

FACTS ABOUT TANLAC ARE GIVEN TO PUBLIC.

Special Representative Tells
Why It Has Become Most
Talked of Medicine in the
World To-day.

NO GREAT MYSTERY
ABOUT IT, HE SAYS.

Merit Alone Has Confirmed
It in the Minds of the Peo-
ple All Over the American
Continent.

Thos. F. Carey, special representa-
tive in the Province of Newfound-
land for Tanlac, the medicine that
has created such a sensation all over
the United States and Canada, gives
some highly interesting facts about
Tanlac and the remarkable results
achieved by it.

"Contrary to popular opinion," he
states, "there is no great mystery
about Tanlac, except in so far as the
chemistry of the human body itself
and what it does with substances
taken into it, is a mystery. Some of
the ingredients of Tanlac have been
known and used as medicines for
centuries. Others are of more re-
cent discovery, but every one of
them is recognized therapeutic value
and used by the medical profession
everywhere. Tanlac is simply a com-
bining of these medicinal elements
in a way hitherto unknown and which
brings out their curative and re-
constructive powers to a most re-
markable degree. Briefly, it allays
irritation of the stomach, strengthens
the digestive and assimilative organs,
builds up and revitalizes the whole
system, and gives the body new
powers of resistance and strength.
Gratifying gains in weight are not
uncommon, especially where a person
has suffered from under-nourishment
brought on by dyspepsia, indigestion,
illness, operation or other causes.
"It is a demonstrated fact in
medical science that the stomach is
the starting point of most of the ills

that afflict the human body, and many
of the so-called diseases are not dis-
eases at all, but reflex symptoms of
the stomach derangements of the
weakened condition of the body that
naturally follows. Some kinds of
rheumatism, gastritis, palpitation,
nervousness, kidney disorders and
liver-complaints are among the more
common troubles developed through
the stomach. Scores of other dis-
eases have been traced to the same
source.

Tanlac was made especially to
overcome these stomach complaints
and the various so-called diseases and
symptoms that follow them, but the
astounding reconstructive powers re-
vealed by it have not only astonish-
ed the general public, but have some-
what surprised even the originators
of the medicine themselves. Thou-
sands of letters reach the Tanlac com-
pany from all parts of North America
telling of remarkable results derived
by people who have suffered for
years without being able heretofore
to find relief.

"Naturally, these remarkable
achievements have spread the fame
of Tanlac to all quarters of the con-
tinent, and the demand for it has
necessitated working the laboratories
night and day.

"The tremendous popularity of
Tanlac grows steadily instead of di-
minishing and can be explained in
only one way—merit. Its remarkable
restorative effects seem to be more
permanent than hitherto believed
possible. Thousands of persons who
took it when it was first introduced
five years ago report that they are
still enjoying excellent health, and
millions of American homes are now
using Tanlac as the family medicine
after having first tried it out thor-
oughly."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M.
Connors, in Paradise by Mrs. Martin
F. Byrne, in Upper Gables by Heber
Andrews, in Portland by H. C.
Haines, in St. Joseph, Salmonier, by
Mrs. J. Gush, in M. L. town by Ex-
ploit Valley Royal Stores, Ltd., in
Flat Island by William Samson, in
Jamestown by C. Christopher Haines,
and in Lewisporte by Uriah Freake.—
adv.

The Fishery Regulations and American Buyers.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—As I have decided not
to write anything further on this sub-
ject unless over my own signature,
because if I have the honesty of my
convictions I could not hesitate to
sign my own name, I should ask for
the privilege of reproducing what I
gave you a few days ago over the
signature of "Fisherman," which will
better explain what I am now send-
ing you as well as some future things
that I may possibly have to say.

On the 27th October the following
appeared in the Telegram:

"Dear Sir.—A few of the schooner
holders, who are now in port, when in
conversation with me on the fishery
Rules and Regulations, which to them,
is an all-absorbing subject, as one that
has, and will have, an effect on their
families and homes for either good or
ill, wound up our conversations by
suggesting that I write one of the
papers and give my views, and al-
though I had to admit that it was a
subject on which I had some knowl-
edge, yet, as I had not all the material
at hand, and as, if I commenced
writing on this subject of such in-
terest to the fishermen of this coun-
try, I should wish to keep as near
as possible to the truth at any rate
as it appears to me; hence I should
be prepared to say nothing until after

giving the matter some thought.

However, as I said there are one or
two things which I do not think brook
delay and I will briefly refer to them.
The first is The price United States
are called on to pay and the restrictions
otherwise imposed on them. As a mat-
ter of fact the price asked, \$68 per
cask for Labrador Chicos and \$63 per
cask for Labrador Prime, is simply an-
other way of saying We will not sell
you. In fact we are turning down a
business on a cash basis, and who
may take a large portion of our La-
brador fish at extremely high prices.
What can be the reason for this?

It is plain to me that such an action
can only have but one effect, viz., that
of lessening the prices of Labrador to
the fishermen during the next two
months, and I certainly cannot im-
agine Mr. Coaker being a party to it.
I believe Mr. Coaker to have been
imbued at the outset by the procur-
ing for the fishermen of the very
highest prices, and influences from
others must have been used to get him
to fire this shot, which would be the
means of lessening the price to the
fishermen. That it must have that
effect I am prepared not only to say
but to prove, and although I am not
a political manipulator or politician
of any kind, and have no wish to en-
ter into such a thing, I am firmly
convinced that this restriction of New
York is so wrong and unjust that if
either Mr. Coaker or one of his Ad-
visory Board who thinks differently

from me will write a letter showing
the contrary over their own signa-
ture, I will, though I am signing this
"Fisherman," answer over mine.
I am pleased to see by to-night's
Advocate that there is nothing in that
rumored Government guarantee which
would be monstrous.

Yours truly,

FISHERMAN.

Now as I am firmly convinced that
what I then wrote is correct, as from
the comment of Mr. Coaker's career in
connection with the Fishermen's
Union, I believe he was influenced
solely by the idea of benefiting the
fishermen and trying in every way to
get the highest price for their pro-
duce, and I admit that this noble ob-
ject received without much compen-
sation all the vim and energy which
is one of his strongest characteristics.
I am, however, sorry to say that this
natural vim and energy of his does
not appear to be manifested in the
same direction now and I fear his as-
sociation with the Advisory Board
has changed his views, or this re-
striction on New York would not
have been gazetted, for I cannot see
how his views and those of the Ad-
visory Board could coincide on this
point, as the practical shutting out of
this market would undoubtedly lower
prices of Labrador in St. John's, when
planters were disposing of their fish,
and also I imagine Mr. Coaker al-
most performed a miracle when he
got so many of the exporters to ap-
parently fall in with his arrangements
in re the European markets, I think
that in this United States affair the
Advisory Board got the advantage of
him, and actually got him to do a
thing which he would not be a party
to two years ago.

What can be the real reason for the
New York restrictions?

Who were the means of carrying
them out?

Mr. Coaker, who claims that he is
on the side of prices to the fishermen,
or the Advisory Board, who as Ex-
porters, would in their own interests
be in favor of Restrictions and less
competition, especially from those
who are prepared to pay cash down
at the time they purchased here. This
question is easily answered by fish-
ermen themselves. As far as the fish
Rules and Regulations are concerned,
with a few exceptions, I do not ap-
prove of them. Free trade and com-
petition in the matter of buying and
selling, would in my opinion, put the
producers in a better position this
year, as the present system gives a
chance for a monopoly which should
not exist.

In this letter I am not got going
into the European situation, but shall
probably in my next have something
to say in re the profits that the Ex-
porters make at 87½ to 90½ in Greece,
which, I fancy, may tend to show that
even with the extremely low rate of
Exchange, that purchasers here might
be justified paying 50¢ to \$1.00 a quin-
tal higher prices than are now being
paid, and still make a decent profit.
But in the meantime as one who in
my younger days had a considerable
experience in a large exporters firm
and know something of this business,
I would ask Mr. Coaker to give this
matter some consideration with a view
to giving free trade with the United
States before it is too late in the sea-
son for them to take the matter up
again.

I want in closing to say that out-
side a few fishermen friends of mine,
and possibly F.P.U. men at that, no
one has spoken to me. This is en-
tirely of my own bat and in the mean-
time I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN COWAN.

Nov. 6, 1920.

Truckmen Arrested.

The three barrels of beef left by
two truckmen in a cul de sac off
George Street on Friday night, and
later confiscated by the police, were
claimed by Mr. T. Smyth, who asserts
that they were taken from a quantity
of barrels which he has stored on
Browning's premises. Mr. Smyth
also states that one barrel is still
missing. The accused deny all
knowledge of the theft.



A DAY AND A BOOK.

Old Brown was one who used to say:
"Much like a book is every day—
A book you want to read clear
through."
And just what its people do:
The story starts and causes doubts,
But you must know how it turns out:
The hero gets in trouble, and
Appears to lose his sweetheart's hand.
But in the closing pages, you
Find happiness and marriage, too."

I like his notion. Every day
I start a story just that way,
And as I stand before my door,
I wonder just what is in store—
What joy or sadness shall be mine
Before I reach the closing line?
What new adventure shall I make?
What different road be mine to take?
But though the writing may be bad,
I trust the ending will be glad.

Now here's a new book just begun
This morning with the rising sun!
Here wait perhaps adventures bold,
A thrilling tale that must be told,
Someone perhaps may rise to fame,
And I may proudly speak his name,
Across the current of my life
May blow the changing winds of strife,
And I may clearer come to see
The answer to life's mystery.

With interest the tale is filled;
Med dream and toll and plan and
build,
And ever with the human race
Some wondrous change is taking place.
I want to live this glad day through,
To know what friends of mine shall
do.
To learn, where now I stand in doubt,
Just how the problem shall work out—
To read his book of joy's and woes,
And know the story to its close.

The Bought Treaty.

On November 3, 1492, Henry VII.
received from Charles of France the
sum of £149,000 under the following
circumstances. Duke Francis of
Brittany had died, leaving his coronet
to his daughter Anne, a girl of
twelve, but as the French King
claimed the dukedom, Henry, who
had spent a great part of his exile in
Brittany, was forced to send an army
to aid the defenceless princess. This
help, however, was burdened with
the condition that she should give up
two forti as security for the money
spent in her cause, and that she
should not marry without his consent.
The raising of taxes to equip this ar-
my excited a revolt in the north of
England, but the Earl of Surrey soon
dispersed the insurgents, and their
leader suffered death at York. Anne
of Brittany was betrothed to Maxi-
milian, King of the Romans, with the
consent of Henry, but Charles of
France forced her into a marriage
with himself, and the King of Eng-
land at last resolved on war. This
was pleasing to the English people,
for Henry had long been talking of
war, and had often received supplies
and extorted benevolences for the
purpose; but it had not yet been ful-
filled. Still he invented reasons for
delay, and it was not until October,
1492, that he landed in France and
laid siege to Boulogne. The invasion
ended as did that of Edward IV. The
French King knew Henry's love of
money; and ere the siege had lasted
many days he secured the Treaty of
Estaples (now Etaples) by promising
a large sum. Henry received this on
November 3, and retained it, besides,
all the money he had extorted from
his own subjects for the war. This
caused much discontent among the
people, while the nobles murmured
that they had been balked of their
conquest of France, in anticipation
of which many of them had mortgag-
ed their estates.

BOW AT KING CAFE.—The King
Cafe was again the scene of a distur-
bance last night when some riotous
guests who were evidently the worse
for drink started in to make things
hum. The management was forced to
call in the police who soon restored
order without having to make any ar-
rests.

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THE INDIAN SUMMER WEATHER HAS GONE TO JEFF'S HEAD.

—By Bud Fisher.

