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How the British Ambassador Views American and British Trade Relations

British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, was the guest of honor at a dinner given recently in Washington, to representatives in America. British trading and commercial relations by the Chamber of the United States. The Ambassador made address dealing with frank and friendly relations between Great Britain and America, and correcting misconceptions which he indicated were based on misinformation or misunderstanding. As the function was a social one, Sir Auckland's complete address has not until now appeared in printed form. It was as follows:

"I would like to assure my fellow countrymen who are gathered here tonight that in parts of this land they are the goats. I spend a great deal of time reading the newspapers, and there are some of them which can point out exactly what dreadful people the representatives of the British trading and commercial interests are, terrible people, subtle, cunning Machiavellis—look at them!"

SUBILETY A MYTH.

They know, for they are the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and I know, for not very many months ago I was President of the Board of Trade in London, that the picture of the extraordinary subtlety of the British commercial interests, and their close co-operation with the government which one sees sometimes held up here for the admiration of the American people, is founded upon a myth.

They know and I know, that throughout generations it has been the habit in England—a bad habit, for the commercial and financial interests to go their way and for the government to go its, neither paying the slightest attention to the other, and neither very much caring what the other was doing.

But times are changed, and manners must change with the times. There is no one of us who to-day has not a fuller understanding than most thoughtful and most learned had in the spring of 1914 as to the need of

frankness and honesty and forgetfulness of self in the conduct of international affairs. We realize that in the most literal sense of the words, the highest and the lowest have, or may have, a vital interest in the maintenance of peace and good will between the peoples.

NO CLOSETED UNDERSTANDINGS.

So I believe most fully that it is no longer possible to leave to closeted diplomats the conduct of the affairs of nations. It is necessary, in order that there may be friendship and understanding between the peoples, there should be such meetings as this which you are holding at this time; and not only between the commercial people, the traders of the country, but between the artists, the literary people, the writers, and between the representatives of the working classes of the countries, so that each country may really understand what the other is like and what the other is thinking.

So it is really to me the very greatest possible pleasure to meet here these representatives of the British chambers of commerce, here in the beautiful capital city of our great Republic, but if I might address them, my fellow countrymen, for one moment, I would say:

Members of the British Chambers of Commerce, when you are on a visit, as you are now, in the domain of a great and friendly people, a great responsibility rests upon your shoulders, that you may show to all who come in contact with you what you are really—and that those whom you represent here—men keenly, anxiously desirous that the relations between the nations should be characterized by fair trading and square dealing, as much in politics and political relations as in trade and in trade relationships.

Then, if I might address you, Mr. President and the other members of the American Chambers of Commerce, I would like to say this on behalf of my government, and of all the governments of the British Empire: I desire to thank you for the reception which you have accorded the gentlemen who represent the British Chamber of Commerce.

APPRECIATION OF AMERICA'S AID

For yourselves, we have watched with interest and with sympathy the steps you have taken from time to time help in the reconstitution of the shattered financial and commercial machinery of Continental Europe. We realize that you who are engaged in great trading and financial operations in America realize fully how great the devastation is, not in the material sense, but in the machinery of credit, the machinery of trade, the machinery of commerce. We realize how much you have done to re-establish that machinery in Continental Europe.

I have had many opportunities of discussing with one or the other members of your chamber steps which might be taken to help Continental Europe, and I believe that some of those conversations have not been without benefit to those whom it was our primary desire to serve. We are, British and American, representatives of two of the great communities of the world, and I believe that it is of vital importance to both our countries—aye, and to the whole world—that there should be a real co-operation between our nations, a co-operation based upon respect, upon understanding, and upon a recognition of the greatest frankness in our relations one with the other.

MUTUAL TRUSTFULNESS—NECESSARY.

We cannot gain anything by being suspicious of one another, and we can suffer much harm and a great economic loss if we are in a position to trust one another absolutely.

In all my dealings, I might say in all my pleasant dealings—for all my dealings have been pleasant with the State Department—I have made it an invariable rule to be as frank as it is possible for one man to be in dealing with another, and to lay before your representatives all the information which it was in my power to give; and I can say this, that there is no political action that I know of contemplated by the British Government which is designed to have a commercial or trade effect which I have not had permission or been instructed to disclose fully to your Government.

I believe, completely, full, free and frank reciprocity in that interchange of information will do more for the world than any scheme or any attempt to build diplomatic structures which a wind some day may blow away. Frankness, openness, and a real expression of what we aim at—that is what will make friendship possible between us. And yet you have only to look at some of the papers some times to see expressed beliefs that our two governments are not working closely together in these matters.

NO PROTESTS FROM BRITAIN.

I saw it stated in the papers that the British Government has protested one action after another of the United States Government in recent weeks. That is not true. There have been no protests.

I saw it stated in the press that the British Government has desired to sell German ships back to Germany with—I could not understand how it could be so—but with, so far as the mind of the writer was able to envisage what was happening, a desire to cripple



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HOW HARM IS DONE.

These statements appear in the press, and they do harm. They might do much harm if they were not contradicted, but far better than contradicting these statements will be to develop such acquaintanceship between one another, such respect, such understanding between our nations, that our ears will be so filled with truth that falsehood will find no lodging there.

It is therefore with the greatest pleasure and regarding it as a very great honor done by you, members of the American Chamber of Commerce, that I take this opportunity of thanking you for the entertainment you to my fellow countrymen and to me, have given me of addressing you. I thank you.

Notes From Brigus.

Two schooners arrived from Labrador this week, viz. Ellen Maxner, owned by Pomeroy Bros., and Sunshine, owned by Hiscock.

Mr. Fredrick Bartlett, accompanied by his sister, Miss Annie Bartlett, arrived from Heart's Content on Saturday last.

The S.S. Neptune arrived here on Sunday from Labrador with several passengers and fishing crews.

H. M. Hearn and J. French, both operators of Western Union Cable Co., left for St. John's on Monday morning, where they left by express on Tuesday for North Sydney. Fredrick Bartlett also left here on Tuesday morning and connected with them for the same town, as all three have been transferred from the Western Union Cable office of Heart's Content to the North Sydney office of the same company.

Mr. Joseph Cantwell left for St. John's on Tuesday morning.

Miss Annie Bartlett returned to Heart's Content on Monday morning.

Messrs. Percy Roberts and William Walker left for St. John's, to make some repairs to Sir J. C. Crosbie's residence.

A juvenile dance was held at the Court House on Thursday night and was attended by all the most popular young ladies of this town.

Mr. Gerald Doyle, Agent for Chase's goods, was in town on a brief business visit.

Mr. Maxwell Wawe, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia Branch, arrived in town from Bay Roberts on Thursday, also Mr. Roy Mercer of the same place to attend the juvenile dance.

Mr. William Hiscock arrived from St. John's on Thursday night.

Mr. John Power, who has been all-

ing for some time past, left here on Tuesday morning to enter the General Hospital for treatment.

On Tuesday evening last a Missionary meeting was held in St. George's Church, and many clergymen were present, including His Lordship Bishop White, Rev. Dr. Bolt, Rev. Higgitt were the guests of Rev. E. K. H. Cauldwell.

ALIQUIS, Brigus, C.B., Nov. 5, 1920.

Will Carpenter Defeat Dempsey FOR HEAVY TITLE!

So Georges Carpentier, 'Idol of France,' is to meet Jack Dempsey for the world's championship crown held by the latter. It looks like an ill-advised match from various standpoints. Carpentier is perhaps the best of the light heavyweights in Europe and America. His only claim to a match with Dempsey is that he has beaten Battling Levinsky, also a light heavyweight, and not a first-rater at that.

There is a vast difference between the light heavyweight and heavy-weight classes. The gallant Frenchman, whose distinguished career in the war and in the ring abroad has made him a French national hero, has never met a really high-class, fast, rugged heavyweight. Dempsey weighed 197½ pounds when he whipped the giant Willard in his time. Carpentier weighed only 170½ when he beat Levinsky at Jersey City recently.

Dempsey has almost 30 pounds advantage in weight and further great advantage in height and reach, is a rushing, tearing, fiercely aggressive 'fighter,' who is also a boxer of no mean ability. Carpentier is 'game,' fast and agile, but more the boxer than the fighter. When the Frenchman meets Dempsey he will encounter speed in addition to the other essential qualifications of a champion heavyweight. The disparity in physique alone is almost enough to beat

the French boxer. In any event there are those even in the United States who would like to see the foreign boxer victorious because of his record as 'soldier and gentleman,' as well as boxer, as compared to the unenviable record of the champion as uncovered during his trial as a slacker during the war.

Sir Eyre Crowe, the new official head of the Foreign Office, is credited with knowing more about foreign affairs in Europe than any other public servant. A very hard worker, he never spares himself in the performance of his duties. His assistance during the Peace Conference was invaluable. He it was who worked up the British case, and supplied the British delegates with their powder and shot. Sir Eyre Crowe lives on maps and treaties, and during the past few years has led a harried life in following and recording all the multiplicity of changes which have occurred. During the war he was unjustly attacked because he had certain German relatives, but it may safely be said that no man was more bitter against the Germans than Sir Eyre Crowe, and that, from a diplomatic point of view, no one did more to frustrate German foreign policy. One of his hobbies is bridge.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

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