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Strike Settlement Negotiations Reopened.

Disorders Occurring in Fifeshire--Miners Have Support of Transport Workers--U.S.A. Must be Considered in War Settlements--Heads of Churches Plead Peace in Ireland.

WILL RE-OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 6. The executive body of the Miners' Federation this afternoon adopted proposals that they should meet representatives of the owners and the Government with a view to re-opening negotiations for the settlement of the coal miners' strike.

LOYD GEORGE TAKES A HAND.

LONDON, April 6. The Prime Minister to-night invited the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation to meet him early tomorrow morning to discuss the coal situation.

A SERIOUS CRISIS.

LONDON, April 7. A decision to support the British miners in their strike was reached at a meeting held this morning. The vote was unanimous. It was decided to meet immediately the National Union of Railwaymen and Miners for the purpose of securing action on the strike situation by the Triple Alliance. The Federation of Transport Workers in 1919 had a membership of three hundred and thirteen thousand.

POLICE AND MINERS CLASH.

LONDON, April 6. Disorders which began yesterday in the coal mining town of Cowdenbeath, Fifeshire, Scotland, became more serious at midnight last night and in series of melees with the police a number of strikers were injured, says Central News despatch. Several police were wounded, the despatch says. Rioters repeatedly broke through the police cord and succeeded in cutting electric wires and throwing the town into darkness. Police reinforcements were being rushed to the scene.

THOMAS SPEAKS MENACINGLY.

LONDON, April 7. H. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, speaking yesterday for the workers said that there is a deliberate and unanimous union in the minds of workers that there is a determined effort to reduce the level of the standard of life. The despatch said he is overwhelmingly in favor of the dispute spreading and those who grimly talk of a fight to a finish, may find out to their bitter experience, what fighting really means.

LOYD GEORGE ON COAL SITUATION.

LONDON, April 5. The Prime Minister, replying in the House of Commons to-day in the debate on the coal situation, declared that what all wanted was to arrive at a solution in a very dangerous dilemma, if it could be done in a way compatible with the interests of the nation as a whole. He contended, however, that subsidizing a great industry at the expense of the rest of the country was wrong in principle and completely indefensible especially at the present time, in view of the taxation and the condition of the Exchequer. He recalled that the coal tax was before March 21st, under Government control of the mines, was more than one million pounds sterling

weekly, which would mean a loss of a hundred million pounds if the arrangement was not terminated. If it had been purely a question of extending control one month, said Lloyd George, the extra burden on the taxpayer to avoid calamity would be justified, but there was no guarantee that at the end of the extension they would not have been faced by the same position.

THE U.S. NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 6. Failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Versailles will not be allowed to detract from that country's right to participate in peace settlements, Secretary Hughes declared in notes addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The note to Japan differed from the other three in that it referred more specially to the Japanese mandate over the Island of Yap. All four of them reiterated the contention that the United States had sacrificed no rights in the peace settlement by reason of its unwillingness to join the League of Nations.

U.S. ASSERTS HER RIGHTS.

PARIS, April 6. A communication from Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, affirming the rights of the United States in all settlement arising from the war has been received at the French Foreign Office. It is understood the text will be published as soon as all interested Governments have received identical notes.

PROTEST REPRISALS.

LONDON, April 5. Endorsing the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent protest in the House of Lords against reprisals in Ireland, nine Bishops and heads of the principal nonconformist churches in Great Britain, have sent a letter to the Prime

Minister and Irish Secretary, pleading for peace in Ireland. "Present policy," says the letter, "exposes us to misunderstanding and hostile criticism even of the friendliest of the world's nations."

VISCOUNT ASTOR RESIGNS.

LONDON, April 5. The resignation of Viscount Astor as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health is officially announced. Viscount Astor has been in Egypt and is reported to be suffering from lung trouble.

SHELburne CONTESTER LAUNCHED.

SHELburne, N.S., April 5. All Shelburne turned out to-night to witness the launching of the schooner Canada, another cup contender in the International Race at Halifax next autumn. She is a fine vessel, and expected to be speedy.

HUN PROTEST AND FRENCH DEMAND.

COBLENZ, April 7. German local authorities have delivered a protest to the Rhineland Commission declaring that the French are already enforcing new Customs Regulations at Mayence Bridge. The French assert they are not doing so.

POLICE DISARMED.

DUBLIN, April 7. All arms and ammunition in the hands of the Dublin Metropolitan Police have been collected by the military authorities. It is considered unlikely that they will carry arms in future owing to their recent disarmament at the hands of the rebels.

FRENCH LOSS IN POPULATION.

PARIS, April 7. France lost approximately five and seven-tenths per cent. of her population since 1911, according to early returns of the Census. Paris, which was believed to have increased, was found to be almost stationary.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

MELBOURNE, April 7. Premier Hughes announced that the main subjects for consideration at the Imperial Conference in London in June, at which the Premiers of the Dominions will be present, will be the control of the Pacific; naval co-operation and relations of the Empire and Dominions in foreign affairs. All decisions reached must be ratified by the Dominion Parliaments.

LOCKED OUT.

LONDON, April 6. A lock-out has been declared by factory owners at Turin, Italy, and troops have occupied the factories, says a Central News despatch.

AU REVOIR BUT NOT GOOD-BYE.

BUDAPEST, April 6. Former Emperor Charles said "au revoir, my faithful" to a crowd who assembled to see him off from St. Innamer station yesterday and the people shouted "Your Majesty, come back as soon as possible," according

to a telephone message received here. A number of officers, including General Lesar, accompanied the ex-Emperor.

24 HAVE NOW SIGNED.

GENEVA, April 6. Canada has just signed the protocol ratifying the statutes of International Court of Justice, her action bringing the number of states which have adhered to the court up to 23.

TANKER ASHORE.

YARMOUTH, N.S., April 6. A heavy southerly gale will interfere with the transfer of the crew from the oil tanker Impoco, ashore on Blonds Rock Ledges, according to a report from Seal Island, near the scene of the wreck. The belief is expressed that the tanker with one rock piercing her hull will never be refloated. The tanker went ashore yesterday en route from Halifax to St. John.

FRENCH RECONSTRUCTION.

PARIS, April 6. Former Premier Ribot, during the course of a debate in the Senate today, protested against the terms of the German note to the United States as regards the devastated regions of France. In reply Premier Briand gave figures and facts which he declared it was unnecessary to bring to the knowledge of France's Allies and friends. It has been pretended, the Premier said, that the people of the devastated regions left them without a desire to return but whereas the population of these regions was four million seven hundred thousand in 1914, at present it is four million one hundred thousand. How gratifying it is to see these French people who suffered so greatly returning to their native soil with a will to work. Germany pretends we have done nothing in the way of reconstruction whereas thus far on a soil practically a wilderness our peasants have levelled ninety-five per cent. of the area and have broken up ground and reclaimed eighty per cent. for agriculture. Fifty per cent. of the industries and mills already are in operation.

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

BELFAST, April 6. Sinn Fein forces made attacks last night on many police barracks and police patrols in County Tyrone.

Just opened, a nice assortment of Ladies' Ready-to-wear Hats. Newest styles. Prices very reasonable.

THE WEST END BAZAAR. 51 Water St. West.

ADVERTISED GOODS.

I always use Gosh Soap to wash my nose and ears; I've read their advertising dope for years and years. The dealer sometimes says, "It's grand, that much is understood; but it is not the only brand here's something just as good." And then he'll talk of Jimpson's Soap, and give it quite a blurb, and through the language he will grope for adjectives superb. "The Brothers Gosh," I make reply, "have advertised for years; their soap is made from wholesome lye, and fat from moral steers. They've built a national renown for making soap of worth; they wouldn't let its fame go down for anything on earth. Their advertising wouldn't pay, their name would lose its charm, if any customer should say, 'This soap's a false alarm.' My father used that kind of soap, my granddaddy did the same, and I will buy that brand, I hope, until I quit the game. And when the water goes kerewoosh into the bathtub warm, I'll use the soap that's labelled 'Gosh' to cleanse my swanlike form. And when I come to buy a thing whose fame long years has stood, I do not like to have you spring some junk that's just as good."

"OUT HER TEETH WITHOUT TROUBLE."

"I enclose a photograph of my baby girl, who is only 5 months, weighs 15 lbs., and is a bonny baby. As anyone could see, she has never had a broken tooth. Since she was 4 weeks old I have used Neave's Food. It certainly is excellent."

Mrs. Hartly, 29, Rawdon Street, Braintree, Essex.

Babies thrive on **Neave's Food**. Sold in Two Special Packages for Newfoundland. Send 50c for postage of FREE SAMPLE. JOSEPH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, ENG.

MUTT AND JEFF



POOR JEFF! AND HE TRIED TO BE SO POLITE.



By Bud Fisher.



The Maritime Motion Picture Company of Canada, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Nova Scotia Companies' Act.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

Canada's Largest and Strongest Cinema Producing Company, Offering to the Canadian Public 4,000 Shares 8 per cent. 1st Preferred Cumulative Participating

PRICE \$25.00 SHARE

Carrying a Bonus of One Share of Common With Each Fully Paid Up Share of Preferred.

World's Greatest Educational and Historical Industry.

THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

In the business progress of the civilized world, no more rapid or wonderful advance has been made than has marked the Motion Picture Industry. To-day more people are interested in this great, new development and more people derive their chief pleasure, amusement and instruction from the silent drama than from any other source. Within less than a decade it has developed from an insignificant form of recreation and amusement into one of the greatest educational mediums of modern times. No other industry has ever been founded on a more solid foundation. The extent of the screen's appeal is limited only by the number of human eyes there are in the world.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

It is interesting to know that nearly \$2,000,000,000 of capital is now represented in the producing and exhibiting of pictures; more than 300,000 persons are now regularly employed in its various avenues of activities; 4,000,000 ft. of film are produced weekly; over \$2,000,000 were spent in the United States and Canada in 1919 for admission to motion picture theatres, and it is represented that \$150,000,000 represents the profits made by producers and exhibitors. This remarkable record has been attained in the last fifteen years, making motion picture industries the third largest in the world and first in the amount of profits it has paid on the capital invested.

It is this development and these possibilities which have caused the entry to this field of such outstanding business and financial men as W. C. Durant, President of General Motors Corporation; Sir Her-

bert S. Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada; Harvey D. Gibson, The Liberty National Bank of New York; Lord Beaverbrook; Daniel E. Pomeroy, Vice-President Bankers' Trust Company of New York; Lord Ashfield, Chairman of the Underground Railways, London; Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen, Chairman of British American Tobacco Co.

DID YOU EVER REALIZE?

That the moving picture industry pays a larger dividend on the investment than any other industry.

That most of the pictures you pay to see in your local theatres are produced outside of the Dominion.

That Canada pays the United States fifteen million dollars per year for Motion Picture Films.

That in the United States to-day there are three hundred and thirteen companies making film plays and that up to a year ago there was not one successful producing company in Canada.

Dollars represent energy. You can make them work and earn. The great industrial leaders of the world made their first start by saving a few dollars and investing wisely and at the right time in some new industry.

AND REALIZING THIS ARE YOU SATISFIED?

If you are interested in the moving picture industry as an investment, send your name and address on a postcard to J. R. BECK, Rates Representative, and we will forward without obligation to yourself some interesting literature pertaining to the industry in Canada.

Sixteen Million People Every Day Sit in Rows in Motion Picture Theatres and Watch the Shift of Fact and Drama on the Screen.

The Maritime Motion Picture Company of Canada, Ltd., HEADQUARTERS: SYDNEY, N. S.

Germany Rebuilds Her Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Germany, to which the London conference gave much attention in its discussions and plans, apparently amounted, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York to nearly or perhaps quite \$2,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1920, as against about \$5,000,000,000 in the year prior to the war, though the ratio of "total value" of 1920 compared with those of 1913 does not, of course, indicate a corresponding ratio in quantity, since prices of 1920 were much higher than those of 1913. This estimate of approximately \$2,000,000,000 as the total foreign trade of Germany with 69,000,000 population in 1920 as against \$5,000,000,000 with 67,000,000 population prior to the war, is necessarily based upon the trade figures of the countries buying from or selling to her, since her own trade figures at the present time are not only fragmentary, but stated in units of a depreciated and constantly fluctuating currency. The race between the United States, Great Britain and France to regain trade with Germany has been a close one. Official records of the three countries in question show that the trade of the United States with Germany in 1920 was \$390,000,000, that of Great Britain \$22,255,000 and that of France approximately 3,500,000,000 francs. Belgium and Italy also showed an equal trade willingness to "forget the past" while the neutrals on all of her frontages, Switzerland, Netherlands, the Scandinavian States, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and even Soviet Russia, showed marked gains over the preceding year, apparently bringing the grand total of Germany's foreign trade in 1920 to approximately \$2,000,000,000.—Financial Post.

The Nestor of medicine and the dean of American physicians is Dr. Shepard Smith, of New York. He is now 98 and every pleasant afternoon he takes a stroll. Until lately he averaged eight miles a day. He has been teacher, author, editor, surgeon, founder of institutions and creator of sanitary codes.

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Put mildewed gloves in a wooden box and with them a saucer containing a teaspoonful of ammonia. In about twenty-four hours the fumes will have driven away the spots.

Clear Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap and Talcum. Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 50c each. Sold every where. Can. Depot: 175 South Street, St. John's, Nfld.