



Stop That Hack

and cure that cold. It debilitates the system and leaves it an easy prey to disease.

Stafford's Phoratorone Cough Cure

will cure almost every ordinary cough or cold in very short time, generally in twenty-four hours if taken at the first symptoms.

The changeable weather at this time of the year makes it very hard to avoid colds, but the minute you feel you have taken cold is the best time to take a remedy. You thus avoid any of the dangers that very often follow a cold.

Don't depend on luck to cure you—have a bottle of PHORATORONE always in the house and use it when the cold starts. That's the best way—and the safest.

For Sale everywhere.

Price 35c. per Btl.

Postage, 10c. extra.

(In Outports, buy from your dealer and save the postage).

Manufactured by

Dr. F. Stafford & Son

Chemists and Druggists, St. John's.

NOTE—If you cut out this note and take it to either our Drug Stores on Theatre Hill or Water Street West, during the next ten days, you can get a bottle for 30c.

To The Trade!

We carry a complete line of
MILL ENDS, REMNANTS, SECONDS,
CORSETS, CAPS, BRACES,
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,
DRESS MELTONS, SERGES, Etc.
LOWEST PRICES QUOTED.
SEE OUR LINE BEFORE BUYING

Avalon Wholesale Dry Goods Co., Ltd., 303 Water St.

D. A. SUMMERS, Manager.

Drive Away Mice

It's a trap, or the best remedy, a cat. It's objected to in ridding a house of mice by the post.

Just Folks.

By EDGAR GUEST.

THE FOOLISH FISH.
A wise man went out fishing and into the pond he said:
"How foolish are the hungry fish, so eager to be fed.
You'd think they'd see this covered hook and see this line line,
And learn when boats are overhead it isn't safe to dine;
But here we are deceiving them with morsels of delight
And catching them with lures you'd think no fish would bite."

Let's read the wise man's history. A stranger came to town
And whispered words of flattery the wise man swallowed down.
He praised his business judgment, and then whispered in his ear
A proposition which he said would make ten thousand clear.
The wise man hurried to the bank, twice almost three o'clock,
And he paid three thousand dollars for some pretty mining stock.

Another time the wise man met a stranger with a ring.
"I found it on the street," said he, "a large reward 'twill bring.
I'm hurrying to the train. Give twenty-five to me
And when the ring is advertised you'll get the larger fee."
The wise man swallowed hook and line. He has the ring to-day
The ten-cent store shows dozens of its like upon a tray.

Hold out to most of us the lure of easy gold to make
And paint your promise fair enough, the bait we'll rush to take.
Something for nothing, whisper low and sense and reason fly
We give our hard-earned coins away, and later wonder why.
The moral, I am sure is plain, I'll write it if you wish:
There's none of us has any right to criticize a fish.

Peter Put-to-Bed

Oh, who is Peter Put-to-Bed? At twilight every night he swings the fragrant garden gate and puts the bees to flight; the little birds, half gone to sleep, soft twitter far and near. "It's just old Peter Put-to-Bed; old Peterkin is here."

He wears a rumpled lilac gown and has a beard of gray; his slippers flop with every step in such a sleepy way, he's often known to stop and yawn and nearly shut his eyes before he stoops to fold to sleep the weary butterflies.

He strokes the perky pansy heads, and bids the froggies sink down deep beneath the lily pads and quite forget to wink. He strokes the wings of Bobolink and tucks away her head. But Peter's quite too wise to try to put the owl to bed.

Old Peter's in the garden now; I hear the grasses blow, as slippers soft, he trails his robe where bells and lilies grow. I must be putting down my book and going up the stairs; he has a way of looking up to see if I am there—Miriam Clark Potter, in The Youth's Companion.

Giant Zeppelin to Start

ON ITS TRANS-ATLANTIC TRIP ON OCTOBER 5.

Frederichshafen, Sept. 27.—The Z-R-3 will start on its Trans-Atlantic trip to Lakehurst, N.J., on October 5 or 6, provided that the weather over the Atlantic Ocean is favorable at that time. Dr. Hugo Eckener, Director of the Zeppelin Company, announced last week.

Lieut. Commander Garland Fulton, U.S. naval officer, who has been observing the construction of the giant dirigible for the United States navy, has advised Washington that the airship will start for the United States within seven or eight days. The U. S. Navy Department it is stated, is sending three vessels to take up stations at different points on the Atlantic, for the purpose of keeping Dr. Eckener advised of weather conditions.

Baker Boy's Rise to Fortune

The freedom of Forbes, Elginshire, was conferred on Sir Alexander Grant, managing director of Messrs. McVitie and Price, and a native of, and a generous benefactor to, the town. The Prime Minister and Miss Isabel MacDonald were present at the ceremony. Provost Geddie, who presided, referring to Sir Alexander Grant's humble origin and his start in life as a baker's boy in Forbes, said many successful men had made their name and fame in the Colonies, where there was supposed to be more scope and elbow room. Sir Alexander, however, had shown what could be accomplished by grit, perseverance, and industry in the old country.

Headache.

Bathe the forehead with Minard's in water. Also inhale.



Geyers in Rhodesia

While the report that there is a volcano in Rhodesia has been satisfactorily disproved, a correspondent of a Johannesburg Journal tells of other wonderful things. He says: "At Fulunka, east of Walker's Drift, and about one and a half miles from the river, is the so-called geyser. This emerges from a large slab of volcanic rock, and shoots up a perpetual jet of hot water to the height of about 7 feet. The temperature has not been ascertained, but it is not far off boiling point. Connected with it are about ten other springs, which emerge within a circle of very few yards."

The water is very disagreeable to the taste, and appears to contain properties of soda. The natives out of superstition regard throw stones and sticks on the geyser, which in time pile up to a considerable mound.

About ten miles southwest of Walker's Drift are the so-called "Chabi Springs," on the Shumba river. There is a considerable volume of warm water of saline composition. The salt is deposited farther down, where much is collected by natives, and the place is frequented by game on account of the deposits.

Again, on the Shangani river is the Lumbini salt marsh, which also contains a powerful hot water spring. Here, too, natives collect salt, and it is a favorite "lick" for the game. This area is now infested by the tsetse fly, and an active campaign was begun by the Rhodesian Government some years ago to check the further spread of the fly by destroying the game.

Pity the Eskimos!

There is much in the observations of Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, on the culture and civilization of the Eskimos in Greenland on which to meditate. We are prone to patronize these hardy children of the ice and snow—and the fact that their culture extends back farther than our own does not touch us with humility. We are civilized, they are not.

The Eskimos have a religion that has withstood the missionaries of other religions for centuries—we are losing ours. They observe the law without the threat of a club—we are lawless despite the club. They have sense enough to respect the authority they set up—we have not. They live in peace and covet no man's land—we slaughter whales to grab another's ground and call it "patriotism."

Our civilization is a cultivation of a distaste for labor—they are not so far advanced. They have priests to drive away the evil spirits—we flirt with ours. They believe, like us, in a hereafter, but their heaven is in the earth—ours is in the sky.

When they marry they require no parchment with written words to remind them of the marriage—we frame the license. They always respect the women that they take—we don't. If they take three wives they provide for all our courts proclaim that we often fail to provide for one. There are no regulations prohibiting children in the igloos. But they are heathen!

They have no slums, no fells, no madhouses, no degenerates, no wealth, no poverty, no sham, no Andersons, no Summers—but they are heathen. Pity the poor, benighted Eskimos!



The Peppermint Harvest

Within a few miles of London there has grown up an industry of which very few people have any knowledge. It is in the growing of peppermint, the leaves and flowers of which are distilled for the oil they contain.

As soon as the fragrant plants are cut down they are carried to the distillery—for nowadays it is distilled green—where the charge-men, stripped to the waist, load each still with 1½ tons of "herbs," as the mint is called. The huge lid is then lowered into place by means of pulleys, and the boilerman, who has been busy getting up steam during the loading process, allows the steam to pass into the stills.

As the released steam passes through the "herb" it collects oil as well as water, which on being condensed is allowed to flow down into a large cylindrical tank. This acts as a separator, for the water, being heavier than the oil, sinks to the bottom of the tank, whilst the oil floats.

Each load of "herb" takes about seven hours to distill, and the separator stands in a locked compartment of which only the charge-man has a key. This precaution is necessary, for the supply of oil yielded from each ton and a half of "herb" is seldom more than 8 lb. to 10 lb., and it is estimated essential that it should be carefully checked, for every drop is valuable.

BUY GERMAN GOVERNMENT BONDS NOW

In November, 1923, German Government Bonds touched their lowest level. The European political and financial outlooks were gloomy and involved. The world's financiers and bankers realized how important to the world's trade and progress the re-habilitation of Germany was. International conferences decided upon the urgent necessity for some equitable and immediate settlement of the German reparations question. Germany was in the position of a bankrupt debtor. The Allies, more especially France, desired to receive the payments due to them. Conferences culminated in the setting up of the Dawes International Expert Commission. During this period, German Government Bonds reflected the optimistic views of the convened nations. They rose steadily in value. The adoption of the Dawes report and the acceptance by the Allies, drove these Bonds further up in value. The immediate acceptance of the Dawes conditions in the German Reichstag set the final seal upon the potential values of German Bonds, and caused them to make sensational rises.

To-day our clients who purchased German Bonds in November, 1923, are comparatively wealthy. German Government and Municipal Bonds, at their quotations to-day, still sell at a fraction only of their real value at date of maturity.

FORTUNES EARNED BY SHREWD AND THRIFTY INVESTORS

Situation in November 1923

European conditions were at their darkest in the fall of 1923. Exchange rates of European countries crashed. Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds depreciated. German Government 5% Bonds, valued at \$235,500.00 during the war, were sold at \$4.00. Other German Government Bonds, Polish Government, Austrian Government, and Municipal Bonds of these countries were almost unobtainable, and in fact, difficult to give away.

C. M. Cordasco & Company

offered Polish Government Bonds at \$10.00 per 1,000.00 Marks Bond; City of Berlin 4% Bonds, 1914 and 1915 issue, went begging for a few dollars; City of Bremen Bonds, pre-war issue, were practically valueless; City of Hamburg 4% Bonds, could scarcely be given away.

The House of C. M. CORDASCO & COMPANY advertised throughout the length and breadth of Canada, through Newspapers, Circulars, and all other available channels urging upon Canadian investors that these bonds had great potential values, and strongly advising their purchase. Each and every one of our clients was written to separately, and informed of the respective merits of each of the bonds, and insistently advised to purchase the bonds which, to their minds, showed greatest powers of recuperation and ultimate profit.

Our advice received very mixed reception. Many Newspaper's Financial Writers informed the reading public not to touch these bonds. We received much puerile and at times hostile criticism. We received many letters from all parts of Canada informing us that all Continental bonds were valueless. We were informed both by expert Foreign Exchange Brokers and the ordinary investing public that the German Currency was a more lucrative medium for speculation than German Bonds.

Happily, however, all our advice was not ignored. Many far-sighted and astute investors maintained an open mind and assumed that such advice coming from a reputable house, must necessarily be based upon sound and exhaustive inquiries. An example we might give here was the following:

Worst of European Situation Over

It was becoming daily more evident to Bankers, Economists, and Financial Experts throughout the world, that the gloomy state of depression which German finances had fallen was unlikely to lead to any satisfactory settlement of the Reparations Question. Germany was powerless to lift herself out of her slough of despair. Aggressive oppression by military methods of the powers occupying the most wealthy provinces of Germany had the opposite effect to that intended. Interested and uninterested countries realized the importance to the world of a stable German Government. New methods had to be found. Allied Nations convened conferences. The outcome was the setting up of a commission under the American Finance Expert, General Dawes.

Astute investors began to see that there were, after all, signs portending large profits in German Bonds. German Government 5% Bonds now became about \$200.00 per 1,000.00 Marks bond. Other Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds were also rising in value.

European Reparations Settlement

The International Commission of Experts issued a report which was enthusiastically received by England, Italy, and the United States. France was inspired and instantly accepted it. The German Experts called to the conference eagerly sought to place the report before their countrymen. The German Reichstag immediately adopted it. The constantly increasing favorable news from Europe gradually caused a rise in the value of all German Government and Municipal Bonds. Public opinion throughout the world considered the Report to be a fair, sound, and business-like one, and as the most likely means of ultimate settlement of the European Situations which had been in a chaotic condition since the cessation of hostilities. The adoption by the Reichstag of the Report caused sensational rises in the value of German Bonds. German Government 5% Bonds now became \$2,300.00 per million. Polish Government 5% Bonds became \$450.00; City of Berlin 4% Bonds, 1914, were quoted at \$15,000.00; City of Stuttgart 4% pre-war issue, were quoted at \$13,000.00; City of Munich, 4% pre-war issue, rose to \$20,000.00; and all other Government and Municipal Bonds increased in value.

Immense Profits Made

The investor who had followed our advice, and purchased bonds when we urged him to, now became comparatively wealthy. Our clients who had ridiculed our suggestions to them, now insistently begged us to buy some of these bonds for them, even at a high figure. Our most invective critics now praised our foresight. We were content that many of our clients were satisfied and had made large profits by following our advice.

History Repeating Itself

The history of the world is repeating itself to-day. The sale of Foreign Securities has long since passed the stage of being considered a speculative issue. It is, on the contrary, full of exceptional possibilities for potential profits. The opportunities represented for profits of these bonds will never again occur in a lifetime. The United States was financially bankrupt after the Civil War. Their Securities could then be bought for practically nothing, yet, in a few years time, the Americans were on their financial feet again, and are to-day considered the richest nation in the world. England, too, suffered the same financial distress when Napoleon nearly brought her to her knees. British Bonds went begging for next to nothing, but the victory at Waterloo sent them sky-high. The Rothschild family accumulated the majority of its wealth in these bonds. The experience of France in 1870 is a further example. A nation with the skill, natural resources, and latent wealth of Germany will stabilize herself and again take her place in the foremost rank of nations in a very short time.

MARKS—	Cost Present	Approximate Value of Bonds
1,000,000 German Government 4-5% Enforced Loan Bonds issued 1922	\$35.00	\$2,500.00
4,000,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$40.00	10,000.00
5,000,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$45.00	12,500.00
10,000,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$50.00	25,000.00

CUT HERE. ORDER BLANK

C. M. CORDASCO & COMPANY
Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds
230 St. James Street (Marlborough Building),
MONTREAL, Canada.

I enclose herewith Accepted Cheque for \$..... in full cash payment for the purchase from you of..... marks in authentic German Government Enforced Loan of 1922 (bonds of 1,000,000 marks) which you are to promptly forward me by return, registered and insured mail.

NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY OR TOWN..... PROVINCE.....
P.S.—Orders with Cash Remittances should be Forwarded by Registered Mail.

Germany's Potential Wealth

Few people realize that Germany has an area of 472,000 square kilometres, with a population of approximately 60,000,000 people. Before the war, Germany was one of the three most powerful nations of the world. She controlled the second largest mercantile marine. Her exports of manufactured goods was the second largest in the world. The industry and inventive ability of her skilled workmen was unsurpassed. She was almost pre-eminent in iron manufacture; minerals in large quantities were found throughout her territory. Her North Sea and Baltic Fisheries were important. Before the war, her national wealth was placed at about \$1,000,000,000,000.00. A nation defeated on the fields of battle by practically the whole civilized world came out of the conflict without one square inch of her territory attacked. To-day her potential wealth is greater than ever. Minerals are produced in Prussia, Bavaria, and other places. Her present mercantile fleet has already recovered over one-third of its pre-war tonnage. Experts, especially appointed to examine Germany, believe that she is to-day far more wealthy than in 1914. General Dawes' Report says: "After a short period of recovery, we believe the financial and economic conditions of Germany will be returned to a normal state. Everything tends to a brighter and more prosperous future."

What to Purchase

INVESTORS IN SELECTED GERMAN GOVERNMENT BONDS WILL REAP AMPLE PROFITS.

This has been our slogan during the past eight months, and we now have the daily pleasure of seeing our clients reap handsome profits on their outlays made by following our advice. To-day we advise you to make immediate purchase of German Government Enforced Loan Bonds, issued in 1922. When the people of Canada fully realize and appreciate the potential profits to be gained from these bonds, YOU may be too late. There is not an illimitable quantity of them on hand. There will arise a scarcity of these bonds, which fact alone, coupled with the insistent and increasingly large demand, will cause them to come to a very high figure.

We urge upon you to make immediate purchases of German Government 4-5% Enforced Loan Bonds issued in 1922.

A few words concerning this bond. It was issued in denominations of 100,000 marks in 1922. The rate of exchange at this time was approximately 400 marks to the dollar. A bond of 1,000,000 Marks denomination had, therefore, a value of \$2,500.00. Keep before you the fact that this is known as the Enforced Loan. German Government loans were made during the war, and since the war, precisely similar to our own Canadian Victory Loans. Would you ever again invest in Canadian National Securities if our own Government repudiated its debt, or failed to repay the principal of its borrowings? The German regards the German Government as you regard the Canadian National Loan. We therefore have the position that the German Government received from its citizens \$2,500.00 in the value of Canadian money, for every million Marks bond it issued. The German people will, therefore, insist that they be repaid the money they loaned to their country, plus the interest accrued.

But keep before your mind this most important fact in connection with the 1922 Enforced Loan of the German Government. Observe the word "Enforced." The German people were compelled to subscribe to this loan precisely in a similar manner as you are compelled to pay your Income Tax. Every citizen of Germany was compelled to subscribe to this loan in accordance with his means, based on a grading of his income.

If such a loan were issued by the Canadian Government, and you were forced to purchase a holding, would you be content to receive back anything less than what you had loaned to the Government? Your answer would be "NO." The German gives the same answer. Is it not regrettable that you are not one of those fortunate ones. Are you going to lose this opportunity? In twelve months' time, do you intend to be able to congratulate yourself on your wisdom and foresight in purchasing German Government Enforced Loan Bonds; or are you going to be amongst those who wish they had followed our advice?

We urge upon you to make up your mind, and to make it up quickly. Grasp this opportunity.

It has been said that the German Government would repay its loans in German Marks, which have to-day practically no value. Can this be true? The following judgment of the German Supreme Court in Leipzig, which bears a close resemblance to the Supreme Court in Canada, will prove conclusively that this is not to be the case.

Some time before the War, a man named Stolz loaned to one named Reinshagen the sum of 13,000 Marks, secured by mortgage on property. The mortgage became due in 1920. Reinshagen then demanded that the mortgage be cancelled, and tendered payment of 13,000 Marks for the 13,000 borrowed. Stolz refused to accept the proffered amount, claiming that as the value of the Mark had depreciated so considerably, he must be repaid in gold value to what he had loaned. The German Supreme Court upheld his contention, stating that it would be in contradiction to the principles of fairness and justice, if the creditor was compelled to accept anything less than what he had loaned to the debtor. Reinshagen was therefore compelled to repay his loan in marks of gold value. So will the German Government be compelled to repay their bonds in marks of gold value for the sums they receive for them.

We have received a limited quantity of the 4-5% Enforced Loan Bonds of 1922. These bonds will yield interest at the rate of 4% per annum up to the year 1930. From 1930 onwards, the rate will be 5%. Before advising you to purchase this bond, we made the most exhaustive investigation concerning its merit and have come to the conclusion that the purchase of these securities at the present price of \$85.00, will earn rapid and material profits in a reasonable space of time. In fact, we believe that all German Government and Municipal Debentures offer exceptionally favorable opportunities to investors, but we think that the Enforced Loan is pre-eminently the best investment.

BUY AT ONCE. The actual coupon Bonds of the German Government 4-5% Enforced Loan are now on hand, and we are able to make early shipment by registered mail upon receipt of order, provided that remittances are forwarded with order to cover immediately. All that is necessary to fill in, and clip off, the attached order blank, forwarding same with remittance to cover by return mail. We do not undertake to be able to confirm sale to you without the remittance.

We await your immediate reply to the above advice, and extend to you the services of our expert staff. WE SHALL BE READY TO REPURCHASE THESE BONDS AT ANY TIME YOU MAY DESIRE TO SELL, AND TAKE UP YOUR PROFITS.

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