

## Corns Will Go

while you sleep—if you do this

APPLY Blue-jay to a corn tonight—the liquid or the plaster. It is done in a moment.

The corn ache will end the removal of the corn will begin.

Hour by hour Blue-jay will gently undermine that corn. In a little while the corn will loosen and come out.

The way is easy, gentle, sure and scientific. A famous chemist perfected it. A laboratory of world-wide repute prepares it.

Millions of corns every year are removed by it. Countless people, by its use, keep free from corn pains always.

Cease your wrong methods. Try this modern, efficient way.



There is no need for harsh treatment, no need for soreness. And paring is futile and dangerous.

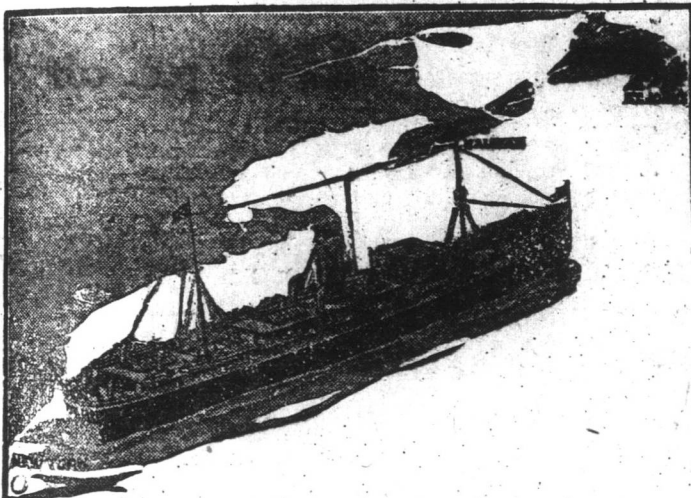
All about you are people delighted with the Blue-jay method. Find out what they know about it. Try it tonight.

Plaster or Liquid  
**Blue-jay**

The Scientific Corn Ender

BAUER & BLACK Limited TORONTO CANADA  
Makers of B & B Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

## RED CROSS LINE.



The S. S. ROSALIND will probably leave St. John's on May 25th next.

Every applicant for ticket for New York must be able to read and write.

Passengers for New York will please see the Doctor in the ship's saloon one hour before sailing.

Through rates quoted to any port.

For further information re passage, fares, freight rates, etc., apply to

**HARVEY & COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Agents. St. John's, N.F.

## NOW LANDING,

Ex schrs. Cecil L. Beck and Carranza.

Real North Sydney Screened Coal,

SENT HOME FOR

**\$18.50 per ton.**

To arrive by schooner Points Cola.

Selected Coal from the New Sydney Mines

**\$17.00 per ton**

SENT HOME.

**M. MOREY & CO., Ltd.,**

Queen Street and South Side.

## House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, May 19th.

The House met at 2 p.m. Notices of questions were given by Mr. Bennett, Sir M. P. Cashin, Mr. Moore, Capt. Lewis, Mr. Elliott.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on Ways and Means, Mr. Scammell presiding as Chairman of Committee.

The Prime Minister said he would deliver the Budget speech on the following day. It was proposed to impose a duty of 2½ cents per lb. on sugar plus surtax. There was a deficit of \$184,000 debited to the Food Control Board in the Surplus Trust Fund. It was proposed to open an account in the Bank of Montreal for the F.C.B. and the surtax would be credited to that account until the debt of \$184,000 was liquidated, when the surtax would be removed. Some discussion arose with reference to the purchase of the stock of sugar remaining in the stocks of the F.C.B.

Mr. Bennett read circulars sent round by the F.C.B. to the various dealers concerning the sale of this sugar. So far as he could ascertain the importers were not anxious to take up the Board's offers owing to the uncertainty of the price. They discovered yesterday that Messrs. Rosier had purchased the balance of the F.C.B. stock. It seemed very strange that on top of this the Prime Minister should say that the duty on sugar would be increased to 2½ cents instead of 1½ cents as originally announced. He would not make any accusation of wrongdoing but there seemed to be something radically astray. This firm had an advantage of 1 cent per lb. over all other importers. The Government should have put that sugar up to public auction. He saw no reason for discrimination. Rosier and Co. were not a firm which could find \$85,000 at a moment's notice. There had been some inside information somewhere. The country was being bled to the tune of \$8,000.

The Prime Minister disclaimed all knowledge of the actions of the F.C.B. on the part of the Government.

Mr. Bennett proceeded to throw some interesting light on the sugar question. He stated that \$200,000 was lost on sugar taken over from Harvey's.

The Minister of Justice explained this last mentioned matter.

Mr. Bennett said it was quite true they had not actually lost this amount. They had sold it on a falling market, but although they had bought this at 25 cents and sold it at 15 cents they had later bought at 9 and 10 cents in New York and sold it at 15 cents, thus making up the deficit.

Sir Michael Cashin spoke about the matter of the sale of the F.C.B. surplus stock of sugar. A firm had made a cent per lb. by buying this sugar yesterday. Somebody got inside information. And now there was an increased tariff.

Mr. Higgins thought the matter was a scandal and he thought the matter should also be investigated by the Select Committee. He was approaching that part of the enquiry with a very prejudiced mind against the Food Control Board. The Committee rose and reported progress. The Prime Minister informed Sir M. P. Cashin that Mr. Collishaw had received no mining grants.

The Prime Minister moved that the remaining Orders of the Day be deferred. He then read two telegrams with reference to an article which appeared in the New York Tribune.

The House then adjourned until 3 p.m. Wednesday.

## Races Starting.

The friends and supporters, together with the members of the C.C.C. Boat Club, visited the Boat House last night and took the Shamanditti on their shoulders up to Mr. G. Parsons' Garage, where she will be repaired, and when finished will be practically a new boat and good for another twenty years. The C.C.C. Boat Club are to be congratulated on this spirit as matters of this kind help to keep alive the good old Regatta Day. Our reporter speaking to members of the Boat Club last night said, it is their intention to have a hand play her' down once more to Quidi Vidi Lake, where we hope to see her for many years to come. Also our representative in visiting the Boat House last night was surprised to see so many boats, and every one of them in first class condition which made it very difficult to tell the Cadet, Guard, Mary, from one another, as they all appeared alike.

President Collins made a short address on behalf of the Committee when the boat was landed in such condition, thanking the friends and supporters for the interest shown in the Boat Club; also in the coming Regatta.

McKinlay's Garage will open on May 15th for the motor season, from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. week days, and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays.—may 14m.

## Where the Union Falls Down.

A manufacturer whose soul has been harassed by a decade by labor troubles, puts forth the suggestion that as the minimum wage has been no solution of the problem, the maximum wage should be tried. The main object of such a course would be the stabilizing of costs. It is stated that

this system has already been applied in the clothing trade and has so far met with success. After conferences between employers and employees, a standard maximum wage of \$40 per week was struck, based on the present cost of living. There is just one exception to this maximum wage, an operator of very superior ability has his or her maximum placed at \$45 per week, but no higher. If you desire to get into this class you must produce the goods. The \$40 maximum wage

is scaled down, class by class, all under agreements between the workers and the owners.

Under this system the factory owners claim to know just what their labor costs will be, and can figure accordingly. On the surface at least, there appears to be no good reason why this system should not apply generally. For instance, in a printing office a "machine hand" who can set a galley of matter with practically no errors, is worth more to his employer

than one who sets a "dirty" proof. But according to the present system he is not supposed to receive any more than his less skilled brother.

The writer recently had occasion to employ a carpenter. The one obtained proved a bachel, not a real craftsman, and his work had eventually to be done over again by another. Still those two men bore union cards and demanded the same rate of pay, though one was easily worth twice as much

as the other.

The dead level of the unionized trades in respect to wages is not in the interest of employer or employed. The present system has had a long trial and an unsuccessful one. Strike has followed strike, and all have suffered thereby. There is no use sticking to a system which hinders more than it helps.—Saturday Night.

Eat Mrs. Stewart's Home-made Bread.—april 18, 1921

# 20,000

ENORMOUS FIGURES, aren't they, when each unit represents the life of a man or woman? Yet over 20,000 Newfoundland men and women depend on Newfoundland's industries for their support, for their Children's physical well being, their clothing and education.

## Fathers and Mothers in Newfoundland

Your Boys and Girls must earn their livelihood in Newfoundland—pave the way for them—build up Newfoundland's industries by purchasing local-made goods.

Goods made and sold in Newfoundland  
By Newfoundlanders  
Means prosperity for Newfoundland

## Needed Improvement.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir—As the Municipal Council owns the strip of land on the east side of Kenna's Hill, now would be a good opportunity to put the Hill in good condition to allow horses and motor cars to go over it with safety to pedestrians, and especially the corner leading to Quidi Vidi Road, which I contend is one of the worst in the city for motor cars and pedestrians, and should be attended to at once.

The residents of King's Bridge have witnessed many accidents just avoided, more by good luck than anything else. The corner I refer to is the one opposite Mr. P. Macdonald's residence, where children are always playing, and it is miraculous that some one is not killed, as the motor cars, when coming over the hill, seem to go at the highest speed.

Hoping the Municipal Council will take the suggestion in the way it is intended, and thanking you, Mr. Editor for publishing the above in your valuable paper.

I remain,  
KING'S BRIDGE.  
May 20, 1921.

KEEP THE INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATIONS STRONG—Newfoundland-made products.—may 17, 21

## MUTT AND JEFF

THEY'VE COPPED A JOB AS CARPENTERS' TRAINERS! OH, BOY!

