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Our Sales of ROOFING since we made connections with the manufacturers of the JAPROID line have increased to more than Four times their previous volume, and we are now in a better position than ever to cater effectually to the needs of Architects and Builders. Japroid Roofing is built under the inspection of the Underwriters' Laboratories and approved by the Newfoundland Board of Fire Underwriters, it therefore carries a low rate of Insurance, and being made of the very highest grade of raw materials by skilled workmen and modern machinery, it assures users a Permanent First Class Roof. We specially recommend the

"OUR LEADER" Brand, Rubber Surfaced Asphalt, supplied with Zinc Pyramid Kap fastenings. Other brands carried in stock are:

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I.J. Med. & Heavy. (Red & Green) Heavy Mica Surfaced.

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June 24, 1924, eod.11

Outwitting the Safe-Breaker

Impregnable bank-vaults are now built by the use of alloy and special steels impervious to attack by the cutting-torch. Special machine tools and accurate finishing of the work play an important part, we are told by Herbert R. Simonds, writing in The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland). Mr. Simonds tells us that the public has been misled in its judgement of the vulnerability of bank-vaults by reports of burglaries of light safes, designed only for protection against fire. Vaults are much alike in the public mind, but the up-to-date safe-breaker, Mr. Simonds assures us, keeps well away from the modern bank-vault—a virtual admission that its negotiation is beyond his power. In other words, the safe-breaker is now ahead of the safe-builder in their game of attack and defence. Says Mr. Simonds:

"Years ago case-hardened steel vaults were built to prevent the destructive use of drills in the hands of safe-breakers. The development of tool steel-cutters made the protection thus afforded inadequate, and safe-breakers next turned to manganese steel and other hard alloys. In an endeavor to find means for rapidly cutting steel, engineers perfected the oxyacetylene torch, and to-day great masses of tangled steel framework resulting from a fire may be removed with these torches in a small fraction of the time required before their introduction. On the other hand, the same engineers who helped in this work unwittingly played into the hands of safe-breakers.

"The modern oxyacetylene torch and equipment is the most potent tool ever placed in the hands of a bank robber. Some time is required after the torch was in general use in industry for the thieving profession to discover its usefulness, but once it had been successfully employed in a safe theft, the news travelled rapidly, and almost overnight, safes which had been thought burglar-proof were considered highly pregnable. Safe and vault manufacturers immediately started the work of combating this new enemy.

"Science has again triumphed and the present-day bank-vault provides adequate protection not only against known destructive elements, but also anticipates conjectured destructive agents of the future. The bank-burglar works at disadvantage in his attempts in gaining entrance to any vault. The mechanics who build the vaults have at their command labor saving tools and appliances which facilitate the rapid execution of their work. They work in the open without fear and with no limitations placed on the noise or commotion which they may make.

"Properly built bank-vaults at the present time are burglar-proof. During recent years no door or burglar-proof construction has been attacked, to say nothing of being opened. The absence of attack is the virtual admission by the burglar that the strength of the steel structure is beyond his capacity to destroy.

"Perhaps it is not generally known that there is a well-established profession of vault engineering. Many problems other than protection against burglary are involved. A modern vault is designed to withstand fire, earthquake, and even bombing and, in addition, is made as nearly proof as possible against accident in its daily operation. A vault in a large bank must combine protective features with convenience in its use. The floor should be on the same level as the main bank floor. This means that for the type of door in use, for instance, in the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, a section of the floor is removable to permit the opening and closing of the door. When it is desired to open the door in this particular installation, a floor panel in front of the door is lowered much as an elevator door descends, and after the door has been fully opened this panel is raised into position."

Mechanical means for closing a vault door are considered dangerous, we are told, because of the liability of their operation while attendants are in the vault. For this reason thousands of dollars are spent in reducing the hinge friction so that massive doors may be closed and opened by hand. Recently an entirely new principle in door construction has been brought out by vault engineers. Instead of a door being hinged from the outside of the vault it is built in the form of a large vertical cylinder with a rectangular slot like a keyway

ITCHY ECZEMA ON ARMS

In Pimples, Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with eczema which broke out in pimples and spread rapidly. It affected my arms from the elbows to the tips of my fingers. I could not put my hands in water, they itched and burned so, and I could not do my regular work. I could not sleep on account of the irritation.

The doctor advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in two weeks I was completely healed, after using one and a half cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment."

(Signed) Miss Sylvia E. May, Marshfield, Vt., June 6, 1923.

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extending horizontally through its centre. When this cylinder is turned, so that the slot extends from the interior to the exterior of the vault, the slot forms a means of entrance and exit. When the cylinder is turned through 90 degrees, however, the slot is completely concealed and the heavy cylinder walls become a formidable door of double thickness. We read further:

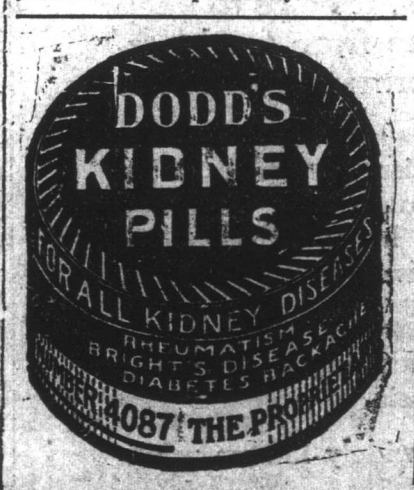
"Vaults are built in a great variety of sizes and their production has led to the development of large manufacturing plants.

"As the door is usually the most vulnerable point of a vault, its construction requires the most attention and is of chief interest. The Cleveland (Federal Reserve Bank) vault door is 48 inches thick and weighs over 200,000 pounds. The door frame is made from the three castings which combined weigh 143,000 pounds and also are filled with plate laminations.

"In order to swing a 200,000-pound door, a massive hinge is required. The main casting for this hinge weighs 40,760 pounds. The complete mechanism as assembled weighs 47 tons and is thought to be the largest hinge ever built. The design of bearings for this hinge and the accurate machining are such that one man can swing the heavy door. The principle of roller bearings is utilized, but in addition large alloy crown washers are used to reduce the contact surface.

"Time is the most important factor making for the success or failure of the safe-breaker when attacking a bank vault. Manufacturers of burglar-proof vaults, which will require a maximum amount of time to destroy. The chief elements of resistance in a modern vault is found in the laminated structure of the door and door-frame and vault walls.

"As has been described, the door and its frame consist of heavy hollow castings which are later filled with plates of steel and special alloys. The casting, which is but a shell of relatively thin walls, serves as a container for the materials which offer the chief resistance to a burglar's efforts at cutting. Details of lamination construction are maintained as trade secrets by their manufacturers. The York Safe & Lock Co. has developed a metal plate which looks much like a steel plate, but which is proof against the action of the oxyacetylene torch and other steel-burning flames. The plates of this material are alternated with steel plates of various physical properties. These, built up into thicknesses varying from one foot to four feet, and snugly inclosed in strong castings, present such a formidable barrier to the burglar that a successful attempt at the theft of the contents of a vault which is so protected is almost beyond all human possibility."



The Govt. as Trader

So much is heard of the dangers inherent in State administration of commercial matters that one is glad to have an opportunity of drawing attention, for once in a way, to the other side of the picture. In a most interesting article recently contributed to The Times, Arthur Goldfinch has outlined the main points in a chain of operations which, by a combination of administrative skill, and not a little sheer good fortune, put something over £70,000,000 into the coffers of the British Government and certain Dominion wool-growers. During the war it became evident that Great Britain would be compelled to assume the role of Quartermaster as well as Paymaster to many of her European Allies, and in order to safeguard her essential supplies of raw wool for clothing and equipping millions of men in the field, that the home clip of wool, and, at the end of 1916, the Australian and New Zealand clips were taken over. Although the Government's requirements were mainly confined to excised wool, supplies of merino were also taken over in order to obviate the hardships which would otherwise have arisen in the case of growers of these finer varieties. During the war the manufacture of military clothing was controlled and supervised by the Government through every stage from raw material to finished product, while civilian supplies were released to the trade at what were considered reasonable prices, no control whatever being, of course, exercised over subsequent processes of manufacture. On the whole, the system worked surprisingly well.

Bawra's Activities.

With the conclusion of hostilities considerable stocks accumulated in Government ownership. By June, 1920, when State purchases came definitely to an end, it was quite clear that, with prices already at an unremunerative level, it would have very serious results if the large stock of Government wool were thrown upon the market. Disregarding well-meant advice from various quarters to burn part of its stocks, or to present them gratis to impoverished European countries, the Government proceeded to form the British-Australian Wool Realization Association (familiar to Australian readers under its short title B.A.W.R.A.). Those responsible for the affairs of the new body soon came to the conclusion that the depressed conditions of 1920 were only temporary, and would be succeeded by a renewed world-demand which would force up prices to higher levels.

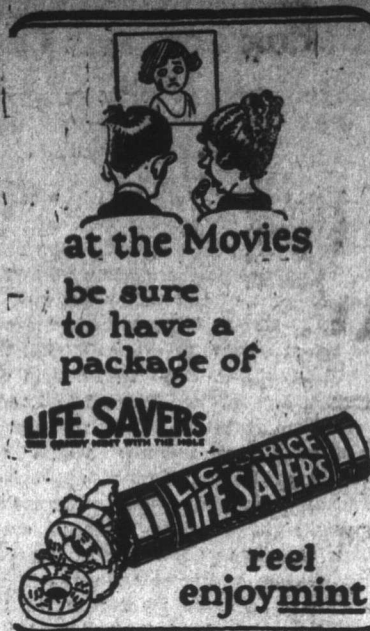
In spite, therefore, of the public expression of contrary views they held back their stocks for gradual but regular sale, and their policy has been handsomely vindicated. Early in May the last "Bawra" bale was sold in Liverpool. The price of wool this year stands at a high level unthought of two years ago. The Association have handled nearly 10,000,000 bales which have realized about £280,000,000 and brought in profits of about £70,000,000. Administrative charges have amounted to about 2d in the £, and exceedingly reasonable figure. Of 10,000,000 bales handled, only 30 to 40 have been unaccounted for. This will probably remain a record for profitable State trading for many years to come, for it would be too much to hope that handling by national or international agreement of the world's supply of a material in common use would take place under such favourable price conditions.—The Economist.

Famous French Aviator

INSTRUCTS JAPANESE ARMY.

TOKIO, May 30 (A.P.)—Georges Barbot, French flying wizard, until recently holder of the world's endurance record for glider flying, has arrived in Japan to demonstrate for the army the most recent advances in aviation. He is to be attached to one of the army's largest airplane production centres to teach Japanese builders the latest principles of airplane construction.

Barbot brought with him two planes, one the tiny "avionette," carrying a 12-horsepower Salmon engine, with which he flew across the English Channel recently. The other machine is a 300-horsepower Hispano Suiza, which may become a model for new Japanese fighting planes.



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A Turkish Blow to America

The closing of all foreign schools in Turkey where religious instruction was given aroused bitter criticism of the Ankara Government. But the closing down of the American Medical College at Constantinople, despite the vigorous protest of the American authorities, seems to some foreign observers the culminating, tyrannical act of what they call derisively, "Europeanized Turkey." The Diplomatic Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph recalls that only a few months ago about \$250,000 was generously expended by Americans on the technical equipment of the college whose professional reputation "stands very high," and he adds:

"In fact, this would appear to be the Turkish official grievance, the representative of the Turkish Government having gone so far as to declare that the educational standard of the college, whether in regard to physics and surgery, or to midwifery or to dentistry, were too exacting for the present generation of students—presumably Turkish students. The real policy of Ankara is revealed in this complaint. The Turk wants to monopolize the liberal professions as well as all business in Turkey; yet, as a rule, his education and capacity are not such as to enable him to compete successfully with Greeks, Armenians, and foreigners."

This informant further arraigns the Turks as follows:

"The Turkish Press is commenting bitterly on the fact that, altho the great mass of Ottoman Greeks and Armenians has now been eliminated, their successors as traders are not Turks, as had been confidently anticipated, but Jews, whose recent immigration, from Russia and other parts, more especially into Constantinople, is stated to be considerable. They are alleged to be buying up at low prices banks, building land, and blocks of dwellings whose former Christian owners have had to leave the country. Does this press campaign foreshadow an early anti-Semitic movement, which would be really the first of its kind in Turkey?"

But to all complaints about Turkey's new way of doing things, the retort is made by P. Gentizon, Constantinople correspondent of the Gazette de Lausanne, that for more than a century Europe has been insisting on reforms in Turkey, and he adds: "Our nationalist dogmas have stifled all religious feeling in the Turks; our nationalist concepts inspire their minds; and our political maladies torment them."—Literary Digest.

Some crepe cravats have fringed ends.



White Canvas FOOTWEAR

For Ladies, Misses and Children



Ladies' White Canvas Pumps and Lace Oxfords, high heel. Only \$1.50 Pair.

Ladies' White Canvas Lace Oxfords, low heel—\$2.50 Pair.

Ladies' White Canvas Lace Oxfords, Cuban heel—\$2.75 Pair.

Ladies' White Canvas Strap Shoes, at \$2.00, \$2.75 and \$2.90 Pair.

Ladies' White Canvas and Black Kid trimmed, Goodyear welt, Cuban heel Lace Oxfords—\$3.00 Pair.

Ladies' White Canvas Rubber Sole Shoes. Only \$1.20 Pair.

Misses' White Canvas Strap Shoes, at \$2.00 and \$2.50 Pair.

Misses' White Canvas Rubber Sole Shoes, at 75c. and \$1.00 Pair.

Child's White Canvas Strap Shoes, at \$1.75 and \$2.25 Pair.

Child's White Canvas Rubber Sole Shoes, at 65c. and 90c. Pair.

Infants' White Canvas Lace Boots. Only \$1.20 Pair.

F. Smallwood

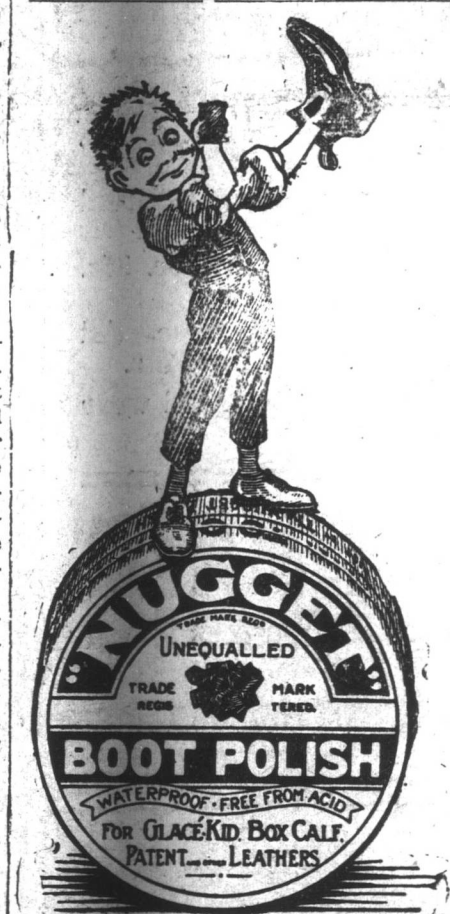
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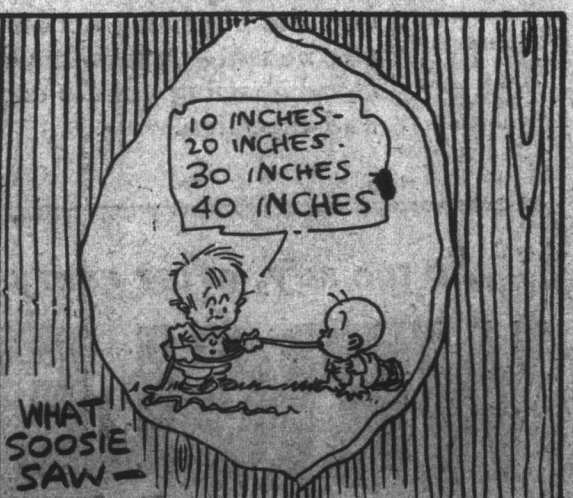
Annual Flight Around England

LONDON, June 4 (A.P.)—The King's cup air race of 1,000 miles round Great Britain and Scotland will this year be open to seaplanes as well

as airplanes, and will be flown one day instead of two, as heretofore. The race probably will start on south coast, and at each stop point there will be a land air and an adjoining water drome.

WINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

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By CY HUNGERFORD

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