

WAS FORCED TO LIVE ON LIQUIDS FOR MONTHS.

Mrs. Trempe Says Nothing Seemed to Restore Her Strength After The Flu—Tanlac Again Proves Merit.

"I eat meats, vegetables, just anything I want now, but for months before I took Tanlac I had to live almost altogether on liquid diet," said Mrs. Achille Trempe, Morikill St., Sherbrooke.

Gifts of War to Peace.

By George Hes, author of "Leading American Inventors." In this third year following the Great War, let us note a few of its bequests to the arts of peace and industry.

Where Zeppels Failed. Balloons, the forerunners of aeroplanes, underwent transformation at the hands of Count Zeppelin. He gave their frames the shapes of birds, so as to lessen their resistance in rapid flight; and he built them in dimensions of a daring whiffy new. Yet his balloons ended in failure. They were inflated with hydrogen, a highly combustible gas. When a spark struck a Zeppelin, that instant it burst, into flame.

Helium, which ranks next to hydrogen in lightness, is incombustible, and therefore, is the safest possible filling for balloons. At the outset of the Great War helium was scarce and dear. Fortunately it has been discovered in the natural gases of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas. Its separation is moderate in cost. In the near future helium balloons may find a place as carriers of passengers and freight, at less running expense than aeroplanes.

Wireless From Aeroplanes. Electrical devices were eagerly seized and promoted during the war. Step by step wireless communication from aeroplanes to one another, from aeroplanes to the ground, increased from two miles to fifty miles. Often an operator at a height of 10,000 feet told a gunpointer in what direction to fire. All this has had its effect since the Armistice was signed. Last year wireless signals from Bordeaux encircled the globe.

Radio detectors, performed by modern electricians, had inestimable value in the contest between German submarines and their foes. To-day radio apparatus is quietly pushing the old-fashioned compass into a secondary place. On shore near the harbor at

became distasteful to me. I was so nervous that even slight noises would start me trembling like a leaf. I got so little rest that it was all I could do to get up in the mornings and for the rest of the day I just dragged one foot after the other. I was weak and miserable when I began taking Tanlac but I am feeling like a different person now.

"I have a splendid appetite and everything I eat agrees with me. I have gained twelve pounds in weight and feel better and stronger than I have in years. I sleep all night without waking once and in the morning feel so refreshed and happy I sing as I go about my work. Tanlac has certainly brought me health and happiness."

Home News From Abroad.

England Will Develop Oil Fields in West-Anglo-Persian Company Has Arranged to Acquire West Coast—Engineer on Ground—Colony Expected to Supply the World's Markets With Product.

BAY OF ISLANDS, Nfld., April 3.—There are important developments in the oil industry. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government is financially interested, and on the board of which they are represented by two directors, have come to an arrangement with the Government by which they have control of all unallocated land, for mining purposes in Newfoundland. The agreement, however, has not yet been actually signed, but the fact is known that the Minister of Justice, Hon. W. R. Warren, conducted important negotiations to this end while in London recently. Mr. Henry, representing Parson's Pond interests, had an interview with that Minister this week; he also saw His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Dr. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, on the subject, and developments to the advantage of the Western part of the Colony will most probably take place this summer.

It is known that Newfoundland is being much discussed in London at the present time. One report puts it that the Anglo-Persian Co. expects to supply the market in all parts of the world from Newfoundland. Financial papers, reporting a meeting of General Oilfields Ltd. state that Mr. Henry, for many years a pioneer oil expert in London, has so much faith in the oil industry that he has decided to make Newfoundland his permanent home, a strong expression of his faith in the business. This company has recently extended its holdings, and different interests will have surveys on the coast this summer. Sydney Post.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS GOOD ENOUGH TO LIVE IN—Newfoundland is good enough to buy in—Newfoundland-made products are good enough to invest in.—April 18.

Bulb Competition.

(Indoors.) The results of the Bulb Competition have been most gratifying. The number of entries was much greater than in any previous competition. The blossoms this year have been exceptionally fine, and the increasing interest shown by so many children is very encouraging. We congratulate the prize-winners, and hope that their success will induce others to try in future competitions. The prizes for bulbs grown out of doors will be announced later.

Prizes: 1st. \$2.00, Mildred Samson; \$2.00, Lottie Hiscock; \$2.00, Beesie Williams. 2nd. \$1.00, William Canning; \$1.00, Reginald Press; \$1.00, Helene Clark. A.M.A. E.G.F.V.

April 15th, 1921.

Shipping Notes.

S.S. Viking left Channel 11.30 a.m. yesterday for this port and is due tomorrow forenoon. Schr. Workman, 41 days from Santa Pola, via Tropansey, arrived yesterday with salt cargo to Messrs. A. E. Hickman Co., Ltd. Schr. Nordica is loading codfish at Grand Bank for Operto from Messrs. Patten & Forsey. Barqt. Gaspe, Capt. Wakeham, 41 days from Pernambuco, reached port yesterday, in ballast to Messrs. J. Baird, Ltd. It is likely that repairs to the S.S. Prospero will finish Wednesday next, when she will come off dock and be made ready for the Northern coastal mail service. S.S. Canadian Sapper left Halifax Saturday evening.

The Week's Calendar.

APRIL—4th Month—30 Days. 18.—MONDAY. Battle of Chitral, 1895. San Francisco Earthquake, 1906. British took Hill 60, 1915. 19.—TUESDAY. St. Alphage. Primrose Day. Beaconsfield died 1881. 20.—WEDNESDAY. Napoleon III. born, 1808. (Died January 9, 1873). T.B.D. action of Dover, 1917. 21.—THURSDAY. Bishop Heber born 1783. (Died April 3, 1826). Mark Twain died, 1910. 22.—FRIDAY. Full moon. Kant born, 1724. Germans used poison gas at Ypres, 1917. 23.—SATURDAY. St. George. Naval attack on Zebrugge, 1918. 24.—SUNDAY. 4th after Easter. Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915. Outbreak at Dublin, 1916.

Eat Mrs. Stewart's Home-made Bread.—April 6 mos

Repeal the Regulations.

Dear Sir.—Without a doubt, three years of the present financial troubles of Newfoundland can be said to be caused by the Fish Regulations. They should be repealed immediately. The sooner the Government makes up its mind to this fact the sooner will it calm the present feeling which is growing all over the country. They have brought nothing but ruin and hard times upon us. Their effects will be felt for years to come. Those who are most to blame in aiding and abetting Coaker should not be allowed to shield themselves behind the cloak of obscurity. Such men will go down in history as people who not only helped ruin the country by the Fish Regulations, but accepted nearly half a million dollars of public funds with which they purchased Labrador codfish in 1920.

Mr. R. B. Job, of the firm of Job Bros. & Co., is perhaps more responsible for the Regulations than any other man in the country. In a letter in the Daily News, published December, 1919, this is what he wrote: "The question as to whether we can regulate these prices to a desirable level must depend upon competition from competing fisheries (Norway, Iceland and France). When our prices abroad are above those asked by these competitors, we shall be forced to reduce them, and it seems to me no necessity or reason in doing this until the occasion arises. There is no reason to cut our throats by permitting insane competitors here."

Thus wrote Mr. Job, the sponsor of the Regulations, whose firm was given a large slice of half a million dollars with which to buy Labrador fish. After sixteen months of Regulations, what do we find? Icelandic, Norwegian and French fish accepted in the European markets in place of ours. We have lost entirely the Italian market and the fish (some three hundred thousand quintals), which should have gone there dumped on the Portuguese and Spanish markets in addition to their own requirements. We have, by our school-boy policy, only sold in Brazil one quintal of fish to every ten before the Regulations. But, Mr. Editor, what is the argument put forward by these men to justify them in bringing ruin upon the country? They say in extenuation of their offence that Newfoundland is only sharing in the world-wide depression of trade as an aftermath of the Great War. Let us look closely into this argument. Everyone will admit, even Hon. Coaker, that England suffered more by the war than any other part of the Empire. This is the financial condition of England to-day? In spite of a very serious strike among her coal miners and a war in Ireland, England is solvent and is paying off her war debts as they become due. She paid America £100,000,000 sterling last week. What is the condition of Canada? We find for the fiscal year 1920-21 an increase in revenue of approximately fifty million dollars. Canada has passed the crucial point in the period of depression, and is now rapidly recovering her former position among the countries of the world. Even the little Province of Prince Edward Island, after meeting all its expenses of Government, paid off \$20,000,000 of its provincial debt and had a snug little surplus to its credit. Yet the sponsors of the Fish Regulations are comparing our present financial condition with the countries I have named.

From the statements made in the Assembly by Sir Michael Cashin and Sir John Crosbie—the two ablest financial men we have in the country—to-day—we find that Newfoundland has yet to face a period of depression worse than the present. It is now nearly the first of May, when every fisherman should be getting ready for the fishery, yet no one knows whether any supplies will be given or whether there will be any quantity of fish caught or not this year. The people are in a state of alarm and the Government has done nothing to allay this feeling. Nearly half of the business men of the country have been ruined by Fish Regulations, others have met such losses that they have been compelled to curtail their supplies.

Will Mr. Squires or Mr. Coaker tell the people how they are going to get supplied by the fishery this year? Another argument put forward by Mr. Editor, by the men who brought about the Fish Regulations is that Mr. Coaker was sincere in his intentions. I wonder how they ever heard of his saying that the road to Hell is paved with good intentions? When we find Water Street fish merchants permitting a man like Coaker to tell them how they should conduct their business, it is laughable. Is Mr. Coaker such a business genius that he considered him well qualified to give them advice as to their own business? Let the Labrador Fish Scandal, the Salt Scandal, and other Scandals connected with the Fish Regulations tell the tale. The country is waiting for some definite statement from the Prime Minister as to what he intends doing to remove the Act regulating the sale and export of salt codfish from the Statute Book before it can again engage in the fishery to any extent.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

April 16, 1921.

West Coast Notes.

Since my last notes to you the shores of the anticipated good fishery have disappeared. The drift ice has been on shore and over the fishing ground with the result that the fish have all disappeared—gone, no doubt, to the Eastern and Southern banks—there to await the time to go to the Straits so soon the ice clears, and the opinion of the fishermen is there will be no more fish until the herring strike, which is usually the middle of April.

The fishery on this coast is the worst for many years. At Channel very few boats are fishing. No one there appears to be interested. I assure you there is nothing of an encouraging nature in codfishing to-day. It is difficult to get any merchant to take codfish, either fresh or salt bulk, and with the low prices offered, 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound for fresh, to be deducted therefrom is the high price asked for bait and together with the cost of gasoline, and when a boat brings in 3 or 5 qts. of fish to be divided between three married men—as the majority of our fishing skills are married with—leaves but little to each.

At Burnt Islands the people are in a much worse condition. There are no provisions, with the exception of a few barrels flour sent there by the liquidators of R. Moulton, Ltd., to barter, for which they are charging \$16.75 per barrel and paying 1 1/2 cents per lb. for fresh fish. Many times the people of that place were compelled to go either to Rose Blanche, Isle aux Moris or Channel and barter the few quintals of fish they may have had, in exchange for only the bare necessities of life—flour, tea and molasses—and latterly when the fish left the grounds nearly the whole of the Burnt Island people had to go to Rose Blanche to apply to the Relieving Officer for assistance. Many times they were compelled to walk 12 miles, and haul back flour on sleds. Similar conditions exist all along the shore as far East as Burgeo.

The aforesaid is what is happening and this part of the coast to-day—the once self-prided "Gloucester of Newfoundland." The failure of R. Moulton, Ltd. and other firms along the shore, are all attributed to the Coaker enacted Fish Regulations. The tying up of all the foreign going vessels on the coast of the delays in sailing, are also attributed to the same cause. Is it a wonder the self-praised fisherman's friend is to-day the most hated man in Nfld.? And is it any wonder the present Government is expected to be short lived?

Two cargoes of salt arrived last week to Burgeo, consigned to John T. Moulton, who is trying to find a purchaser. At Burgeo everything is at a standstill. No one appears to have energy to do anything else but frown. So soon as an opportunity offers for our young men and many of the married men to get out of the country they are gone.

Many from Fortune Bay have already gone to Lunenburg to fish in their fleet on account of many of our bankers being laid up, not being able to make the venture a paying one.

Is it any wonder that our fishermen are so disgusted with the present Government and its laws, which are grinding the life blood out of them. Take for instance the taxes fishermen have to pay for the export of their fish—30 cents per quintal—this is a direct tax on the fishermen only. The Government claims it is the exporter that pays this and not the fishermen. To give an illustration of how this is not so, Americans come to purchase a cargo salt bulk fish. They know they have to pay 30 cents per quintal export duty and \$50 License, and they give the fishermen that much less for their fish. How much longer are the present conditions going to hamper us? Who will answer?

CORRESPONDENT. West Coast, April 9, 1921.

S. P. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD. His Excellency the Governor presided over the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held at 3 p.m. Saturday in the Grenfell Hall. The reports of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed a small balance on hand, a most encouraging sign for these times. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held and resulted as follows:— President.—C. J. Fox, Esq. Let V.P.—Mrs. A. N. Gosling. Treasurer.—C. E. Hunt, Esq. Secretary.—L. R. Curtis, Esq. Directors.—Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Mitchell, Judge Johnson, Geo. R. Williams, Esq., J. A. Barron, Esq., B. E. S. Dunfield, Esq., Rev. Dr. Green, and William H. Crowley, Esq. After the usual business, several matters in relation to the work of the Society were considered and the plans of the Society regarding these adopted.

Contracts made with car owners for supplying their season's gasoline. Monogram Lubricating Oil, \$1.80 per gallon, at J. McKinlay's, Lime Street.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS & OTHERS:

We have just received a stock of the following goods which we are selling at our usual low prices. 16 oz. WINDOW GLASS—all sizes. FANCY WINDOW GLASS—White and Colored. 1, 2 and 3-PLY FELT, 2-PLY CROWN RUBBER ROOFING. SHEATHING PAPER, PUTTY in tubs and tins; all sizes. D. HANDLE and L. HANDLE SQ. & RD. PT. SHOVELS. BLACK and GALVANIZED SHEET IRON. MASONS' SIEVES, SQUARE MESH WIRE NETTING, 1/4" and 1/2". VICES, PUMPS, FORGES, DRILLING MACHINES. PICKAXES, CIRCULAR SAWS and BELTING.

Also a full line of SHELF HARDWARE, comprising Inside and Outside Door Sets, Butt, Tee and H. & Eye Hinges, Store Door Locks, Parlor Door Hinges, etc., etc.

Martin-Royal Stores Hardware Company, Limited

Fashion Plates.

A PLEASING COMFORTABLE COAT STYLE.



Pattern 3521 was used to make this style. It is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size will require 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material.

Velvet, taffeta, pongee, duvety, poplin, serge, broadcloth and linen are attractive for this design. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

A COMFORTABLE PLAY GARMENT FOR "TINY TOTS."



Pattern 3519 was used to make this model. It is cut in 3 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year and 2 years. A 1 year size will require 2 1/4 yards of 27 inch material.

Linen, drill, Indian head, popp, poplin, or gingham, also chambray, flannel, pongee and crash are good for this style. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

No. Name. Address in full. Size. NOTE.—Owing to the continual advance in price of paper, wages, etc., we are compelled to advance the price of patterns to 15c. each.

A Suit or Overcoat at

Mauder's, selected from a splendid variety of British Woollens, cut by an up-to-date system from the latest fashions, moulded and made to your shape by expert workers, costs you no more than the ordinary hand-me-down. We always keep our stocks complete and you are assured a good selection. Samples and style sheets sent to any address.



John Mauder, Tailor and Clothier, 281-283 Duckworth Street

Admiral Sturdee's Retirement.

(From the Manchester Guardian.) Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee's retirement from the Navy (writes a naval correspondent) touches many memories amongst old and young naval men. Admiral Sturdee was present at the bombardment of Alexandria as a Lieutenant in H.M.S. Helix. Another historical incident was when in command on the Australian Station in 1889 he was ordered to Samoa at the time when Germany was making her claims there. When the Great War broke out he was appointed Chief of the War Staff. After the loss of Admiral Cradock's squadron, off Valparaiso, the Staff was blamed for having no reinforcements to these ships, which were much inferior to the German vessels known to be in these waters. Wherever the responsibility lay and what proportion, if any, lay at the Admiralty door, we shall not know until the overdue naval history of the war appears. Immediately the disaster was known Sturdee was dispatched with the invincible and Indefatigable and other ships to South America, and off the Falkland Islands destroyed Von Spee's squadron in the most decisive naval victory of the war.

From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram. CAPE RACE, To-day. Wind Northwest, fresh breeze, weather fine, one iceberg in sight near Cape Ballard inshore; the schooner Olive Moore passed in yesterday afternoon; nothing sighted to-day; Bar. 30.60; Ther. 40.

Knowling's HARDWARE. HAIR FLOOR BROOMS from \$1.60. HEARTH BRUSHES from \$1.20. DOUBLE BANISTER BRUSHES \$1.60. PAPERHANGERS' BRUSHES \$2.40. PAINTERS' DUST BRUSHES \$1.90. VARNISH, PAINT and WALL BRUSHES. O'CEDAR MOPS, CHAMOIS LEATHERS. RADIO POLISHING CLOTHS 25c. SPONGES from 6c. STOVE BRUSHES 25c. up. SCRUB BRUSHES 12c. up. RADIATOR BRUSHES 45c. METAL POLISH, RUBBER CEMENT. PEERLESS GLOSS STOVE POLISH. SEWING MACHINE OIL. "KOMO" FLOOR POLISH 25c. G. KNOWLING, Ltd. apr11.61.eod.