



Evening Telegram

The Evening Telegram, Ltd.,
Proprietors.

Saturday, February 17, 1923.

WHY IS IT?

An old time politician once made the statement that one half of the population of Newfoundland was in possession of Government positions, and the other half was using every means in its power to obtain them. Such an expression was no doubt exaggerated, being made from the hustings and with a view to such exigencies as crop up during a political campaign, when fiction takes the place of truth, and the latter is not always told. But, saving the mark, there is a great deal more of veracity in the above quotation than perhaps may be apparent from a superficial glance. It is a well known fact that prominent supporters of political parties, no matter what their particular shade may be, are invariably obsessed with the desire of securing a government position, which means that an appointment will stow away the occupant in a job for which the taxpayers have to find the salary. Thus former would-be members of the House of Assembly have been safely bestowed, and others recognising the verities of the situation, are clamoring for similar benefits. It has been a custom, in the past, to bribe a dangerous adversary with a fat job, so that he may be eliminated from any pending contests. The political history of Newfoundland is filled with such incidents, and with the thought of an early election this year, there are dozens of clamorous supporters seeking to be placed safely in chairs, where they may snore to their heart's content, and by way of gratitude offer up a prayer for the future circumstances of those who so conveniently stowed them away. The subjoined leading article from the Boston Herald covers this subject in such a capable manner that no comment thereon is necessary. Evidently the same thing is of common occurrence in the great United States. For Sunday reading and contemplation this bit of reprint should satisfy the most fastidious.

"A few days ago a number of organizations supposedly concerned in veterans' relief sent representatives to a discussion of a much-needed benefaction. The spokesman for one of these parties in interest arrived on the scene with the demand that a friend of his be employed at \$25 a week as a publicity man. It was demonstrable that no such service was necessary; that the money would come out of charitable benefactors; that it would leave so much less for the war sufferers, and that the organization had its own means of enlisting public interest. But the proponent of this view was almost abusive toward those who sought to check his expenditure, and when he was finally out-voted, he left the enterprise not again to return. He would have nothing to do with the charity unless some of its money could be used in a needless way for one of his friends. His purpose was thus, not to help the invalids, but to get something out of it.

This experience is altogether typical of a great deal that is going on in the civic and political and even the ecclesiastical activities of the community. What are things for? What is a public hospital for? The care and cure of the patients or to provide jobs, places, salaries, contracts and favors of one kind or another to those who get their hands on the situation? No public hospital in the country is free from the malicious influence of those who take the latter view. What is a library for? To facilitate the use of books, to make them available for as many people as possible and as helpful as possible in their service to the

community? Or is the library an institution for increasing pay-roll attachments of various sorts and descriptions? Of both points of view we have in our own community vigilant advocates. What are street widenings for? To relieve congestion, to facilitate business, to make it simpler and easier to get around? Or are they to afford plums to contractors and real estate promoters and to those who want an opportunity to bring suits against the city? The latter view is not without its adherents.

The whole issue comes up in relation to civil service reform. Those who believe that places in the public service are primarily designed to accomplish results, to do something for the community, would like to get the best person available; they would prefer people of deficient political pull so that their appointment and retention would depend on the necessity and value of their work rather than upon string-pulling. But those who think the purpose of the city, state and nation is to provide graft for as many friends as possible naturally wax indignant over such a suggestion.

And so this tendency runs through every branch of public activity, to the outrageous increase of our taxes and the increase of the burden of subsistence on the masses of our people. We pay in community health and comfort, and in all the factors that make for civilization a terrible toll to those whose theory is that government is a device for personal enrichment and the distribution of favors."

Evangelistic Services.

WESLEY CHURCH.

At Wesley Church recently the pastor, Rev. J. G. Joyce, P.A., has been conducting special services similar to those held at St. Thomas's Church during the visit of Bishop Mowll. His forceful addresses have done much good, but last night Rev. Dr. Curtis delivered a most powerful and heart-searching appeal, basing his sermon on the words: "The Son of God came to seek and save that which was lost." The pastor in penitence received much blessing, and at the earnest request of the Pastor, Dr. Curtis will preach to-morrow night at Wesley Church.

Sagona Making Slow Progress.

WAS JAMMED OFF SCATTERIE.

According to the reports received by the Reid Newfoundland Company, last night, the S.S. Sagona was jammed off Scatterie. This morning the Reid Nfld. Company were apprised that the ship got clear at 5 o'clock and at 9 a.m. was 35 miles S.E. of Scatterie making slow progress. The message received by the Company yesterday evening reads as follows:—"Twenty miles E.S.E. of Scatterie, jammed, ice slackening and wind moderating, fresh breezes, westerly winds."

STUDEBAKER.—Owing to the reduction in duty, Studebaker prices will be further reduced. Watch Monday's papers. SILVERLOCK & CULLEN. Feb 17, 11

At The Majestic.

A faithful picture of life in Quebec, is "A Wise Fool," George Melford's new production for Paramount, featuring James Kirkwood, which was shown at the Majestic last night. Sir Gilbert Parker, author of the novel "The Money Master" upon which the picture is founded is thoroughly familiar with the characters with which his stories have to do.

Alice Hollister portrays the role of a Spanish girl, who marries Jean Jacques, an egotistical French-Canadian, and shut up in his little world, she finally deserts him and after many trials enters a convent. After losing all his wealth and his egotism along with it, Jean Jacques starts out in search of his wife, and when he finally finds her, they are happily reunited. The cast is further augmented by such celebrities as Ann Forrest, Alan Hale, Fred Huntley, Edward Sutherland, Truly Shattuck, Harry Duffield, and Mabel Van Buren.

Shipping.

S. S. Digby arrived in port at 1.30 p.m. to-day from Liverpool.

S. S. Sobel has gone direct to Halifax from St. Pierre and is due there to-morrow.

S. S. Dagblid arrived in port this afternoon to load ore from S. S. Capto which arrived here disabled some weeks ago.

Schr. Max Hoston has sailed from Boston for Oporto with 4564 qts. of fish shipped by the Epworth Trading Company.

Schr. Little Stephano has cleared for Seattle with 3,800 quintals of codfish shipped by Messrs. Lazo & Co.

Schr. Annie L. Warren is now at Job's wharf and after discharging her salt cargo will load codfish for Brazil.

Frozen Pipes. One tin of C.C.C. will clear the pipes for you 80c a tin at G. KNOWLING'S, LTD. Feb 16, 11, 1923

Build Up the Palace.

Hark! to the voice that comes from the Pulpit. His Grace is calling for help for a home.

Men of the parish! Come in your thousands. We will hear from the outposts when the call is made known.

We sympathize with his Grace, Monsignor and the Fathers. Who lost so heavily in that dreadful fire.

We must rally around them and find them a dwelling.

That is I am sure their heart's great desire.

Build a Palace again 'midst the trees in the garden.

Let us contribute great or small. Come, men of the parish! you are all generous hearted.

Let his Grace know you gladly respond to his call.

The Palace in ruins how sadly we view thee.

That we gazed on in childhood to our heart's so well known.

Dear old structure thou mingled in four where the duty was 65 cents.

As we gaze down the vista of years that have flown.

Yes, build it again in the summer's sun golden.

Yes, build it again before winter's cold blast.

And show to his Grace you will shoulder the burden.

As your forefathers did in the days of the past.

ANNA S. GAILWAY.

N.I.W.A. Contradicts Trade Review.

Editor Evening Telegram
Dear Sir.—I am directed by resolution of the N.I.W.A. to draw public attention to several inaccurate statements in an article which appears in a recent issue of the "Trade Review," dealing with employment at the Dry Dock. The article states:—"The dock has been kept going continuously the past two months, and the engineers, boilermakers, riveters and ship carpenters have had the busiest winter for many years." The boilermakers' Local, through their representative, called attention to the fact that the average number of hours is much smaller than would appear from reading the article. From June to August each man averaged thirty-five hours per fortnight. The best paid men earned \$15.62 for two weeks' work, or an average of \$7.81 per week. From September until to-day, with the exception of about five weeks on the Canadian Seagoing at 45 hours per week, the average has been seventy hours every three weeks or an average of about 23 hours a week, which gives the best paid man an average of \$11.08 per week. The regular pay without any overtime in 1919 averaged \$30.00 a week per man. The N.I.W.A. considers from the facts submitted, that this is the hardest winter for the boilermakers at least for many years.

A. E. EARLE, Secretary.

Feb. 16th, 1923.

Magistrate's Court.

INTERESTING CIVIL CASE.

A civil matter of interest to farmers was heard in the Magistrate's Court yesterday, when a resident of Torbay Road sued a well known truckman of the East End for \$53, value of a pook of hay, estimated to contain about one and a half tons. The farmer accused the truckman of taking the hay without permission. The latter admitted taking the hay but claimed he bought it from the brother of the complainant for \$23. The truckman put in a counter claim of \$25 for cartage on 7 loads, viz: \$10 for himself and \$15 for two other carmen. Over a dozen witnesses were called. Assessment for the removal of the hay was reached on the testimony of witnesses who stated they could consider the condition of the road, haul the hay away in five loads and at a charge of \$2 per load. Judgment was reserved. Mr. L. E. Emerson represented the complainant and Mr. J. Barron the defendant.

Horse Racing.

MAKE ENTRIES EARLY.

Those who intend to participate in the horse races are requested to make entry not later than noon on Tuesday as the association is desirous of having a regular programme printed. It is anticipated that the pond will be in condition by Wednesday next to hold the meet.

McMurdo's Store News.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

As usual, we are offering special prices at our candy counter to-day for the week and Candy Sale. A new lot of Mott's Candy, in attractive variety, has just arrived by S.S. Silvia, and, if possible, we shall have it available by this evening. Drop in and see what we can do for you.

Common Sense Rat Poison will solve your vermin problem if you will use it faithfully according to directions. Price 85c a box.

For Gentlemen of good taste—Cub Cigarettes—85¢ 100's

The Government Repents Obnoxious Super-tax Removed

The campaign, inaugurated by the fishermen of Bonavista Bay last fall, for a reduction of taxation has evidently assumed such proportions that a second step towards reducing the high cost of living has been wrung from the powers that be. A short time ago the export tax on fish was lifted. Now the obnoxious Super-tax, known as Sir Richard's Special, has been removed. The Customs authorities were notified at 11 o'clock this morning not to collect this tax. Those who were passing entries were given the benefit of the new order. Some people figure that the total reduction will amount to about \$900,000. Certain classes of goods are affected more than others. In four where the duty was 65 cents it will now be fifty-eight cents. Sugar will pay about one cent per pound less. On automobiles the reduction

will be anywhere from \$150 upwards. The decision to take off the super-tax was made at a meeting of the Government, held last night. Members of the Government are reporting that a decision was also reached to dissolve the Legislature and appeal to the country in May. An effort was made by the Telegram this forenoon to get in touch with the Prime Minister or other executive heads with a view to confirming the report, but apparently they were not disposed to discuss the matter as they could not be reached either personally or by telephone. However, the United Fishermen are to be congratulated on their excellent progress, although it is probable the Government in making the decision had in view its effect in an election campaign.

That Cake of Soap!

ELABORATE PROCESSES ARE GONE THROUGH BEFORE THE SCENTED TABLET REACHES YOU.

That little cake of soap which we are all so familiar begins its life far away in the sunny forests of West Africa, the West Indies, and in Australia.

From these three countries come the three principal ingredients of soap—palm oil, coconut oil, and tallow. The beautiful, slender oil-palm, with its feathery leaves, produces a large, bright red fruit, oval in shape, from which the oil is extracted by boiling the skin and skimming off the fat which rises to the top.

Coconut oil is obtained by drying the kernel of the nut, which is then called copra, and putting it under hydraulic pressure. The last ingredient—tallow—is an animal product, usually obtained from mutton fat by melting and pressure. When pure, tallow is dead white in colour and almost tasteless.

The two latter are sent over to the British manufacturer already refined, but the orange-red palm-oil has to be bleached before it is fit for use. This is done by putting the oil into a tank not unlike a large sycamore, and pumping air through it. After going through this process the oil emerges a pale cream colour, and is as hard as butter on a frosty morning.

These three components, mixed in the correct proportion, are put into a huge iron tank called a soap boiler. Here the mixture is continually stirred and boiled for a week, after which it is pumped from the soap pan to a tank above the boiler-room, where it runs into the drying-machine.

During the process of drying the soap passes between several sets of rollers, and then drops in flakes or wire nets, which carry the soap through a heated compartment and finish off the drying process.

MILLING AND MIXING.

On leaving the "dryer" the shreds of soap, looking exactly like wet shavings, drop into a bin, from which they are taken in sacks to be weighed. The bags of shreds are then carried to the store-room to be used as required. In the mixing-room a quantity of the soap-flakes is dropped into the "mixer," where it is crushed and milled between rollers. A little highly concentrated perfume is then added, and the crushing and mixing process is again undergone.

When sufficiently fine and well mixed the soap, now in the form of a coarse powder, is emptied into a machine very similar to the ordinary domestic "mincer," with the difference that there is only one large outlet, about two inches in diameter. This machine presses the shreds together, and the soap emerges from the outlet in a long plaster bar, which is cut into convenient lengths.

From the mixing-room the bars are taken to the stamping-room. Here each bar is put into a machine which cuts off the right length of soap for a tablet, and stamps the maker's name and an ornamental device at the same time. It now only remains to trim off by hand any rough edges in order that the tablet may be perfectly smooth when using it for the first time.

In another room packers are busy wrapping up the tablets and placing them in boxes ready for despatch.

Facts About Cornflour.

Cornflour chiefly consists of finely ground maize, which is mostly grown in America, but also in many other countries having a warm climate. The whole of the seed of cornflour is composed of starch granules, and in appearance these may be easily distinguished from other kinds of starch. Each granule resembles a disc having six or more sides, and marked in the centre with a small cross. The thickening power of cornflour is due to this shape.

Maize, and therefore cornflour, contains a small amount of cane sugar and some glucose, but being deficient in mineral salts it is of less value than wheat flour as a food.

Fur "Fakes."

CONEY SEAL SOUNDS BETTER THAN RABBIT; YET THEY MEAN THE SAME THING.

Do you think any girl is going to pay \$4 to \$7 for a fur necktie labeled "Tom-Cat"?

Not she. But "genet"—that is different! It might be some kind of sable, or a strange beast related to the sable. Anyway, other people don't know, any more than she does, what "genet" is, so she cheerfully pays \$4 to \$7 for it.

The above extract is from Agnes C. Laut's interesting book, "The Fur Trade of America," a perusal of which leaves one amazed at the ingenuity of the dealers in finding new and attractive names for the furs they sell! "Coney-seal," for instance! Needless to say, there is no seal of that variety. "Trepassing in search of conies" is, however, a phrase that any poacher or country constable could translate, for in the eyes of the law a coney is a rabbit.

Under Many Names.

Similarly, "chinchillas" are often nothing more than the pelts of dead rabbits, shorn and dyed. White rabbit-skins, again are sold as ermine. In fact, there is hardly any limit to the utilisation of the coney in these directions. For example, it is quite possible for the skins of three common or garden rabbits born in the same litter to be shown side by side on the same counter, the first as sable, the second as seal, and the third as ermine.

"What's in a name?" somebody once asked. The answer, so far as regards the fur trade, is "everything." "Baltic Bunny" sounds better than "British Bunny," for instance, and, what is more, it commands a higher price and a readier sale.

Millions of musk-rats breed in the salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of North America. Their pelts were practically valueless until some genius hit upon the idea of placing them on the market under the trade name of "Hudson Bay Seal." To-day more than ten million of the once-despised musk-rat skins are used by fur-dressers and dealers all over the world.

Prize Winning Howlers.

Some delightful samples of school-boy "howlers" were submitted in the essay competition organized by the "University Correspondent." The following are some of the gems from the collection:—

"Psyche was a black boxer who fought Carpenter."

"Plato was the god of the Underground."

"A grass widow is the wife of a dead vegetarian."

"Sub judice is the Bench on which the judges sit."

Some of the answers to the general knowledge questions are full of unconscious wisdom. For instance:—

"Ambiguity is telling the truth when you don't mean to."

"Etiquette teaches us how to be polite without trying to remember to be."

History, geography, grammar, and literature papers contained most howlers, but those on mathematics and science the most unusual. The best in the last-named are:

"One of the chief uses of water is to save people from drowning in."

"Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to anything else."

"Eclipses are of three kinds: an annular eclipse comes once a year, a partial eclipse goes on part of the time only, but a total eclipse lasts for ever."

One boy described a circle as "a round straight line with a hole in the middle."

PORTIA SAILS.—S.S. Portia sailed for the westward shortly after 2 o'clock to-day, taking a full freight and the following passengers: H. Lake, C. Noonan, A. Giovannini, P. Lambert, Mrs. Rosayne, R. Pyne, J. W. Bennett, C. Shirley, M. Pettie, J. C. Baird and 12 second class.

Studebaker

Owing to the Reduction in duty
Studebaker Prices
will be further **Reduced**

Watch Monday's Papers

SILVERLOCK & CULLEN

B.I.S.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held on Saturday, February 17th, at 8.30 p.m.

ALAN DOYLE, Secretary.

Feb 16, 21

WHAT BAD TEETH LEAD TO.

Do you know that many serious diseases come from diseased conditions of your teeth. It is a fact now well known to medical science.

DR. A. B. LEHR, Dentist
329 Water Street.
Specialist in Extracting and Plate Work.

Here and There.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.
In this morning's game, the Faldians defeated the Collegians by five goals to one. The game was fast throughout, and some good team work was in evidence. Mr. J. M. Tobin was the referee.

Floral Tributes to the Departed.

Nothing so nice as Flowers in time of sorrow. We can supply wreaths and crosses on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We will endeavour to meet the humblest purse. "Say it with Flowers."

VALLEY NURSERIES LTD., Taster Brothers.

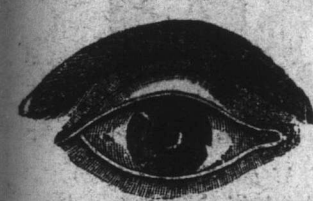
DIED.

Yesterday morning, after a brief illness, Alexander McDougal, Funeral on Sunday at 3 p.m. from his late residence, 18 Brightside, Topsail Road. On Friday, 16th inst., after a short illness, John O'Toole, aged 54 years, leaving a wife, two brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 28 Coronation Street, R.P.P.

IN FOND AND LOVING MEMORY of our dear husband and father, Richard Biddiscombe, who died Feb. 17th, 1921. Gone but not forgotten. Softly at night the stars are gleaming Upon a silent grave. Where sleepeth without dreaming One we loved, but could not save.

Do not ask us if we miss him. There is such a vacant place. Oft we think we hear his footsteps. Oft we see his smiling face. —Inserted by his wife and children

NOTE OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. John King, Kildyke Farm, wish to thank Drs. Cowperthwaite, Brehm and Campbell, also the Matrons and Nurses of the Fever Hospital for the kindness shown to their little daughter, Gertrude during her stay at the institution.—adv.



C. D. SLEATER,
Graduate Optician

437 WATER STREET WEST.
will be out of town until April 15th, during his absence R. H. Trapnell, Ltd., will attend to his Optical Customers.

'Phone 916 P.O. Box 251.
m.w.s.t.f

KWITYERKICKEN.

Advertising is the magic Key that unlocks the gates of commercial prosperity and floods business with new life.

B Optimistic.

Boost your business with Calendars and advertising Blotters.

Let others complain about bad times. Get Busy.

THE COWAN BROKERAGE CO., LTD.
'Phone 24.
Feb 12, 1923

FOR SALE!

2 SINGLE SLEIGHS.

2 SPEED SLEIGHS.

1 DOUBLE SLEIGH.

1 SADDLE HORSE.

G. F. LESTER, Hamilton St.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR DISTEMPER.

Women, too, and children, like the comfort, neatness and surefootedness of Goodyear Rubber Heels. Do you appreciate your family enough to give them these things?

GOODYEAR RUBBER HEELS

Fred V. Cheesman, Distributor.

1x-10 Feb 12, 15, 17

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