



## THE GUARANTEE that covers the PAINT at work on the SURFACE

There are plenty of reasons why you should use B-H Paint—but the one outstanding reason is told in the B-H Guarantee.

This is not like ordinary guarantees—it is a very definite and far-reaching one. It is a "hard and fast" commitment on the part of the well-known manufacturers of this product, by it they bind themselves to the use of a pure white lead and pure zinc in correct proportions.

It is these important basic ingredients that give to B-H Paint its remarkable covering capacity. These ingredients in proper proportion—when mixed with pure refined linseed oil and turpentine—ensure that your house will be properly painted with a smaller quantity of B-H Paint than you would have to use if you contented yourself with a paint of lesser quality. Do not, then, permit your desire to be economical to lead you on the "false economy trail" of cheap paints. That way lies extravagance. Only by using a high-quality paint, such as the B-H guarantee ensures, can you be certain of real economy which comes from the use of a paint that covers well and lasts wonderfully.

**BOWRING BROTHERS, LIMITED,  
St. John's.**

**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919-10

"Save the surface and  
you save all" *Paint & Varnish*

## Where Living Men Use Genuine Saga Language.

Special Interview With Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

One of the Most Famous of Modern Arctic Explorers.

Iceland has Linotypes. If newspapers had reached the simple perfection of vers libre, this simple remark would be the whole story. Something more, however, seems to be required, and therefore as a train, so to speak to the majesty of the plain announcement, we add that Iceland's Linotypes are not operated by Polar Bears or the Aurora Borealis, but by operators who "put it over" all other composing rooms in the world so far as classic purity of composition is concerned. If a New York or Chicago or San Francisco operator were setting his Linotype matter in the Saxon of King Alfred, or compositors of France, Italy and Spain were linotyping pure Gothic, they would be doing something to vie with those Icelandic men. They are linotyping in pure saga language, and why this is so is explained in the following interview with Vilhjalmur

Stefansson, the famous Arctic explorer and ethnologist.

What Vilhjalmur Stefansson Says.

There are no elementary schools in Iceland. There hardly are what we should call high schools. It would follow, apparently, that the percentage of illiteracy is immense. The exact contrary is the fact. In this lonely seacoast place just under the Arctic Circle there is absolutely no illiteracy at all. There never has been any. Even the Dark Ages did not eclipse Iceland as completely as they eclipsed the rest of Europe.

There has been so sustained a preservation of knowledge that to-day there is no farm, however lonely, that does not possess inmates competent to educate the children. Some worker always is competent to act as tutor, and every Icelandic father and mother is competent as a matter of course.

Books on Every Farm.

Not a single farm lacks books. Nearly every farm has books in more than one language, and most Icelandic households have books in at least three—Icelandic of course; Danish (which is not Icelandic); and books in English or German, or both.

Thus Iceland's youth not only is thoroughly well equipped to enter the College of Iceland or colleges of the outer world, but the love for literature which has flourished for a thousand years gives the people of the little country a rich and unique possession. They own to-day the beautiful wild Sagas in their original purity. Of all the land on earth, Iceland is the one, and the only one, that has preserved its original language.

Literature Stabilizes Language.

It is literature alone that stabilizes a language. Literature fled from Europe during the Dark Ages, but never has there been a time in Iceland when it lacked men and women with the knowledge, the passion and the power to teach the Sagas in unmarred purity and truth. These Sagas were, and they are, the unfailing springs on which folk-education has fed. When the Icelandic viking ships were feared on every coast, the best joy of the rovers still was to sit amid Icelandic households and hear the Skalds sing the song that gradually became the Sagas of succeeding generations. To-day their peaceable descendants love

best to work the year's yield of wool in the long winter nights while chosen ones read or recite to the gathering.

So stabilized, the Icelandic language is as pure to-day as it was a thousand years ago. In that long period, all the languages of Europe have suffered many and violent changes. Gothic has vanished. Latin has become a dead language. Saxon and kindred tongues have passed from England, Norman remains only as a ghost, and even Chaucer's English is hidden within a new edifice of speech. The speech and literary language of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark changed almost beyond recognition under the deadly stupor of the Dark Ages. Only Iceland has kept its heritage.

Business in Saga Words.

Iceland's children of 1919 learn their lessons in the speech of the Vikings. Iceland's business men talk business in words identical with the tremendous chants of the Gunnar and Grettir sagas. Iceland's newspapers tell to-day's news in a language that the European world has forgotten when Columbus sailed westward.

Because of this tradition of learning, Iceland's small population has produced distinguished men quite out of proportion to its numbers. One of the first physicians to win the Nobel Prize was selected from this community of less than 80,000 people. He was Vilhelm Finzen, famous among other achievements for his development of the Finzen light treatment for lupus, one of the world's destructive skin diseases. The sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen (or Albert Thorvaldsen, as his father called him) was an Icelandic.

(Editor's Note.) Mr. Stefansson, Canadian-born, but of Icelandic blood, has twice conducted important researches in Iceland, after which he turned to the American Arctic. In the winter 1906-7 he lived with the Eskimos at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. From 1908 to 1912 he journeyed many thousand miles, depending on his rifle for subsistence; and it was in the course of this long adventuring that he found hitherto unknown Eskimos who never had seen a white man, and lived like the people of the Stone Age. In 1913 he sailed from Victoria, B. C., in command of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and among other extraordinary feats, he crossed the Arctic Ocean on moving ice with only two companions, going from Alaska to Banks Island. In the following year he penetrated still farther north with three companions and explored a big area west of Prince Patrick Island, discovering new land north of it.

First American Colonizers.

In his book, "My Life with the Eskimos," Mr. Stefansson calls attention to the fact that Icelanders had col-

onized Greenland 800 years before Columbus discovered the West Indian frontier of America, and that it was a Norseman, sailing to visit his father to Greenland, who discovered the American mainland in the year 1000.

By the time of Columbus, Icelandic communication with Greenland had become scanty. Finally it ceased and a mystery that has not yet been solved closed in upon the Icelandic colonies. When William Davis practically rediscovered Greenland after its 800 years of isolation, he found no Europeans surviving.

No record ever was found that gave even a hint of their possible fate, until Stefansson found the men whom the world has christened the "Blond Eskimos." Since that discovery, laymen, if not scientists, are entitled to hold the romantic hope that they may prove to be descendants of the lost Icelanders thus found by a son of Iceland.

No guessing need be done about the Icelanders who remained in Iceland. Many a great nation might envy this isolated group its excellence of national records. A quarter century before English Elizabeth ascended the throne, Iceland had a printing office. A Bible, and a very elaborate one, was printed in Iceland in 1584, four years before the Spanish Armada set sail. It seems crudely modern to mention Linotypes in connection with such gaudy antiquity. Most apologetically, we mention that the first one was installed in 1914.—From the Mergenthaler Lines O' Type News.

## Newspaper and Camera Men Are Much Pleased.

Before leaving the city, last evening, the visiting newspaper men expressed themselves as delighted with the treatment that they had received at the hands of the provincial and civic authorities, as well as the hospitality that had been extended to them by individuals. Newspapermen of international reputation, who were here, to "cover" the prince's visit, stated that they had never in all their experience met with such wholehearted hospitality. A special train was provided by the department of state for the correspondents and camera men and this train will remain with them until Quebec is reached, when further detailed arrangements will be made. J. C. Berrie was a busy man, yesterday, in charge of the convoy of motor cars, provided by the provincial government, which either preceded or followed the prince to every point visited and which carried some thirty or forty writers and camera men.

The "movie" men were very much pleased with their day's work. They snapped or rather "moved" the prince from all angles and at every function of importance so that St. John will really, as was predicted, be on the map of the world as never before. The "still" photographers were not so happy as the absence of sun naturally made their pictures less sharp, but they were satisfied that they had been afforded every facility.—St. John, N.B. paper.

Insert a knob on a tin pieplate to be used as a cover for the kettle when boiling vegetables. This allows more room than a flat cover.

Bind the ends of comforts with strips of washable material about six inches wide. This will keep them clean, and the strips can be changed.

## T. J. EDENS,

151 Duckworth Street.  
(Next to Custom House.)

100 Cases Extra Sifted  
EARLY JUNE PEAS,  
2 lb. tins.

Selling less than the price of common ordinary peas. Get some while they last.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES—  
Medium ..... 60c. doz.  
Extra Large ..... 80c. doz.  
GRAPE FRUIT, APPLES,  
GRAPEFRUIT, PEARS,  
EARLY WILLIAM APPLES,  
NOVA SCOTIA PEARS,  
NATIVE CABBAGE,  
NATIVE CARROTS,  
NATIVE BEETS,  
NATIVE POTATOES.

MOTT'S COOKING CHOCOLATE  
MOTT'S ELITE CHOCOLATE.

10 lbs. Onions  
45c.

SWANSDOWN FLOUR,  
ROASTED PEANUTS,  
PANCAKE FLOUR,  
CAL. HONEY in Glass,  
SKIPPER SARDINES.

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New Tams are made of velvet and come in shades of BROWN, NAVY,  
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GOOD  
AS EVER

Don't say Paper, say The Evening Telegram.

# RAMS PAINT

The right PAINT to

For Sale by A

## Correspondence

BETWEEN LORD MORRIS AND  
MR. W. F. COAKER.

London, July 30th, 1919.  
Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir,—Will you kindly publish  
a detached copy of a letter written  
by Mr. Coaker, with a request for its  
publication in regard to the case of  
Lt.-Col. Franklin.  
Yours truly,  
MORRIS.

Dear Mr. Coaker,—  
I have to acknowledge the receipt  
of your communication of June 30th,  
reply to my letter to you of June  
10th, covering copy of my letter ad-  
dressed to Lieut.-Colonel Franklin of  
May 12th, and his reply to me of  
May 20th, in which he categorically  
denies the charges made by you in  
your Diary, published in the Evening  
Advocate, of April 4th. In my letter  
I asked you to publish this corres-  
pondence, and to give it the same  
prominence as you gave to the pub-  
lication of the charges against me. I  
am sorry to hear that you have re-  
fused to do so, and that you have  
informed Davidson towards Lieut.-Colonel  
Franklin and that you consider Gov-  
ernor Davidson would not have re-  
sented to recognize Lt.-Col. Franklin  
as the head of the Regiment, or have  
replaced him without consulting me.  
You surely must have seen by a per-  
usal of my letter to Lt.-Col. Franklin  
and his reply that there are no  
grounds whatever for your continuing  
to believe that there ever was, at  
any time, any justification for the  
charge. You say "you were inform-  
ed of harsh treatment." Now, it is  
up to you, I think, to give the name  
of your informant.

In my letter to Lt.-Col. Franklin,  
which you will have before you, you  
will notice I say that whatever re-  
sult was arrived at in his case re-  
lative to the commanding of the New-  
foundland Regiment in Europe "was  
done only after consultation with, and  
by the unanimous decision of, the  
Committee of the Patriotic Associa-  
tion." That the Newfoundland Gov-  
ernment "had nothing to do with the  
appointment of officers or the grant-  
ing of commissions, that this was all  
done by the Committee of the Patri-  
otic Association in charge of this par-  
ticular branch of regimental work,  
that Lt.-Col. Franklin's name or his  
appointment or the circumstances  
which led to his ceasing connection  
with the Newfoundland Regiment  
never once came before the New-  
foundland Government," and that the  
first intimation I had of his ceasing  
to act with the Newfoundland troops  
was when I read it in the Press.

You go on to say "you have for  
four years blamed me for harsh  
treatment of Lt.-Col. Franklin and if  
your information is incorrect, you  
require a fuller explanation to dis-  
prove you that I and Governor David-  
son did not act harshly with Lt.-Col.  
Franklin." Here let me draw your  
attention to why you fell into this  
error of blaming me, you jumped at  
conclusions without making any en-  
quiry. It was an extraordinary coin-  
cidence, if this severe treatment was  
meted out to Lt.-Col. Franklin in  
1914, that you should have allowed  
four years to transpire without mak-  
ing any reference to it; at least, you  
never made any complaint to me al-  
though I was with you in the public  
sessions of the Legislature of 1915-16.

## DUE TO-DAY.

Green Cabbage.  
New Potatoes.  
Duchess Apples.  
Bananas.

Another shipment of  
WHITE FLOUR received  
to-day.  
100 bbls. Homeland.

**C. P. EA**

Duckworth Street and