country at large. Including the Liberal members of the Government there will be in the new House of Commons likely to assemble in March, some 44 Liberal Unionists. Of these 10 will be from Ontario, some 27 from Western Canada, 3 from Nova Scotia, 4 from New Brunswick, and one from Quebec.

BRITISH PRISONERS TAKEN.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—A despatch from Kiel says that among the British prisoners taken in the raid by the Germans on the convoy in the North Sea were ten wounded men, including Lieut. Grey, a nephew of Viscount Grey. Lt. Grey was aboard the destroyer Partridge and was wounded by a shell splinter. During the fighting Lt. Grey took over command from the fallen Commander of the destroyer. Grey was picked up by a torpedo boat destroyer on board of which he received medical attendance.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

Christiania, Norway, Dec. 17.—Sailors from the ships sunk by German warships in the North Sea say that fire was opened by the attacking cruisers at a range of 3,500 yards and that within a half hour the British armed ships, with the exception of

the destroyer Pelew were sunk. Crews from steamers in the convoy saved in all 196 sailors, of whom were landed on the west coast of Norway. 59 of the rescued were British.

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin, Dec. 14, via London, Dec. 17.—The following official was issued today dealing with German naval attacks on commercial traffic off the east coast of England and in the North Sea last Wednesday. Simultaneously with an attack on commercial traffic on the English east coast our light forces on Wednesday under command of Lieut.-Capt. Hans Kille again attacked a convoy. The convoy consisting of 6 steamers totalling 8,000 tons, including an armed English steamer, the torpedo boat destroyer Partridge and four armed vessels were destroyed in battle. The English destroyer Pelew escaped. Our forces returned without losses and with a large number of prisoners including four officers.

"TEN MINUTES OF BRAVE FIGHTING."

Christiania, Dec. 18.—All the crews of the merchantmen attacked in the North Sea by the Germans last week were saved. The merchant vessels had time to retire while the outnumbered British destroyers and trawlers engaged in a desperate fight with the Germans and the crews of the merchantmen took to the boats. One British destroyer, according to reports here, sank after ten minutes of brave fighting. The crew of the other destroyer continued to serve its guns until disabled. After disposing of the conveying vessels the Germans turned their attention to the merchantmen and sank them one by one.

GERMAN RAID ON THE TYNE.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—Capt. Heinicke commanded the German forces which made a raid on the English coast off the mouth of the Tyne last Wednesday morning, according to an official statement received here from Berlin. The report says that the Germans successfully attacked enemy mercantile traffic including two large steamers off the Tyne close to the English coast. The German forces, it is said, returned without losses.

ARMISTICE SIGNED.

London, Dec. 17.—The most important fact as regards the Russian situation at the moment is the signing of an armistice which is announced officially at the capitals of all the countries concerned. According to

special despatches from Petrograd, everyone believes that a permanent peace between Russia and the Central Powers will result. Correspondents in general treat as negligible the undertaking of Germany and her Allies not to withdraw troops from the Eastern front. A Petrograd despatch to the Times says large masses of Germans already have been removed and that probably the German command has transferred all its purposes to employ elsewhere so that its plans are not likely to be deranged seriously. The reported suicide during the armistice negotiations at Brest-Litovsk of the Russian Gen. Skalon, apparently has made a considerable impression at Petrograd, although the Russian national commissaries are silent in regard to it.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT SEA.

London, Dec. 17.—One British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four minesweepers, have been sunk in the North Sea by German naval forces. The losses were the result of an attack on a convoy bound from Scotland to Norway. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty announced today. The total tonnage of the lost merchantmen was 7,000 tons. 88 Scandinavians two of whom are women and ten British were rescued by four destroyers detached from a cruiser squadron which was hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats. The merchant vessels were being conveyed by the destroyers "Partridge" and "Pelew." The Partridge was sunk and the Pelew was damaged. Sir Eric Geddes said that the circumstances of the attack so far as available were that the Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers shortly before noon and with the Pelew engaged them while the convoy scattered. The Partridge was hit heavily. Shortly afterward an explosion occurred aboard and she sank. The Pelew was pierced at the water line and her engines were disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the convoy sinking the six merchantmen and four armed trawlers. The entire crew of the trawler Lord Alveston was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties of the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two wounded seriously. Information regarding the crew of the Partridge, Sir Eric said, was incomplete, but a report from Kiel told of the taking there of three officers and 21 men from the Partridge and of one officer and 25 men from the trawlers. The Partridge and the Pelew together with four armed trawlers said Sir Eric, comprised the anti-submarine escort of the convoy. For some reason as yet unexplained, he added, the force which was sent for the purpose of protecting the convoy against surface attacks was not on the scene in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. A court of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the circumstances, he said. A second convoy which was also being conveyed was not attacked.

GERMAN DESTROYER "OFFERS ASSISTANCE."

Christiania Dec. 14 (delayed).—The convoy attacked in the North Sea was made up of the following steamships. Bollsta, Norwegian, 1701 tons gross; King Magnus Norwegian, Bothnia, Swedish, 1607 tons; Torlain, Swedish, 856 tons; Masacibo Danish, Cordova, British (there were two British steamships Cordova each of about 2,300 tons). The Bollsta was torpedoed and sank in 15 minutes. One of her boats with 11 of the crew and four passengers reached land this morning after being out for 15 hours. A lifeboat from one of the Swedish steamers with 15 persons also reached port although it was blowing a gale. Contrary to the customs of the Germans, one of their destroyers offered assistance to one of the Bollsta's boats.

SITUATION INCREDIBLE.

Petrograd, Dec. 17.—The German and Austrian Foreign Ministers Dr. von Huehlmann and Count Czernin, have notified Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that they will arrive at Brest-Litovsk, Tuesday, to negotiate for a general European peace. The evening newspapers announce that Trotsky has notified the Allied Embassies that the armistice has reached definite result and that peace negotiations will begin and asking them to participate or to state whether they wish peace or not. Up to this evening the Embassies had not received their communication and informal conference of the Allied diplomats is said to have reached no definite decision.

CHANCELLOR SAYS LLOYD GEORGE USES INVECTIVE.

London, Dec. 18.—Germany's way in the west is clear inasmuch as a peace by negotiations with Great Britain is out of the question at present, Chancellor von Hertling asserted in an interview given to the director of the Wolff Bureau the semi-official German news agency as quoted in despatches reaching London today. The interview was given in response to a request for a reply to the recent speech of Premier Lloyd George who said he would regard peace overtures with Russia at the moment when the Prussian military spirit was drunk with boastfulness as the betrayal of the great trust with which he and his colleagues had been charged. Lloyd-George calls us criminals and bandits, said the Chancellor. Modern wars are not won by invective but perhaps rather prolonged thereby because it is clearly out of the question to negotiate with men of such temper. For some time it was impossible for an attentive observer to doubt that the British government under Lloyd George's leadership is completely inaccessible to the idea of a just peace by understanding. His speech affords convincing proof of this. The Chancellor then discussed the origin of the war saying Germany's conscience was clear and added: More than a year has passed since we and our Allies offered the enemy the hand of peace. It was rejected. In the meantime our reply to the Papal Note has again set forth our standpoint. After referring to the conclusion of an armistice with Russia the Chancellor went on: Lloyd George's speech is the British answer to the Papal note. Our way in the west accordingly is clear. It is not Lloyd George who is judge of the world but history, as on Aug. 2nd, 1914, so also today, we may look forward to its verdict with equanimity.

"AN UNCOMFORTABLE SURPRISE."

New York, Dec. 18.—An Associated Press cable from London dated Monday, Dec. 17, received here this morning says: The successful attack by German warships on a convoy in the North Sea resulting in the sinking of 11 vessels as announced in the House of Commons today, came as an uncomfortable surprise to the public. It is expected to cause a revival of the criticism of the Admiralty such as that at the time of the successful German attack on a convoy on Scandinavian merchantmen in Oct. Added to this is the raid made off the Tyne last Wednesday by German warships. As a result of these two expeditions one British destroyer has been sunk another seriously damaged, five trawlers and eight merchantmen have been sent to the bottom. Another trawler has been damaged and a number of men have been killed or taken prisoner. Vice Admiral Beatty immediately opened an inquiry and the first sitting was held yesterday being conducted by Vice Admirals Sturdee, De Robeck and Goodenough. The investigation will be hastened as much as possible. According to the statements of survivors both here and in Scandi-

navia the fighting was of the most violent character. The Germans poured hundreds of shots into the ill-fated vessels.

MORE TERRITORY IN PALESTINE.

London, Dec. 18.—An official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine reports the capture of territory S.E. of Jerusalem and 117 Turkish prisoners. The statement follows. Gen. Allenby reports that our troops have seized the high ground east of Abu Dis, two miles S.E. of Jerusalem and taken 117 prisoners including five officers. Our casualties were considerably less in number than the Turkish dead counted by us.

19 AMERICAN LIVES LOST.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Nineteen lives were lost when the American submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by submarine F-3 in home waters during a fog Monday afternoon. The F-3 was undamaged and picked up up five survivors of her victim. Secretary Daniels announced the disaster late today in a brief statement which gave no further details.

ATTACKS ON YPRES FRONT.

London, Dec. 18.—The War Office this evening issued the following communication: This morning raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal. In one case an attacking party was repulsed. In the other the enemy succeeded in entering our post and captured a few of our men. These men were recaptured by a counter attack in which our troops regained the post and killed or took prisoners a number of the enemy. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides. Snow fell heavily last night and continued to fall today.

ITALIANS DRIVE BACK AUSTRIANS.

Rome, Dec. 18.—Austro-German forces which attacked the Italian lines on the Northern front from the direction of the San Marino, were driven back in disorder, the War Office announced today. In the Col Caprille region the Italians attacked and were then counter attacked. Finally the enemy had to withdraw to the positions from which he started.

TWO AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS SUNK.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Two Italian torpedo boats under command of Lt.-Commander Rizzo, composed the force which made a daring raid into the inner harbour at Trieste, Sunday night, Dec. 9th, and torpedoed two Austrian battleships, one of which was seen to sink.

THE POPE'S DECISION.

Rome, Dec. 18.—According to the Messagero, the Pope has addressed a circular letter to all Bishops in the belligerent countries declaring that if any Christian state aids the Turks in an attempt to retake Jerusalem it will be condemned by the Holy See.

MORE MEN FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, Dec. 18.—New contingents have been called up by the Government. The classes of troops already mobilized consist of all eligible and fit men between the ages of 18 and 43.

FOR THE HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 18.—The Relief Fund has passed the \$600,000 mark and is still climbing. That the interest is no less widespread than ever is evidenced by the fact that the subscriptions continue to run from one dollar to several thousand dollars—the individual of restricted means giving side by side with the wealthy corporation. The Chamber of Commerce of Kansas has sent \$5,000 the Boston insurance company \$2,500 collection by Bowring and Co., of New York \$7,414.55 while the first troops of Boy Scouts sent \$12. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have contributed one thousand guineas to the Lord Mayor's Mansion House Fund.

HALIFAX GIVES PUBLIC FUNERAL TO VICTIMS.

Halifax, Dec. 18.—Ninety-five bodies were given public burial from the Chebucto Mortuary yesterday. 23 bodies were brought to the mortuary yesterday while a number were taken to private establishments. There still remain 154 bodies in the mortuary.

SHARP CRITICISMS IN ENGLISH PRESS.

London, Dec. 18.—The serious view entertained here on the successful German double attack on shipping in the North Sea is reflected by the great prominence and space given in the morning newspapers to this incident, but much of the editorial comment is restrained, the desire being expressed by several commentators to await the result of the official inquiry. Nevertheless some sharp criticisms find their way into the editorial columns with pointed reference to the explanations given at the time of the October raid. The Daily News says: "The occurrence of two such incidents is calculated to convert disquiet into anxiety. The public has had more than enough of these things both at sea and ashore and has come to distrust profoundly the efficiency of the military and naval services as judges in affairs concerning themselves." The Daily Chronicle says "The serious feature is in the painful reflection cast upon the Administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet."

Such a mistake would not be repeated after eight weeks interval unless some screws in the machinery were very dangerously loose. The circumstances call for a court of inquiry appointed by the Admiralty from the outside.

"It is not enough for the inquiry to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief nor composed of his subordinates." The Times says. "The attack requires a good deal more of explanation than the raid in October concerning which the two points made by the First Lord were that the wireless was smashed and that the enemy came at night. Neither of these pleas are relevant in the enemy's latest exploit and while judgment must be suspended until after the inquiry it is impossible not to feel that the thing should never have happened." Archibald Hurd, the well-known writer on naval subjects in the Daily Telegraph refuses to assume any failure on the part of anybody from the Commander-in-Chief to the youngest seaman concerned and points out the difficulties of the task and the great results achieved. He contends that the real explanation is that the navy has not enough ships for its multifarious duties and especially lacks enough small ships. "Although we have been building ships" he continued "the navy has never been provided with an adequate supply of small craft owing to the shortage of labour and steel."

All that can be said is that our strength is greater today than it was though still insufficient because of losses incurred at sea. In one recent month of this year in home waters alone our naval forces steamed seven million miles in areas in which enemy submarines were active and in which also enemy mines by the thousands lurked." The navy and particularly the officers and men who serve in small craft has been overlooked ever since the war because the naval forces have never been adequate to insure rest for those who are bearing the main burden." The writer like some others recalls Sir Eric Geddes' statement explaining the October raid that between April and October 4,500 merchantmen were escorted between Britain and Norway without a single ship being lost by surface attack. He also says that since the beginning of the convoy system until December 1 less than one and one-half per cent of convoyed cargo bound inward have been lost.

GERMANS SAVE AN AMERICAN SAILOR.

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—Two sailors were saved by the Germans from the American destroyer Jacob Jones, according to an official German announcement received here today. The Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone on Dec. 6 and 65 men were listed as missing. Survivors reported that one American who spoke German was taken away as prisoner on the submarine.

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The Royal Gazette.

Hamilton, December 20, 1917

The Management will not be responsible for the expressions of opinion of Correspondents, and reserves to itself the right to reject part or the whole of any communication, if deemed advisable.

The Management of The Royal Gazette will be grateful if all Communications and Advertisements are in the Editor's hands before 3 p.m. on the day previous to issue.

THE WAR NEWS.

The cable news today is not very encouraging and the comments quoted from the English Press only serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. At the same time, it is only just to our nation to recall that at no period of our history have we ever been beaten by defeat. Indeed, in our many struggles, we have often been roused by defeat to make that terrific plunge which has brought another victory to British arms. We are confident that there is not the faintest aspersion that can be rightfully cast upon our Navy and our Army with regard to reliability, courage, and skill. We have, however, to remember that they are pitted against an enemy whose reserve strength apparently equals his long preparation, whose methods and intentions are pitiless and we have to look in the conduct of the war for an untiring vigilance and a like ruthlessness on the part of our defenders. It may be true, as Archibald Hurd says, that our Navy is under-shipped and on this point we fear the nation, in spite of our cheerful theory of "seven to three" will have a reckoning with some one when the day of reckoning comes.

In the meantime, let the Admiralty and the War Office put "inquiries and investigations" on one side. Like the curse of the Abbott of Rheims—"nobody seems a penny the worse" for them. A better policy would be to tell the truth to the nation and to our Allies. There can be nothing to all of our men, their determination, their courage and their spirit, that is not creditable and praiseworthy but if the Heads of this or the other Department have made a mess of things why not say so and let us see exactly where we are? This is not the first but the fourth year of the war and the Empire has no further use for platitudes.

THE LATE ENGINEER LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. G. EDE, R.N.

It is with extreme regret that we learn that Mrs. Ede, who is residing at present with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Walker, Weber, Pembroke, has received the following cable from the Admiralty, Dec. 18th.

"Deeply regret Engineer Lieutenant Commander Ernest G. Ede, killed in action 12th December."

Engineer Lieutenant Commander Ede and Miss Walker were married at the Bermuda Cathedral in October, 1913.

WHAT THE MAN IN THE STREET IS SAYING.

That the "Charybdis" Scheme has got a move on.

That everyone wishes it the best of success.

That the Bermuda Canning Industry sounds too good to be true.

That we shall soon be able to eat all we can, and can all we can't.

That the Halifax Fund is shortly to be closed and that subscribers have done well.

That the American ladies are going to look after their boys.

That the boys deserve the best of attention.

That nothing we can do is sufficient but may serve to shew our appreciation.

That the war news is disgusting, but British folk prefer the truth to being fed with spoonfuls of abject nonsense.

That the British "thin red line" stopped a drive before and can do it again.

That the "Bear's hug" has turned into a disgraceful embrace.

That the darkest cloud has a silver lining.

That local affairs are tame just now.

That even our weddings are being celebrated abroad.

That the freaks of the Halifax anchors are inexplicable.

That we all await the decision of the Food Commission with anxiety.

FOR THE SUPPLIERS AT HALIFAX.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church immediately upon receipt of the bad news from Halifax the congregation proceeded to make arrangements for sending some help.

An entertainment was pending the proceeds of which were sent to the Relief Fund, as already reported by the Royal Gazette. Several members of the congregation also contributed individually to the Fund.

The ladies of the congregation have dispatched two large cases of clothing much of it quite new.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Fertilizers, Box and Barrel Material, on Free List.

The House yesterday by a substantial majority voted to strike the above farmer's supplies off the Customs Tariff Bill, thus reducing the estimated revenue for 1918 by £1262 4 0.

The opposition urged that farmers had been let off very easily in the matter of duty. That large stocks of box and barrel material were in the country. "Every one objects to some particular tax, according as to how it affects them," said the hon. member for St. George's and that farmers seemed to have overlooked the fact that there is no duty on seed potatoes. Mr. H. V. Smith agreed and said that a large proportion of the farming community did not contribute to the expenses of the country and thus proposed tax was only their due share.

Mr. Misick endorsed that view though it would be against him as a farmer the have to tax.

The Attorney General thought it unwise to tamper further with estimates at so late an hour.

Mr. H. W. Watlington was prepared with an amendment by way of concession viz., to exempt barrels and coopers stock—leaving fertilizers on the list.

The arguments used in favour of the exemption were much the same as were employed at Monday's meeting.

Mr. H. H. Outerbridge in an interesting speech proved conclusively that fertilizers were a necessary to the potato grower and they were 100 per cent higher than three years ago.

Mr. Peniston, Mr. E. F. Zuill, Mr. W. Perinchief and Mr. Muusson Wainwright supported the exemption. The vote in favour was: 16 against 9.

The Appropriation Act and Customs Tariff Act were changed by the insertion of several amendments, passed the third reading and were sent forward to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

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WEST END NEWS.

The Choir of the Methodist Church Southampton, are preparing to give a sacred cantata entitled "Daddy's Christmas" on Sunday next at 7 p.m. The programme will consist of Special Hymns, solos, recitations, madolin solo, and a short story which will be read by the Rev. Martin. A special collection will be taken and proceeds given to the fund for the sufferers at Halifax. Those who have not had the opportunity of giving to this fund will have a chance of doing so at this service, and also enjoy the proposed programme.

Although Miss Bell of Southampton has lately undergone much loss through the recent storm which devastated the house of her father and mother with whom she is living, yet she has not forgotten the needs of those in Halifax who have just experienced such a terrible calamity. We understand Miss Bell was the originator of the scheme and that Mr. Cleveland Jones assisted her in collecting from the children, chiefly of that vicinity for the benefit of the suffering children in Halifax. The amount raised and handed in to the Royal Gazette Fund was £2. 13. 0.

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EAST END NEWS.

On Tuesday afternoon a lively game of football was played at the Garrison Field, St. George's, between No. 1 and No. 2 of 95 Co. R.G.A., the former winning by 3 goals to 1.

The verdict rendered by the jury of inquest at the Town Hall on Tuesday re the death of the late Daniel Smith, was to the effect that his death was accidental, caused by the caving in of a bank which him to be suffocated.

Once again a boat outrage has been committed at St. David's Island. Our St. David's correspondent has sent us a detailed account from which we have selected the following facts.

On the night of the 17th inst. some persons went on board the fishing sloop "Surprise," lying at anchor in Smith's Island Sound about 100 yards off the St. David's shore, near Mr. J. B. Fox's Point (of land). They stole a 40lb rockfish from the boat's well, the property of Mr. T. B. O'Conor and Mr. Anthony Burcher. After cleaning the fish the thieves threw the head of it into Mr. Burcher's yard. They broke the boat's locker open, stole, lines, hooks, lead and other things. What they did not steal they cut up and destroyed, notably a number of valuable lines. The last quoted local price of fishing line was 3/6 per lb. On the night during which the outrage was committed men were on the public road until near morning, drunk, cursing, swearing making the night hideous with their demoniacal shouts and yells. It has been quite some time since a similar outrage, formerly of frequent occurrence, has been perpetrated at St. David's.

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VERY OBLIGING.

We are always pleased to be of use to our fellow townsmen so that we had no objection to comply with the request made to us through the telephone, in the middle of a busy hour before the mail closed on Wednesday to "just go outside and tell the coachman at the door of The Royal Gazette to come over to the Tower." It was raining hard at the time and the man's attention was difficult to catch, however, we don't mind getting wet, or leaving letters unanswered, or making a spectacle of ourselves in Reid St. Anything to oblige.

GODET & YOUNG

Hardware and House Furnishings

FULL LINE OF

Carpenters' and Mechanics' Tools

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

KITCHEN UTENSILS AND STOVES

OIL HEATERS FOR THE COLD WEATHER

ALSO

STERNAU SOLID ALCOHOL STOVES

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

PAINTS, STAINS, ENAMELS, AND OILS

ALL PAINTERS REQUISITES

GODET & YOUNG

FRONT STREET.

18-12-17.563.tu.th.sat.

MIRROR - CANDIES

We recommend our Customers to make their purchases as early as possible, in order to avoid disappointment.

Our stock although unusually large this year, has not been large enough to meet the requirements of our Patrons.

W. H. HEYL & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

18-12-17.568.tu.th.sat.

SANDYS GENERAL SUPPLY STORE

are offering

White Table DAMASK at 2/-, 2/3, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6 yard. Colored DAMASK at 3/3 yard.

Table OIL CLOTH at 1/6 yard, MATTING at 1/6, 1/8 and 1/9 yard MATS 3/- and 4/- each.

CRETTON in a large Variety of Patterns at 1/4 and 1/6 yard, SCRIM at 8d. and 1/3.

Lace Curtain at 9d. and 10d. yard. CURTAINS in White and ECRU at 3/3, 3/9, 5/6 and 9/6 pair.

QUILTS and COMFORTABLES 7/6 to 12/- each Sheets at 5/6 and 5/9 each BLANKETS 7/6 to 14/- pair. CRIP BLANKETS 3/9 and 4/9 each.

3-10-17. Phone No. 18.

J. H. P. PATTERSON,

WATFORD BRIDGE ROAD, SOMERSET

Luminous Wrist Watches

The "silent watches of the night" acquire eloquence when their dials are luminous. The darker the night the brighter the light.

The comfort and convenience of a Luminous Wrist Watch is appreciated by every man.

Nickle cased watches with leather straps 28/- to 48/-

Silver " " " " 35/- to 75/-

Gold " " " " £5 and up

EVERY WATCH FULLY GUARANTEED.

New assortment Leather Straps for all kinds of Wrist Watches 16 to 66

E. M. ASTWOOD

55 FRONT STREET

20-12-17.575.th.

MEMORIES OF REGENT STREET.

THE most attractive LEATHER GOODS in the world originate at 89 REGENT STREET, LONDON, with THE MARK CROSS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Novelties now showing by the Bermuda Agency are priced far below today's price in London (having been contracted for in July 1916) and will prove a delightful solution to the Christmas difficulties of the more fastidious shoppers.

FOR MEN.

Purses, Bill Folds, Pass Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Cigarette Cases, Address Books, Collar Bags, Tie Cases, etc., in Pigskin. Pigskin back cloth brushes Pigskin covered Flasks, Pigskin photo Frames, Pin Seal Purses, Bill Folds and Pass Cases. Solid hide suit cases and Kit Bags. Gloves in Cape, Doeskin and Buck.

FOR WOMEN.

Morocco Jewel Cases, Writing Cases Handkerchief Cases, Bridge Sets, Fitted Envelope Cases, Shopping bags, Strap Pocket Books, Change Purses, Sewing Boxes, etc., in many colours. Gloves in Antelope, White Doeskin in Chamois and heavy Silk.

H. A. & E. SMITH Queen Street

Sole Agents in Bermuda for The MARK CROSS CO. LTD.

15-12-17.sat.tu.th.sat.

A SMART RANGE OF GENT'S FALL FOOTWEAR

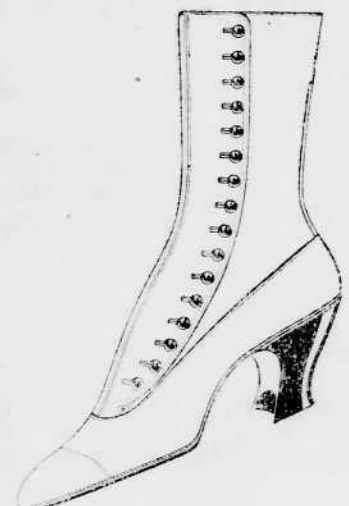


We have been untiring in our efforts to keep in touch with the latest styles, and we now can show you a very wide range of Men's Boots and Shoes for the Holiday and coming Season in all grades of Leather at 12/6, 15/-, 18/6, 22/6, 27/6 to 32/6.

OUR MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS are 5/-, 7/-, 9/- and 10/6

HANDSOME FOOT WEAR FOR WOMEN

THE Beauty of this season's shoe fashions lies in their very simplicity, and when you have seen the handsome Fall and Winter styles we have in stock you will surely agree the change has been a happy one. Comfort Shoes of all kinds and for all occasions.



YOUNG BROTHERS

NOTICE

The Bermuda Mineral Water Co.

Beg to request their customers and the public generally to forward all CHRISTMAS ORDERS as early as possible, to ensure delivery of same; also to inform the Manager of any empty bottles that they may have.

By so doing you will greatly oblige,

C. STUART PENISTON,

Manager, B. M. W. Co.

18-12-17.559.tu.th.sat.

Call at Our New Retail Department AT EAST BROADWAY For Fine Groceries at Fair Prices

CLARENCE DARRELL & SON

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

20-8-16.1775

Banking Facilities Provided

Deposits Accepted subject to Check

Drafts Issued or Cashed.

All conveniences that modern banking affords are provided by

THE BANK OF BERMDA LTD., ST GEORGE'S BRANCH

7-10-16.1894.el.12m.

H. L. INGHAM, Manager.

CANADIAN BOTTLED BEER

BREWED FROM MALT AND HOPS

By

ALEXANDER KEITH & SONS, Ltd.

HALIFAX, N.S.

PALE ALE

STOUT

LAGER

6/- per doz

GOSLING BROTHERS AGENTS.

JUST RECEIVED

A Splendid assortment of Ladies Blouses in Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Plaids and Black Taffeta, also a few washable Blouses and Childrens dresses

J. I. SMITH & SONS

St. Georges

GOSLING BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1822

Since 1822 we have never been put to such a pinch to please the Public of Bermuda as at present. We have a large stock of Goods both in our Wine and Grocery Departments to supply every one for Christmas. Many of the luxuries that we usually stock cannot be bought now. Nevertheless

We are offering **EVERYTHING** that is **POSSIBLE** to make this Christmas pleasant.

"A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH."

ON this, our Fourth War Christmas, we suggest as Gifts only such things as might be considered necessary and useful. With this in view, we have this year curtailed several of our usual Holiday Lines; centering our efforts in securing only such goods as might be considered as being absolutely essential.

Far sighted buying enables us to give values that could not be duplicated to-day under an enormous advance in price, and much of our stock cannot be replaced at any price. Again we emphasize the urgent necessity of **SAFE AND SANE GIVING.**

FOR BOYS.

Belts 1/6 up, Braces 6d. up, Handkerchiefs 4d. up, Socks 9d. up, Stockings 1/- up, Ties 1/- up, Felt Hats 3/9 up, Tweed Hats 2/6 up, Velvet Hats 2/- up, Shirts 4/- up, Blouses 2/9 up, Caps 1/3 up, Tweed Suits 8 years to 16 years from 14/- up. "Rowe's" celebrated English naval uniforms 25/6 up. Regulation Sailor Straws and cloth caps 3/3 up.

FOR MEN.

Suspenders in Holiday Boxes; "Boston" and "Paris" Garters in fancy boxes, Hand Sewn cape and Antelope gloves; Linen Handkerchiefs at from 9/- dozen; Silk handkerchiefs at from 2/6 each up; Khaki handkerchiefs in cotton at 6d, and in silk at 3/- each; "Jaeger" and "Morley" wool socks in black, white, khaki and Scotch mixtures, several styles especially bought for "Active Service" use. Ties in solid colours, Club and Regimental stripes, polka dots and novelty designs at from 2/6 to 6/6. Walking Canes by "Mark Cross" and others. Silk Shirts of Pure Silk; "Burberry" raincoats, Hats in the newest shades of felt. A wonderful range of "Jaeger" sweaters and scarves at most attractive prices. Two and three piece suits of Home-spuns, tweeds, worsteds, etc., etc.

WE COULDN'T RESIST a little line of **TOYS** for the kiddies; they **MUST** be remembered as usual.

Teddy Bears, Poodles, Picture Books of untearable linen, "Cuddley" animals, Go-carts, Mechanical animals, Toy furniture, Cricket Bats and balls, and the most wonderful little Cardboard House ever produced.

FOR KIDDIES.

Bonnets, Silk Trimmed Hats, Linen Wash Hats, cloth Hats, Wool Sweaters, Jackets, Gaiters, Bootkins, Mocassins, Mitts, Infants robes, Bibs, Socks, Wool Stockings, etc., etc.

FOR MISSES.

Dancing Frocks in Taffeta, crepe de chine, etc. Sweaters, Waists in voile, crepe de chine, Georgette and Georgine; Mufflers, Scarves, Aprons, Sports Coats and Skirts; Gloves; Handkerchiefs; Neckwear; Hosiery in cotton and silk; and a most attractive lot of stationery packed in Holiday Boxes.

FOR GIRLS.

Trimmed Velvet Hats 6/6 up; Trimmings Straw Hats 8/6 up; Wool Sweaters 6/9 up; Gingham Dresses 2/6 up; Handkerchiefs 3d. up; Hosiery 6d. up; Kid Gloves 7/- pair; Hair Ribbons 10d yard up, Dress Lengths in cotton, wool, gaberdine, etc., at from 7d. per yard up.

FOR WOMEN.

Scarves in chiffon, silk and Shetland wool; Wool mufflers in white and novelty designs; Shawls; A special purchase of Sweaters in Rose, Grey, Green and Saxe Blue at from 16/6 up.

A wonderful range of art silk, silk and wool, and pure silk sweaters the best of Xmas gifts. Specially attractive line of blouses in crepes, crepe de chine, Georgette, Georgine and Voiles at from 5/9 up.

Dainty Lingerie, packed in attractive holiday boxes, 3/- up.

Silk hose, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Gloves, "Kent" Brushes, "Cross" Leather Novelties.

Dress Lengths in cotton, wool, and silks, waist lengths of tub silk, Sports coats and skirts, "Burberry" Raincoats, "Jaeger" overcoats.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE SAYING.

It is well that the Allies should understand that when phrases like "Peace and reconciliation," and "Disarmament," are rife in Germany, they mean no more than that for the time being, the fortune of war is not smiling on Germany. So it was a few months ago, when on July 19 the German Reichstag, by a large majority, passed the now famous peace resolution. So is it not now, when thanks to the revolution in Russia and the German peace propaganda in Italy, the Germans have been successful in striking two great military blows. Stresemann, a leader of the national liberals, speaking at Dresden on October 29 "rejoiced that a political situation appeared to have been reached where every obligation of the Government to the Peace resolution of July 19 had ceased." The "Kölnische Zeitung" of October 27 devoted a leading article to German Colonial troops and came to the conclusion that triumphant Germany should extend her system of universal conscription and military training to the whole of Africa. "The experience of this war" said the article in question "has shown that the East African native, if sufficiently trained and led by Europeans, makes an efficient soldier, while the South-west African is an even better soldier, given similar circumstances. In future to prevent her colonies from being overrun by other peoples, Germany must utilise to the full these sources of manpower. Such of these natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her sway, while all foreign colonies which have made war against the German colonies must become German property."

"The Fremdenblatt" of Oct. 29 declared that "unless all the indications are false, Italy will share the fate of Roumania, Serbia and Russia. Italy must expiate the guilt of her unscrupulous, faithless and rapacious statesmen."

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" has been publishing a semi-official review of the operations on the West front written in language that reminds one of the phase of madness in which the patient imagines himself to be Emperor of the world. One phrase may be selected from many. "He who is a good German knows that he is at one with the High Command and their great aim, which will, moreover, be attained, victory on all fronts, on land and sea, or, in the words of old Colonel Kottwitz, 'In the dust with all the enemies of the Brandenburg.'"

Even the Austrian papers have become infected, and it may be suspected that one of the chief reasons for the huge onslaught on Italy, was not so much to attack Italy as to encourage Austria. "Today," wrote the Austrian Fremdenblatt on Oct. 31, "after more than three years of a terrible war, Roumania and Serbia are annihilated, Russia is shattered, and Italy is pierced to the heart. The tremendous importance of our alliance with Germany will

now be obvious to the duller mind, and everyone must now recognise that the main pillar of our policy must be the alliance with Germany." The Vienna "Estrablatt" of the same date maintained that the Central Powers will determine by the sword the course of events. "It is their alliance which has reaped the victory, and it is they who will dictate the new order of things for the welfare even of those who now resist them."

Count zu Reventlow, as was to be expected, spreads himself and Germany still more widely as a result of the Italian successes. Writing in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" of October 31; he said: "We confine ourselves today to a general statement of our aims—that, for the future, an active Adriatic policy on the part of Italy shall be made completely impossible, and this not by paper guarantees"—(no one knows better than the Germans the value of paper guarantees)—"but by real guarantees; that is to say by appropriate territorial changes on the coast of the Adriatic." Germany and Austria-Hungary are to work together as regards the development of their power "in the Mediterranean and the world." "The Mediterranean was the weak side of the old Triple Alliance. The new Quadruple Alliance can, after the overthrow of Italy, give a quite different appearance to the Mediterranean problem. This can be done by creating and securing two central points of power—the Adriatic and Constantinople, with the Straits. Such a political, maritime, and economic position would stand in the closest combination with the position of the German Empire in the North, and if this position remains dominant in the Baltic and on the coast of Flanders, Great Britain's sea tyranny will be set a difficult and probably an insoluble problem."

"The Frankfurter Zeitung," usually a rather moderate journal, has also joined in the chorus. On Nov. 3 it wrote:—"The Entente will never be able to subdue fate, and the result of its present attitude and endeavour will be what it need not have been at the outset, namely, defeat." "If the Entente had only been willing to conclude betimes a peace based on understanding it would have been saved the complete overthrow of Roumania, the submarine war, the Russian revolution, and now the victory in Italy which has made the Central European Alliance so strong and close."

We need not multiply quotations. They would only confirm the impression that if Germany were to obtain victory, she would use it first to crush down those of her own people who wish for a peaceful world, and next to impose a ruthless military domination on every part of the world. But, if she cannot get victory, she is all for peace,—peace with reconciliation. Her alternative policies are to punish the whole world if she is successful, to avoid punishment if she is beaten. She is like her own soldiers, who failing to kill, throw up their hands and cry "Kamerad."

Fresh Supply Just Received

Rice - - 37/6 per 100 lbs
Sugar - - 37/6 " " "
Codfish - 55/- " " "

White Beans - 38/- per bus.

We carry a large stock of Groceries and Vegetables

Hy. Dunkley & Co. BRUNSWICK HOTEL

now open to transient guests

under the capable management of Mrs. Middleton Cooper

Breakfast, Luncheons, Dinners.

Prices: 1/6 to 2/6.

6-12-17, 531, e.t.f.

To be let from 1st January 1917

"Bay View" Officers quarters, situated near Fort Hamilton, containing 11 rooms. Bath and modern sanitary convenience, electric light, coach house and stabling. Splendid position. Excellent view of Hamilton Harbour can be seen from the house.

Tenders, stating rent, will be received by the C.R.E. Bermuda up to 1 p.m., 27th December, 1917. Envelopes to be marked "Tender for Bay View". House to be insured by approved tenant for £800.

18-12-17, 570.2.

BOYS

Do you want to earn some money for Xmas?

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR Empty

GUM BOTTLES

MUST BE CLEAN

Apply THE ROYAL GAZETTE

H. A. & E. SMITH

"The Queen Street Store," Hamilton

"The Somers Inn Store," St. George's

Advertise in "The Royal Gazette"

St George's Parish

The Parishioners of St. George's Parish are hereby notified to meet at the

TOWN HALL
at 12 noon on

DECEMBER 29, 1917

for the purpose of electing person to serve as Vestrymen, Overseers of the Poor, and Parish Officers for the year 1918 in accordance with Legislative enactment.

W. J. BOYLE,
Parish Vestry Clerk.

St. George's.
17-12-17.3

Mid-Ocean and Colonist twice.

Smith's Parish

A MEETING OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO VOTE IN THE ELECTION OF A PARISH VESTRY, OVERSEERS OF THE POOR AND OTHER ANNUAL PARISH OFFICERS FOR SMITH'S PARISH TO SERVE FOR 1918 WILL BE HELD AT

The Whitney Institute
on Wednesday, 26th inst.
AT 10 A.M.

By Order of the Parish Vestry,

W. I. SMITH,
Parish Vestry Clerk.

15-12-17-558, tu. th.

ANNUAL MEETING

The qualified parishioners of SOUTHAMPTON PARISH are notified to meet at the

Parish Vestry Room
at 11 a.m.

on Friday 28th instant

for the purpose of electing a Parish Vestry, Overseers of the Poor and other annual Parish officers; to serve from the 1st. Jan. to 31st. Dec. 1918.

By order of the Parish Vestry,

W. A. BARNES,
Parish Vestry Clerk.

20-12-17, 500. th. sat.

PEMBROKE PARISH

A Meeting of the QUALIFIED PARISHIONERS of Pembroke Parish will be held at

The City Hall, Hamilton

on
THURSDAY 27th instant
at 11 a.m.

for the purpose of electing a Parish Vestry, Overseers of the Poor, and other annual Parish Officers to serve for the year 1918.

By order of the Parish Vestry,

C. H. TUCKER,
Parish Vestry Clerk.

19th December 1917.

20-12-17 551. th.

London's Smartest Styles!

London and Paris set the fashions, and FASHIONS FOR ALL is the leading record of their changing modes. Every new idea, every useful discovery and every fresh creation is recorded and illustrated every month in the pages of

FASHIONS FOR ALL

The Smartest Fashion Journal, which you can obtain from the dealer who supplies your papers at present.

FREE! If you will send a post card with your name and address to "FASHIONS FOR ALL," 233, Regent Street, London, England, a specimen copy of the current issue of England's Leading Fashion Journal will be sent to you FREE OF ALL COST.

16-4-14.559a.th.tf

The Women's Work Exchange

LUNCH and TEA ROOMS

Above "Royal Gazette" Office, corner of Bold and Barnaby Streets

HOT LUNCHEONS and AFTERNOON TEAS served daily

Cakes, Jams, Fresh Butter, and other Home-made delicacies always on hand

ORDERS TAKEN for Luncheons, Picnics, Afternoon and Evening Entertainments, Etc. Ices a Specialty

BERMUDA WATER - COLOUR SKETCHES, and other Seasonable Novelties now on view.

NEEDLE and FANCY WORK, Etc

16- 9-13.412. sat

East End News

A tern schooner which left Bermuda on the 5th inst. returned on the 14th in distress—had experienced terrific weather and lost nearly all the sails. Was around Bermuda for three days trying to make the land but the weather prevented.

On Saturday last it was reported generally that a steamer had struck the reefs N.W. of Bermuda. We understand that the vessel in question did not strike the reefs but her engines, for good reason, were stopped.

On Saturday the splendid ocean twin screw tug-boat Seabury made her maiden ocean tow since her arrival at St. George's. We are informed that she towed a large iron vessel in distress from 10 miles S.W. of Gibbs' Hill to St. George's.

We regret to learn of the death of Capt. I. P. Smith, R.G.A. at the front. Capt. Smith was stationed at St. George's for some time and left here to go to the front.

A grand evening concert in aid of the Halifax Relief Fund will be given under the patronage of Lt. Col. St. Leger M. Moore, R.G.A., O.C., No. 1. section, the Mayor and Corporation of St. George's and officers of the Garrison, in St. George's Hall tomorrow evening, Wednesday, Dec. 19th, to commence at 8 o'clock.

On Sunday morning the Seabury returned to St. George's for supplies and while in the harbour got her propeller entangled in wire which necessitated Diver Lusher being employed to remove the wire.

The noise of the King George's dredging machinery yet continues to awaken the St. George's sluggards at 6 o'clock a.m. on week days.

Green ginger which was planted at St. George's just a year ago was taken up on Saturday morning last and a fine crop of well-grown ginger roots were put away to dry out for future use. The ginger was planted in rather shady, very rich, damp and deep soil. Very small pieces of ginger; in many instances the sprouts only were planted.

The St. George's Methodist Church Sunday School Anniversary exercises will be held in the Sunday school room on January 3rd. 1918. We understand that this entertainment promises to be an exceedingly popular one; some very interesting numbers are on the programme.

The Rev. W. S. Loring announced at the Methodist Church, St. George's on Sunday evening that a Christmas carol would be sung in the church during next Sunday evening's service, also that the collection taken at the afternoon service in the Methodist church at St. David's Island for the Halifax Relief Fund amounted to £3 4s. The collections taken at the St. George's Methodist church appeared to be substantial. Mr. Loring stated that it was intended to have a real old time missionary meeting in the church at the next Missionary season.

The licensing authorities at St. George's on Saturday rendered a decision declining to grant a license to Mr. Henry Steed for the liquor shop known as the "Bulls' Head," which will leave only four liquor shops in the old town. The prohibitionists appear to be getting there. Gosling Bros. are wholesale dealers.

Merchants at St. George's must have done a good trade on Saturday night last. A lot of money had been paid out to workmen, the streets were fairly alive with pedestrians and the shops were well filled with anxious customers.

Many vessels arrived off St. George's on Sunday morning but only two remained there, the others went to the westward. On Sunday evening a vessel supposed to be in distress was in sight to the south. On Monday there were arrivals for St. George's. Two vessels arriving on Monday were consigned locally.

A very important meeting of the members of the Y.M.C.A. will be held in the Association Hall to-night (Thursday) at 8 o'clock.

It is reported that casava root is 8d per lb. at some shops outside of St. George's Parish and that if any comes into the St. George's market it will probably be 9d. per lb.

Heber Pitcher, a son of the late Mr. Richard Pitcher and Mrs. Pitcher of St. David's Island, arrived here in a vessel, which is in distress, on Sunday afternoon last.

On Sunday night at Bailey's Bay the dogs reverted to the original wolf and attacked two goats and a kid which they killed, and then ate the mother goat and kid; only three quarters of the father goat was eaten. The goats and kid belonged to Mr. Reginald Trotter. Persons owning small animals had better take warning and keep them in safety until the passions of the dogs for animal food is suppressed.

On Monday we had an interview with our old friend Capt. Grunthels who is now in Bermuda for the fourth time this season. The captain left Bermuda for a northern port 12 days previously and had succeeded in getting 250 miles north of the islands when he encountered terrific weather. The vessel was light, nothing at all in the hold except the broom for sweeping up the dust—but she dipped her jib-boom and bowsprit under water and rolled her rails under water; water swashed from one side of the deck to the other, he tried to hold on his course against the wind; lost sail after sail and being afraid that his spars would go by the board he had to put the ship before

the wind and ran for Bermuda. When 100 miles west of Bermuda he passed through the wreckage of a vessel that had recently washed to pieces, and all sorts of floating material. The crew behaved splendidly throughout the storm; ship arrived in Five Fathom Hole Friday and was towed into port on Saturday morning.

The workmen employed at St. George's from other parishes evidently do not intend to spend much money in the old town. They now have their cooked dinners sent in by the coaches and at night can be seen on the Causeway Road walking home with their empty kettles on their arms or on the handle bars of their bicycles.

A vessel arrived in St. George's harbour on Monday evening from a western port, which she had left 42 days previously; the last arrival here from the same port made the run in four days. The recent arrival had experienced terrific weather, lost a boat and sustained much other damage. Had been close up to Gibbs' Hill and blown off. Vessel was consigned to St. George's parties.

Winter has arrived and so have the gogglers; so numerous are they that one school in chasing fry went ashore on a beach, near Red Barracks, and one lad sold half a crown's worth of them. They can be caught at almost any of the wharves or vessels in the harbour.

The Phillipino Denegri which has been sold to parties in the United States, has been remeasured and placed under the American flag.

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GLEANINGS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Movies up-to-date.

A "Call service" has been instituted in some of the New York "movie shows" for doctors or other busy people. When a person is requested at the box office, or on the telephone, the moving-picture machine operator in certain theatres writes the name of the person wanted on a piece of glass, and holds the glass in front of the projector, so that the name is thrown on the screen. If one expects a call, he has only to leave his name at the box office. Black drawing ink and an ordinary steel pen are used for writing on the glass, and the writing is wiped off after the message has been shown, so that the same glass can be used many times.

Customs officials in New York recently discovered that some wire nails in a large lot consigned to Sweden were provided with lead caps. This fact has aroused the grave suspicion that lead secured in this manner might be destined for Germany.

Flannel Shoe Polisher Made from Barrel Hoop.

A good method of obtaining a high polish on shoes is to rub the leather surface with a strip of cloth, such as felt or flannel. A convenient means of polishing the shoes with such material is to cut a small section of a wooden hoop so that the span across the arc is about 18 in., and secure a strip of felt or flannel, 3 by 20 in. long, to it. By grasping the hoop as a handle and moving the strip of cloth over the shoes, an excellent polish will result, with minimum labor and little soiling of the hands.

Work has begun on the strengthening of the southeast pier in the transept of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The southwest pier, which has been under repair for nearly four years, will, it is hoped, be relieved of its disfiguring scaffolding soon.

Periscopes have been installed in a power plant recently, with no hostile intent, however. In the past, in order to read the temperature of the oil in the transformers it has been necessary to mount a ladder, but with the new apparatus that inconvenience is overcome.

War Department Perfects Plan of Paying Soldiers.

American soldiers are to be paid monthly in a way which will protect United States money from the danger of being captured or sunk by the enemy. A large credit has been established in France so that each disbursing officer can draw directly on the government. The plan is particularly convenient and advantageous for the boys at the front.

Plan To Pay U.S. Soldiers—

A soldier will have the choice of being paid in French currency or by check on the treasury. Each month announcement will be made of the exchange rate at which payment will be made. If, for example, the rate were set at 5.70 and some subsequent economic development sent the exchange higher, the soldier would profit. On the other hand, if the exchange fell so that the banks were willing to give 5.80 francs for each dollar, a soldier could obtain a check instead of accepting the paymaster's fixed rate. A fighter is thus offered the chance of winning by a change in the money market, but at all times is protected against loss.

Old Tennis Balls Provide Typewriter Cushions.

To deaden the noise of a typewriter, and to protect it from its own racking vibrations, take two "dead" tennis balls, cut them into hemispheres, and at the top point on the curve of each half, cut a hole to accommodate the feet of the typewriter. Then set the typewriter on these, placing the feet in the holes in the tops of the hemispheres. The vibration is taken up in the rubber cushions formed.

For Christmas

WE HAVE A CHOICE LOT OF

Sparkling and Still Wines Whiskies, Liqueurs

English and American

BOTTLED BEERS

Phone Call 186

JOHN E. LIGHTBOURN & CO.

18-12-17.566.3.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS FOR XMAS SEASON

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT.

Emb Handkerchiefs put up in fancy boxes 3 or 6 to a box at 1/6, 2/6, 2/6, 3/6, up to 6/- a box.
Hand Bags, Purses, and Hosiery in Cotton, Lisle and Silk
Fancy Collars in Organdy, Georgette Crepe, etc.
Emb Cushion Covers, Centre Pieces, etc.
Gloves in 2 Button Black kid at 5/- pair, also in White Washable kid at 6/3 per pair.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Coats and Skirts in Tweeds, Vicunas, etc.
Shirt Waists and Blouses in latest styles. Sweaters in Silk and Wool
Special Tailor made Skirts in White and Colored Corduroys
A full line of Misses and Childrens Wear

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Newest Shapes in Ladies and Misses Hats
Feathers, Ornaments, Ribbons, etc.
A few Specials in Misses and Childrens ready-to-wear Hats.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Serges, Gabardines, Alpaca, Shepherd Checks, etc.
White Corduroy at 4/6 and 6/6 yd, Colored Corduroy at 6/- yd.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Shirts in latest patterns from 3/6. Ties at 1/6 and 2/6
Initial Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs at 1/6 and 2/6
In fancy boxes. Braces, Arm Bands, Garters, etc.
Felts, and Tweed Hats, Sweaters, Half Hose, etc.
Blankets, Comfortables, etc., etc.

COX & WILSON - Queen Street

15-12-17.555.sat.tu.th.sat.

The Vicar: "These Salonikans, Mrs. Stubbs, are of course the Thessalonians to whom St. Paul wrote his celebrated letters."

Mrs. Stubbs: "Well, I hope 'ed better luck with 'is letters, than I 'ave. I sent my boy out there three letters and two parcels, and I ain't got no answer to 'em yet."

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ROYAL GAZETTE

A COSY GLOW ELECTRIC RADIATOR

is just the thing for the cool weather

Combined Cleanliness
convenience
comfort
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Cosiness of the wood
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Warmth of the Oil-
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WITHOUT
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Dirt

Smell and
Bad Air

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TOYS FOR XMAS

We have a full line of Toys of all descriptions, including Mechanical Toys, Friction Autos, Express Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Drums and Horses, etc.

GAMES AND PUZZLES

We have a large stock of Games and Puzzles: The War of Nations Dissected Maps, Checkers, and many other instructive Games and Building Blocks.

ALUMINUM WARE

This metal is light and easily cleaned. We have Roasting and Baking Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Muffin Pans, etc.

Enamel Saucepans, Etc.

Crockery and Glassware, Etc.
Coal and Oil Stoves always in Stock

THE BERMUDA HARDWARE CO.

Telephone 367

18-12-17.567.3

PRESENTS THAT WILL PLEASE

For the Kiddies!

Teddy Bears, Dogs, Cats, Ba-Ba Lambs, Dolls, Tea Sets, Balls, Games, Pianos, etc., etc.

EXPRESS WAGONS, TRICYCLES, WHEELBARROWS.

Guns and Boxes of Soldiers for the Boys.

BOOKS for Boys: for Men: for Girls: for Women:

Popular Authors. Latest Editions. Special Discount for Schools

CHINA All Standard Makes.

Full Line in Stock. IN THESE DAYS OF ECONOMY PRACTICAL PRESENTS ARE IN ORDER. Try as a Christmas Gift one of our Breakfast, Dinner or Tea Sets.

Cut Glass Extra Fine Pieces.

Enamel Brooches, Baby Pins and other enamel ware in Dainty Designs.

CARD TABLES, CENTER TABLES, &c.

For the Baby!

Go-Carts, Carriages, Cribs and Mattresses at all Prices.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN

Give your Wife

A Perfection Oil Stove and Oven. We also have the Queen Oil Stove—two wick 35/8; three wick 40/-.

MADEIRA VERANDA CHAIRS from 21/6 up.

ALARM CLOCKS.—Low in price but good in quality.

WRISTLET WATCHES FOR LADIES.

FRAMED PICTURES subjects of all kinds.

Everything for the Kitchen.

Carpet Squares, Mats, Linoleum, etc.

Blankets for the Winter; per pair 11/6 to 31/6.

TRUNKS AND GRIPS FOR TRIPS.

SOMETHING HERE FOR EVERYBODY
PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES

The Bermuda Furnishing and Supply Co.

FRONT AND REID STREETS

A. S. and C. M. COOPER, Proprietors

18-12-17.566.tu.th.sat.

Advertise in "The Royal Gazette"

REV. DR. PATTON IN WARWICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The fifth and concluding lecture of the series Dr. Patton has been delivering on the foundation principles of the Christian faith will be given by him in Christ Church Warwick on the evening of Sunday next the 23rd. inst. The subject of the lecture is The Basic Concepts of Christianity. To the large numbers who have attended them the lectures have been a valuable course of instruction in the truth of evidences of Christianity. The learned lecturer, who hath an acknowledged place in the first rank of expounders and defenders of the faith, has by the delivery of these lectures, been doing no small service to the colony which is proud to claim him as a native. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his service is widely appreciated.

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PASSENGERS.

The following passengers arrived by the Caspacia from New York this week:—

Mrs. H. C. Adams, Miss Mary Byene, Mrs. Mary Dallman, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Douglas, Miss Jennie Fowle, Miss E. M. Gorham, Mr. Morris Gibbons, Mr. Emil Hanter, Mr. N. E. Holmes, Miss A. B. Hastings, Miss Bessie Johnson, Q.M.S. Geo. Kenfield, Mr. J. E. P. King, Mr. and Mrs. John McCausland, Mrs. Margaret Mac Kregie, Mr. Edgar Russell, Corpl. J. N. Smith, Mr. H. G. Spurling, Mr. Alfred B. Smith, Mr. F. B. Tompkins, Mr. H. Tascherran, Mr. Howard Trott, Mrs. M. Themmen, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Warren, Mrs. A. N. Waler, Mr. Jas. Woods, Master S. Woods, Mr. Arthur Burch, Miss Ada Fubler, Mrs. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. Jes. Lawrence, Mrs. Laura Paul, Mr. Walker Swan, Mr. H. L. Swan, Mrs. S. Steede.

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CHRISTMAS IN BERMUDA—1791

The Politeness of the Collector. Notice is given to the inhabitants of Devonshire Parish that if they do not call and settle for their Taxes with the subscriber he will be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding as the law directs for the recovery of the same and no further notice will be given by Wm. Wilkinson, collector.

Vide Bermuda Gazette 17. Dec. 1791

Just in time for Christmas. At James McDowall's store near Turtle Bay, newly imported the following articles:—Cashmeres, sagathes, durants, calumancoes, osnaburges, Irish linens, German dowlas, persians, Whitechapel needles, fishing hooks, mustard, scented hair powder, men's black hats with bands and buckles, powder boxes and puffs—dimities, raven's duck.

List of Persons holding licenses to retail Rum, comprises 31 names. The persons granting licenses at that time were,—Richard Washington, J. G. Palmer, Nat. Jones, M. Burrows, J. Gilbert, T. Dill, John Jennings, D. H. Outerbridge, Daniel Tucker, B. Bascombe, Z. Hinson, Esq.

Advice is given to those who wish to have fine vegetables to sow the seed when the moon is waning, but to preserve pork, bacon, or any salted meat it should be killed when the moon is near the full.

—000—

WHAT IS WAR?

I said to the youth—"What is War?"
"What is War?"
"Tis the blotting out of what went before!
'Tis the chance of a life, 'tis a bid for fame,
'Tis a dash for the goal, 'tis a royal game—!
'Tis life worth the living, 'tis glorious fun,
A bayonet charge and odds twenty to one!
It is lips firm set, it is quickening breath—
That is War—just the hope to be in at the death!"

But the woman said—"What is 'War?' you say."
"Tis refining fire burning dross away!
'Tis the woman's chance to show us awhile
That a woman too can suffer, yet smile!
'Tis the sinking self; it is Hope, it is Love,
It is Faith, it is Trust in a Power above!
What is War? 'tis our chance, and we'll use it, too,
And prove to the world what the women can do!"

—Extract of the poem by

Frances Bexfield.

—000—

ASTONISHING RESULTS.

Follow Each New Discovery of Science.

The great strides that medical science has made in the last few years is due to the germ theory. When the germ of a disease has been discovered, the doctors have not been slow in finding a drug to kill it. In a few years it will be rare to find a bald-headed man or woman. The falling out of hair is due to a dandruff germ, and now it has been discovered how to kill this germ. The remedy used is called Newbro's Herpicide. Its success has been marvellous. It is also a delightful hair dressing free from oil or sticky substance. Try it and be convinced of its actual merit.—Phoenix Drug Co., W. J. Young & Co., Bradley's Drug Store, Special agents.

AT THE London Clothing House

43 Front Street

GEORGE EVE & CO.

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS, 40/-, 60/- a Suit.
MEN'S BLACK DIAGONAL SUITS, 30/-, 35/-, 55/-, 60/-.
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, 35/-, 40/-, 45/-, 60/-.
MEN'S BLUE SERGE PANTS, 14/6, 16/6, 18/6, 20/-.
MEN'S BLACK DIAGONAL PANTS, 14/-, 19/6, 20/-.
MEN'S FANCY TWEED PANTS, 10/6, 11/6, 16/6, 20/-.
BOYS FANCY TWEED SUITS in Norfolk make 20/-, 22/-, 28/-.
BOYS FANCY TWEED PANTS, 4/6, 6/6, 7/6.
A SPLENDID LINE MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND BOYS BOOTS AND SHOES, AND ALSO NICE LINES MEN'S UNDER SUITS 7/- a Suit.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Variety of Men's White Felt Hats, also White with Fancy stripes, green, brown and black, also Men's Felt Hats in solid colours of brown, green and grey. New Line just to hand of Canadian Rubber Coats for Men at 50/- and 30/-.

J. HENRY COOPER, Proprietor

18-12-17.561.1

Distributors: Bermuda Cigar Store

Essence of Parliament

Sessions House,
December 13th, 1917.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Watlington the first and only order of the day:—"The Customs Tariff Act, 1917," was read the second time in Committee. Mr. Watlington explained the different amendments of which notice had been previously given and stated that the proposed increased taxation on Malt Liqueurs, Spirits, Rum, Tobacco etc. would result in an estimated amount of about £2500 additional revenue, and would more than make up the deficiency that would exist if no additional taxation was levied on grain. It was not proposed to remove the duty from box material, cooperage stock, etc. The hon. gentleman stated that he had carefully gone into the matter of imposing heavier duty on malt liquors etc. and believed that there would probably be a considerable falling off in the importation from England which might cut off the estimated balance in the Treasury, but the figures he had quoted were endorsed by the Finance Committee as correct were based on last year's importations.

Mr. H. V. Smith felt that taking the latter statement into consideration it was more desirable that oats, corn, wheat and other grain which hitherto, if any, had been lightly taxed should be kept on the same list, even if the amount raised by the tax on malt and spirituous liquors and tobacco was not sufficient to make up the loss in the Treasury.

The second clause of the Bill was amended by striking out the second subsection relating to medicines to be enumerated on a schedule and it was proposed to simply place Patent or Proprietary medicines on the specific list subject to twenty per cent. ad valorem duty. The clause, with several minor amendments to bring it in line because of the first amendment, was then adopted.

Clauses from three to seven were moved and adopted. Clause seven is as follows:—"Notwithstanding the provisions in the Revenue Acts with respect to drawback on export goods, no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of empty barrels, box material or cooperage stock imported into these Islands."

The various items on the First Schedule—Table of Specific duties—were moved by Mr. Watlington down to "Bananas," when Mr. H. V. Smith moved his first amendment: To insert "Bran, Middlings, Pollard or Gluten Meal." Sir Thos. Wadson remarked that this proposed amendment was a part of the whole scheme of putting back on the old list some articles which the Finance Committee had seen fit to recommend to be placed under the regular ad valorem duty, and to increase the duty on malt liquor, spirits, wines and tobacco. He reminded the House that the duty on these latter articles had been kept the same for a number of years, viz., at 30%, and in agreeing to the motion now put it was well to think if there was wisdom in making a change. The Attorney General asked why the hon. member for Warwick, Mr. H. V. Smith, did not give notice of this proposal the last day of meeting when he gave notice of his intention to further tax malt and spirituous liquor etc? Mr. Smith said he was sorry that the hon. and learned member was not in the House when he gave his reasons for taking this course and he repeated his reasons. There was hardly a house in the Colony where there was not a cow, a pig or fowls to be fed and if additional duty was put on fodder and corn, the price would be three times as high as it is at the present day and result in stock being underfed or starved. He had not brought the matter forward as a temperance measure at all, but because he felt the Legislature should not levy heavy taxes on necessities and leave luxuries untouched and, by making a change as he was suggesting, the Treasury balance would, if anything, be benefited.

The Attorney General said he realized that this motion was part and parcel of the hon. member's whole scheme of changing the taxation as suggested by the Finance Committee and adopted by the House on the consideration of the Estimates. He presumed there would be the usual debate on the subject of liquor. The experience of the civilized world had confirmed the statement that people could not be made sober by Act of Parliament and the hon. member thought the increase proposed was a pretty good one. Everyone knew that the price of these goods had largely increased and already the amount of ad valorem duty was considerable on them; therefore the result of any increased duty on wines and spirits would be to make them more costly which would not decrease their consumption for the people who want them would have them just the same and consequently they would have less money for the necessities of life for their families. He did not think it wise to tamper with the duties on these articles, as it would very materially affect the people engaged in the trade; they had large stocks on hand and it was late in the year to make such a change. If the matter had been thought of it should have come up earlier so as not to affect importers or at any rate to let them know what was contemplated. The revenue had to be provided and unless there had been some plan of making it up there could not have been any proposal of making the change in the way suggested. The hon. and learned member knew that the proposal to take the duty off grain would commend itself to the majority of the House and that he would double effect at the same time an increase in the duties on liquor. He could not support the motion because it was part of the whole scheme. He could not conceive why these suggestions were not made when the Estimates were considered and thus have saved a lot of time and trouble in having them re-committed for general purposes.

Mr. H. V. Smith remarked that if this motion was lost he should not put his other motions before the Committee. He was quite convinced that some other method of raising the revenue of the Colony was needed, but whether in the face of the coming General Election it was well to bring measures forward to effect this was a question. The present method was merely a gamble. The hon. and learned member was in favour of a Land Tax and trusted it would be possible to introduce a measure of this kind and then when the end of each year came and the Estimates were made up, there would be something substantial to count upon. Mr. Smith did not feel the increased taxation in liquor and tobacco would entail hardship on the trade. Mr. Watlington agreed to this and felt that a greater hardship would be entailed on the dealers in grain and on the public generally if oats, corn, bran, etc., were not kept on the old tariff. If the liquor merchants have large stocks in, they can make a good profit on them. Everybody knows the market for bran, corn, hay etc. is absolutely bare and the increase in price of corn is 300% and on meal the same, and oats have increased 50%. There was no corn on the market at present. Mr. Watlington did not want to be hard on the liquor trade, but at the present moment it would be more unfair to the other trades to add to the duties on grain. To this the hon. and learned member for Paget, Mr. Gray, replied that if the hon. member for Devonshire thought he had said what he had from any harm that might be done to the liquor dealers he was mistaken. The principle he had in view was that the families of these men who would have liquor at any cost would be deprived of the necessities of life if the duty was raised. He was not opposed to lessening the duty on grain if the Colony could afford to do so, but it could not afford it just now and, as the whole plan was one, he should have to vote against it.

Mr. C. E. Astwood hoped the hon. and learned member, Mr. H. V. Smith, would put his other proposed amendments even if this motion was lost. He fully believed that the families of the men who would drink liquor would suffer if the price was increased; but that was the case now in families where the bread winners indulge in strong drink. This motion was not a temperance measure; but on behalf of the working population of Bermuda it was only right to keep the tariff down on grains. It was thought that in the early part of next year it would not be possible to procure all the wheat needed for our people and therefore corn meal would have to be used in its stead, and it would be an injustice to further tax the poor who can now hardly buy what they need to eat. Mr. M. R. Smith said he did not like to criticise the work of the Finance Committee, but he felt at the first certain that items had been placed on the ad valorem list should not have been. Many horses are half starved today for lack of their right measure of oats and to tax farmer's supplies in view of the already high price of fertilizers, as well as box and barrel material, was making it prohibitive to buy them and, consequently, the land would not produce as heretofore and the output would be much less. The people cannot pay heavy duty and freight on such things and will have to do without them. Mr. M. R. Smith felt that the hon. and learned Attorney General had treated the House to one of the best prohibition speeches it had ever heard. (Laughter). He had said that people could not be made sober by Act of Parliament, but if he could step down the hill, he would find that some people are, at least, made sober by Act of Parliament. (Laughter) and Mr. Smith hoped the hon. and learned member would live long enough to see that people could be made sober by Act of Parliament. He quite agreed that the small increase proposed in the taxation of liquor would not have this effect.

Mr. A. W. Bluck, as a member of the Finance Committee, reminded hon. members that the first duty of the Committee was to find means for raising the required revenue. This matter of increasing the duty on liquor had been thought of, because it had been brought to his attention that it would be better not to increase the duty on these articles as the price of liquor was now high and importations would likely be light during 1918. In fact, it would be hardly possible to procure it at all. He should support putting grain back on the old tariff. Mr. E. F. Zuill felt that the remarks of the hon. and learned member for Paget carried weight; because the working classes would have their drink at any cost and to increase the price would add to the hardship of their families. If the hon. member for Pembroke, Mr. Bluck, was correct then the figures quoted by the hon. and learned member, Mr. Smith, were all wrong, and the importation would be so light on these articles that the revenue could not derive much benefit by the change. He felt the duty on liquor was sufficiently high. Hon. members had overlooked the fact that money could be raised by levying a Poll Tax and then men, whether temperate or otherwise, would have to contribute to the support of the Colony. He did not believe in increasing the duty on liquor, as people would drink it anyhow and if it were taken in moderation it would not do any harm.

Dr. Cann hoped the hon. and learned member would move all his proposed amendments, whether the motion to further tax spirituous liquors was carried or not. In his opinion one of the best ways to cure a man of drinking was to put lots of liquor around him and let him drink and drink until he is thoroughly ashamed of himself and then he would quit forever. Dr. Cann believed that there was likely to be a great scarcity of food in the Colony and that the poor would suffer. The question was whether the woman should keep

her fowls and pig or the man his drink. Let the woman keep her poultry and let the alcohol go. That was the way to vote on this question from a temperance standpoint. The hon. member felt the Temperance Campaign had done more good than some hon. members believed and perhaps when the next campaign was over so much good would be done that there would not be any revenue derived at all from intoxicating liquor. He felt that from an economical point of view the Poll Tax was obsolete, but it would be better to levy a property tax or income tax. It did not matter which, but the point was the people must learn that they have to assume the responsibility of government and help to support it. Some had said wages would have to be increased if the tax on liquor was increased. There might be something true in this statement. But if wages were raised some lazy men might think it more profitable to sleep part of the day rather than work! There was always the cry more wages, more wages and yet some working men get five pounds per week and are not satisfied. He should support the motion before the Committee.

There was quite a little amusing discussion over the price of such "commodities" as a "John Collins" and a "John Barleycorn" in New York and in Bermuda, and it was shown that the price of such things was at present far cheaper in Bermuda. The moral was that it would not do any harm to increase the price a bit.

Mr. J. H. P. Patterson spoke on the present high price of milk and its scarcity for the need of the people. He could not support a higher duty on grain because milk was required for children and the price was too high now for the poor to purchase it. The increase proposed on liquor would only raise the cost of a glass of beer about a 1/2d. and at that price the dealers would more than cover the extra duty. With the scarcity of meat, people would have to use more cereals and more milk, and eggs if they could get them.

Mr. Spurling expressed regret that the question had not been brought up when the Estimates were under consideration, and that it was a pity hon. members did not give notice of amendments they desired discussed. Of course, he was well aware that the House had the perfect right to amend the Act as they desired. He had not overlooked the matter of increasing the duty on alcoholic liquor but being an abstainer himself and also a non-smoker he refrained from saying much about it. He was quite in accord with the change proposed, namely, to take the duty off grains and put it on malt liquor, spirits and tobacco; he was not viewing it from a temperance standpoint, but rather in the light of taxing luxuries in the place of necessities. Mr. Spurling stated he was a firm believer in local option but was not a prohibitionist. There was no doubt about the fact that there was a growing interest in these matters in the Colony. Incidentally Mr. Watlington remarked that people had had to sell their hens because the price of corn and fodder was so high, and any added duty would result in further reducing the production of eggs and milk. He did not think the liquor sellers would feel the pinch if the proposed extra taxation was levied. Dr. Harvey referred to the recently published address by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the subject of food economy and from this it could be gathered that early in 1918 the Colony will be probably faced with a diminished supply and that practically Bermuda will be put on rations by the United States. Hence the need for producing all we can here and living on less than we have been used to, and preserving every source of food. Grain and such foods needed for cattle and other stock should be allowed to come in at as low a rate of duty as possible, so that people can increase their stock as much as possible and the Dr. felt in carrying out Mr. Smith's proposal the Committee would be doing this. Liquor is not a food in any sense, said Dr. Harvey, it was only malt liquor that could possibly come under this head. Spirits were not a food in any sense. To adopt the hon. and learned member for Warwick's proposal would create a deficiency in the Estimate of Revenue and therefore he could not see any better way than to increase the tax on malt and spirituous liquors.

Whatever other hon. members thought about this proposal, Dr. T. H. Outerbridge said he should not support a motion to put any more duty on alcoholic liquor, because he did not believe this was the way to deal with the question. Referring to the remark made by the hon. and learned Attorney General, that men could not be made sober by Act of Parliament, he believed if a law was passed in the Legislature of this Colony to prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor that many people who do not now always go to bed sober would be likely to do so. If men are convinced that the drinking of such things was bad, they should be done away with entirely and he should not support the plan to tinker with the tariff in this way. However, he should vote to take off the ten per cent ad valorem tax on grains and leave them as they were. Dr. Outerbridge believed that the families of the men who drink would suffer more than they do at present if the price of liquor was raised and then there would be a demand for more wages. If there was a desire to protect the poor who suffer in this way, and there were many who did, a Prohibition Law must be passed. He did not hold the opinion that a man should vote against a thing good in itself because it might lead to something of which he did not approve and so he should vote to do away with increased taxation on grains. With this latter remark Sir Thos. Wadson agreed and felt he must support the motion before the Committee. He could not say just then if he would support the whole proposal.

Mr. G. S. Patton said he was prepared to support the amendments offered by the hon. and learned member for Warwick. The scheme was one, and he was of opinion that this fact was in its favour. It only meant that in order to reduce the duty on some necessities, it was proposed to tax some luxuries and he was also of opinion if the amendments were not carried the public would think the people on the hill were opposing the best interest of the community. The debate had been of deep interest to the hon. member and he had found the remarks of the hon. member for Sandys, Mr. Patterson, most illuminating; for he brought them before the Committee in a practical way. Mr. Misick supported the motion because it had been shown that if a further tax was put on grain it would make the price exceedingly high and people would not keep poultry or pigs, and that another fact had been overlooked—there would be a great falling off in the production of good barn-yard manure, which, coupled with the excessive cost of fertilizers, would seriously handicap the farmers and result in poor crops. To this the Attorney General replied that it was unfortunate that this motion was linked up with the other motions and if he was asked to vote on this question alone he should unquestionably support the proposal to keep grain on the old list.

Dr. D. C. Trott strongly supported the motion because milk, he said, was an article of food much needed for children, and increased taxation of fodder would make it impossible for the poor to purchase it. He would not say anything about alcohol, because he did not know anything about it; but he was convinced that it was better to give the child milk than to let the man have liquor. He could not feel, as some hon. members evidently did, that the bread winners of a family were such hard-hearted creatures that they would drink up what was needed at home; at any rate all men were not of that stamp, and he firmly believed most men would be willing to drink less than they had been accustomed to drink in order to provide for their families.

The motion was then adopted, the Attorney General objecting. Mr. H. V. Smith proposed in their respective order his other amendments of which he had given notice on the previous day of meeting and they were adopted. With regard to putting a tax on Patent and Proprietary Medicines not included in the pharmacopoeias of Great Britain and the United States, Dr. Harvey thought some standard work ought to be provided for the use of the Customs Office. Mr. Watlington explained that the reason the tax on Sweet Potatoes in certain months of the year had been taken off the tariff, was the fact that Imperial Government strictly prohibited any Colony putting a tax on the products of a sister Colony or any other British possession.

"The Italian Relief Resolve, 1917," passed through its three stages in the Assembly, and the House adjourned until Monday the 17th inst.

Sessions House,
December 17th, 1917.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor acquainting the House that new postage and revenue stamps suitable for legal and other documents, bearing the King's Head had been obtained and were available for issue as soon as the proposed extension of the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, 1917, were carried out.

The House then resumed in Committee the consideration of Customs Tariff Bill. Mr. Hastings Outerbridge in the Chair. Mr. H. W. Watlington moved the Third Schedule, Table of Exemptions. Mr. Spurling presented a request from Mr. J. J. Moniz of Smith's Parish that all cans, machinery, retorts and other articles needed for use in his canning industry might be allowed to come into the Colony free of duty, and a motion was made that such articles should be placed on the Table of Exemption, which was agreed to, several hon. members speaking in favour of giving every encouragement to this new enterprise. It was hoped that Mr. Moniz would be able to can fruits and fish, as well as vegetables. The various other items on the schedule were adopted.

The second Schedule was struck out of the Bill and the Third Schedule renumbered "Second."

The consideration of "The Appropriation Act, 1917," was deferred to permit the Estimates to be re-committed for general purposes. The various amendments were moved by Mr. Bluck on behalf of Mr. Spurling to bring the Estimates in line with the Tariff Act and agreed to. No discussion took place until Dr. T. H. Outerbridge moved to strike out of the Customs Tariff Act the following items: Empty barrels, Fertilizers, Box material and Cooperage stock, explaining that his reason for moving this at the stage was that he knew the Estimates would have to be re-committed for general purposes and he thought it a better time to make this amendment than when the Act was being considered, and the matter had been brought to his attention within the last day or two more strongly than ever. He had found out that barrels were now costing three to four shillings each and since the last consignment was received here, the price had gone up still higher on box and cooperage stock. Barrels would cost now about 4/- each and if this duty was levied, they would be beyond the means of the farmer to purchase. Perhaps potatoes might be shipped in bags, but it never been the practice to send our potatoes to New York in this way, and it was not known that the market would receive them. Fertilizers which were formerly five and six shillings per bag were now eleven and twelve shillings and what would be the price if a heavier tax was levied on them? It appeared to the speaker that there must be a

desire to cripple the farmer entirely. He did not know what amount of duty it was expected would be derived from this increased taxation. To this Mr. Bluck replied, about £2700.

Mr. Spurling felt it was only fair to levy this tax, for the Colony was being put to heavy expense to save the agricultural interests of the colony and so far as possible any tax on farmers had been avoided. In face of the fact that the Colony had borrowed money to be repaid when the dredger was sold or by floating a loan, no special tax had been levied on farmers. He felt they should be prepared to bear this taxation toward the expenditure that the steamship service this season demanded. The tax would just about recoup the Colony for the amount they expect to pay for the service. No individual enjoys being taxed, and yet it must fall on both dealers and consumers.

To this Mr. Outerbridge replied, that to hear the hon. member, his colleague, talk one would not think that recently the agents of the Steamship Company with the approval of the Trade Development Board had increased the freight rates nearly fifty per cent. And yet he stated, "the farmers have not been taxed!" To increase the freight and then put a heavy duty on the packages would be more than the farmers could bear. To talk about the enormous expense to the Colony in order to protect the farming industry alone was too far-fetched for any sane man to believe. Everybody knew that so far as the green truck trade was concerned, the season would be over before the service could be procured and no benefit could be derived this season for them. Mr. Hastings Outerbridge said the farmers were bearing a tremendous burden; they have to make a great outlay on the chance of getting a crop and then of selling it in the New York market. Fifty per cent more freight was a great deal to ask of them. Why put a tax on one class of people in the Colony and let others go free? It would be far better to levy a Poll Tax, for that would hit the man in the right place. There were six thousand men at least who could pay it and it must be remembered that all the public money being spent now was on public works and the working men were getting the benefit. Men were getting good wages for coaling vessels and there would be no hardship on any one if such a tax was imposed. Some farmers got out of debt last year but some were still in the mud, and Mr. Outerbridge could not believe hon. members would support anything that would throw them back again in debt. Mr. Zuill endorsed the remarks of the hon. member for Hamilton Parish and could not hold with the argument that the steamship service was only secured to aid the agricultural interests. If he understood the question aright, the mercantile interests were as much at stake in the event of no steamship facilities this season as any other and, if the farmers failed, the merchants would also fail. If barrels at first cost would be one dollar, then fifty per cent extra freight must be added, and he believed the first cost would amount then to 9/- or 10/- per bbl. With regard to the charge on empty packages, he did not believe any other steamship company would charge on empty packages, he did not believe any other steamship company would charge to bring down empties which were afterwards to be sent back to New York filled, and if a charge was made it would only be a nominal one. Then it must be also remembered that the price of potatoes was not usually high toward the end of the season and farmers could not always get high prices for their crop.

Mr. Bluck was anxious to know what the hon. member Dr. Outerbridge would suggest as a tax to meet the deficit on the estimate of revenue. Dr. Outerbridge answered by saying he could explain better if he had information and figures which the hon. member for Pembroke could supply, and if he knew what the deficit would be. Mr. Wainwright enquired what surplus it was estimated would result from the change in the tariff just effected by putting increased taxation on malt and spirituous liquor and tobacco? Mr. Spurling replied that it was estimated that the Specific Duties as they now stand would bring a revenue of about £8,000 in excess of what was at first estimated, and then striking off grains etc. would reduce it by £6,500, so that there would be a difference of about £1500. The hon. member Mr. Zuill had spoken as if the Finance Committee desired to cripple the farmers, but they did not think this proposal would do it. Farming was at the present the most lucrative business in the Colony and the Colony was taking considerable risk to get the crops away; therefore he did not think the tax would be a hardship or too much to ask of the farmers. The hon. member felt that the members of the House ought to think what amendments they wished to offer and put them in time before the Committee, so that a great deal of labour and difficulty might be saved.

Mr. Perinchief furnished valuable information re the early crop of potatoes. At the West End, at least, the returns were not at all large or as anticipated, either in quantity or price, these statements were endorsed by Dr. Cann of Sandys, who also said that the question of taxing farm material had grown since the advertisement appeared with regard to the increase in freight rates. Farmers had always to be careful of the first cost of production. The crop might fail.

Sir Thos. Wadson felt it was extremely unfortunate that the hon. member should offer this amendment at this time. Why did he not make such a motion before and then those things might have been placed on the Table of Exemptions. Many members had gone out of the House who would have stayed had they been aware that such motion was to be put. The hon. member for Warwick

who had offered the amendments had not stayed to see the necessary amendment made to the Estimates to bring them in line and now a new motion had been submitted. Although it was perfectly Parliamentary to amend the Estimates at this time, it was most unfortunate.

Dr. Outerbridge stated that he was not aware that the price on these articles had gone up when the Estimates were first considered, and he felt that if it was found that hardship was being inflicted on a particular class in the community, then it was only right to try to eliminate it. If hon. members chose to leave the House, he was not responsible for their leaving and often he, himself, had to be sorry for not being able to stay in his seat until the meeting was over. He did not think any hon. member who had left would oppose this motion, and was sure they would not if they knew the facts as he did. It appeared to him like a scheme to make the farmers pay the whole amount of expense in connection with the transportation arrangements. Mr. Zuill was sorry the hon. member in charge of the Estimates took exception to his remarks as a criticism on the work of the Finance Committee. He did not mean to insinuate that the Committee had purposely tried to injure the farming interests. He regretted that the motion had to come up so late, but it was never too late to cure an evil, and even at the last moment the House would be justified in striking these articles off.

Mr. Watlington remarked that the motion could have been made when the House was considering the Table of Exemptions. Mr. Hastings Outerbridge replied that it was always an inopportune time when a matter met with opposition by hon. members but when two or three or even sixty thousand pounds was concerned, then the legislation could be rushed through in quick style, even in a day when it suited hon. members to do this. Farmers in Hamilton Parish and in Hamilton City had spoken to him on this matter and asked him to try and do something to get the tax taken off. Dr. Outerbridge said if he had made the motion when the Table of Exemptions were under consideration, then he would have been told he should have moved it when the Estimates were considered—his own opinion was the Supply Bill should be first passed and then the Estimates considered, and by this means a lot of time would be saved. Later Dr. Outerbridge informed the hon. member, Mr. Spurling, in reply to a question as to why he had not brought the matter forward earlier, that he had only obtained the information on Saturday afternoon last as to the hardship to be imposed by this tax. To this, Mr. Spurling replied, that it was news to him and he would like to enquire further into the matter, and with this end in view should move that the Committee rise, report progress and obtain leave to sit again.

At this point a spirited argument arose over certain remarks which the hon. member for St. George's had made and which the hon. member, Mr. Spurling thought were entirely misleading. Dr. Outerbridge had said that it was not possible to gull the people every time and sometimes they would not remain quiet and say nothing. Mr. Spurling denied that the Finance Committee had tried to throw dust in the people's eyes, because the increase in freight was touching everybody in the community. Merchants and buyers and exporters alike. The hon. member, Dr. Outerbridge, was not in favour of the transportation arrangements; he had opposed them and was quite right to do it if that was his opinion. The hon. member should discuss a point on its own merits, and not make statements to the effect that hon. members were trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Mr. Spurling considered the tax on box stuff, etc. the farmers' own tax—their portion of the cost of transportation. He thought it best for the Committee to rise and report progress. Dr. Outerbridge said he was quite prepared to submit his statements to the judgment of the people and leave them to say whether they were right.

Among facts brought out in Dr. Cann's speech, was this, that the Colony must introduce other taxation than that based on the necessities of life and supplies, and would do better to impose an Income or Property Tax. In Barbadoes a man was taxed with property valued at £254 and upwards, at 2d in the pound, and in this way we would get our revenue on stable lines. Bermuda had been spending about £15,000 per year ever since the war broke out and had not thought much about where it was coming from. Mr. Wainwright suggested other taxes such as a land tax, a commercial agent's tax, a professional tax, a horse and carriage tax, and then quite a sum could be raised from an increased letter postage tax of perhaps a half-penny or a penny, which had been entirely overlooked by the Finance Committee. Mr. Wainwright was not in favour of a Poll Tax because a man who has £15,000 would be taxed the same as a man who earns £250.

Mr. M. R. Smith reminded hon. members that the first cost of seed potatoes had gone up fifty to seventy-five per cent.

The House rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, and then adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th December.

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FUNNYISMS FROM FUNNYDOM.

"Please, kind lady, the doctor 'as just give me this bottle of medicine, and I want something to take it with." "Oh, yes; I see!" replied the motherly soul. "You want a spoon and a glass of water."

"Thank you, mum, no. I can get on quite all right without them things. But the directions on the bottle are that it's to be taken after meals. I thought, perhaps, you'd be kind enough to give me a meal, mum."

Notes and News.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mrs. W. M. Conyers, who is at present in New York. Mr. W. M. Conyers, we understand, leaves this morning in the "Cascapedia" and we trust his anxiety may be relieved by better news.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church have taken a most praiseworthy part in the Relief Work for Halifax and it was quick work too, which is worth twice as much.

The boat which arrived in Bermuda on Monday from Halifax and from which was obtained the first personal narrative of the Halifax disaster, appears to have suffered with regard to the memories of some of her crew who assured our representative that they had left Halifax before the disaster took place.

A meeting of ladies will be held at the American house this morning at 11 o'clock to discuss some means of providing recreation for men of the American navy.

A reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Gosling Bros. in our paper today induced us to look up the Bermuda Gazette of 1822 in the files under date Dec. 21, we do not find many allusions to the Christmas season. There is much more foreign news than we get nowadays, and fewer advertisements, those that appear chiefly relate to property and to ship's cargoes. We note that Ely's Harbour was at that time spelt "Ellis's" Harbour.

There will be a dance to-night at White's Island for the American sailors, to commence at 8 p.m.

We understand that 10 large packing cases were to Halifax sent from St. George's by the Halifax boat and that the Messrs. Spurling after contributing largely conveyed all to Hamilton free of cost. The packing and collecting was done by Mrs. C. B. Sinden and other ladies.

The adjourned meeting of the Synod of the Church of England was held in the Telephone Building on Tuesday when the proposal to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bishop Llewellyn Jones was discussed, and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee to report thereon.

The passengers sailing by the R. M.S.P. steamer for Canada this week were:—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Elger, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thomas, and Mrs. A. M. Edwards.

Up to yesterday afternoon the local subscriptions through the Colonial Secretary's Office to the Halifax Relief Fund reached the sum of £1,275 11 11.

40 passengers arrived by the Cascapedia from New York this week.

Mr. F. Bianchi Tompkins arrived from New York by the Cascapedia this week.

Mr. A. Blackburn Smith was another passenger from New York this week.

Mr. W. J. Howard Trott arrived this week from New York.

Mr. Morris Gibbons, of Gibbons Bros., Queen St., was a passenger from New York this week.

Corporal J. N. Smith, of the Canadian Royal Artillery, son of Mr. F. B. Smith, arrived home on furlough this week.

Capt. N. E. Holmes was another arrival from New York this week.

Miss E. M. Gorham returned home from New York this week.

The subscriptions received at The Royal Gazette Stationery Store for Mrs. Hughes' appeal to the children for the Halifax Relief Fund amounted to £12 13 0, which has been handed over to the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Sons, where an amount of £6 11 1 has been received as subscriptions for the same purpose. An amount of £19.0. has also been received at the Bank of Bermuda, which makes a total of £20.13.1.

The Salvation Army will have a Children's Christmas Concert on Xmas evening at St. George's, and a special service of song entitled "The Christmases" on New Year's Eve.

The Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds will hold their annual vigil service at 4 o'clock on Christmas morning at St. Paul's A.M.E. church.

We hear that the boys taking the Cambridge Exams thought the papers most of them "Cinchy," in their own boy language—all but the French—and that was a "sticker" so one of them said. We also hear that Mr. Henry Cox is going to give the boys who entered, the "time of their lives" this evening.

The boys regard Mr. Cox of the Saltus Grammar School as a real sport and that speaks volumes for his popularity.

A meeting of qualified parishioners will be held in the City Hall on Thursday, Dec. 27th, to elect the parish Vestry and other parish officers for Pembroke to serve for the ensuing year.

The Cascapedia, both on her last voyage to New York and return, encountered very heavy weather, which somewhat delayed her.

There were 40 cases of clothing, etc. which went forward by the R.M.S.P. steamer this week for the sufferers of the Halifax disaster.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914

100 YEARS

JOHN HADDON

Export and Import Agents, and CO.

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Storekeepers, Traders and Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the Services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arrange terms to our mutual advantage. Bank Credits arranged. — Cash advanced against Shipments. —

John Haddon & Co.

Export and Import Agents Specialising in Colonial Trade, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CHASING U-BOATS ON PATROLLING CRUISERS HAS ITS THRILLS



Exercise on deck is impossible in such weather as that depicted in the accompanying picture, which shows a patrolling cruiser in the North Sea. One has to make the best of things in shelter, but nowhere in the ship is a restful life to be found. The sudden deep plunge and the ever constant roll are disturbing whatever one may be doing.

—N. Y. H. Special

CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF RETREATING GERMANS



This body of troops is crossing a restored bridge thrown across a small stream. The original bridge had been blown up by retreating Germans and parts of the railings can be seen on the embankment in the foreground. This period of movement has been particularly welcome to the mounted men on the western front, who have been able to cross the devastated area and to keep in close touch with the enemy's mounted patrols.

—N. Y. H. Special

CHILDREN'S FUND FOR HALIFAX SUFFERERS.

Subscriptions received at the Royal Gazette Office.

Amount previously acknowledged	
Mr. R. R. Nemes	10 0
W. W. Connor	1 0 0
T. R. Nemes	5 0
M. E. Chamberlain	5 0
Francis and Elfrida Smith	4 0
Phyllis Skeen	5 0
Lillis Gorham	5 0
Grace Gorham	5 0
Marjorie Gorham	5 0
Headmaster and pupils of Saltus Grammar School	5 0 0
Children of S'ampton Parish per Miss M. B. Bell	2 13 0

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HELPFUL HINTS FOR LADY READERS.

Heed the Call !

How many, or rather, how few of us can or ought to afford ice. Yet if the food is allowed to get warm bacteria and germs rapidly multiply. We cannot be too careful in endeavouring to keep food clean and cool.

Everyone may help the country and themselves by spending a few moments and a few pence on an iceless refrigerator—one made from the meat safe you are using every day.

Only a few pence you say? Yes! and you may save shillings worth of food that might end in the garbage pail.

Not one scrap of food should be allowed to go there, in these times of absolute need. Your country urges food conservation and if you do not heed the call you are willfully assisting the Germans. If only one cup of food per person is wasted in one day—just think of the army this would feed in a short time. Keep every scrap of food and use every crumb. Try this—cover the sides of your meat safe with cotton flannel—tack it all over the sides. On the top of your safe put an enamel pan, fill this with water, and in this place a strip of flannel, allowing each end to come over the sides of the flannel you have tacked on, just enough that the water may slowly drip and soak into it, down the sides of the safe.

Evaporation now takes place and the heat is drawn from the inside of your safe, with a consequent lowering of temperature on the hottest of days—even on summer days your safe will not be over 50 degrees inside if you take this simple method of making of your meat safe an iceless refrigerator.

The safe should be placed near an open window where the air can circulate.

If you use large brass headed tacks or glass thumb tacks the flannel can be easily removed and frequently washed. Try this plan—you will wonder how you ever got along the old way.

You will have no ice bills, no waste and the glorious satisfaction of conserving food for your King and Country.

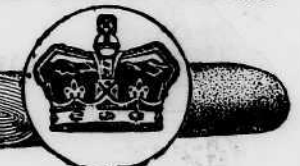
If your stew or soup is altogether too salt, pare a good sized potato and add it whole. This will absorb the salt. Take the potato out before cooked thoroughly through and use to fry up for breakfast, or to add to anything else which has not been salted.

CLOTH

For the best English-made Black and Blue Serges, of every weight and quality. For the New Sunproof and Cashmere Suitings, Vestings, Flannels, Alpaca, Hosiery, Ties, and all the latest in fabric.

Write at once for Patterns & Catalogue to:

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BRIDGE WHIST
BLUE RIBBON WHIST**

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Dougherty's High Grade Cards

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**ROYAL GAZETTE
STATIONERY STORE**



Royal Mothers USE Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Powders

FOR THE LITTLE PRINCES AND PRINCESSES

during the time of teething and for fretfulness and the many ailments common to infancy.

Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Powders are guaranteed to be perfectly harmless—they cool the gums—comfort the child—produce a natural, calm, refreshing sleep—render teething quite easy—prevent pain and disorder—and pleasant to the taste—are mild and gentle in action—may be given to the youngest and most delicate babe—and there is no possible objection to their frequent and continued use.

USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERIES

With all the resources for obtaining the best skill and advice which wealth and position can command, the fact that Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Powders are freely used in nearly every Royal Nursery in Europe, is, in itself, a splendid assurance of their real value and excellence. They are administered to the little Princes and Princesses with the approval of the great Court Physicians.

Supplied by Royal Commands to—

H.I.M. THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF FIFE
H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA
H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA OF RUSSIA
H.R.H. PRINCE CAROL OF ROUMANIA
H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDER HOHENLOHE
H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA
H.S.H. THE HEREDITARY PRINCESS OF LEININGEN

Baby Gained Great Benefit from Powders

Mrs. S. RUSSELL, 52, Monks Road, Coventry, Eng., writes: "Kindly send me another box of Baby Powders at your earliest convenience for my baby. Enclosed please find P.O. 1/- and 1d. in stamps. He is now 14 months old, and has 12 teeth, so I think he has gained great benefit from the Powders. Everyone says how forward baby is with his teeth, and my answer is always the same—Due to your Powders, regular feeding, and fresh air."

REMEMBER—Ashton & Parsons'
Infants' Teething Powders are guar-
anteed to be perfectly harmless.

Price in Great Britain: Boxes containing 20 Powders, 1/11; Boxes containing 60 Powders, 2/9; Boxes containing 100 Powders, 4/6.
To be obtained at Chemists and Stores throughout the World.
ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND



"Every Picture
tells a Story."

Are You Getting Old Faster than You Ought?

WATCHFULNESS can add years to anybody's life. Some people are old at sixty, others are young at eighty.

Your habits mean sound or weak kidneys—good blood or bad blood, for weak kidneys let uric acid collect in the blood to ruin health.

Always keep the kidneys active, but especially after middle age. This is good insurance against nervous, rheumatic, and urinary troubles, stiff and lame joints, poor sight and hearing and hardening of the arteries.

Rest the kidneys by avoiding overwork, worry, and strong drink; by regularity of habits, daily walks, light diet, and plenty of sleep. And at the first sign of backache, rheumatic pain, or urinary disorders use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a special kidney medicine, and help the kidneys to filter from the blood excess uric acid which causes backache, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, rheumatism, and gravel. You would know how good they are if you would talk to people who have used them.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are obtainable at all dealers, or at 2/9 a box (6 boxes, 13/9), from Foster-McClellan Co., 1280 Main Street, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

Strength

for all who are Weak

There is strength in every dose of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. However weak and worn-out you may feel you must benefit by taking these wonderful restoratives. They are strength givers of incomparable power. They cure digestive troubles and kidney weakness, they enrich your blood, they build up splendid health and vigour and fit you to enjoy life as only the healthy can.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for all weakness of nerve or body, for stomach and kidney troubles, for sleeplessness, wasting and vital exhaustion. Sold by Chemists and storekeepers throughout the world. Prices in England 13 and 3/- Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Wholesale Agents for Bermuda, The Bermuda Drug Co., Hamilton

W. INDIES RIDDLED WITH DEADLY KIDNEY DISEASE.

Almost Everybody Complaining.

Kidney disease is most certainly on the increase. Thousands and thousands of people in the towns and villages of this country are in terrible danger of deadly kidney disease.

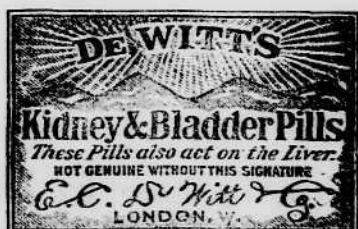
This insidious disease creeps on, gradually getting a firmer and firmer grip, until when it is too late the poor sufferer discovers he has Bright's Disease. Have you kidney trouble? Do you know how to recognise whether you are suffering from this or not?

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disease: Aches and pains in various parts of the body, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, cloudy and bad-coloured urine, general feeling of weakness and irritability, puffiness under the eyes—these are all symptoms of kidney trouble.

And then people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, or pains in the bladder, muscles, and joints are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble.

All these things mean that the kidneys are weak and diseased. They need strengthening and making healthy.

Don't waste a single hour. Go to your



chemist at once and ask him for a 2/9 box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are made expressly for kidney and bladder troubles.

They will cure every one of the above symptoms no matter how long or how badly you have suffered.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box



SERGEANT A. DIMMOCK

Royal West Kents, British Expeditionary Force

"Now I have enlisted for the fourth time, I rely upon Phosferine as my sole medicine, and it never fails me. Since about 12 years ago, when I sent you a testimonial, I have taken Phosferine regularly, and confirm the opinion I expressed then, that it is the finest tonic in the world. I am 54 years of age and feel 30. I have not had a day's illness since taking Phosferine. I have found it invaluable as a brain food, and as a result my nerves are in a splendid condition. I never feel shaky now, although well past the meridian of life, and my mother who is 83 also uses Phosferine. My comrades and self always recommend Phosferine to anyone who complains of being run-down through hard work and exposure and sometimes hurried meals, it's such a safe remedy. Phosferine is like an old drill instructor, it bucks one up. If anyone wants to do a good turn to 'Tommy' at the front, send him a 2/9 Bottle or Tube of Phosferine."

This notably efficient and zealous Sergeant declares Phosferine makes his fifty-four years feel like thirty only, for he has really proved Phosferine is the motive power behind the unflagging brain-energy and muscular activity of his last 15 years—in effect, Phosferine prevented the ageing and break-up of nerve centres, Phosferine roused all the nerve processes to create that unflagging vigour and staying power which prevails over all natural disabilities.

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see that you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fog	Hysteria
Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Anæmia	Sciatica

Phosferine has a world-wide reputation for curing disorders of the nervous system more completely and speedily, and at less cost than any other preparation.

SPECIAL TRAVEL AND SERVICE NOTE

The Tablet form of Phosferine is particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, Travellers, Hunters, Explorers, Prospectors, Missionaries, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed. The 2/9 tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, contains 90 doses, or nearly four times the 1/11 size. Anyone affected by unhealthy localities or climatic conditions will be the better for Phosferine—always put a tube of tablets in your outfit.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WOMAN WEAK, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Jamaica, N. Y.—"I suffered greatly with my head and with backache, was weak, dizzy, nervous, with hot flashes and felt very miserable, as I was irregular for two years. One day when I was feeling unusually bad my sister-in-law came in and said, 'I wish you would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.' So I began taking it and I am now in good health and am cured. I took the Compound three times a day after meals, and on retiring at night. I always keep a bottle in the house."—Mrs. L. N. BURNHAM, 35 Globe Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

Women who recover their health naturally tell others what helped them. Some write and allow their names and photographs to be published with testimonials. Many more tell their friends. If you need a medicine for Women's Ailments, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) for anything you need to know about these troubles.

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ALMANACK—DEC. 1917.

Week Day	Month	Day	Sign	Temp	Remarks
T 187	0 4 55	6 11 29			
W 197	1 4 55	7 12 20			
T 207	2 4 56	8 1 11			
F 317	3 1 57	9 2 02			
S 327	3 38 10	2 54			
S 337	3 4 59 11	3 46			
M 247	4 4 59 12	4 38			

First Quarter 20 day 1h. 47 p.m.

THE BERMUDA ROYAL GAZETTE

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The Royal Gazette

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such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—See pamphlet round bottle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores.

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WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.



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With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins
in white
across the red label
on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

BUY YOUR SHOES AND GIFTS

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C. S. G. RANKIN, OPPOSITE TOWN HALL,
MARKET SQUARE
ST GEORGE'S

New Stock Xmas Slippers and Hosiery. Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Enamelware and Toys

Agent for "The Royal Gazette"

ADVERTISE IN THE ROYAL GAZETTE
The Leading Newspaper



Unofficial Forecast of Peace Terms.

German Editor expresses pleasure at Halifax News.

THE WAR

1241ST DAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF EMPIRE FOR HALIFAX

Italians have assumed offensive

AMERICANS ENTIRELY WITH ALLIES AS TO PEACE TERMS

Wilson's note quoted by Balfour

FORECAST OF KAISER'S PEACE TERMS.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—What purports to be an outline of the Kaiser's much advertised "Xmas peace terms" has reached here through neutral diplomatic channels which earlier in the week received information to support intimations from abroad that a new peace offer is coming. In the main the terms as described follow the lines of those said to have been written by Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann last summer. At the time, they were denounced as having been written purely for political purposes. The so-called terms which must be appraised only at their face value are said to include the following. To leave the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine to a plebiscite of inhabitants. England to pay Germany for her lost African colonies and the money to be used for the rehabilitation of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Northern France. Russian provinces bordering the Baltic, the Black Sea and Prussia, to become independent under a German plan. Poland to become an independent state under Austrian suzerainty. Disarmament, freedom of the seas and commerce, to be left to the peace conference. Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro to retain their original boundaries with the right of access to the sea being granted to Serbia. Turkey to remain intact. Whether such a proposal of terms is merely another step in German propaganda to impress the public mind that the Allies are responsible for a continuation of the war, or whether it is really a feeler for peace, is a subject for the estimate of the governments concerned. At first glance some are inclined to regard them as the Kaiser's much advertised Christmas peace terms, probably designed in large part to keep the German people under the delusion that they are fighting a really defensive war against a foe which insists on the dismemberment of their country. There is a very decided impression in competent quarters however, that Germany, having gained great advantages in Russia might think it to her advantage to yield to Allied demands in many other directions which, in the estimate of her own statesmen, would strike a balance. This is one of the reasons why some close observers believe an offer of peace coming at this time has probably more real intention of peace behind it than the previous ones. No one here believes Germany's best terms would be put on the table at the first offering and those inclined to this view think a proposal of peace now is at least an attempt to start a discussion of terms. From what may be learned of the war aims of the Allied Governments as expressed by their statesmen and by President Wilson, such an offering of terms as outlined in the foregoing could not be considered as the basis of a satisfactory peace, although it might contain some of the elements.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HALIFAX

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 21.—From the Pacific slopes of Canada bound in snow, to the warm valleys and sun-kissed coast towns of the far southwestern states, comes a stream of contributions for the relief of Halifax, which show that universal brotherhood is still extant. The two largest subscriptions listed yesterday were both for \$10,000, one from St. John's, Newfoundland, their third subscription, and the other from Syracuse. Among the smaller contributions are many from children's organizations which show a spirit of self-sacrifice and denial which must touch the heart of everybody whether they have suffered great loss in the disaster or are among the more fortunate. The subscriptions today totalled \$2,112,028. Included in today's list appears \$4320 from the government and people of Bermuda, \$200 from William Wilson, Ltd., Kingston, Jamaica, \$23,861.11 from Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Paris, Dec. 21.—A new American Department in the French Government in which Jules Cambon, formerly French Ambassador to the United States, will be the director, has been formed to assist Premier Clemenceau in giving direct attention to the requirements of the American Expeditionary Force and to any other American activities in France.

ITALIANS AGAIN ON OFFENSIVE.

London, Dec. 22.—The Italians on the northern line in Italy between the Brenta and Piave rivers have ceased for the time being at least, their defensive warfare against the attacks of the Austro-Germans and assumed the offensive, with signal success on several sectors. Attacking the positions which the enemy earlier in the week captured near Monte Asolone, Gen. Diaz's troops have regained a considerable portion of the terrain and held it notwithstanding the terrific artillery fire that was turned upon them. The German war office endeavouring to belittle the success of the offensive, which it asserts was repulsed, shows that the effort of the Italians was a determined one, the troops to the west of Mont Asolone delivering seven attacks against the enemy front. Admission is made in the German communication that the Italians also have taken the initiative in the fighting on Monte Pertica and Mont Solaro, but it is declared that their attacks on these sectors as on Monte Asolone, were without success.

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GERMAN DELIGHT AT HALIFAX DISASTER.

London, Dec. 22.—German newspapers just arrived here show the disaster at Halifax awakened remarkable delight in Germany. The Cologne Gazette says: "We hope the effect of the disaster will be salutary, since an irrefutable object lesson will bring the terrors of war to a place where the people felt themselves comfortably secure, far as they are from the guns. Canada is getting a war experience at the front and also at Halifax."

NO INFORMATION.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Lansing said today that no information of the terms of Germany's "Christmas Peace" offer has reached the State Department and that the attitude of the United States toward peace negotiations was unchanged. What purports to be an outline of the peace terms has been received here through neutral diplomatic channels. The attitude of the United States on peace accords with that of the belligerents, reparation and restoration by Germany.

PLAIN SENTIMENTS FROM GERMANY.

London, Dec. 21.—(Reuter)—German anxiety regarding Germany's economic future is being constantly revealed. Lecturing at Bremen, Dr. Karstadt, one of the best known speakers of the German Colonial Society, said: "When our millions of soldiers return from the war they must be provided with bread and work. But how if raw material is lacking, for example, cotton? The problem is acute owing to the closer economic union of the British Empire. Dr. Karstadt declared that Turkey could not satisfy Germany's hunger for raw material. Germany must have a Central Africa, stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. Hence Germany must recover her colonies and enlarge them. She must also construct essential naval bases. Dr. Karstadt concluded by picturing German submarines operating as far as Aden."

Halifax Relief Fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Amount previously acknowledged	£1374 6 7
Collections made by Miss Blanche Smith	1 4 6
5 School Children, Bailey's Bay	5 0 0
Mr. J. H. Sempill	1 0 0
Scholars of St. George's High School	5 0 0
Subscriptions from Military Command (see list appended)	164 10 9½
Bermuda Green Vegetable Growers' Association	10 0 0
Lodge, Civil and Military Hamilton	5 0 0
	£1556 11 10½

22nd December, 1917.

MILITARY COMMAND, BERMUDA.

List of Subscriptions for the Halifax Relief Fund.

Captain Alexander, D.A.A. & Q.M.G.	£7 7 0
Royal Garrison Artillery	37 1 6
Bermuda Militia Artillery	15 0 0
Royal Engineers	9 3 0
Detachment Army Service Corps	5 4 6
Civilian Personnel Army Service Corps	5 4 6
25 Company Royal Army Medical Corps	5 3 6
Detachment Army Ordnance Corps	6 0 6
Detachment Army Pay Corps	2 1 6
Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps	67 0 0
Prospect Garrison School and Staff	3 15 0
Collection St. George's Garrison Church	16 2
Collection taken at Prospect Garrison School Entertainment 19th December	1 10 1½
Total	£ 164 10 9½

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

GOVERNOR'S CUP

FAST AND EXCITING GAME.

2 4 East Yorks 4, H.M.S. — 1.

The last match of the First Round in the Governor's Cup (Football) Competition was played on Saturday afternoon between H.M.S.—and the 2 4th East Yorks Regt. A very good attendance was present to witness the game, the teams being lined up as follows:

H.M.S.—(white)—Mertyn, goal; D. Crowther and Fuller, backs; Cook, Corbett and Lavender, halfbacks; Crowther, Griffiths, Dorrice, Lambert and Shee-man, forwards.

2 4th East Yorks Regt. (white with green stripe)—Cpl. Bottom, goal; Kershaw and Holt, backs; Leut. Smith, Crook and Sgt. Bowker, halfbacks; Jackson, Tegan, Speddy, Smith and Darley, forwards.

The Whites (H.M.S.—) won the toss and defended the southern end, the Yorks faced the sun, which in no way hampered their play, and attacked right from the start. The game was very fast, mostly in the Whites half, the Yorks forwards putting in several good footwork, Darley sending in some pretty centres, but the Whites' goalkeeper made some really brilliant saves, being ably served by the backs. After 30 minutes play, a free-kick taken by Lieut. Smith, for a foul on the same player, was placed in the goal mouth, and was put into the net by his namesake Smith (inside right). From the kick-off the Yorks came back, with some pretty combination, enabling Tegan to score with a good drive. The Yorks were all over their opponents at this time, and Darley getting possession, scored with an oblique shot, the best goal of the match. The Whites got going, working their way down, but the whistle was blown for halftime:—2 4 E. Yorks 3, H.M.S. — 0.

Soon after change of ends a penalty, given against the Whites, was taken by Darley, who struck the side-post, the ball rebounding into play. The Whites seemed to be holding the Yorks in check, making an attack on their goal, but the Regiment was splendidly served by a sturdy defence.

The ball travelled down the field very quickly, from end to end, the Whites finally having their efforts rewarded by Crowther, who scored the only goal for his side 15 minutes after resumption of play. Another goal for the Yorks, scored by Smith, ended the scoring, the whistle sounding with the Regiment attacking. Score, 2 4th East Yorks Regt. 4, H.M.S. — 1.

For the Whites the honours undoubtedly go to the goalkeeper who made some magnificent saves, being roundly applauded by the crowd. Both backs were strong, but were at fault in the first half owing to the slippery condition of the ground at the southern end. The halves did their best, the opposing forwards being a trifle too fast for them. The forwards were on a par, but we understand the H.M.S.—team has been disarranged owing to some of its members being on the sick list.

Of the Yorks team, there is very little to choose, the men, having been practising for some time, have attained a high standard, their combination being a thing worth watching. Darley and Jackson, were a fast pair of wingers, the former giving a fine exhibition of footwork, his centres on the whole being accurate. The inside forwards were well up with the wings. Lieut. Smith was the best of the halves, Crook and Bowker just a shade slower. Holt was the most reliable of the backs, Kershaw being a trifle too heavy for the slippery ground. Tarbottom had very little to do.

This completes the games in the first round of the Governor's Cup and we await with interest the draw for the second round.

MOTHER OF VICTORY.

She's a son who goes a-sailing
Where ocean waters roll—
Where dangers new and many
Draw in ther; human toll;
And, though her heart is anxious,
A grateful pride has she
That England's sons are free sons
While they put out to sea.

She's a son, a brawny toiler
In the forge's stifling glow,
Manufacturing munitions
For the sons who face the foe.
She's a son somewhere in Flanders
Where sounds of battle rise;
'Neath a cross, rough-hewn and simple
With silent friends he lies.

She's a home in dear Bermuda,
Where soldier guests abide;
And to her, as to a mother,
Their home-thoughts they confide,
She's a little sum of savings
From her daily needs set free,
And she's lent the lot to England
In the cause of victory.

Bermuda Hunt Club

BOXING DAY MEETING

Shelly Bay Race Course

In aid of

RED CROSS FUNDS

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, General Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief

12 noon sharp

4 Running Races

4 Mixed Trot and Pace

Luncheons Served on Ground

Grand Stand 5/—, Hill Enclosure 2/—, Pearmans 4/—, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, halfprice. Children halfprice also.

GEO. T. MILLER,
Hon. Sec., Bda. Hunt Club

24-12-17.584.1

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Do something, say something, give something, that will have made the world better and happier for the doing, saying, giving. In these trying times that should be the motive back of everyone.

There's no more appropriate gift especially now when the increased cost of living demands a proportionate increase in earning power than a Home-Study Course with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.

The demand of the times is for trained, efficient men and women. Advancement in position and salary is the result of training and efficiency. Training and efficiency are the result of I.C.S. spare time Courses.

It Will Be Appreciated

Give that ambitious son, brother, friend, something that will help him accomplish his aim in life—something that will endure. Give him an I.C.S. Course.

Write a letter or a postal for full information regarding the I.C.S. spare-time plan. State the subject on which you want full information.

International Correspondence Schools
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GENERAL AGENT FOR BERMUDA
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AT EAST BROADWAY

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A Splendid assortment of Ladies Blouses in Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Plaids and Black Taffeta, also a few washable Blouses and Childrens dresses

J. I. SMITH & SONS

St. Georges

ADVERTISE IN THE ROYAL GAZETTE

The Royal Gazette.

Hamilton, December 24, 1917

The Management will not be responsible for the expressions of opinion of Correspondents, and reserves to itself the right to reject part or the whole of any communication, if deemed advisable.

The Management of the Royal Gazette will be grateful if all Communications and Advertisements are in the Editor's hands before 3 p.m. on the day previous to issue.

All changes in advertisements for Saturdays paper must be in by noon on Thursdays

PUBLICATION NOTICE

The next issue of The Royal Gazette will appear on Saturday December 29th.

CHRISTMAS 1917.

It is some satisfaction to see our peace terms in black and white and we trust that it bestows equal gratification on our opponents. The aims of Great Britain, and presumably, those of her Allies, since they are in one accord, have been set forth in distinct terms by the Prime Minister of Great Britain in the House of Commons.

The terms are briefly as follows: First, the Allies ask for the complete relinquishment of territory in the hands of the enemy and compensation for the havoc they have made, this is the first demand, if accepted to it will enable arms to be laid down and further discussion on terms to be held. Then will come the time to decide what shall happen to German Colonies, all now in the hands of the Allies. One thing, at any rate, the Prime Minister declared, was certain, that never again should Jerusalem be restored to the Turks.

This, so far as it goes, seems to show some faint glimmer of silver lining to the War Cloud, one that will not lack the prayers of all nations that it may entirely be radiated with the effulgence of the sunshine of Peace. There can be no more longed-for boon this Christmastide than an honourable peace. In the meantime, let each individual carry the spirit of Christmas in his own heart and so bring nearer and make more possible that peace which is promised to "men of goodwill."

—000—

WEST END NOTES.

Salvation Army.

On Christmas Night the Boys of the Life Saving Scouts intend giving a Christmas entertainment when there will be special hymns, recitations etc. A big feature of the programme is to be Drills, etc., by the scouts, under the direction of Capt. Bowyer of the corps. They have been for some time practicing the many drills, which pertain to their duties. It is expected to be a great success.

Those who have read the Christmas War Cry are very pleased not only with the stories, but with the beautiful pictures it contains. Those who have not yet purchased it should see the War Cry agent, Mr. Cleveland Jones or Capt. Bowyer, S.A. The price of 6d. is asked for a copy, which is very reasonable for such excellent matter.

Dr. L. D. Bell of this city has taken over the house of his father at Southampton, which was lately damaged by the tornado, and has begun repairs. He intends raising the roof several feet, which will be a great improvement, and with other changes, he will have something worth while for time and money spent. This house is said to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest house standing in Southampton.

The Old Home of the late Mrs. Foster Ann St. John, originally Talbot property, which is another of Southampton's old houses, has undergone quite a lot of repairs, the old roof has been taken off, the walls raised several feet, and two two-storey rooms built on in front, with a verandah to be put in between. Mr. E. H. Gibson is supervising the work for Miss M. St. John, daughter and Mrs. Jas. H. Gibson, great-niece of the late Mrs. St. John.

Although Cassava seems short and is very expensive in the Somerset Bridge district, there is, we believe, quite a lot in the other parts of the island and selling as low as 4d. per lb.

The farmers are very glad to hear that there is a substitute for oats and many have acted already upon the suggestion of Dr. R. L. Tucker, from whom information on the subject can be obtained.

—000—

THE CATHEDRAL.

Music for Christmas Day.

Choral Communion "Cobb in G." Anthem "While all things were in quiet silence" King (Soloists, Masters W. Talbot and Stephen Ward) Voluntary "Pastoral Symphony" Handel.

East End News

The Victoria Brass Band, on Christmas Eve will render a special programme on the Market Square, St. George's, under the distinguished patronage of Lt. Col. St. Leger M. Moore, R.G.A., O.C., No 1 Section; the Mayor and Corporation of St. George's and officers of the Garrison St. Georges. A collection will be taken during the evening on behalf of the band and the Halifax Relief Fund. The concert will commence at 8.30 o'clock and close at 11. o'clock, p.m., and will be directed by Sergt. Battersbee B.M.A., the bandmaster.

Thursday was a right royal day at St. George's for the shopkeepers. Over £1,300 were distributed from the St. George's Gift Club and Mr. S. Bymoe's Children's Gift Club. The female sex appeared to have things their own way, nearly every one met was loaded up with parcels, and all appeared to be very happy, that is, if smiling faces are any indication of happiness.

The "Queen Mary" commenced dredging off Hunter's wharf, on Thursday. Suffragette is drilling &c. in the Town Cut Channel.

The Narcissa was doing some very neat harbour work on Thursday morning; she shifted a larger craft in fine form.

To give some idea of the rapid increase of rabbits, a rabbit has had three successive litters of eighteen. Fifty-four young rabbits from two, in about four months.

On Thursday the St. George's Gift Club paid out over £1300 to its members, the past year has been the most prosperous for the club since its formation.

Another flotilla arrived off St. George's on Thursday morning and that is all they did do for St. George's. Big and little, all went west.

At a meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. George's held in Lecture Hall on Thursday night, a vote of thanks was recorded to Mr. J. P. Hand for his magnificent gift (an Encyclopedia Britannica) to the Association and he was elected an honorary member. A substantial amount was voted from the Association fund to the Halifax Relief Fund.

On Thursday night George Place, a blind man and a native of Hamilton and until Thursday night an inmate of the St. George's Poor Asylum, was arrested by P.C. James L. Hayward, for stealing coal from John S. Darrell's coal pile on Hunter's Wharf. Place had the goods on him, 300 lbs. in a bag and his overcoat pockets were filled. On Monday night Place badly frightened Mr. William Swainson who was wheeling coal on Hunter's wharf when suddenly Place arose ghost-like from the pile. He has been placed in goal to await trial. He is the same man who some few years ago, while an inmate of the Poor Asylum was importing goods from America and peddling them around the town. (We don't see that this piece of enterprise on the part of a blind man ought to count against his character, unless the goods were not being paid for. Ed. R.G.)

Our St. David's Island correspondent informs us that the early potatoes are not returning the yields anticipated and in some instances the yields have been only 5 barrels of potatoes from 3 of plants.

HUMANOPHONE CO.

There will be a Matinee at the Mechanics' Hall on Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Xmas Night the first episode of "The Fatal Ring" featuring the movie favourite Pearl White, will make its appearance on the screen.

This promises to be more exciting than anything yet shown and ought to be fully appreciated by all.

The concluding episode of the Double Cross will also appear and solve the mystery which has held all for so long.

On Boxing Night there will be a special exhibition of pictures at which very good and interesting films will be exhibited including some of the latest releases and scenes depicted by the Mutual Weekly.

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CONDENSED CABLES.

Dec. 20.—An outcome of the reverse at Cambrai is the compulsory permanent retirement of several generals. English newspapers report sweeping changes. It is inconceivable that we should have lost, supposedly by want of initiative, all the gains made by General Byng's offensive. At the present moment Field Marshal Haig does not seem to have much to report except of hostile raids by enemy forces and the increased activity S.E. of Ypres, of the enemy artillery.

"When thieves fall out honest men come by their own," explains the revelation of the secret treaty between Japan and Russia for joint armed demonstration against England and America in the Far East. A Russian paper publishes what claims to be text of secret Treaty drawn last year, July 3, 1916, signed by Russian and Japanese Foreign Ministers. The honour of the Romanoffs seems to have gone cheap.

Incessant fighting is going on in Petrograd but all news from that quarter is very confused.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.C.P. who challenged the war aims of Great Britain and her Allies in the House of Commons, is a member for Stirling Burghs, and a Pacifist. He is the third son of the late Sir Henry Ponsonby who was so prominent in the later Court Life of Queen Victoria's reign. The Ponsonbys as a family have always

been favourites at Court, another son is Assistant Private Secretary to King George and held similar posts under Queen Victoria and King Edward, an uncle was Brigade Major in Bermuda '81-86.

They were brought up in the tradition of German efficiency and it is interesting to find one of them at the present critical moment attacking Great Britain and her Allies with "sheltering themselves behind the President's reply to the Pope."

CHRISTMAS DAY Services.

The Cathedral.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion (choral)
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
12.15 p.m.—Holy Communion.
5.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Collections at all services for The Poor

Pembroke.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Devonshire.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

Garrison Church, Prospect.

7 and 8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
11.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Paget.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)
11 a.m.—Matins.

Warwick.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.—Matins.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)

Sandys.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
11.45 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Southampton.

4 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Intercession.

St. George's Parish Church.

6.45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

St. David's.

8 a.m.—Parade Service.
3 p.m.—Evensong.
Collection for Organist.

Garrison Church, St. George's.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.—Parade Service and Holy Communion.

Collections for "Waifs and Strays."

Hamilton Parish.

9 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Holy Communion (Harrington Sound Chapel).

Smiths.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
12 noon—Holy Communion.

AGRICULTURAL UNION NOTES.

Meeting in Warwick.

One of the most interesting Union meetings ever held in Warwick took place last Monday evening, the 17th inst. The attendance was very good, there being about ninety present mainly from the parishes of Warwick and Paget. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Saml. J. Astwood, chairman for the Warwick centre.

The subject discussed was food production and conservation, and the addresses were listened to with the keenest attention. The Hon. W. E. Jackson first addressed the meeting on "Food Production." This address has already been published in extenso. Sir Joseph Godfrey, who is a very keen amateur gardener, read a very interesting paper on "Food Production" in the "Home Garden," and urged all householders to give attention to this source of food. Mrs. Henry Lockward, in a paper entitled "Household Economics," gave many practical hints concerning the use of meat substitutes, the larger use of vegetables, the inclusion of corn meal in the dietary, and other hints of value to the many householders who were present. The Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. J. Wortley, nominated a parish development committee, whose chief duties for the present will relate to the production and conservation of food in Warwick, after which Dr. Patton addressed the meeting and moved a vote of thanks to the speakers.

CHRISTMAS STORIES—OLD AND NEW.

'Twas Christmas Eve, and all hearts in Ruritania were merry and joyous. All, that is, save one. The old ogre who sat alone in his castle on the hill. For him the bells rang out curses. Exactly sixty years ago that night his boy had left him.

Left him in spite of the awful threat that he would be cut off with a shilling.

"I don't want your shilling," the boy had said gleefully. "I am going to marry the village washerwoman and she can support me."

So the boy and girl had left the dear old castle, and the Christmas Eve bells had rung out their wedding march.

II.

The snow fell thick, as it always does in stories, and the old baron peered through the lattice.

He could hear the village choir practicing the carols, and the sound gave him an awful pain, as it did everyone else who heard it.

"Someday, someday," he muttered, "they will return," and he returned to his whiskey and soda.

III.

There was a heavy tread outside, heavy in spite of the ten feet of snow that carpeted the castle grounds. A loud tattoo resounded through the castle, occupied as usual by the baron and a faithful retainer one hundred years old. The maid tripped gaily to the padlocked door. Visitors were scarce, and it was a long time since her stocking had been filled on Christmas Eve.

IV.

Trembling with joy, she threw off the ten ton bar, and revealed a young couple with a baby standing at the castle gate.—N.B. The baby was not standing, but rather sleeping.

V.

"My father, the baron, is he within?" a voice cried out of the pitch black darkness. (Someday some author will invent a new form of darkness).

"No," the little maid chirped, "he is without."

"Without! It is impossible, on a night like this! Oh! my father, why didn't you wait for me?"

"I should worry," the pet little retainer of a hundred said, "he is without a son." "Lead me to him," said the voice.

(Aha! the reader has guessed that the exile and the son were one and the same thing. And the little boy and little girl who had run away 60 years ago without a shilling, and a still littler boy and girl—no, I said "baby"—came shyly into the old man's presence.

For the rest of the story, read any Sunday School Magazine.

I.

'Twas Xmas Eve, and all hearts— but that is what I said before, so we will come to the story.

"The dance was proceeding merrily in the Methodist Chapel basement, and joy, (small j please Mr. Printer) was unconfined.

The belle of the ball had already refused the parson, the chief sidesman and the organist and betting was brisk as to the winner of her hand. Joy (capital J Mr. Printer) grew bonnier and bonnier as the punch bowl grew smaller and smaller but still the mad throng whirled and eddied.

II.

But what is that? A sound without! "Oh, Christian souls who only joy can know

How can you leave me here in ice and snow.

Oh, open wide your bosoms cold— And in your arms my shivering frame enfold.

III.

Joy's face grew pale, and hastily she opened her pastor's Xmas gift and daubed her lips and cheek with carmine.

She knew that voice. There was only one tenor in the world with such a heart-throbbing, throat-wobbling a voice.

"It is he, my long lost husband!" "I am disdone, I am uncovered!" and she fainted away in the arms of the chapel choir.

IV.

When morning broke, the Xmas bells tolled merrily, but not for "Joy." Her husband had come for her. He had grown tired of the gay city life. He had come back to "Joy." His Joy. His only Joy.

V.

Everyone now knows why she refused the Pastor, Chief Sidesman and Organist.

"'Twas Xmas Eve and all hearts— Tut, tut—shall we never have a Xmas story without this!

"Bob's parents crept noiselessly through the bedroom.

Guiltily they carried a Noah's Ark, a tin trumpet, a box of paints and other useless articles.

Fortively they whispered what pleasure Bob would receive when he believed Santa Claus had been and gone.

Pressing a silent kiss on Bob's forehead, they left the little crib, and retired with hearts beaming with the love of pleasure giving.

II.

Xmas morning broke bright and cold. The birds sang in the leafy boughs, and the bees hummed in and out of the luxuriant flowers. The sun shone with a message of peace and goodwill to all in New York but Bob.

III.

"Now why in the name of all that's good, can't silly old Santa Claus die a natural death?"

"Parents, if you wish to perpetuate a senseless myth let it be to some purpose. A Packard or even a 1918 Stutz might be of some use, but these baubles—" And he pitched them from the 37th floor of the apartment and they fell on the head of a visiting Commission and the Commission was no more.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING

All accounts must be rendered up to and including December 31, and delivered to 41 Front Street not later than JANUARY 2nd, 1918, excepting accounts for supplies to Regimental Institutes, which have been especially arranged.

MANAGER,

Navy and Army Canteen Board, Hamilton.

24-12-17.585.2.

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and

The FIRST Episode of

"The Fatal Ring"

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HANDSOME FOOT WEAR FOR WOMEN

THE Beauty of this season's shoe fashions lies in their very simplicity, and when you have seen the handsome Fall and Winter styles we have in stock you will surely agree the change has been a happy one. Comfort Shoes of all kinds and for all occasions.

We have been untiring in our efforts to keep in touch with the latest styles, and we now can show you a very wide range of Men's Boots and Shoes for the Holiday and coming Season in all grades of Leather at 12/6, 15/-, 18/6, 22/6, 27/6 to 32/6.

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Work Baskets 10d, 1/-, 1/3 ea.
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Men's Ties assorted Patterns 1/6, 2/- and 2/6.
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ADVERTISE IN THE ROYAL GAZETTE

Essence of Parliament

Sessions House,
December 19th, 1917.

A Bill entitled "The Town Cut Channel Act, (No. 2), 1917," was transmitted with the Governor's Message No. 234, dated the 14th inst., which will provide for an extension of the time during which advances made by the Corporation of St. George's to meet the working expenses of the dredger "King George" at the Town Cut Channel may be received in to the Treasury. The Bill is designed to give effect to arrangements made between the Board of Works and the Corporation of St. George's for the continuance of work on the Town Cut Channel to ensure the attainment of a depth of 22 feet for use in 1918.

The Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1916 was also forwarded by His Excellency with Message No. 26.

The recommission of the Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue for 1918 were then further considered, Mr. Pearman in the Chair: the motions made by Dr. T. H. Outerbridge and Mr. Bluck under consideration. The former motion was for the exemption of empty barrels, fertilizers, box material and coopers stock from the ad valorem tax which the Finance Committee had proposed to place them under, and the latter motion was to strike out under the heading 5. "Customs" the amount £385,000 and to insert instead thereof £320,000 and as an amendment to Mr. Bluck's motion, Dr. Outerbridge moved to defer the filling of the amount viz. £320,000 until the first motion with reference to the exemption of box and barrel material and fertilizers was disposed of.

Mr. Spurling made reference to the remarks of the hon. member, Dr. Outerbridge, that placing farming supplies under duty would impose too heavy a burden on the agricultural community, that the supplies were more expensive than ever and the price rising, and that he had ascertained that the first cost of barrels would be 4/- each without any further taxation. Mr. Spurling again stated that if the items were struck off, the revenue would be short £2700, the figures being based on last year's importation of these articles. There was always an objection to taxation of any sort by those affected by the proposed tax. When an Amusement Tax was suggested, the people engaged in the business objected and when a Wheel Tax was under discussion people who had a number of wheels were very wrathful over the idea of putting a tax on them. It was the same thing with regard to the tax now being considered. The farmers should remember that other businesses had been subject to a ten per cent duty and why should theirs be exempt? Trade was good with them last year and they should be willing to share in the burden of government. For years the articles in question had come in free of duty because the farming industry needed help at that time. The Colony needed money and needed it badly and the hon. member felt the agricultural community was well able to bear this share of the burden of taxation. Then, too, seed potatoes came in free of duty, while on the other hand the Colony was going to a lot of expense to take care of the crop this season. The Trade Development Board had appointed a Committee to watch the earnings of the steamship and the freight would be regulated by the amount earned, and rates fixed to make the trade self-supporting. If an article was bringing a good price and well able to bear extra freight, it would be taxed accordingly, and if prices were low the rate would be lowered so as not to bring a burden on the farmer.

In reply to these remarks, Mr. M. R. Smith said that the hon. member had stated his views, but the farming community did not agree with them. Agriculture was the only industry producing anything at present and why tax a productive industry and do away with its profit to those who rightly should receive it? The hon. member said farmers should pay for the transportation of their crops, but why should the farmer pay all when the whole of the people will get the benefit of the service. At a recent meeting of representative farmers in the Colony the consensus of opinion was that they would be willing to submit to any kind of taxation rather than that suggested to be placed on farm supplies, because the entire cost would come on individual farmers. It was ascertained that the extra duty would amount to £50 on a certain well-known farmer alone, and no one farmer could afford to lose that sum of money, with what he was now paying for increased cost of supplies.

Mr. H. V. Smith felt that every concession possible had been made to the farming industry in the Tariff Act when grain, fodder etc. were put back on the old list and they could not escape some taxation. A certain amount of revenue had to be raised, and that the amendments which he had offered, and which the House had adopted, did not change the total amount of estimated revenue except for the better; but he could not support the motion now before the House, although he had ever made the agricultural interests a concern of his. It had been said that seventy-five per cent of the value of the crop raised in Bermuda did nothing in the way of contributing to the revenue or little or nothing toward the cost of government. He believed it was right to put these articles under the 10 per cent ad valorem tax.

Mr. Hastings Outerbridge was more than ever in favour of the motion of the hon. member Dr. Outerbridge. He had enquired from leading farmers who knew the financial situation, and from one who was well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, namely the Director of Agriculture, who in the hon. member's opinion

was one of the most efficient and straightforward of men. The Director had said it was a most unjust tax and the only way it could have a chance of being just was, if the farmers had had three years like last year to get on a sound footing; but they had had only one good year as yet, and no one knew what this season would bring forth. There were 400 farmers in Bermuda, why should this extra burden be laid on them? It would mean at least seven or eight pounds per head on an average. It would be far better to tax boots and shoes, because they were luxuries and could perhaps be done without.

Mr. Watlington urged a vote being taken on Dr. Outerbridge's amending motion, because that would show how the Committee stood on the question. The hon. member did not wish to do anything to impede the farming industry, but he agreed with the hon. and learned member for Warwick that as a class very little revenue was collected from that class of the community. As a rule they were not willing to give toward anything at all, and always said they were poor and could not give. Everyone knew it was entirely with the market conditions whether the farmer made anything out of his crop or not. It was a very late hour to have brought this matter forward, especially when the Tariff Bill had been considered. The other amendments carried he had supported with voice and vote, but he felt the agricultural community should bear some share in the taxation, and if this amending motion was carried he should move to amend the motion made by Dr. Outerbridge by striking out a portion of it. There was an enormous surplus of potatoes in the Old Country and in the Western Provinces, and prices might not be so good this year. He should not support the motion now before the Committee because he felt a lot of box and barrel stuff was already in the Colony and there would be time enough later in the Session to pass a measure to exempt these articles, if it was seen to be an oppressive tax.

Mr. Zuill had listened to the arguments put forth by the opposition, and the strong point urged was that the farmers should bear their share of taxation. If it was right to tax them for doing business, then let them pay for a license and be done with it. The class of farmers alluded to were some of the most industrious and thrifty men in the Colony and might well be taken as an example by the other inhabitants. There might be about 25% who did not contribute to the support of the government, but that was nearer the correct figure than seventy-five. There were a little over a hundred alien farmers in Bermuda. The farmer had all he could stand up against this season; the prices might be good but not for potatoes even allowing the crop might be good. England and the United States were not taxing the agricultural population but the rather spending large sums to aid them by importing farm implements and tractors to plough up new land. In Florida they had fine crops and good prices last year and the Government of the United States was giving the farmers fertilizer cheaper than ever to encourage them to plant all they could. Bermuda did exactly the opposite: because last year was a good one they must try and make the farmer pay high in freight and duty to market his crop this coming season. Mr. Zuill gave some interesting figures as to the prices now asked for seed po-

tatoes and what they would probably cost next season. He believed they would cost about 30/- next Fall. Fertilizers had advanced a hundred per cent and barrels will increase three or four hundred per cent. There were other ways of raising the revenue which had not yet been tried and he should vote to take these articles off the dutiable list.

Mr. Perinchief also, on behalf of one the largest farming communities, supported the motion and stated that the early crop was a poor one and not recouping the farmer for his outlay. Many farmers were not yet out of debt and while a few made a little money last season that was no reason why the majority who are still in need should be heavily taxed.

Mr. H. S. Peniston, referring to the remark of the hon. member for Devonshire that farmers did not pay much towards the revenue, said if any other member of the House had made such a statement he could have believed it, but the hon. member must know that the public had been paying subsidies for some time to hold the freights down and he must be aware that the subsidy this year was coming down on the farmer in increased freight rates. At present there was 50% on inward freight and half of the expense was borne by the farmer. Upward freight will come wholly on him, so that meant \$1.00 on a barrel, and there was no guarantee that it would stay at a dollar. The steamship company got ten thousand pounds last year and did not come out straight and where will they be this year with no subsidy? No farmer knew at the present whether onions or green truck would meet the freight on them.

The Attorney General did not anticipate such a debate as evidently took place on Monday in the House, and it was an extraordinary thing that here at the eleventh hour hon. members attempted to deal with matters which they must have been in favour of eliminating from the Tariff Act (if one could judge from the arguments used by those in favour of the motion) when the Estimates were first considered. These were abnormal times and the people must be prepared for necessary taxation in order to provide for increased taxation. Everyone of the recent amendments adopted were designed to benefit, either directly or indirectly, the farming population. No proposal had been made to raise revenue by other means to make up for the further changes. The hon. and learned member wondered if the public knew the extent of the proposed stamp tax on legal and commercial documents and whether they understood that a considerable portion of it would be borne by those who have to enter into agreements for land and property. He had not heard an outcry on the subject, but it might arise when the tax came to be discussed. He could not see any extraordinary injustice in putting a tax on farmers that had been borne by other trades for some time. He could not vote for an exception in this case. Except in a time of great agricultural distress the House should not make such discrimination, but with the large amount of money to be raised there could be no diminution of taxation for three or four years to come.

Dr. Outerbridge reiterated his remarks on the last day of meeting because of the oft-repeated assertion by the opposition that the hour was late for amending the Estimates fur-

ther, stating his reasons again for so doing. Dr. Outerbridge hoped the hon. member, his colleague, had obtained the confirmation of his (the Dr's) statements with regard to this question, which he had appeared so anxious to obtain. For his part he could not see why the Estimates were not considered earlier. He would just say it was never too late to do right.

Dr. Cann emphasised his former statements with regard to the need for the farmer to watch his first cost, and said the cost of the barrel would be in the vicinity of ten shillings. Although the hour was late it would never do to bankrupt a man who was the only producing factor in the Colony at the present. Dr. Cann confirmed Mr. Perinchief's statement with regard to the poor crop of early potatoes in the Western District. If the hon. member, Dr. Outerbridge, only heard about the matter of the increased cost of barrels, etc. on Saturday, he had heard about it as soon as the notice appeared in the paper about the increase in freight rates. A man who did not devote himself wholly to farming could not understand or sympathize with the difficulties of farming.

Mr. Misick, although very much interested in agriculture and somewhat of a farmer himself, was not in favour of the exemption, because he felt the revenue must be raised and he could see no other way of meeting the deficit. The Colony had entered into a whirlpool of expenditure mainly in the interest of the farming community, because it was not proposed to put passenger accommodation in the "Charybdis" this season. Very many of the farmers were aliens and did not spend any more money in the country than they could help. They did not donate much to war funds and he felt he must vote against this motion.

To this Mr. Zuill made answer that he judged the hon. member for Sandys was a very active farmer indeed. He would have hon. members not overlook the fact that the merchants were very much interested in farming too, but they took care to see that they were protected as they got the lawyers to look after their interests by securing liens on the land.

Mr. Astwood said he would like to relieve the farmer, but everyone on the Colony was facing hardship. He believed far too much fertilizer was used and the land would be better without it. Although he had a lot of land under cultivation and would suffer by the tax he must support the placing of these articles on the dutiable list. He was in favour of other means of taxation than at present in vogue in the Colony, such as a Poll, or Land Tax. In reply, Mr. Hastings Outerbridge said that doubtless the farmer who managed Mr. Astwood's farm would be quite willing to let him pay for these supplies. The need of fertilizers in cultivating potatoes was clearly set forth in the recital of an expedient tried on Mr. Outerbridge's own land with a strip of potatoes, side by side, one planted with, and the other without fertilizer. The fertilized piece gave a bumper crop while the other was far below in yield. The Board of Agriculture with the exception of one member was in favour of these exemptions.

Mr. Villiers Smith said potato barrels had been procured for 1/6 per barrel, and he thought hon. members were incorrect in stating the additional taxes would make them so exorbitant in price. Mr. Zuill replied that the hon. and learned member was far

behind the times in his remarks—that the price of potato barrels were 3/- and 3/6 last season and the cost of barrels had advanced 100/- just as the cost of seed potatoes and fertilizers had advanced.

Dr. Outerbridge's motion was then affirmed—Ayes 16, Nays 11. Mr. Watlington's amendment was then put to strike out the items "Fertilizers and Box Materials" and negatived—Ayes 9, Nays 16.

Dr. Outerbridge's first motion was then agreed to, and Mr. Bluck moved to insert £293,000 in lieu of £385,000 which was agreed to.

The other necessary amendments were made to the Estimates and eventually they had to be recommissioned again for further amendments.

The Appropriation Act and the Customs Tariff Act were amended to bring them into line and passed their third reading. Subsequently they were sent with a message to the Hon. the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

The House adjourned until Friday, the 21st Dec. 1917.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
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OF BERMUDA.At the Bank of N. T. Butterfield
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At the Bank of
of Bermuda.

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Amount already acknowledged

£12 13 0

Collected by Mrs. E. Gibbons of Devonshire

June Gibbon	1 0
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Leonard Gibbon	1 0
Irene Gibbon	1 0
Jean Hill	1 0
Kitty Hill	1 0
Mrs. Jones	2 0
Wilfred Gibbon	1 0
A Friend	6
Bryan Gibbon	6

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

At the G.P.O., Hamilton, Dec. 22.

Nathaniel Albuoy, Tony Albuoy, Mrs. Letitia Albuoy, Edward T. Burcher, Miss J. E. Butler, James Brown, Charles Brown, Miss Emily Burton, W. A. Baker, Joseph Benjamin, Charles Dowling, R. Cesar, W. Darrell, Mrs. E. Davis, Hansell DeShield, Charles F. Enos, Mrs. C. Evans, W. O. Frazer, Salvador Gonzales, Hobart Henry, Alfred Henry, Mrs. Mary Ann Hill, Harry Washington, Mrs. Louisa Smith Hollis, Daniel Hughes, Mrs. C. W. Hutchins, Mrs. An Christopher, E. G. Ingham, Mrs. Jimmie Johnson, J. Paul Jones, Mrs. Venie King, George F. King, William Samuel Lloyd, David Malory, Monsieur G. H. Messue, Sergt. V. R. Maylor, N. A. McKay M. McCarty, Solomon Nisbett, Mrs. Frances Outerbridge, Miss Ruth Pierce, Jos. G. Place, Ruth Richardson, J. E. Simons, Maria Giuseppe Lavara, Ollison Simons, John Simons, V. V. L. Simons, Miss Davis Seaton, J. Smith, Agnes Smith J. A. Smith, Matthew Soore, Samuel Solus, A. E. Stewart, R. Tacklin, K. O. C. Trott, Miss A. Annie Trott, Ada Tucker, Mrs. McNeil Tucker, W. N. C. Tucker, Miss Rose Tysan, Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, W. A. Usher, C. R. Webb, Mrs. L. Wearry, Pie. Wills (Austin), Wilmot Phipps, Mrs. E. E. Whesley, Walter Williams, J. S. Williams, Mrs. Annie A. Wood, Mrs. Florence Woodward, W. C. Woodward, Omega Woodley, John E. Yates.

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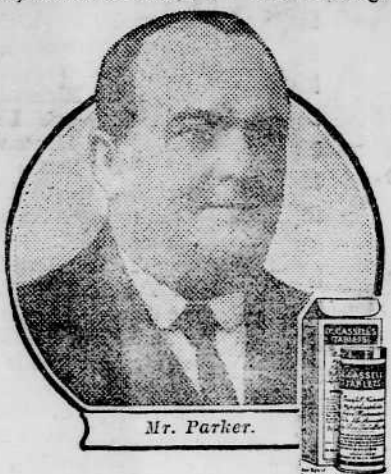
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Five Years' Sufferer Cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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Mr. Parker.

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as tired and done up as when I went to bed. My appetite all went and there were days and days together when I ate hardly anything. Then urinary troubles came on to add to my suffering, and though I had no special treatment for this it brought a relief. A dizzy feeling would come over me sometimes, without any warning, and generally I was so depressed that I could not take interest in anything. Indeed it was only by an effort that I kept from collapsing altogether.

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Especially valuable for nursing mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life. Dr. Cassell's Tablets are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Take no substitute. If out of stock, your dealer will obtain them for you from his wholesale house. Price in England, 1s. 3d. and 2s. the 3s. size being the more economical. Sole Proprietors: DR. CASSELL'S CO., LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

DON'T NEGLECT KIDNEYS

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble.

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brickdust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention the Hamilton Royal Gazette.

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London and Paris set the fashions, and FASHIONS FOR ALL is the leading record of their changing modes. Every new idea, every useful discovery and every fresh creation is recorded and illustrated every month in the pages of

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16-4-14, 559a, th, tf

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from young women who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

CLOTH

For the best English-made Black and Blue Serges, of every weight and quality. For the New Sunproof and Cashmere Suitings, Vestings, Flannels, Alpaca, Italian, Tussocks & Khaki Drill. Write at once for Patterns & Catalogue to—

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Established over 50 Years.
THE CLOTH KINGS



H. PROCTOR
Lance-Corporal
Royal Sussex Regiment

"I am invalided home wounded from the Dardanelles, and I think the first thing I ought to do is to write you a few words of gratitude for the benefit I have experienced from the use of Phosferine. My Father, who is a keen believer in your remedy, saw I had a supply in my kit when I started for Gallipoli, and it proved invaluable to me in the rough time we had in Suvla Bay and after, the continuous firing plays such havoc with one's nerves, and wants some getting used to. I found Phosferine a splendid steadier when my nerves were getting out of control, it braced me up physically, and dispersed that mental weariness which often accompanies one's overtaxed strength, and if there is anything more calculated to do this than a time spent in the trenches, or working up hill under a murderous fire, I have yet to learn it. I was able to carry on gamely until a couple of bullets lodged in my knee and leg. I shall strongly advise any of my friends who are going to the Front to take a supply of Phosferine with them. Comrades to whom I gave some of the Phosferine Tablets found them invaluable."

This gallant Corporal brings out the important fact that the Force behind all he has accomplished, the Force by which he has endured beyond natural limits, is derived from Phosferine—in good, plain English, Phosferine repaired the nerve wastage, thus naturally employing the bodily functions to provide the system with sufficient vitality to overcome the most exhausting experiences.

When you require the Best Tonic Medicine, see that you get

PHOSFERINE

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Exhaustion, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Anemia, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, Sciatica.

Phosferine has a world-wide reputation for curing disorders of the nervous system more completely and speedily, and at less cost than any other preparation.

SPECIAL TRAVEL AND SERVICE NOTE

The Tablet form of Phosferine is particularly convenient for men on ACTIVE SERVICE, Travellers, Hunters, Explorers, Prospectors, Missionaries, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed. The 2½ tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, contains 60 doses, or nearly four times the 1½ size. Anyone affected by unhealthy localities or climatic conditions will be the better for Phosferine—always put a tube of tablets in your outfit.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.




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The Inks that will stand the Bermuda Climate

All Sizes Always on Hand All Prices

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The Royal Gazette

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New Stock Xmas Slippers and Hosiery. Fancy Goods, Chinaware, Enamelware and Toys

Agent for "The Royal Gazette"



How to Disperse URIC ACID DEPOSITS.

THE ill-effect of excess of uric acid may not end with lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism, for uric acid is the general basis of stone deposits in the kidneys and the general basis of stone deposits in the kidneys and the bladder.

Little jagged uric acid crystals, very much like splintered glass, cluster round the delicate kidney cells, and form gravel stones, which break through to the bladder, and often grow so large that an operation would seem almost unavoidable. But a kidney medicine should succeed in preventing and dispersing uric acid deposits.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine. They induce kidney activity, cleanse the urinary channels and disperse the uric acid poisons that inflame the body.

To ensure the best results patient should also help by drinking plenty of milk, plenty of water, and taking only plain, wholesome food, with little, if any, alcoholic stimulants.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are obtainable at all dealers, or at 2/9 a box (6 boxes, 13/9), from Foster-McClellan Co., 1280, Main Street, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

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Somerset—T. J. Perinchief.
W. S. Fisher, Near Naval Cricket Field.
Devonshire—B. Jenkins.
Mangrove Bay—J. H. Patterson.
Sandys Parish—R. A. Roberts.
North Shore—J.W. Jackson's Store

ALMANAC—DEC. 1917.

Week Day	Month Day	Rise	Set	High Tide	Remarks
T	25	4 4	5 6	5 30	
W	26	4 4	5 9	7 6	22
T	27	4 5	6 8	7 14	
F	28	4 5	6 9	8 02	
S	29	4 5	6 10	8 50	
S	30	5 5	7 11	9 38	
M	31	5 5	1 12	10 26	1st Sunday after Christmas

Full Moon 27 day 5h. 32 p.m.

THE BERMUDA ROYAL GAZETTE

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Proprietors,

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NEW YORK—At the New York Public Library; at the offices of Messrs. Middleton & Co., Morris Building corner of Beaver and Broad Streets and at the New York Public Library, 476, 5th Avenue.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—At the Offices of J. Roland Kay Co., International Advertising Agent

Royal Mothers USE Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Powders

FOR THE LITTLE PRINCES AND PRINCESSES

during the time of teething and for fretfulness and the many ailments common to infancy.

Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Powders are guaranteed to be perfectly harmless—they cool the gums—comfort the child—produce a natural, calm, refreshing sleep—render teething quite easy—prevent pain and disorder—and pleasant to the taste—are mild and gentle in action—may be given to the youngest and most delicate babe—and there is no possible objection to their frequent and continued use.

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With all the resources for obtaining the best skill and advice which wealth and position can command, the fact that Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Powders are freely used in nearly every Royal Nursery in Europe, is, in itself, a splendid assurance of their real value and excellence. They are administered to the little Princes and Princesses with the approval of the great Court Physicians.

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H.R.H. PRINCE CAROL OF ROUMANIA
H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDER HOHENLOHE
H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA
H.S.H. THE HEREDITARY PRINCESS OF LEININGEN

Baby Gained Great Benefit from Powders

Mrs. S. RUSSELL, 52, Monks Road, Coventry, Eng., writes: "Kindly send me another box of Baby Powders at your earliest convenience for my baby. Enclosed please find P.O. 1/- and 1½d. in stamps. He is now 14 months old, and has 12 teeth, so I think he has gained great benefit from the Powders. Every time I show forward baby is with his teeth, and my answer is the same—Due to your Powders, regular feeding, and so on."

REMEMBER—Ashton & Parsons' Infants' Teething Powders are guaranteed to be perfectly harmless.

Price in Great Britain: Boxes containing 20 Powders, 1/1½; 60 Powders, 2/9; Boxes containing 100 Powders, 4/6. To be obtained at Chemists and Stores throughout the World. ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LONDON, E.C.

Latest Despatches

VERY GRATIFYING.

London, Dec. 21st.—Reuters is authorised to state that although it is true we are not destroying more U-boats than are being built it is clear from recent attacks on convoys by surface ships that the enemy is not satisfied with the results of the submarine campaign recognising it requires assistance.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S IDEA.

London, Dec. 20.—Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil Minister of Blockade said: He did not advocate and he did not believe any members of the Government advocated an economic war after the war, but he could not agree that Great Britain should go short of raw materials for the sake of supplying Germany. He could not state the ultimate terms of peace that the British seek but was convinced that Britain would never abandon undertakings given to the Allies. He looked forward to a stronger alliance of Great Britain and the Allies with the United States. A league of nations must be one object of any peace the minister declared. He would not remain a member of any Government which did not make the establishment of such a league one of its main objects.

SOCIALIST PARTY RECOGNISED IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Dec. 21.—Count Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, yesterday received representatives of all the Reichstag parties with whom he had a confidential discussion on the situation caused by the opening of peace negotiations with Russia. The Chancellor announced according to a Berlin official despatch, that the Emperor had authorized him to conclude peace and he had charged Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann to conduct the negotiations. The Government's plans for future negotiations were reviewed by the Chancellor and all the deputies are said to have approved the guiding lines laid down. According to the newspapers the independent socialists were represented at the meeting by Deputy Heise. This is the first time since the foundation of the party that it has had direct intercourse with the German Government.

STEP TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—A first step towards total prohibition throughout Canada is being taken by the Government as one of its first post election measures. It is understood that at a meeting of the cabinet council tonight an order in council was passed prohibiting the importation of alcoholic liquors into Canada. This will shut off a big source of waste during war time. The action of the Government is dictated by the realization of the stern necessity of stopping all forms of national waste either money or of man power and of preventing any further diversion of food materials now so urgently needed by the Allies. No further barley, rye or wheat can be wasted in the manufacture of liquor.

TROTSKY'S DECLARATION.

Petrograd, Dec. 22.—Leon Trotsky the Bolshevik Foreign minister in addressing the council of Soldier's and Workmen's delegates declared that if the German Emperor offered "offensive" peace terms the Russians would fight against it. "We did not overthrow Czarism to kneel before the Kaiser" he cried. Continuing he said "But if through our exhaustion we had to accept the Kaiser's terms we would do so to rise with the German people against German militarism."

AUSTRALIA AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

Melbourne, Dec. 22.—Latest referendum figures are against conscription 922,000, for conscription 749,000 figures not yet complete. Although Premier Hughes has little hope that conscription will carry, a few optimistic ministers expect later returns to turn the scale. More than 300,000 soldiers and absent civilians ballots have still to be counted.

"TO GOOD TO BE TRUE."

Maeltricht, Holland, Dec. 21.—(British Admiralty wireless press).—Workmen from Essen Germany says that the Krupp plant the Great German munitions establishment has been ablaze for 24 hours.

PEACE CONFERENCE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

London, Dec. 22.—A despatch from Petrograd says an unofficial report in circulation in the Russian capital is to the effect that the Germans have rejected the peace terms put forward

by the Bolshevik delegates. Recent despatches have indicated that the peace meeting at Brest-Litovsk was merely a preliminary to the peace conference which is to assemble there next Tuesday and which is to be attended by the German and Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers.

GLEANINGS FROM EVERYWHERE.

On December 13th last, the number of deaths in New York from pneumonia was 54 during the day, the highest number in any one day for 5 years. The coal situation is adding to the distress of the poorer classes.

Broadway—"the Great White Way" is to be totally dimmed of all but necessary lights for one night each week during a trial month. Many protests have been sent out by the owners of large electrical sign advertisers—nevertheless for one month there will be one dark evening a week.

Natural Advantages.

A few hours after the very elaborate Christmas dinner, little Marie was taken violently ill, and her cousin Elizabeth, who had been unhappy all day on account of Marie's prettier dress, was heard to whisper in an awed voice: "Marie's got the prettiest clothes all right, but I've got the strongest stomach."

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, keeps a level head in spite of the violent fluctuations in public opinion about the U-boat danger. "It has not been mastered, but it is held," he repeats. The best proof is the recent list of weekly losses of merchant ships, which, in spite of the recent rise, shows a record lower than the average for over ten months.

When the municipal elections in Leipzig show that 78 per cent. of the total vote was cast by Socialist, the Kaiser may begin to realize that a day of reckoning is also ahead of him.

Thousands of good Americans indigible by reason of age for military service, as now limited will be glad to hear that they are to have a United States Guard of 25,000, embracing men between the ages of thirty-one and forty-five, for important duty at home. In time these seasoned regiments, whose ranks will be quickly filled, will be as good fighting material as any more youthful.

America's biggest danger, says Secretary Daniels, is gloom. It happens that gloom is a Teutonic trait, as the records of suicide show. To beat the Germans one necessary thing is to overcome despondency, no matter what the conditions.

Sugar—and the States.

Declaring that there is no shortage of sugar in the United States and that the famine is local to the Atlantic seaboard, President Spreckels, of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, testifying today at the Senate committee's investigation, placed the responsibility on the food administration.

Sugar, he declared, was now passing through New York for Canada because of higher prices.

The sugar going through New York, Spreckels said, was raw and the Canadian refiners paid a higher price.

The American Press is now complaining of Too Much Censorship. There too, now!

REAL ESTATE

IN SANDY'S PARISH

FOR SALE

BY TENDER

All that parcel of land with House thereon, situated at Hermons Bay, bounded on the north by land of A. Swan and W. A. Barnes, on the east by land of J. Gilbert, on the south by land of W. Richardson, on the west by land of A. S. R. Spurling and the Estate of late Thomas Lines.

Tender will close on Jan'y 28th 1918.

For further particulars apply to

MRS. M. HAMILTON S. TROTT

Sunny Mede, Somerset.

24-12-17, 26th Jan'y.

Mid-Ocean copy 27th Dec., 23rd Jan'y.

"For the Blood is the Life."
WHEN YOU ARE ILL

With any disease due to impure blood such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc., don't waste your time and money on doctors and treatments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly expel from the blood all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

(Thousands of testimonials, for selection see pamphlet "Blood Mixture")

Over 25 years' experience.

Keeps in perfect health.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. Refuse all Substitutes.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

WE ARE OFFERING

Messrs. Alexander Keith & Sons

Ale and Stout

IN HOGSHEADS AND HALF-HOGSHEADS.

AND ALSO

BOTTLED PALE ALE, STOUT AND LAGER.

These beers are all brewed from Malt and Hops and compare very favourably with the English and Scotch.

GOSLING BROS.

AGENTS.

Now is the Time To

PAINT YOUR HOUSE

We have a full supply of Brunswick Green, Verdigris, White Lead and Oil, Turpentine

Call and give us your order. We carry only the very best made.

THE BERMUDA HARDWARE CO.

Phone 367.

FRONT STREET.

FRESH SUPPLY

Taddy's Myrtle Grove

CIGARETTES

Are manufactured from a high grade, bright Virginia Tobacco, and are Sweet, Cool, and Fragrant.

AT

The Bermuda Furnishing and Supply Company

HELPFUL HINTS FOR

LADY READERS.

To one and all of our lady readers we wish a most Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

"Economy" is the word this Christmas, but even so, with such good cooks as there are in Bermuda, (and there are many), the dinner will undoubtedly be just as toothsome and even more enjoyed than before, for hardships on all sides make no more appreciative of the good things which we are blessed. Those who are not fortunate enough to have their own raised turkeys will find almost as good a feast in an old hen who has done her share of laying, provided she is well and properly cooked. An old fowl may be made as tender as a chicken by many means. Dip the fowl into boiling water to keep in the goodness, and boil or steam till almost tender with a piece of green papaw. Add a little lemon juice and the flesh will be white as snow. If you have no papaw add one tablespoonful of vinegar to your water—or one half teaspoon of bread soda. The fowl should be trussed nicely before parboiling. Then it should be taken out, allowed to dry, floured and salted with a piece of suet or bacon placed on the breast bone. Nicely stuffed and finished to a delicate brown in a very hot oven—basted frequently your old fowl will be a delicious dish, especially if a thick gravy is made from the cut up giblets, browned and thickened.

Take some cold boiled and peeled sweet potatoes, rub all over in good dripping and brown quickly at the same time as the fowl. Add a few apples instead of so much fruit, and more breadcrumbs instead of suet, and if you happen to have honey or molasses or syrup handy, use half the number of eggs and one teaspoon of either of these in their stead.

Use your apple parings—wash boil down, add a little lemon juice with the sugar, and you have a delicious jelly to serve with your fowl. If you have some fresh mint leaves boil a few with the jelly. Serve a little boiled rice with your dinner—only be sure to have your water far boiling, and a little lemon added—and don't stir.

All that is left over can be added to an ordinary pancake batter, sweetened and used for another meal as delicious fritters. Do not waste one bit from your dinner this Xmas—resolve to clean your plates and allow none to go to the garbage pail. Do not mind if you have plain pork for your feast. Rather rejoice that you have the moral courage to help your country win this war and to bring about next year a much "Blessed Christmas."

—000—

We hear that Miss Elizabeth Brice who passed a good part of a summer in Paget after a season singing the leading songs in "Watch your step" opened her theatrical season in New York this winter in the Century show of 1917. Her partner Mr. King sister of the heroine of the Double Cross, has enlisted. She has therefore now joined Raymond Hitchcocks and will show "Words and Music" and will sing many of the principal songs.

TO HORSE OWNERS

Dr. R. L. Tucker, Gov. Vet. Officer, has kindly given us the following formula which, from personal experience, he has found to be a valuable substitute for oats in feeding horses. Dr. R. L. Tucker points out that molasses in conjunction with the other ingredients is a food very easily digested. Those who know anything about horses will readily understand that these materials when mixed in the given proportions will supply most of the requisites for horse feed. On Dr. Tucker's authority, we add that, after being mixed in a bucket in the proportions given, the food should be put into the manger in the same way as oats are and the horses will eat it readily.

1 pint good Molasses or Treacle
3 quarts Bran
1 pint Water
1 2 gill Oil Meal
THREE TIMES A DAY.

Under this method of feeding HAY must be given in good quantity, and water ad lib.

Dr. R. L. Tucker says also "I would advise AGAINST THE USE OF THE feed known here as POL-LARD."

This food is unsuitable to the Horse, an amount that has only one stomach and cannot, therefore, undertake the processes of chemical conversion necessary to make Pollard digestible. In the case of cattle, which have several stomachs, pollard may be given in almost any quantity; since changing these stomachs can assist in slowly changing it into nutriment.



For Sore Feet

FOR sore, tired, aching feet, reduce the inflammation that causes itching, burning and swelling by applying Minard's liniment as directed. Any chemist general store or drug store will supply you with a bottle of this wonderful delightfully, creamy liniment. It soothes and cools, does not stain and is absolutely effective because of its healing, antiseptic properties. It gives relief quickly. It frees you from foot misery.

No matter how often you have tried to get relief and have failed, be sure to get Minard's liniment for nothing else can take its place.

Minard's Liniment Mfg. Co.
Framingham, Mass., U. S. A.



CROWN OF GLORY.

As Well as a Mark of Beauty is Luxurious Hair.

It has been truly said that the crowning glory of our race is a luxuriant head of hair.

It used to be thought that this was one of the blessings which the gods bestow capriciously, and it is only recently that scientists have discovered that its beauty is dependent upon the absence of a minute germ which flourishes in the hair follicles, where it destroys the life of the hair.

To restore this life and kill the germs which cause the mischief is the mission of Newbro's Herpicide.

Herpicide surely kills the germs, and is the best hair dressing on the market.

It contains no grease or oil neither will it stain or dye.—Phoenix Drug Co., W. J. Young & Co., Bradley's Drug Store, Special Agents.

Notes and News.

The Bermuda Hunt Club will have a Boxing Day meeting on the Shelly Bay Race Course under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency General Sir James Willcocks. The races, which will comprise four running races and four mixed trot and pace, commence at 12 noon sharp. Luncheons will be served on the ground. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, also children, will be admitted at half price. Proceeds for Red Cross Fund.

The Charybdis, which vessel has recently been acquired for service between New York and Bermuda, left here on Thursday afternoon for New York in charge of a naval party.

Hon. S. S. Spurling and Mr. H. V. Smith, two members of the steamship commission appointed to superintend the work of converting the Charybdis into a merchant ship, Mr. J. R. Pearson, who has been appointed supervising engineer, and Mr. Edmund Gibbons, who will act as clerk to the commission, were passengers on the Charybdis for New York.

Mr. E. J. Wortley, Director of Agriculture, was another passenger by the Charybdis. He has gone to New York for the purpose of arranging for the exportation of food-stuffs from New York to Bermuda.

The Halifax Relief Fund, subscribed through the Colonial Secretary's office, up to Saturday afternoon, reached £1,721 2 8.

Through the courtesy of the Salvation Army officers in Bermuda we have received "Immanuel" the Christmas number of "The War Cry". One of the most interesting articles in this excellent number is "Christmas Time at the Front" where the members of the Army are doing good work in ambulance and Rest Billets.

We are informed by our St. George's correspondent that the people of that good city are very glad to think that a blind man who has stolen coal to the value of two shillings has been caught and is now in prison when he will have 10 days imprisonment with hard labour. He is, in a general way, an inmate of the Poor House in that town and on his release his activities are to be confined to its hospitable precincts. There are doubtless, several opinions as to the best way to enforce the lesson of Christmas, but we cannot help wishing that that miscreant, George Place, had been caught after the festive season, though, after all; perhaps one might as well be in a gaol as in a poor house.

Horse feed is very scarce and we trust that Dr. R. T. Tucker's advice will be taken as to the substitute for oats.

We understand that Mr. R. S. McCallan will be nominated for Alderman at the municipal election in January next and that Mr. C. S. G. Rankin will be nominated for Common Councilman at the same election.

On Friday last Mrs. Roger Spurling lost a bag containing £7 in notes on the floor of Mr. C. S. G. Rankin's store, fortunately Mrs. Spurling the proprietor found it.

Horse cattle and poultry feeds are just about as scarce at St. George's as pearls are in Bermuda oysters. Working horses are being fed entirely on our poor, as far as food value and staying power are concerned, crab grass or any other filling, but non-sustaining grass. Fortunately there is plenty of grass at St. George's and it can be had for the gathering in most instances, but the majority of the horse owners do not care to handle the scythe.

The Rev. J. P. Stevens and Mrs. Stephens arrived from Canada recently by the R.M.S.P. steamer.

Mrs. Reginald Trimmingham was also an arrival by the R.M.S.P. steamer from Halifax recently.

Mrs. F. B. Spurling and infant, of St. George's, returned home by the R.M.S.P. steamer from Halifax.

There were no passengers from Bermuda to leave for the West Indies by the R.M.S.P. steamer on the last sailing.

Mr. Edgar N. K. Russell, of Toronto, arrived here from New York last week. Mr. Russell was married on August 27th in Toronto to Miss Olive Lusher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lusher, of "Grasmere," Pembroke. Mr. Russell was a member of one of the Canadian regiments stationed here shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, and it was then he first met his present wife. Mr. Russell who is a native of Barbadoes, was badly wounded whilst with his regiment at the front and afterwards received his discharge as physically unfit. He returns by the next boat for New York, en route for Toronto, where he will take a position with the Imperial Ministry of Munitions.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
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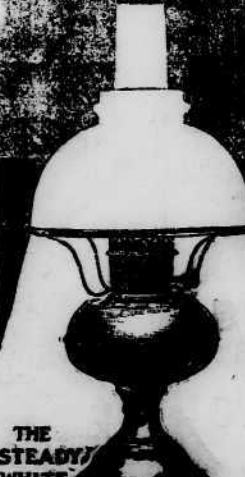
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