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**Operation of Fordney Tariff Will be Delayed.**

**Canadian Elections Cause Change of Heart in U.S.—Another Conference Proposed by Lloyd George—Mayflower Syndicate Will Protest Barring of Vessel.**

**WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF CANADIAN ELECTIONS.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. Premier Meighen's announcement that the tariff is to be the leading issue of the Canadian election campaign aroused a great deal of interest in political circles here. It is thought that the Emergency Tariff Bill recently passed, which put what was declared to be a prohibitive duty on Canadian wheat, may assume prime importance in the election campaign and in the Dominion, and this and the probably heavy duties on certain lines of goods, which the Permanent Tariff Bill will likely impose, it is thought, may produce a sentiment in Canada in favor of retaliatory duties. For this reason the campaign in the Dominion will likely be watched here with particular interest. It was learned this morning that there is a possibility that there may be no general revision of the United States tariff bill until 1923. Several prominent members of the House of Commons expressed this view to the Canadian press correspondent. The bill, they declared, is certain to be delayed until February or March, and it is anticipated that politicians will demand that the new bill be delayed until after the congressional campaign of next summer and fall.

**THE LAST NOTE**

LONDON, Sept. 28. Lloyd George's communication to De Valera, which is announced, will not be made public to-day, it is understood to contain an invitation to Sinn Fein leaders to attend a conference in London about the middle of October. It is believed the note makes it clear that the conference is called to discuss Irish Self-Government within the Empire, but that there is nothing contained in it that would make its acceptance by Sinn Fein impossible, or demand explicit concurrence with the British standpoint, as conditional to conference.

**REPLY DELAYED.**

LONDON, Sept. 28. Lloyd George's reply to Eamonn De

Valera will not be issued to-day, and there is doubt as to whether it will be available to-morrow, it is said, but it has been decided to withhold despatch another day to give all members of the Cabinet an opportunity of further consideration.

**REPLY ALREADY DECIDED.**

DUBLIN, Sept. 28. It is considered probable that De Valera's answer to Lloyd George's communication expected here will be prompt, and that there will be no necessity for summing Paul Etieann.

**ECONOMIC PENALTIES LIFTED.**

PARIS, Sept. 28. Economic penalties, imposed upon Germany by the Allies for non-fulfillment of the peace treaty, will be lifted on September 30th. Dr. Meyer, German Ambassador here was informed to-day by Premier Briand. The Premier laid before him the terms of the Allied agreement as regarded control established on the Rhine frontier after economic penalties were raised. He said the German Government had accepted the stipulations.

**CHURCHILL AND CROWN COLONIES.**

LONDON, Sept. 28. Development of the Crown Colonies is one of the factors which ought to be used in solving the temporary collapse of the markets, declared the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, addressing members of the Gold Coast service at a dinner last night. He said the time had now come when the Crown Colonies, which had attained adult status, should press forward by utilizing their great resources in stimulating economic development.

**AFTERMATH OF COAL STRIKE.**

LONDON, Sept. 28. (By Canadian Press)—The unemployment situation in the coal mining districts cast a dark shadow over to-day's meeting of the Executive of the Miner's Federation in London. The main business up for discussion to-day was the finding of ways and means of carrying on the coal industry when

**The Only Remedy.**

(From the Westminster Gazette.)

For any real solution of the unemployment problem we must look further. Unemployment is by no means confined to these islands. In the United States it is more serious than here, and over a large part of Europe it has reached dimensions which are beyond all control. The whole world is suffering from under-production, which springs directly from the failure of demand. The failure of demand, in its turn, is simply an inability to buy. Europe, it is certain, wants goods of every kind. The peoples are in dire straits because they cannot obtain those goods, and the reason they cannot obtain them is that they have nothing to offer in exchange. Goods may be paid for in gold or in other goods and services, or they may be obtained upon credit. Europe has not gold, and is not in a position to offer other goods in exchange for what we have to sell. The only resource is loans, and before loans are forthcoming the lenders must have confidence that at some time more or less distant they will have their capital returned. Naturally there is reluctance on the part of possessors of wealth to lend money against paper currencies which are subject to the wildest fluctuations, and are being produced without any regard to the assets behind them. So we arrive at what is really a political question. The richer States can enable the poorer to struggle to their feet, but before they will do so they look for some guarantee of peace and the work that peace makes possible. There is no such guarantee in the present condition of Europe. We are reaching in unemployment and other evils the harvest of a bad peace, and of the failure to realize that the vast waste of material resources in the war must be made good by an era of rigid economy.

By all means let us do what we can to meet the immediate hardships of unemployment even at a cost which appears wasteful. Industry cannot escape the responsibility of maintaining in a time of depression the reserves which it requires in good periods. At the same time let us keep before our minds the fact that there can be no permanent improvement without a revival of world trade, and that revival will only come from enabling our customers abroad, even our enemy customers, once more to resume their places as sellers of goods. For that a real peace and a helping hand are imperative.

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**Officers of the Nursery.**

Formerly children, or boys at school, had commissions in the army, but in 1705, by a Royal Order, an attempt was made to check abuses naturally following on these clumsy arrangements. It ran: "Her Majesty, finding it very prejudicial to the service to have commissions given to children, and others unfit to do duty with their regiments, is pleased to declare that for the future no person who is not of age sufficient to serve, shall be admitted into any of Her Majesty's troops, except the children of officers who have been slain, or who have suffered extremely in the service, in which case the merits of the father may make it reasonable to show that mark of royal favour to the son." The following is an instance of the appointment:—"Whitehall, September 25, 1711. Her Majesty has been pleased to grant Titton Minshall, a child, a commission of ensign in Brigadier Stanwix's Regiment of Foot in order for the support of his mother and family, in consequence of the loss of his father and uncle who died in the service; and has likewise given him a furlough to be absent from duty until further ordered." There were to be but two such commissions for each regiment, and when a regiment was ordered on foreign service the boys were to exchange with adult officers in other regiments. The practice had so tedious an existence that stories were told about colonels in nurseries. This system was known to, if not approved by, Parliament, as is endorsed by the 1st and 2nd rules relating to half-pay, enacted 4 Geo. 1 c. 5, sect. 13, and it continued in practice until the Duke of York assumed command of the army, when not only did he refuse to make any more such appointments, but he superseded many "officers" who were children, or boys at school.

Five Dollars buys a pair of Women's all Black Kid Boots, nine inch, high cut, with spool heels. Regular \$9.00 value. Now selling at Five Dollars. PARKER & MONROE, LTD. sep27,21

**A Curious Bridge.**  
Across the Capilano Canyon, near North Vancouver, is stretched a swing bridge that has no other support than a few cables secured at both ends. It is about 450 feet long and of sufficient width for three foot passengers to walk abreast on it. As it hangs loosely in mid-air it sways with every step taken upon it, but it is strongly built, with good planking laid on the cables and a stout railing at the sides. The bottom of the canyon, through which pours a mountain-born stream, is 220 feet below, and an aerial crossing at such a height is a good test of one's nerves. But the Capilano swinging bridge carries its passengers safely over and for many years past has been found entirely dependable.

**Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder**  
"There's a Reason"  
Kearney's Linctum used by Physicians

**Towers of Silence.**

Bombay has no more curious sight than the Towers of Silence, the Parsee cemetery.

The Towers, five in number, are situated in a very beautiful park, with little temples among the trees and flowers. Inside each tower, near the top, is an iron grating on which the naked corpses are laid, and no sooner are they there than the awaiting vultures descend and consume the flesh. I saw these grisly birds sitting expectantly in rows on the coping of the towers (writes E. V. Lucas in "Roving East and Roving West"), and the sight was almost too gruesome.

The Parsees choose this method of dissolution because, since they worship fire, they must not ask it to demean itself with the dead; and both earth and water they hold also too sacred to use for burial.

**World's Largest Flower.**

The world's biggest flower is a parasite found in the island of Sumatra and is known to botanists as Rafflesia Arnoldi. It was first discovered by a Dr. Arnold, in whose honor it was named. Other species also occur in Java and the Philippines. A party of travellers found one of these flowers about four feet in diameter, and not having any scales made a balance, using certain packed boxes to offset the flower. These were marked, and when weighed at their destination found to be 22½ pounds. This flower emits such a powerful stench that its presence is known long before it can be seen.

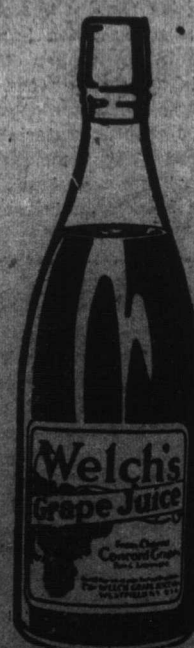
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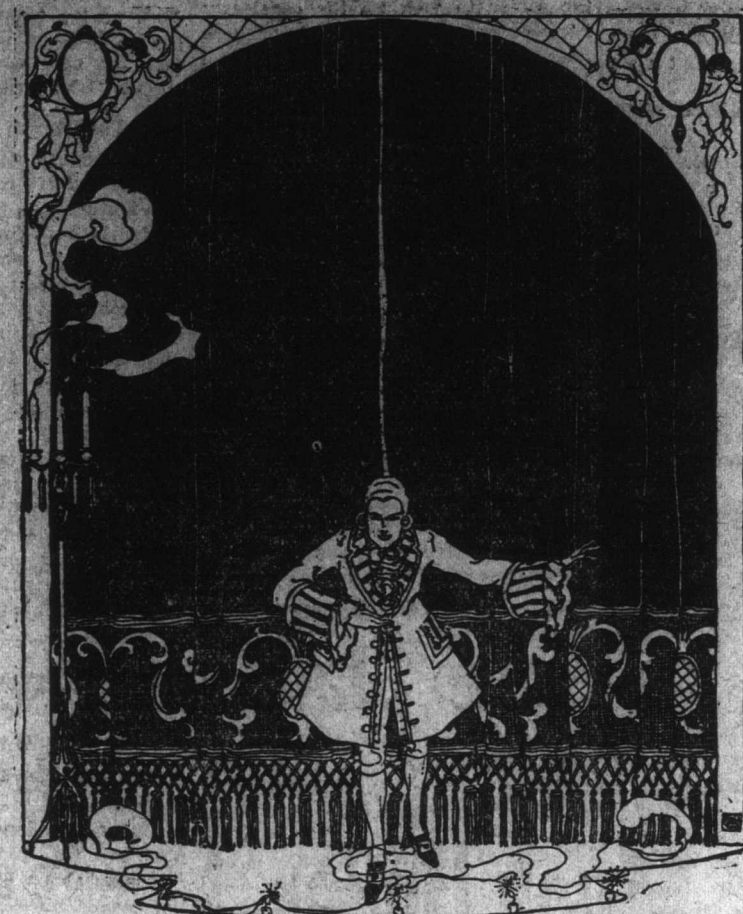
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**Camphor is "Solid" Steam.**

Camphor is a gum distilled from trees in the camphor forests of Japan and Formosa. The most valuable camphor forests are in savage territory. A camphor tree is felled, then sawn through lengthwise. The whole air is pervaded with the pungent odour of camphor. With a gouge-shaped adze

a native chips off little pieces from the tree. These strips are taken to the stills, placed in an iron retort, and heated over a slow fire. The camphor vapour given off by the chips passes along a bamboo tube into a cooling box, where it condenses in the form of snowlike crystals. The chips are renewed every day, and about once a week the crystals are scraped off from the sides and bottom of the box.

**Ruins Purchased.**

The brick, stone and other material left in the ruins of the Trade Bakery destroyed by fire last December has been sold by private sale, the purchase price is understood to be in the neighbourhood of \$500. There is quite a large quantity of brick and stone on the premises and the cost of their removal will be no slight matter. Kearney's Linctum for Coughs, Etc.