

The Famous "COAKER" MOTOR ENGINE

4, 6 and 8 H.P., and is sold only by us.

We are also Sole Agents for the
COAKER OIL ENGINE.

This Engine can be started in three minutes. It consumes only Kerosene and Crude Oils. No batteries, magnetos or coil boxes needed. A 7 H.P. now on Exhibition at the F.P.U. Store. Sizes: 7 H.P. Single Cylinder; 14 H.P. Double Cylinder. The most perfect engine on the market. We also have a few 4 and 6 H.P. FRAZER ENGINES, fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adaptors.

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A splendid Weather-Resisting Roofing—costs a little more than the ordinary felt but is much cheaper in the end. Manufacturers' guarantee One-Ply for 5 years; Two-Ply for 10 years; Three-Ply for 15 years. This Felt can be painted or tarred

Sundries

Galvanized Water Buckets, in sizes 12 in., 13 in., 14 in.
Galvanized, Glass and Wood Wash Boards.
Hearth Brooms and Wisk Brooms.
Varnish, Stains, Paints.
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, in 5 gallon Drums.
Solignum (special preservation for wood).
American Tar, Gas Tar, in brls. & tierces.
Cement, Lime, Tar Brushes.
Wood Stoves, in Improved Success and No. 2 Wellington.

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Hemp Lines and Twines, White Cotton, and Steam Tarred Lines.
Cotton Herring Nets, Gill Nets.
Cotton Twine & Hemp Twine in all sizes.
Pitch, Rosin, Cutch, Oakum.
Felt Nails, Felt Tins, Wire and Cut Nails, Motor Engine Supplies.
Trimmed Sole Leather.
Kero Oil, Gasolene, Lubricating Oils.

Purity, Vinola | FLOUR | Victory, F.P.U.

Provisions and Groceries

Best Molasses in puncheons, tierces and barrels.
Granulated Sugar, Cube Sugar.
Ham Butt Pork, Fat Back Pork.
Beef Cuttings, Special Family Beef.
Tinned Corned Beef, Roast Beef.
Cattle Feed, Bran, Oats.

Beans, Peas, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal.
Coffee in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 10 lb. tins.
Taylor and Mott's Cocoa.
Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmeg, Pepper.
Yeast, Cream-of-Tartar, Bread-soda, Salt in bags.
Condensed Milk, Hops, Coleman's Starch.
Washing Soda, Lye, Sun Paste and Stove Polish.

JERSEY, STERLING | BUTTER | UNION CREAMERY

10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs. 10 lb. and 22 lb. Tubs.

Box Biscuits

In Lemon Cream, Coffee, Soda, Lunch, Currant Top, Five-O'clock Tea, Pilot, Ginger Snap.
Sweet Biscuit in barrels, Butter Biscuit in barrels.
No. 1 and 2 grades Hard Biscuit in bags and half-bags.

Toilet and Laundry Soap

Lime Juice, Syrups, Evaporated Apples and Apricots.
Tinned Apricots, Pears, Peaches and Pine Apples.
Raisins, Currants, loose and cleaned.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS DISCUSSED

Canadian Union of Municipalities Makes Suggestions to Govt.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 20.—The question of unemployment was the main topic under discussion at the meeting of the executive of the Canadian Union of Municipalities, which opened here to-day.

The debate on this question wound up with the adoption of a resolution to be sent to the Dominion government asking that where public works have been contemplated or projected they should be gone on with; that the Dominion government confer with the provincial governments with a view to constructing permanent highways, including a national inter-provincial highway; that plans for improvement of industrial pursuits be considered and prepared; that Canada's foreign trade be extended; that industrial exchange be inaugurated; that immigration be restricted, in the main, to farming classes, who should be located on suitable land.

Interest Guarantee
Alderman Boyd, Montreal, in the discussion, thought the question of the government marketing the bonds or guaranteeing the interest of bonds of the municipalities required serious consideration. The government might not be able to do it. The physical condition of the unemployed must also be considered. Many of them were not fit to do hard work.

Mayor Church, Toronto, thought the first thing to be considered was not what the government might do, but what the municipalities were going to do themselves. There should be co-operation and registration, so that the unemployed could be kept track of. There were in Toronto 15,000 or 20,000 who could each take care of another family. They should be given a proper opportunity to do their duty.

A Large Question
Secretary Lighthall said that the question was too big for any government. It should be handled by a joint committee of delegates from boards of trades, municipalities, the provincial and Dominion governments. He thought the union should urge the formation of such a committee in each of the large centers.

Keep Down Speculators.
Alderman Blumenthal, Montreal, had found in the west certain companies who placed men on their farms as shareholders. This appealed to him as a suggestion to our government. He thought also the government should get after speculators who hold vacant lands to be sold as town lots. He had seen miles of this land at Calgary and they also had lots of it around Montreal. The government and the municipalities should join hands and make the owners use the land for something. He traced the high cost of food to speculating in land instead of cultivating it.

Mayor Church asked how the government was going to carry out those elaborate suggestions while it was busy with the war.

Ottawa Conditions
Controller Fisher, of Ottawa, said there were one thousand families in Ottawa who could be moved bodily to the land if the money were available. Alderman Evelyn, of Verdun, said that the present needs was for temporary not permanent relief. The municipalities should borrow such money as they could get work going.

Mayor Stevenson of London said, "We are asking the government to change the whole policy of the country at one stroke." It would take a lot of money to get the land alone. When the war is over is the time to sort out and help immigrants. The municipalities must largely take the work on themselves.

loan to enable them to work the land until it becomes self-sustaining. A motion by Alderman Wicket of Toronto was carried that provincial governments set aside funds for the purchase of suitable market garden lands.

W. D. Lighthall successfully moved that each municipality be asked to appoint an unemployment committee to work with representatives of the federal and provincial governments.

On motion by Mayor Walters the Dominion government will be asked to purchase all supplies for Canadian soldiers in Canada, also that the provincial governments be asked to appoint good roads commissions to serve without salary.

Novel Drink Points

The Rev. George Denyer, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, issued some novel drink pints in his parochial letter for November. He stated: The man who can afford to get drunk is too rich.

The best thing to keep in the beer bottle is the cork.

If you get the best of whiskey, it will get the best of you.

The man who tried to drown his sorrow in drink found that it could swim.

It costs a man more to have a seat in a public house than to have a seat in the church.

It takes a long time to age whiskey but it won't take long for whiskey to age you.—Scottish Reformer.

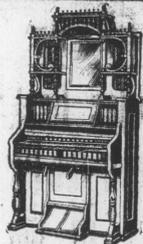
To shave, use a razor blade; to chop, use a keen-edged ax; to carve, use a knife that will cut.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

I had been suffering from Excema for four years, I had been to five doctors and they all said they could not do anything for me. I was told about Stebaurman's Ointment and I bought six boxes, and after using some I was cured, and no return of it since. I guarantee anyone using this ointment for excema will be cured also.

I remain,
Yours truly,
PETER JOY,
204 Pleasant St., St. John's.

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Possible Dangers in War-Order Prosperity

Washington, July 16.—That our present war-order prosperity may do us more harm than good if the balance of trade continues to be so largely in our favor is the statement of a financial official of the Government. He is the same one who has been urging that the Administration do everything—within its power to bring the war to a close by means of an international conference of the neutral nations, on the ground that international bankruptcy is inevitable if this war goes on. He divides the financial history of the war into three periods. The first was the chaotic condition of August, September, and October, 1914, when we were heavily in debt to Great Britain, then the world's banking centre, and were called upon to pay foreign obligations which it was impossible to settle instantaneously. The second phase was the gradual working out of this situation at the change to that status now existing, under which the European Governments are enormously in debt to us on current account for wheat and other exports.

Remarkable on the fact that if the war continues a year longer, the merchandise trade balance in our favor might conceivably be swelled by another billion of dollars, this official pointed out that in the first place, so far as these debts are covered by loans, we must necessarily receive poorer and poorer collateral as time goes on.

The Third Phase

In the second place, even if all the warring nations are solvent at the close of the war, the situation which will then exist—and this will be the third phase of its financial history—will be that the piling up of such a credit balance in our favor will mean that it will take years for Europe to wipe it out and that the debentures will be driven to every sort of expedient to pay us back. He fears that there will result an economic competition which will be the sharpest in history; that Europe will dump goods here at any price in its effort to square its account with us. As to what might take place if one or more of these nations should prove bankrupt when peace is declared, he does not care to speculate, but he points out how long it took us to get back on a specie payment basis after Apomattox and suggests that a condition might easily arise under which American goods actually sold at very high prices would in reality be paid for at a very low price if the purchasers were bankrupt when the final day of settlement arrived. The difficulty of the situation will be further enhanced, this official avers, if the bankers try to put the brakes on, for then they will be besieged by the manufacturers who will tell them that they have got to find a way to finance payments lest our factories should be compelled to shut down for lack of cash.

That the normal business of barter and trade does not contemplate any such one-sided affair as is now existing in international trade is obvious. Normal conditions mean the exchange of goods on such comparatively even terms as to leave relatively little cash to be transmitted by one side or the other. The present situation means at best a tremendous strain upon the ordinary channels of financial affairs, whether war may not have to be stopped on the ground that it has become so costly on its present scale as to be beyond anybody's power to finance much longer. They point out that the British Chancellor has just stated that, if the war were to last thirty-six months, it would be impossible rationally to estimate its cost, and it would also be impossible rationally to estimate how long it will take unborn generations to clear off the debt.

Turn To Us For Capital

It is also urged here that the fact that all the world will look to us for capital for new developments for replacements at the conclusion of peace is the strongest kind of economic argument against our being entangled in the struggle through our troubles with Germany. At the close of the war we shall be the only large nation that is actually creating and accumulating capital, and, therefore, will have a surplus to loan to other. As it is, South America is turning to us since she cannot get the money she needs in England, in order to obtain the funds to undertake new enterprises, particularly those of a public-service character.

If this country misses the opportunity to step into the breach by becoming involved in hostilities itself, it will have lost one of the great opportunities afforded to our capitalists by the European catastrophe.