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Our Montreal Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY IS becoming ALARMING.

A large number of youths who find their way into the Juvenile Court charged with theft is becoming alarming. Parents and guardians are at a loss to know the reason of this delinquency. Some attribute it to the "movies", others to bad company, while again the old excuse is brought up. "They didn't know they were doing wrong," as the poem says:

"I not think that he was stealing,
That his pockets he might fill,
I remember he was feeling
Rather ill."

But the illness is fast becoming an epidemic. Quite a number of youthful offenders never find an echo in the Juvenile Court. The schools seem to be a starting point for many of the offenders. Books, coats, rubbers and money from the teachers' desks, disappear mysteriously, and, in the majority of cases, the culprits are never found. When youngsters of 7 and 8 years can steal sums ranging from $20 to $60 from their parents such lads must be mentally diseased. A short time ago a lad of 8 years forged a cheque which bore the principal's name and the right account number on it. About 3 months ago a boy of 9 years, entered school one morning with two companions, had a very large quantity of candy and other things as a treat. One of the boys reported the case to the Principal, and he, calling the generous donor from his class, took him to his office, and found nearly $60 in his pockets, being money that he had stolen from his parents. Three days later a father called at a school in the north of his son, a boy of 8 years, and told the teacher he had missed money from his house, and that the boy had been playing the game of stealing for some time at home. But he was playing it at school also, for he had stolen money from the teacher's desk, which his mother refunded. On another occasion he stole a boy's bag of books. And the most surprising part of it was that he'd be the last youngster that you'd ever suspect of such work. The boys have mastered the game, and the girls can play this stealing game, even, in some cases, with greater skill and cunning than the male sex. Lies and hypocrisy seem to shield them for a time, but the day of reckoning comes when they are found out, and the matter becomes no secret, even among their own mates. Here's a case in point. Four boys ranging from 11 to 16 years of age were arraigned before Magistrate MacMahon in the Western Police Court, for stealing cutlery, snow shovels, cigarettes and candy to the extent of $50, from Goodyear, Murphys, Chartrands and Upper stores

One of the lads was sentenced to 3 years in Shawbridge Detention Home and the other three were severely reprimanded by His Worship and allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Under the captian of "Precenting Crime", the Star says editorially:—The Judge of the Juvenile Court of this city declares that the parole system is giving excellent results, and that it is infinitely wiser, when circumstances will permit, to allow a first offender out on parole than shadow his future by a court conviction. A learned jurist says that "the success of this plan among boy culprits has been complete and most gratifying."

It is peculiar, however, that these offenders do not comply with parole conditions as promptly as boys, but the seriousness of this is not of the moment when the judge declares they have just as innate a sense of honor as boys, and that with the inauguration of proper methods they will soon appreciate the kindliness involved in the parole and live up to its mandates.

An excellent step has been taken in many American cities to save children" from becoming delinquents." Towards this end there has been created by "mothers" many bureaus whose object is to lend a helping hand to boys and girls before they commit acts which would call them to appear before police and juvenile courts.

PROTESTANT COMMISSIONERS COMPLAIN OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

After medical inspection of the Protestant schools by the city was characterized as a joke by the School Board at their meeting lately, it was decided to refer the whole matter to a special committee in order that ways and means may be found by which the School Board may establish their own system of medical inspection of pupils.

Ald. LeRoy Shaw poured some hot shot at the system now in vogue and wanted to sever connections with the city authorities then and there. He wanted the Board to take the responsibility of raising the required money. The present system was unsatisfactory and there was little hope that conditions would improve. Dr. S. Boucher, Director of Health, was not to be blamed for conditions, it was pointed out. It was the system and lack of financial support from the city that was to blame.

Summary action as suggested by Ald. Shaw was postponed for the time being, the Board, after pointing out that it would cost them $50,000 to take over the work, decided to ask the City for the $20,000 the Health Department now spends in the Protestant Schools and to secure from the Catholic School Commission their views in the matter.

The subject came up when the Rev. James E. Fee presented the report made by the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League which made a survey of the Protestant School system. There was lack of co-operation between the City health authorities and the school authorities, the League Director pointed out, and the staff was inadequate as well as the inspection generally. He recommended a conference between the City and the Board looking towards closer co-ordination of effort and he outlined what he considered the necessary staff which would cost $50,950 per annum. The City Council will not agree to such a proposition.

THE KING ACKNOWLEDGES MONTREAL'S LOYALTY.

Mayor Doquette has received a telegram from King George, thanking him and the citizens of Montreal, for their holiday greetings and expressions of loyalty:

"At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am directed to inform you that your telegram of December 24, 1924, conveying to His Majesty the King the good wishes of the citizens of Montreal, with an expression of their unalterable loyalty and deep attachment to the British Throne was duly received by His Majesty, who has desired that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to Your Worship for this loyal message."

THE WORLD GUIDED BY RULE OF GOLD.

That civilization is guided by the Rule of Gold, and not the Golden Rule and that business to-day is based on close principles, the most sacred of them being, "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," was the declaration of Rabbi Herman Abramowitz, of the Westmount Synagogue, addressing the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club, at the Windsor Hotel.

HE FAILED TO BRIBE THE DETECTIVES.

Judge Perrault held T. H. Grant, proprietor of a photograph gallery on St. Lawrence Main, for trial on the charge of attempted bribery, preferred by Sergeant Detectives Barrette, Couloumbe and Ouillette.

Alphonse Paradis, of Gaspe, came into town for a few days. Among other places he visited the studio to take some pictures back home. He took off his coat "was took," and when he replaced his coat he discovered that $42 was missing. He reported the case to the police and detectives visited Grant's premises.

"He called us aside," said Sergeant Barrette, "and said he didn't want any trouble in his place. 'I'll fix it up,' he declared. 'Here's forty-two dollars. Keep twenty yourself and give the complainant the rest.'"

"We're not crooks," replied Sergeant Barrette, and the officers placed Grant under arrest.

THE SHAMROCK ASSOCIATION TAKEN OVER.

The Shamrock Athletic Association is now a thing of the past, as the Knights of Columbus have taken it over. The once Great Irish Association has been in financial difficulties for some time, and a seizure by one of the banks for $5,000 was to follow. The Knights came to the rescue, paid the debt, and then assumed the ownership of the grounds and club house at Mile End. The present debt left by the Association is $38,000. And thus passes away the famous Irish Athletic body that won fame at Canada's national game, lacrosse, for over forty years. At its passing, only the memory of its glory remains. The future policy of the Knights, so far as Athletics are concerned, has not been announced as yet.

DON'T FORGET THE LATCH STRING OF OPPORTUNITY.

Dear Readers:—Opportunities come and go, and yet many never seem to grasp them. Time flies and many stand with their arms folded and say, "All's Well". Some don't seem to realize what opportunities mean. They are like the man who, on entering a house saw a large clock with the words "Tempus Fugit", written above it, and looking at the words, exclaimed, "The same man made our clock also". The "Burrows" says:—

To be a little more courteous than is necessary, to pay a little stricter attention than most people do, and consequently to be a little more accuarte than they are.

To be a little better informed than the average.

To work a little harder and a little more willingly than the bunch.

To be neat, modest and yet confident and aggressive.

To keep the mind on clean, useful thoughts; yet to spend a little less money than is earned.

To be happy and yet never self-satisfied—summed up, it all means being the rare person who not only gives but gets most out of the job and out of life.

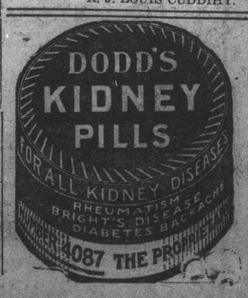
For such people the latch-string of opportunity hangs at many doors.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY.

Cuticura Will Help You Have Beautiful Hair

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin, do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, stimulate the circulation and promote the healthy condition necessary to produce luxuriant hair.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.



France's Potential Resources

Refunding External Debt. Latest reports indicate that France is about to proceed with the funding of her debt to Great Britain and the United States. This step, in the opinion of international bankers, will prove a powerful impetus to the rise of the franc. The aftermath of such refundment can best be gauged by the behaviour of the British Pound Sterling, which has recently scored a new high since the war of $4.80 per pound, or, within 6 cents of its par value. The Franc, during the early part of January showed strength and the movement, we believe, is but precursory, in view of the recent better tone of news, to a rise of greater proportions. As the current rate of exchange determines the future value of French Government 6% bonds present purchasers of these securities will have some splendid profits to show within the next few months.

Reparations. France is to receive large sums on her reparation account from Germany which will greatly enhance her treasury. The Ministry of Finance has issued a statement outlining the economic and financial situation. As it contains much information of interes to Canadian investors in French Government 6% Bonds we have summarized the statement as follows:—

The Government will shortly be in a position to increase its reimbursements to the Bank of France which will do away with the menace of inflation, while it will also help to stabilize the value of the franc in relation with foreign exchanges. The franc as a result, will then start to gain in value and so cause the cost of living to decrease.

The budgetary situation shows a steady improvement. In 1919 national expenditure exceeded revenue by nearly 24 billion francs; in 1923, the general budget, which included all expenditure of government departments balanced; in 1924, the general budget will show an excess of revenue which will go a good way towards covering expenditures under the Special Budget for reconstruction of the devastated regions; in 1925, for the first time in eleven years, according to the present official estimates, all expenditures will be met by normal revenue.

The general economic situation shows a similar improvement. The uninterrupted development of France's foreign trade, the constant increase in revenue from all sources of taxation, the reconstruction of the devastated regions and the new wealth brought to the country by the return of Alsace Lorraine are all factors of primei mportance to the nation's economic balance sheet.

In 1920 France's imports exceeded exports by 24 billion francs; today the situation is reversed and France is selling abroad more than she is buying. On the basis of the figures for the first six months of last year, the trade balance, for 1924, will be in France's favor to the extent of 3 billion francs.

Seventy-five per cent. of the total damage done by the German armies in the devastated regions of Northern France has now been made good and this remarkable result has been achieved by France alone. The provinces of the north have recovered their entire pre-war population of 4,278,000 inhabitants and the terrible ravages of war will soon be wiped out.

Most important of all, in concluding this statement of France's economic and financial condition, the French Minister of Finance points out that Germany has now declared herself willing to make reparations payments and that under the provisions of the Dawes plan 52 per cent. of these payments will be credited to France. These monies will be of substantial help in enabling the French Government to speed up the execution of its financial program which includes provision for the amortization of the public debt.

Area and Population. The total area of France, including Alsace-Lorraine, amounts to 212,659 square miles. The population of France in 1911 was 39,601,509, and that of Alsace-Lorraine in 1910 was 1,874,014. In 1921, France within its new boundaries, had 39,209,766 people. The total population of the republic, according to the latest available figures is 184 per square mile. In 1921 there were 1,550,449 foreigners in France. Paris, the capital, has 2,906,472 inhabitants, and Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Lille are cities of over 200,000 population.

National wealth and resources. The national wealth of France was estimated in March 1922 as being about Fcs. 770,000,000,000 as compared with Fcs. 300 000,000,000 in 1913 and 190,000,000,000 prior to the Franco-Prussian war. The national income is estimated at Fcs. 82,000,000,000 as compared with 37,000,000,000 in 1914, while the value of foreign investments (largely reduced since the war) is placed at from Fcs. 17,500,000,000 to 21,000,000,000 (gold). In 1914 it was estimated at 42,000,000,000. French capital before the war had gone considerably into her colonies but in much larger amounts into older and larger foreign countries. The French investments in the United States, in Canada, South America, the Near East and the Far East were important factors, and the revenue from these foreign holdings probably aggregated about $400,000,000 per annum. The total debt of the Russian Government to the French Government was given as of January 1, 1923 at Fcs. 6,040,000,000 (gold) inclusive of Fcs. 993,000,000 (gold) charge by the Bank of France for discounting Russian Government obligations. Advances to other countries amounted on January 1, 1923 to Fcs. 9,278,500,000, viz., Rumania, Fcs. 1,181,000,000; Jugo-Slavia Fcs. 1,795,000,000; Greece Fcs. 861,000,000; Poland Fcs. 1,036,000,000. Czecho-Slovakia, Fcs. 574,000,000; Belgium Fcs. 3,684,000,000; Italy Fcs. 49,000,000; exclusive of Fcs. 800,000,000 (gold) in supplies of materials to be covered to indefinite extent by value of Italian supplies of materials, Esthonia; Fcs. 10,500,000; Montenegro Fcs. 13,000,000. Lithuania Fcs. 6,000,000; Hungary Fcs. 1,000,000; Austria Fcs. 500,000; and Latvia Fcs. 11,000,000.

Transportation. France has 25,765 miles of railway. The principal lines include the Northern Railway, the Eastern, the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean, the Paris-Orleans, the Southern (Midi) and the State Railway. The aggregate surplus of all lines amounted to Fcs. 403,300,000 for 1922 as compared with a deficit of Fcs. 2,084,000,000 in 1921, and 3,012,000,000 in 1920. During 1923 the railways did decidedly better than during the preceding year. Gross receipts for the period January 1-November 11, 1923 aggregated Fcs. 6,166,804,900 as compared with Fcs. 5,838,784,800 for the corresponding period in 1922.

Navigable rivers total 4,512 miles and canals 3,031 miles. In 1914 there were 23,918 miles of national roads.

French shipping comprises 1,400 steamers and motor vessels of 2,963,329 aggregate gross tonnage; 358 sailing vessels of 281,965 aggregate gross tonnage; total 1,758 ships of 3,245,194 tonnage. The present shipbuilding schedule calls for a construction of 1,255,000 additional tons.

Foreign Trade. France commands a great export market. Her exports are destined chiefly for Great Britain, Belgium-Luxemburg, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Argentina. They consist largely of silken goods, cottons, clothing, chemicals, wine, lace, automobiles, and hewn timber. French imports are coal and coke cereals, raw cotton, cast iron and steel, wool and machinery, and come in great quantity from the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Argentina, Italy and Germany. Exports aggregated 19,187,000 tons in the first ten months of the past year as compared with 18,212,000 tons in 1922 and 17,846,000 tons in 1913.

St. John's Telegram, N.F.

"The world must know that the franc will improve slowly but surely, like the wine of our country."
—M. HERRIOT, French Premier

"France the worker, has before her a magnificent future which will demonstrate to the world that it was not wrong in displaying confidence in her."
—M. CLEMENTEL, French Finance Minister

Exceptional Profits for Far-sighted Investors in
FRENCH GOVERNMENT 6% BONDS

Present Price Yields Over 7¾% — ***And Yield increases as Franc Rises***

WE BELIEVE that an investment made today in French Government 6% Bonds (Loan authorized Dec. 16th, 1920—Redeemable at par on or after January 1st, 1931), presents an exceptional opportunity for profiton any material advance in the value of French money (francs).

Due to the depreciation of French francs, a French Government 6% Bond can now be bought for approximately $40.00; with French Exchange at normal (19.3c per franc) these same bonds would have a value of $193.00 each.

International bankers believe that French francs will sell above 10c per franc before very long. Just think what it means to French Government securities; when the franc touches 10c, each bond of 1,000 francs would have a value of $100.00—a rise of over 125% or a profit of $60.00 for every $40.00 invested. With the franc selling at 15c per franc or $150.00 per 1,000 francs your profit will be $110.00 for every bond of 1,000 francs or for every $40.00 invested.

We made a thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French francs for maximum profits. We believe that the French Government 6% Bonds, maturing after 1931, afford the best medium, for they represent to French Investors precisely what the high grade British Government Consols and our own Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to us, being **legal investments for every institution, Trust Fund and Savings Bank in France** and constitute a strictly high-grade gilt-edged government investment. They may be sold again instantly, being listed on the Paris Stock Exchange (Bourse). The interest coupons have always been paid promptly on the dot and can be cashed in Montreal, New York, London and the principal financial centres of the world at the current rate for francs.

French Government Bonds will unquestionably come back to normal ($193.00 per 1,000 francs). The United States were financially bankrupt after the Civil War. Their securities could be bought for a song, yet in a few years the Americans were on their feet financially again, and today are considered the richest nation in the world.

England, too, once faced what seemed to be financial disaster. With Napoleon virtually pounding at her gates, British Bonds went next to nothing, but the victory at Waterloo sent them skyrocketing. The Rothschild family accumulated the major portion of its wealth by investing in British Bonds and selling them when Wellington's victory became known.

The experience of France, bankrupt at the hands of Bismark, is within the memory of living man. Her bonds sold down to 7% of their normal value after the Franco-Prussian war. They appeared hopeless, yet in two years they had recovered 95% of their normal value, making fortunes for those who had the courage to invest in them. When millions of men and populations of nations lend their collective efforts to the task—nothing is impossible. The French Franc will undoubtedly come back to normal.

A study of history convinces one forcibly that the most difficult thing in the world to destroy is national existence. History will repeat itself. We believe that the opportunity of a lifetime, to make remarkable profits, exists today for our clients, through the purchase of these high-grade government securities. They rank as the highest-grade French Government bonds, and are virtually a first mortgage on the entire assets and resources of the Republic of France. The bonds are valid for thirty years after maturity and the interest coupons for five years after redemption date, thus enabling you to cash them at any time the exchange rates are favorable.

France ranks as a first-class military, naval and commercial power of the world. French industries are thriving and working overtime. France is exporting goods to every country of the globe; her shipping is crowding the seas and the nation shows every evidence of industrial and economic progress. Reparation payments from Germany are further enhancing her treasury. These conditions should be quickly reflected in a rapid rise in the French franc, which would in turn increase the value of her Government bonds. That is why we urge you to buy French Government bonds now while they are on the bargain counter.

As the franc rises, the value of these bonds will increase as follows:

FRANCS	Present Price	With Franc At 10 cents	With Franc At 15 cents	With Franc At Par (19.3c)
1,000 French Government 6% Bonds	$40	$100	$150	$193
2,000 French Government 6% Bonds	80	200	300	386
5,000 French Government 6% Bonds	200	500	750	965
10,000 French Government 6% Bonds	400	1000	1500	1930
25,000 French Government 6% Bonds	1000	2500	3750	4825
50,000 French Government 6% Bonds	2000	5000	7500	9650
100,000 French Government 6% Bonds	4000	10000	15000	19300

We are selling a good many of these bonds at the above price which covers every expense. Upon receipt of money-order or accepted cheque, we will at once confirm sale by return registered mail, but order must be received by return mail to insure these prices, as quotations are changing daily.

We handle all kinds of foreign government and municipal bonds and it is vitally important to us to have our clients select those which will make the most money for them and make it most quickly. Our interest does not cease after a sale, for it is our constant aim to keep in touch with our clients, to render them service, posting them when the bonds rise in market value, and advising them whether or not we deem it advisable to sell. This service is expensive to ourselves but its value to our clients is incalculable. Use the order form below.

THE INVESTMENT HOUSE OF
C.M. CORDASCO & COMPANY
Specialists Dealing Exclusively in Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds
MARCIL TRUST BUILDING • 290 ST-JAMES STREET
MONTREAL, CANADA

-ORDER BLANK-

The Investment House of
C. M. CORDASCO & COMPANY,
Marcil Trust Bldg., 290 St. James St., MONTREAL, Canada.

Date.....

I enclose herewith accepted cheque (cash / money order) for $.....
in full payment for the purchase from you of ..... (state amount) francs in French Government 6% Bonds.

NAME ..... Mr., Mrs. or Miss

ADDRESS .....

.....

J. Pierpont Morgan, probably the greatest financier the world has ever known, is recently quoted as saying:

"We have absolute confidence not only in the resources of France, but even more in the intelligent and industrious population...

"France, soon will be invincible, in the economic domain. In any case, we shall always be at her side and sustain her when necessary...

"Before two years have elapsed, France will have reconquered, from the economic viewpoint, the prepondering situation she enjoyed before the war."

After having exhaustively studied the sound financial condition of France, we believe that purchasing her high grade government bonds at present prices is an opportunity one cannot afford to miss, as the profits will be large and very rapid.

French Government 6% Bonds, which are described in these columns are purchased by French citizens, not only for the safety of the principal, but also because of their never failing, tax-exempt, interest income. In purchasing these bonds at the actual market price, the client makes his investment at rock-bottom prices.

It is our opinion that the present rate of exchange of the French franc is inconsistent with the financial and potential natural resources of the Republic of France.

We momentarily anticipate a sharp upward movement in the franc. In fact we believe that it will sell at 10c per franc, or $100.00 per 1,000 francs before very long. We are convinced our clients will double, if not treble their money within a remarkably short time.

Not only does the principal increase in value as the franc advances but the interest income becomes automatically augmented. For instance each bond of 10,000 francs yields an income of 600 francs per annum.

At the present rate of the franc holders of French Government 6% bonds receive interest at the rate of over 7¾%. As the franc rises the interest or return on the principal, automatically increases.

With the franc quoted only at 8 cents, the holder of these bonds would receive $48.00 in Canadian money for each 600 francs yearly interest income. This is a good return on an original outlay of $400.00, representing as it does, an interest rate of about 12 per cent instead of 6%. With the franc at 10 cents, or $100.00 per 1,000 francs, the interest income converted into Canadian currency would amount to $60.00, equivalent to an income return of 15% on the principal invested.

When the franc is quoted at 15c or $150.00 per 1,000 francs, every 600 francs will be worth $90.00 in Canadian money; this return represents an interest rate of over 22% on an investment of $400.00. When the franc reaches par, the annual interest in Canadian currency will be $115.00 for every 600 francs, this return is equivalent to an interest rate of over 28 per cent on $400.00.

As remarked elsewhere, you do not have to cash your interest coupons as soon as they become due. You can hold each interest coupon for five years after redemption date. This will permit you to dispose of them at materially higher rates than at the present time.

The important fact to remember, however, is that your principal increases in value as the franc rises.

Rarely has the investing public been offered an investment that returns such an attractive yield with absolute guaranty of both principal and interest.

Thousands of our clients in Canada and the United States have purchased these sound, high-grade, French Government Bonds. They have placed their money where it will return them a handsome income together with a unique opportunity of reaping a liberal profit.

Many investors, heretofore compelled to be satisfied with 3 and 4% interest on their principal have liquidated their former holdings and purchased French Government 6% Bonds.

They are, as a result, in great demand and it is not at all unlikely that the decreased floating supply alone will cause them to rise in value. We believe present purchasers will receive handsome profits during 1925. French Government 6% Bonds will rapidly increase in value.

As the security is unequalled—and the investment thoroughly safe, we advise clients to buy as many of these bonds as they may possibly find it convenient to invest in. Immediate action must be taken if real profits are to be made.

As the largest dealers in Canada specializing exclusively in foreign government and municipal bonds, it is only after we have sounded exhaustively the merits of an investment that we recommend it to our clients. Being in constant touch with the foreign markets of the world, we offer our clients the benefits of a reliable service and efficient organization.

Our past record stands out as testimony to our ability to make money for all who deal with us. In November of 1923 we urged investors to make immediate substantial investments in German Government 5% bonds. We sold those bonds at $39.00 per one million marks. Nine months later those same bonds rose to $2,800.00 returning a profit of about five thousand per cent. for every $39.00 invested. One of our customers who made an investment of $1,140.00 in November, 1923, was offered $230,000.00 for the same bonds on September 18th, 1924.

On August 2nd of last year we sold to some of our clients City of Hamburg 4½% Bonds, 1919 issue, at the price of $245.00 per bond of one million marks' denomination. On September 10th—less than one month's time—we bought back the same bonds at a price of $1,150.00 returning a profit of $905.00 for every $245.00 invested.

Thousands of C. M. Cordasco & Company's clients, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada have become comparatively wealthy by investments made in selected securities upon our recommendation.

Fortunes are earned every day by far-sighted investors in selected foreign government and municipal bonds which we recommend.

ORDERS FILLED IN ROTATION

Owing to the great demand for these bonds and their present scarcity our staff is taxed to the utmost. While we give each investor the same attention and service, and care is always given to individual requirements, in justice to all we are compelled to fill orders in the rotation in which they are received.

MAJESTIC PATRONS SAW STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION LAST NIGHT.

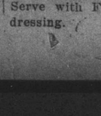
Screen lovers of St. John's were given an opportunity last night of witnessing the grandest screen spectacle ever filmed. Indeed, "The Birth of a Nation" held hundreds enthralled and there were many in the audience who saw this feature before and were so fascinated that they have announced their intention of seeing it again before its booking is closed. The assassination of Lincoln and the thousand and one other thrills held the patrons spellbound. Those who saw it for the first time were amazed. It is designated as the famous Griffith's gigantic spectacle and the like will never be reproduced. "The Birth of a Nation" is still running to capacity houses in Montreal, New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, where it is shown only in the largest theatres in these cities. When it was exhibited here before, it was under adverse circumstances and fabulous prices were charged. It is indeed a matter of favorable comment to know that these prices do not prevail at the present time and that the Majestic, the popular admission fee 30c. still prevails, a fact which lovers of the screen will appreciate.

To add if possible, to the success of the production, Jacobson & Evans last night registered additional success by reason of their musical and singing numbers, also the Orchestra, which had previously prepared a special array of music, appropriate to the presentation of "The Birth of a Nation."

It was presented upon the same elaborate scale which has marked its recent presentations in New York and other important cities where the great public demand for it induced Mr. Griffith to send several companies on tour.

Among the screen favorites and stars who have prominent parts in this story are: Henry B. Walthall, Mae Marsh, Lillian Gish, Miriam Cooper, Mary Alden, Josephine Crowell, Spottiswoode Aitken, Ralph Lewis, Joseph Henabery, Raoul Walsh, Donald Crips, Howard Gayey, George Siegman, Walter Long and Elmer Clifton.

RICHARD HUDNUT
THREE FLOWERS FACE POWDER



The Face Powder that is Different
Having the Particularly Desirable Quality of Adhesiveness and perfumed with the Distinctive and Appealing odor of Three Flowers
In All Popular Shades

Shredded canned prunes and sliced oranges make an attractive salad. Serve with French or mayonnaise dressing.

Can You Afford NOT to Have It?

Insurance against illness or injury is not a question of expense. Please don't say you cannot afford it, because no man really can afford to be without it.

Just a few days home with a doctor or nurse and there goes the whole premium for a year.

Better let this $41,000,000 Company carry the load!

Ask for a list of claims paid in Newfoundland.

U. S. FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO.
J. J. LACEY, Nfld. General Agent.

Says Mental Cure Worked on Snake

Frenchman Claims He Can Overcome Many Ills By Indirect Suggestion.

LONDON, Feb. 14—Extraordinary assertions are made by M. Eugene Duployen de Gyn, a Frenchman, born in Rumania, who is at present in England to demonstrate his claim to be able to cure mental infirmities in all stages.

M. de Gyn, a striking looking man of marked pallor, with a thick black beard, claims that he has been able to cure such maladies as extreme nervousness, inability to concentrate the mind, pessimism, lack on initiative and loss of memory by means of what he calls ideoplasticity.

"First of all," said M. de Gyn, formerly director of the Institute of Psychological Research at Bucharest, "I make a psychological examination of my patient by questions and observations and afterward I convey to him indirect suggestions. When I know how he is benefiting I put his mind into a state of passivity—what I call the ideoplastic state. It means that, although he is not mesmerized or anything like that, his brain is in a receptive state.

"I ask him to shut his eyes and recommend him not to think of anything but those things which I am indirectly suggesting he should think. Every suggestion must be accepted and understood. Parrot repetition is of no use.

"A suggestion is an idea transmitted and accepted.

"At the London Zoo I subdued a big snake. It snapped at me at first, but later I put it to 'sleep.'"