

SHOP HERE & SAVE —15— Family Beef.

Just received 100 brls. Finest Quality Family Beef at a saving to you of from \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. To see the beef is to buy it. Remember, we absolutely guarantee the quality.

C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Nov. 1. HOTELS FULL.

London is suffering from another spell of war crowding. It is almost impossible to find hotel accommodation in any of the big West End hotels. On October 21st twelve hotels refused accommodation until the middle of November, and one said that the bureau had been forced to "turn down" over 1,000 applications during the past week. The hotel proprietors say that it is the Motor Show. This is hard to believe. More likely it is the moving population that the war has produced and the anxiety of all who can afford to evade the difficulties of modern housekeeping.

LONDON'S NEW RESTAURANTS.

At the same time the difficulties of home catering, and the elusiveness of the efficient servant, are being reflected in London's tea shops. The habit of dining out has been nourished on domestic adversity, and to the same exigencies is traceable a heroic and cheerful endurance of the discomforts of the practice. Popular habit has outstripped catering enterprise, with the result that there are not enough establishments to accommodate the tea seekers. Apart from restricted space, organisation is not all it might be, London being in this respect far behind some provincial cities. Overcrowding and frenzied scrambles result, and it is therefore with relief that Londoners hear of some dozen schemes for super-restaurants now being considered. A Welsh company will open a house in the Strand to seat 3,000, and another in Leicester Square. Lyons and Company are, however, more ambitious, and are negotiating for the linking up the Corner House in Coventry Street with the Trocadero, and forming one great restaurant which will cater for 7,000 at a sitting.

WOMEN POLICE.

Women police have hitherto constituted one of our silent moral and physical forces, and what little was known of their activities was wrongly interpreted by reason of the ridicule of the scoffers. It is now being recognised, however, that their duties are multifarious, important, and well performed, and encouraged by the favor with which the women in blue are now being rewarded their officials are desiring their inclusion in the jurisdiction of the constituted police authority. During the war there were two or three voluntary organisations which did excellent service, but now that more or less normal conditions prevail a system of co-

operation might well be introduced. The official women police force in London is at sanctioned strength—112—but applications for enrollment continue to pour in. The emoluments are attractive, and new rates of pay, including 48s. per week for patrols, have been drawn up, but the work is arduous. It is mostly of a preventive character, and pertains to matters affecting the welfare of women and children. The women police have no power of arrest, and their organisation is in close touch with philanthropic bodies. The force, therefore, is in reality an organised rescue society, but as its work is still in the experimental stage it is impossible to forecast any increase in its numbers.

BISMARCK AND A DIETETIC FRONTIER.

The question asked of the Chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons (Sir James Agg-Gardner), as to whether German wines are again to be supplied to members proved somewhat futile. The question was answered in the affirmative. It recalls a story of Bismarck. When the ex-Kaiser came to the German throne it was one of his fancies that everything on the Imperial dinner table should be of Teutonic production. "The All-Highest" noted to his annoyance that the great "Iron Chancellor" deliberately passed the German champagne when it was offered him, and even preferred what to Bismarck was the unaccustomed drink of plain mineral water. "Prince," exclaimed the monarch at last, "you do not seem to appreciate our German champagne, a vintage far superior to its French rival." "Majesty," grimly rejoined the Chancellor, "I never in internal relations allow frontier differences to affect my digestion."

THE SUBMARINE MONITOR.

Submarine M 1 is just back from the Mediterranean, where she has been on trials since the early part of the year. She is at present the only submarine in the world to carry a 12 inch gun, and the results of the tests made with her are awaited with interest. The heaviest gun, mounted in a submarine before the war was a 3-inch, firing a 12½ pounds projectile, and, although larger calibres of weapons were introduced during hostilities, it does not appear that the German submarines mounted a gun heavier than 6-inch calibre, and not many of them. It was the M 1, however, which was built as an experimental submarine monitor, a 12 inch weapon was built into the hull,

firing a projectile of 250 pounds. She was not a success at first, but I should not wonder if, as a result of her trials at Malta, most, if not all, of the obstacles to her effective use have been overcome.

THE INDIAN COMMAND.

General Birdwood appears likely to be given the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India. It has been the tradition to give the post alternately to an officer of the Indian Army and an officer from one of the British commands. As the last two Commanders-in-Chief in India have belonged to the home establishment it now becomes the turn of the Indian Army. General Birdwood, is, of course, an old Indian Army officer. He held a commission in the native cavalry for some years. General Monash, who is General Birdwood's second in command, may succeed his chief in command of the Australian forces. General Monash has always been a great master of detail, and it is seldom that a paper is laid before him containing points with which he is not conversant. When such a thing does happen General Monash goes into the new question very thoroughly before he signs the document.

EMBARGO ON THE FLAPPER.

Many of the women and girls whose services in the Government offices in Whitehall have been dispensed with are finding great difficulty in securing employment in private offices. It appears a period of service in a Government department is proving to be a serious handicap in the competition for clerical posts in the City and elsewhere. However ill founded, the popular idea that the so-called Government flappers spent most of their day brewing and drinking tea dies hard; and there is a deep seated reluctance on the part of employers to recruit them to their staffs. An official at an important Labor Exchange tells me that there was a large number of firms who absolutely refuse to consider women who have been trained or have served in a Government department for any vacancies they may have, and notwithstanding whatever recommendations or qualifications the applicant may possess. The business man's hostile attitude is likewise manifesting itself in advertisements for women employees, and in not a few cases ex-Government servants have been warned that they "need not apply." The embargo is one which is naturally resented by the women, many of whom claim to have performed valuable service in the national emergency.

A FAIR FOOTBALLER FROM FRANCE.

I met at tea recently a very dainty Parisienne, probably not yet out of her teens. She told me she had come here primarily to study our language, but also to follow our women's sports. I also elicited that she was an ardent practitioner of "Soccer," even violent, according to her own account. She is a member of the first and largest of French women's sports clubs, "Femina-Sport," where, in addition to gymnastics proper and classical dancing, not to mention all athletic sports, Association Football had been in vogue since the winter of 1917-18, and was now "the thing" in over some half-dozen younger French girls' clubs. The constitution of these clubs, however, would appear to be very much more democratic than that of our own. The entrance fee was only two francs and the subscription one franc per annum. The coaches and other "pros," were unpaid, and the patrons few but generous. In consequence the football team to which she belonged included two girls of means side by side with school teachers, typists, shop girls, factory girls, and one actress.

BIG DEMAND FOR JEWELS.

Some of the Russian Crown Jewels, worth, it is said about £200,000, are to be auctioned in London. They have been sent from Paris chiefly because the demand for costly jewels here is stronger than ever before. Very large sums of money are being invested in jewellery as a precaution against any predatory raid upon capital. Diamonds are the most popular of the precious stones but the supply available is very far below the demand.

No Pacifism for Him.

"Fellow citizens," thundered the impassioned pacifist, bringing his fist down hard on the table, "why, I ask again, should we reject the Germans' kindly offer of peace? And the echo answers, 'Why?'" "Pardon me, sir," interposed a middle-aged man in the audience, rising to his feet; "did I understand your question correctly?" "Yes, sir." "And you say the echo answers 'Why?'" "That is what I said, sir." "Then there's something wrong with the acoustics of this building," said the mild man, shaking his head in a perplexed way, and sitting down again; "for I didn't hear any echo."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

"It was the Best Investment I Ever Made," Gilbert Says

Tanlac Restored Dartmouth Man to Health Two Years Ago—Still Feels Fine.

"Yes, sir, I can recommend Tanlac for it set me right two years ago, while I was living in Hamilton, Ontario, and I have been in good shape ever since," said Jeffrey Gilbert while at King's drug store in Halifax recently. Mr. Gilbert resides at 25 Ochterloney Street, Dartmouth, and is employed as boiler maker at the Halifax shipyard. "Never in all my life," he continued, "have I had a medicine to do me so much good as Tanlac. My stomach had been giving me trouble for some time. It just seemed like I could not eat anything but what would give me indigestion of the worst kind. I would bloat all up with sour gas and feel miserable for hours after every meal. There was a feeling like a lump of lead in the pit of my stomach. I would almost double up with cramping pains and could hardly draw a deep breath. My appetite was so poor that I never relished anything to eat and I just suffered constantly with that indigestion. I was continually losing weight, felt weak and sluggish all the time and had no energy."

"I had tried all kinds of medicines, but kept getting worse, and after Tanlac came to Hamilton and so many people there got to praising it, I bought a bottle and I declare that was the best investment I ever made in my life. Before I had finished the first bottle I felt a considerable improvement. Then I bought another, and another, and when I had finished my fourth bottle my stomach was in fine condition and I have not been troubled with indigestion since that time. The gas and pain all disappeared and I am still eating just anything I want without the least trouble from it. It was not only my own experience with Tanlac that convinced me it is wonderful medicine, but I personally know many others who took it with just as fine results as I did. It was going like wildfire in Hamilton while I was there, and from what I hear it is selling just as well here in Halifax. You can't beat it and if I should get to where I need medicine again I wouldn't think of taking anything else."

Norwegian Shipping.

The activity of Norwegian shipping firms in replacing losses sustained during the war is causing widespread interest on both sides of the Atlantic. A broad scheme of construction is being carried out, but as it is realized that this will not make up for the tonnage destroyed up to the end of 1918, high prices are being paid for bottoms owned in Great Britain, Germany and America. And most of the craft acquired are steamers.

During the war Norway lost 628 steamships aggregating 1,031,360 gross registered tons; 178 sailing vessels aggregating 194,777 gross tons; seventeen motor boats aggregating 10,591 gross registered tons, and several barges. Nearly 1,200 lives were lost, and calculated on a percentage basis, twenty-four per cent. of the vessels and forty-eight per cent. of the tonnage owned by Norway at the outbreak of the war were destroyed. There has been a substantial upward swing in the amount of tonnage owned in Norway since the beginning of 1919 but, even so, the number of ships is only 75.1 per cent. of the number under the Norwegian flag on August 1, 1914, while the tonnage still lacks almost twenty-seven per cent. of being up to the pre-war figure. It has been estimated by men prominent in shipping circles that contracts for approximately 600,000 tons of new vessels have been placed; but even with the addition of this new tonnage the pre-war figures will not be reached without the purchase of a large number of ships in other countries.

Norwegians are keen shipping men, and early in the war they made huge fortunes as a result of the high freight rates. They repaired and placed in commission for ocean service old vessels which had long before been converted into coal barges, sent them to all parts of the globe and reaped a rich harvest. This prosperity has led to the great activity now displayed in Norway's shipping circles—St. John (N.B.) Telegraph.

Wise Men Say—

That no habit is acquired with more difficulty than that of acknowledging one's errors.

That thinking will get you farther than talking—that is, if you harness your thoughts to action.

That many an honourable career commences from a word spoken in season or a warm grasp of a friendly hand.

That the difference between a friend and an acquaintance is that one appears in hard times, the other at big dinners.

That you must not allow yourself to feel discouraged because of your moods and because people don't understand them. As a matter of fact, very few people understand any person who is a child of moods—because such people are always the most unusual. And it takes unusual people to understand unusual people.

SALE of Ladies' COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS, SUITS, any Style, Any Fabric, Any Color, Any Price.

MAY BE SELECTED FROM OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT AT PRICES WHICH REFLECT ECONOMY.

This advertisement means a Sale in true sense of the word. The goods are new purchases—up-to-date and thoroughly desirable. They are being offered for a double purpose.

First, to cement further the belief of our customers and to maintain the reputation of this Sale—the greatest opportunity of the year.

Second, to get our normal percentage of increase this year—and we are doing it by offering better values than ever before.

We will leave it to you if the quality, the styles, the handsome materials and trimmings, as well as Lowest Prices, do not compare in every detail which are offered nearly double the price elsewhere.

To the Gentlemen:
We are offering SUITS & OVERCOATS in the smartest styles at a very low price.

The
**English - American
Clothing Co.**
312 Water Street.

nov12, key, ad

Attention to Men! Extra Special!

Suits and Overcoats

If you want clothes of good quality and yet want to save money, then you should see the bargains we are offering. They are all perfect merchandise of usual high quality. But because they are mail order overstocks and samples, because of our low rent and small expense, our prices are almost unbelievably low.

Sizes, Quality, Style,
Prices to suit
anybody.

A convincing demonstration of the value-giving power of our clothes, the frost was still in the ground last year when we placed our order for this season's stock, long before shortage of materials made itself felt as keenly as it has since.

Over one thousand garments in stock to select from, ranging from \$11.00 up.

Saxon & Company,
252 Water Street.

nov14, eod, key

Advertise in the "Evening Telegram."



nov12, key, ad



Jimmy Wilde to

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP WILL CLASH AT OPENING SHOW OF INTERNATIONAL CLUB.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Jimmy Wilde, heralded as the greatest bantamweight fighting machine developed in England since the days of Jim Scott, arrived in this country today for a tour which he hopes will end with him in possession of the bantamweight championship of the sensational little British flag, looking and acting in perfect harmony with all the laudable claims heaped upon him through his wonderful boxing ability, his devotion to America for the purpose of demonstrating his ability before American followers of the ring sport, and his American boxers in America's rings. While here Wilde will devote pleasure with business, to plan a tour of the country, particularly the western section which he begins in about a week and continues until January. His American representative, George Dwyer, arrived today, however, that Wilde arrange for matches under reasonable conditions as frequently promoters here submit attractive inducements. The little Briton is already matched for one of his most important American bouts which will be the opening show of the proposed International Sporting Club, No. 2, according to present plans, selection of an opponent has yet been definitely decided, but is understood Joe Lynch, the St. Louis bantamweight, who gave Wilde a stiff argument in England.

Domestic Hardware

En'd. Butter Coolers.
Kitchen Sets—\$1.65.
Floor Brooms.
Towel Racks—14c.
Pan Rim Strainers—17c.
Garbage Pails.
Enamelled Buckets.

G. Knowlton

nov17, 61, eod