

THREE E.E.E.'s
FOOTWEAR
EASE ELEGANCE ECONOMY

Three E.E.E.'s Shoes—with their elegant appearance and distinct air of fine quality—win your good opinion as soon as you see them.

Three E.E.E.'s Shoes—with their long-wearing, shape-retaining, comfort-giving features—HOLD your good opinion as long as you wear them.

Request your dealer to show you Three E.E.E.'s when you purchase your next pair of shoes. All the new styles—Buckled and Laced Brogues, well cut Oxfords and Smart Pumps are strongly represented in the Three E.E.E.'s Footwear.

3-E.E.E.'s Footwear is made by
Archibald Bros., Harbor Grace

Current Business Conditions

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(From the Monthly Bulletin for May Issued by The National City Bank of New York)

SENTIMENT in business circles is much more cheerful than at any time last year, and this is especially noteworthy throughout the agricultural districts. Although price conditions are regarded as yet far from satisfactory, and many people still have a keen realization of the losses they have suffered, the country has generally recovered its poise, and is ready to face the future with courage and confidence.

Building operations are on a larger scale than a year ago, and sufficient to employ fairly well the workers in the building trades and building material industries. The automobile industry is much more active than a year ago, and contracts for railroad equipment are on a larger scale than at any time since the war. The effect of activity in these several lines has given a pronounced stimulus to the iron and steel industry.

For the first two months of the present year, operating revenues of the 261 Class I railroads total \$796,823,889, showing a decrease from the like period in 1921 of \$80,334,381. Operating expenses, on the other hand, amounted to \$662,108,066, were \$164,947,673 less. Notwithstanding the heavy falling off in gross, therefore, net operating revenue of \$134,715,823, or \$84,613,292 greater, and net operating income was \$77,384,711, instead of a deficit of \$3,626,343 for the first two months of 1921.

Coal Strike. The nation-wide coal strike has been in effect one month, during which time production from non-union mines has been equal to about one-third the total normal production. As yet, sufficient stocks have been accumulated to prevent serious interference with industry or any considerable advance of prices, but if the shut-downs shall last another month the influence probably will be more apparent. The situation presented by the coal industry is a very complicated one. The United States Geological Survey said of it:

"The limitations of the United States have a developed capacity and are so far in excess of that required to supply the demand, that the industry is in a large part of the time, during the last thirty years, the mines have been idle an average of 93 working days in every calendar year."

There is no material disagreement about the main facts of the coal industry, and the situation is so simple that it seems strange that so little is said of the remedy that is within the reach of the miners themselves. Since too many workers are seeking employment in the industry, some of them should leave it and find employment elsewhere. It then would be necessary to give regular and approximately full employment for the remainder in order to get out the required supply of coal. The consumers of coal would

find that in order to be sure of having an ample supply they would have to lay in stocks. The coal operators would have to settle by competition who should have the mines and the business, upon the condition that the mines were operated all the year round, and the natural solution would be that the most available and easily-worked coal deposits would be worked first. If the miners' union would use its power to promote some such reasonable adjustment as this, it would help the situation of the miners, workers and at the same time render a great service to the public.

It is urged in some quarters that the mining industry should be taken over by the Government. This, however, would involve purchase of all coal deposits in the country, an impractical undertaking, and if that was done, what policy should the Government follow? Should it continue to divide up the limited amount of work among all the men who claimed a share of it, increasing the pay as the amount of work for each diminished, or should it organize the industry for efficient production, and compel one-third of the miners to find other work? If the latter is the remedy, the miners can apply it themselves, without the intervention of the Government. Would they rather do it of their own choice or under the direction of the Government?

Social Progress. In the course of the recent hearings upon the coal industry before the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, the following colloquy was reported as taking place between Congressman Atkinson, of Missouri, and Edgar Wallace, representative of the Federation of Labor and member of the miners' union:

Congressman Atkinson: "Miners were getting up to last week 31 per cent more than they got during the peak of prices during the war. They are willing to sell down a little now when farmers have lost 50 per cent of what they had when?"

Mr. Wallace: "Is there any reason why we should lose because farmers weren't organized?"

This retort by Mr. Wallace indicates that he thinks there is nothing to the problem of a living wage but for every group to get control of its own compensation and boost it up for the others to pay.

The ambition of organized labor to improve the living conditions of the masses is, of course, praiseworthy, but there are certain truths that must be understood. One of these is that money wages are not to be considered alone; another is that the wage bill is not paid by employers in any final sense. In the last analysis, workers in the various industries are working for each other and each other to obtain credits in the market. They are all United States. Why should we regulate them in doing so? The more we regulate the less we lay upon the trade the less we lay upon it.

Of late a new phrase has come into circulation, to the effect that there must be not only a "living wage," but a "fairing wage." Unfortunately, the people who use it usually are thinking of nothing but an increase of money wages, which means that wages and the cost of living will go up together, leaving the worker no better off than the donkey that follows all day the wisp of hay hung just ahead of his nose.

It is time practical men learned that there is no progress by simply jacking up industrial costs, which carry the cost of living with them. The only broadly distributed gains that ever have come to the masses of the people have come by the improvements in industry that have cheapened and increased production. Such improvements are being made all the time, and the opportunities for them are limitless. The engineers say that the industrial output might be increased from 40 to 100 per cent if industrial friction could be reduced and the best methods new known generally adopted. That would make it possible for wage-earners to have the war-time money-wages and at the same time give each dollar the pre-war purchasing power. That would be genuine progress.

Foreign Loans. In view of the number of foreign loans granted in this country lately there is a revival of the argument that foreign loans in the United States should be accompanied by an agreement that the proceeds will be expended in this country.

In the situation of the United States at the present time the first appropriate comment is that such a regulation would be wholly unnecessary to secure the purpose in view, as present exchange rates, virtually give assurance that any credits in this country will be expended here. So long as exchange of business is at a premium everywhere, nobody is going to withdraw funds from the United States. To do so would be an act of business folly. If the borrower does not want to use the funds for purchases here on his own account, he can sell them at a premium to somebody who does want to use them here. The premium is proof of that.

Moreover, why should we object if Holland, being in good credit, should borrow in this market and turn the resulting credit over to Germany, at a premium, in exchange for German coal or iron? The conditions may be more favorable for Holland to trade direct with Germany than for us to do so. And so there is no limit to the variety of deals and trades by which other countries may arrange to help each other to obtain credits in the United States. Why should we regulate them in doing so? The more we regulate the less we lay upon the trade the less we lay upon it.

They'd Met. (From London, Answers.) Church was over, the congregation filed slowly out and gathered in little chattering groups in the churchyard.

Presently the vicar came up and joined a select little party. He introduced an old sea captain to the leading light of the village, a wealthy Mr. Smith. "You must have seen each other in church to-day," said the beaming vicar. "Sure," said the old sea. "I was sleeping in the next bunk to me."

Personal. Miss Pearl Morris arrived by the express yesterday from Montreal on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Morris, 71 Long's Hill. Miss Morris holds a responsible as well as a lucrative position with the firm of R. N. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Stafford's Phonograph will cure Coughs and Colds. For sale everywhere.—MAY 15.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR GARGET IN COWS.

Newfoundland War Memorial Fund.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir:—Please permit me space in your columns to print the enclosed letter to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the members of the Newfoundland Football League for their handsome donation of \$500 to the National War Memorial Fund. Thanking you for space.
Yours faithfully,
T. NANGLE, C.F.

St. John's, Nfld., May 13, 1922.
Rev. Col. T. Nangle, C.F., City.

Dear Padre Nangle:—I have very great pleasure indeed on behalf of the Newfoundland Football League in sending you the enclosed cheque for \$500.00 towards the National War Memorial Fund.

You will be pleased to know that this contribution was unanimously approved by the League, the members of which feel that it is both an honour and duty to pay this small tribute on behalf of the football loving public and lads who have ever taken part in League games to the memory of the many footballers who so nobly laid down their lives in the Great War.

It is with pardonable pride that we avail of this opportunity to have a share in the monument borne by an organization which has the distinction of having more men enlist than from any other form of sport.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) W. J. HIGGINS,
President.



What is An Ounce?

What is more troublesome than weighing ounces of ingredients when cooking? This little table will save you a lot of trouble for it will tell you how many spoonfuls of certain common things go to make an ounce.

An ounce of butter is two level teaspoonfuls.

An ounce of flour is four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cornflour is three level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of granulated sugar is two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of ground coffee is five level teaspoonfuls.

An ounce of cocoa is three level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of pepper is four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of salt is two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of chopped suet is a fourth of a cupful.

An ounce of mustard is four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of olive oil is two tablespoonfuls.

Boy Life in Japan.

Except under foreign influence the Japanese small boy does not wear hat or apron, but in a figured or striped kimono of grey, dark blue, green or brown; he looks like a little image of his father. From his babyhood he is serious and manly. At three and at five years of age he goes to the temple to give thanks to the protecting deity and at home he honors the ancestral shrine. At school he studies Chinese and Japanese literature and ethics and is introduced to various subjects borrowed from western curricula. The New Year's season he celebrates with new clothes and new toys and with sweetmeats, games and visits. On the day of Buddha's birth and at the great "matsuri," of the parish temple, which gives him a chance to help carry a "dashi," or float, through the streets, his heart keeps holiday. Best of all, he has his own special "Shobu Matsuri," or feast of the Iris, when offerings are made indoors to the images of heroes and in the yard a huge paper carp, symbol of strength and endurance, floats from a tall bamboo pole, in honor of the son of the family.—Asia Magazine.

Personal.

Miss Pearl Morris arrived by the express yesterday from Montreal on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Morris, 71 Long's Hill. Miss Morris holds a responsible as well as a lucrative position with the firm of R. N. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Star C.C.C. Boat Club Sweepstake, 1922. Prize Winners

Prize	No. of Ticket	Won By	Amount
1st Prize	126031	Patk. Fitzgerald	\$2,000.00
2nd Prize	126030	Not called for	50.00
3rd Prize	126034	Not called for	50.00
4th Prize	8308	F. Kinsman	50.00
5th Prize	8311	J. Buckmaster	50.00
6th Prize	8307	P. E. Kelly	50.00
7th Prize	4206	W. Sellers	50.00
8th Prize	15825	F. Kavanagh	50.00
9th Prize	4978	Mrs. Sears	50.00
10th Prize	18373	Mrs. O'Reilly	50.00
11th Prize	16182	Mr. Donovan	50.00
12th Prize	22156	Phil. Cooper	50.00
13th Prize	24157	N. McDonald	50.00
14th Prize	13024	P. Morrissey	50.00
15th Prize	29029	H. J. Kennedy	50.00
16th Prize	34007	W. J. Hickey	50.00
17th Prize	58339	Chas. Renout	50.00
18th Prize	65622	E. Case	50.00
19th Prize	91713	Lar. Tobin	50.00
20th Prize	4613	Harvey Thomas	50.00
21st Prize	11629	T. Davis	50.00
22nd Prize	10847	Chas. Ryan	50.00
23rd Prize	14395	Wm. Power	50.00
24th Prize	3191	H. Trenchard	50.00
25th Prize	5974	Not called for	50.00
26th Prize	13001	Leo O'Brien	50.00
27th Prize	157589	Not called for	50.00
28th Prize	189047	Not called for	50.00
29th Prize	220555	Not called for	50.00

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES HAVE NOT BEEN CALLED FOR.

Consolation below 7th Arr.	126034	50.00
Consolation above 7th Arr.	126030	50.00
Total & 1/2 Catch Added	157539	50.00
Total & 1/2 Catch Added	189047	50.00
Total & 1/2 Catch Added	220555	50.00
Difference of 6th & 7th Arr.	5974	50.00

M. F. ROLLS, Chairman.

T. J. RYAN, Asst. Treasurer.

E. P. THOMPSON, Sec.-Treasurer.

Harbor Grace Notes.

On Tuesday next, 16th inst., the farcical comedy "Oh Susannah!" will be staged in the Academy Hall, by a local troupe, under the direction of Mrs. W. T. Bellamy. An orchestra from the British Band will give selections, and candy and ice cream will be for sale during the evening; also after the performance dancing will be engaged in. As the proceeds are in aid of the National War Memorial it is hoped that the play will be well attended. Padre Nangle who has done so much in raising the objective for this fund, is expected to be present at the evening's performance.

Schr. Pindar left port this morning for St. John's and from there to the South Coast where her crew will engage in Lobster fishing.

Schrs. Cold Storage, Progress, and Smuggler arrived in port yesterday to go on dock.

Schrs. Flower of Home and Dorothy were docked here within the past few days.

Miss L. Thompson went out by Friday morning's train for the city.

Miss Lena Squires went to the city on Friday to spend a few days.

Motor Boat "Zelda B." arrived in port last night from Bell Island, with passengers.—COR.

May 13, 1922.

Feats of Memory.

(From the Westminster Gazette.)... Remarkable feats of quick memorization by blind musicians have been recorded by the National Institute for the blind. Mr. Fred Turner, one of the most accomplished blind musicians in Scotland, recently memorized the whole of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" and in four months trained his choir.



These Eternal Meals

"WHAT to get for dinner?" "What to get for supper?" To-day, to-morrow, next day, every day in the week.

This is woman's problem and the source of almost endless worry.

True, there are times when most women take a pleasure and pride in cooking and baking, but when you are not feeling up to the mark it does get on your nerves and become a real worry—a nerve-exhausting worry.

Since meals are essential to life, the old problem of "what to eat" must endure, but need not be a worry

when your nerves are set right.

It is when you are tired—nervous tired—that such things become a source of worry. There is nothing like Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to combat this condition.

It is because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is such a help under these very conditions that it has come to be relied upon by the great majority of Canadian women. Headaches, sleeplessness, tired, depressed feelings, lack of energy are some of the accompanying symptoms.

GERALD S. DOYLE,
Distributor,
St. John's.

CADIZ

OR TORREVIEJA

SALT.

STEAMERS NOW DISCHARGING.

Selling at lowest prices whilst discharging.

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

may 15, 21, m.w.

SALT!

Now discharging, ex S.S. "Hardanger".

BEST CADIZ SALT.

FOR SALE CHEAP WHILST DISCHARGING

This is the only steamer load of Cadiz Salt in transit. Shore fishermen should arrange for their requirements and take delivery immediately to secure cheapest salt.

JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

may 15, 21, m.w.

CABBAGE PLANTS!

We will be able to deliver on Thursday to our customers good sound Plants, and would ask our customers who have booked up, please come and take delivery as will hold orders which are booked.

BURT & LAWRENCE.

Music's Re-Creation.

How many gramophones are lying idle because the owners are tired of the harsh metallic sound! Good realistic music is a necessity of life. You don't have to pay the entire price for good realistic music at once. Call at 178 Water Street and find out how you can have it in your home.

THE NEW EDISON—The Phonograph with a Seal!
ARTHUR R. STANFIELD, Edison Dealer,
178 Water Street

april, eod

SAVE YOUR CLOTHING

BY USING

KALOMITE LAUNDRY MARVEL.

On Sale at STEEN'S, MORRIS'S and W. E. REARER

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

Advertise in the "TELEGRAM."