

## Prizes \$2900

### IN The M. C. REGATTA SWEEPSTAKES, 1922.

TICKETS ONLY 10 CENTS EACH.

1st Prize	\$1500.00
(And New Edison Cabinet Gramophone valued at \$250.00)	
2nd Prize	500.00
3rd	200.00
4th	100.00
5th	50.00
6th	50.00
7th	50.00
8th	50.00
9th	50.00
10th	50.00
11th	50.00

Tickets under nine minutes have been withdrawn. Any person holding lower ticket may exchange same.

Outport friends can obtain tickets from either Royal Tobacco Co., or Cash's Tobacco Store.  
July 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, Aug 1.

## Motor Coach Service To Bowring Park!

Our new Enclosed Motor Coach is now running on time schedule from Rawlin's Cross to Bowring Park every afternoon and evening.

### STOPPING POINTS.

C. & L. B. Armoury, Barter's Hill, St. Clair's Home, Hamilton Avenue.

### TIME TABLE:

Rawlin's Cross.	Bowring Park.
Leave 2.00 p.m.	Leave 2.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.

### FARE STAGES:

Park and Rawlin's Cross	25 cents
Park and Long's Hill	25 cents
Park and Barter's Hill	25 cents
Park and St. Clair's Home	25 cents
Park and Hamilton Avenue	25 cents

CHILDREN (all stages) 15 CENTS.

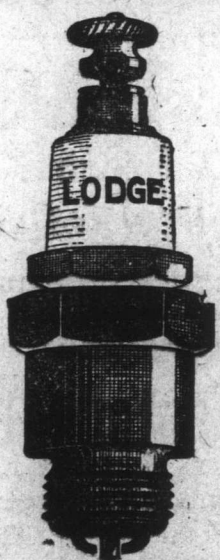
You can now travel to and from the Park in comfort and protected from the dust of the road. Giant pneumatic tires absorb all road shock.

We shall be glad to receive any suggestions you may have to offer to improve the service.

## Marshall's Garage.

PHONE 1808.

P. O. BOX 1553.



**LODGE--**  
the  
**Dependable**  
Plug

Forty-Three Years in the Public Service--The Evening Telegram

## Tourists and Hotels.

### NEWFOUNDLAND'S DRAWBACK.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir:—In the course of my perambulations about New York I met Mr. Cyril Bowring at the offices of Bowring & Co., and the Red Cross Line, Battery Place. This is the American branch of Bowring Bros., as you are of course aware. I asked Mr. Bowring to say for publication, something about tourist traffic to Newfoundland. He was interested immediately and expressed his enthusiastic opinion that there should be such a traffic between this country and Newfoundland, and between Great Britain and Newfoundland as well. "There is no doubt whatever about the great possibilities that lie in such a traffic," he declared. "If the thing were properly worked up it would be no time before many thousands of people would be going regularly every summer to spend a vacation in Newfoundland."

Everyone will of course see the immense advantages that such a tourist movement would have for Newfoundland. In the first place, it would be the wealthier classes that would be involved, and wealthy Americans are notoriously prodigal with their money. They would spend big piles of money in the country, and all branches of trade and commerce would feel the beneficial results. Why, given a few good roads of any length, and those fellows would be taking their automobiles down with them and spending the summer there—at least, their families would. There would be hundreds of rich men taking their families there for the summer, staying a while themselves, and leaving their families behind them. The summer months here are dreadfully hot, and anybody who can afford it generally contrives to be out of the city during the hot weather. They go across to Europe, north to Canada, and indeed anywhere where the heat is more moderate than here. It is the same throughout the whole country. They go to Florida and Cuba in the winter months, but in the hot weather they seek cool climates. Newfoundland summer weather is exactly what they need. It is tinged with sea breezes, being an island, there is no fever, and taken all round is salubrious and health-giving. For tired business men and worn-out society females Newfoundland weather would be invigorating and refreshing and they would return with soothened nerves to tell their friends what a wonderful place Newfoundland was, to be sure. Newfoundland should take a leaf from Nova Scotia's book, and Quebec's book, so far as endeavoring to get tourists is concerned. Both these provinces have reduced the thing to a science, and in every steamship and railway agency window here you see their posters and folders and propaganda prominently displayed. Newfoundland is conspicuous by her absence.

But, compared with any other country or province you like to mention, Newfoundland is a better health resort than all of them put together. Judged by the three-fold standard of climate, scenery and sport, Newfoundland can knock spots off any of 'em. Newfoundland's wonderful fishing villages, picturesque and romantic, would become famous, and not only would you have ordinary tourists—you would have painters and photographers and moving picture cameramen of all kinds swamping down to the country. There is one thing lacking—hotel facilities. Climate, scenery and sport are absolutely worthless unless there be proper hotel facilities. That is the brutal truth. It is no use trying to get around it. Until the hotel facilities shall have been provided, Newfoundland can never, never work up any tourist traffic. An American will not tolerate inferior hotel accommodation. You have got to cater to him there. But beyond this one qualification, I say that Newfoundland stands unrivalled of all countries in the world as a palatial field for tourists. Consider it an island out in the Atlantic, yet lying close to the continent. A few days from the States. Reached by a pleasant sea voyage. Beautiful exhilarating weather. Beautiful, fascinating scenery. Wonderful bays and fjords. Unsurpassed fishing in hundreds of rivers and ponds. A country which, except for the coast, is quite uninhabited. A country with many hundreds of beautiful, quaint fishing villages. Add hotel accommodation and you have an article which it would be a pleasure and an easy matter to sell anywhere. "I have many hundreds of personal enquiries from my own friends concerning Newfoundland," said Mr. Bowring. "They invariably ask concerning hotel accommodation. After I have lauded the attractions of the country, they listen interestedly, they invariably ask: 'And what kind of hotels are there?'"

Speaking as a shipping man, with all kinds of proof for his statement, Mr. Bowring declared that if Newfoundland had the hotel accommodation she would in no time have a big influx of tourists both from this side and from the other side of the Atlantic. If it interests Newfoundland that, with hotel accommodation, she could have a tourist traffic of several thousand well-to-do people every summer, then Newfoundland should

jolly well see to it that the hotel accommodation is promptly forthcoming. Here is a vast field for revenue producing. Soon the theatres of the world will be showing a moving picture of Newfoundland, showing her wonderful scenery—her bays and harbors and coasts, her rivers and harbors and ponds and hills, her Humber River and her Codroy Valley, and all her manifold attractions. This picture will run in United States, Canada, Great Britain and Europe for five years. Many millions of people will see it. It will be a great boost for Newfoundland, and will do more to banish the misconception of a Newfoundland of ice, fog and Eskimo than all other things combined. This picture is going to be an eye-opener to the world. Now, then, is the time to prepare for the harvest. Provide hotel accommodation, invite down a few influential writers and have them boost the country in their papers or in specially written books, get the steamship and railway lines to prepare attractive folders, and in five years Newfoundland could have as many as five thousand tourists coming down every summer. It is worth doing.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. SMALLWOOD.

106 West 16th Street, New York City.

## Famous Bad Penmanship.

A distinguished lawyer of the United States, Rufus Choate, is said to have been one of the worst penmen known to modern history, possessing a style of handwriting altogether eccentric and illegible. A story—which may or may not be true—has been told to illustrate how exceedingly bad his chirography was. While having his house "done over" he engaged to send the contractor a plan for a carved mantelpiece. Failing to discover a design to his taste, he wrote the workman to that effect. The recipient of the message eyed it carefully from several angles and finally decided it must be the promised plan. Balzac was another notoriously poor writer. It was such a task to read what he had written that his printer specified in his contract that he work only one hour at a time on the copy. Horace Greeley's chirography was so baffling that a compositor once observed that if his handwriting had appeared on the wall at the time of Belshazzar's feast, the King would have been even more terrified than he was. Napoleon's letters to Josephine from Germany were written in so extraordinary a hand that they were at first believed to be rough maps of the theatre of war.

## Where Cocaine Comes From.

Cocaine, the use of which is so greatly abused because it produces elation of spirits for a short period is most valuable drug when used by the surgeon for small operations on the nose, ears, mouth, teeth, and other surface parts as a preventive of pain. It is used instead of ether or chloroform. It is made from the leaves of the shrub *Froxyltholium coca*, which grows in Peru, Bolivia and Chili, and is now cultivated in India and Ceylon. A traveller in Bolivia and Peru will come across a shrub growing wild which will remind him somewhat of the British blackthorn. It bears a cluster of small flowers with yellowish white petals which are succeeded by red berries. The leaves are oval and about an inch in length, and when crushed have a faint tea-like odor. This is the coca plant. The leaves have for centuries been used by the natives. When chewed they allay the desire for food, and prevent a feeling of fatigue when travelling or during great exertion. Fifty years ago cocaine was practically unknown. The dried leaves of the plant are the part used, and these yield approximately 5 per cent of cocaine. From the leaves the cocaine is extracted, in the form of crystals. But as these are soluble only in oils, alcohol, chloroform, and some other vehicles, the cocaine is converted into a hydrochloride, while his easily soluble in water and used in sprinkling on the parts to be operated on or for snuffing into the nose, or as a solution for injection under the skin.

## Hunger Groups Returning Home.

SARATOFF, Russia.—Thin but sunburned little groups of ragged children and adults, who fled from the hunger-death of the Volga last autumn to provinces that promised bread, are now trekking back to the homes they deserted. Daily they arrive at Saratoff, Samara, Kazan and other railway junction points in the famine belt. Some of them are in worse shape than when they departed. They found other provinces inhospitable and food scarce everywhere. Many of the returning wanderers are being fed at American Relief Administration food kitchens. Others are struggling on as best they can until the September harvest. MINARD'S LINTMENT PREVENTS SPANISH FLU.

## Fifteen Foot Water Cress.

What watercress can do when not on the tea-table is told by Mr. J. L. North, curator of the Royal Botanic Society of London, in the current number of the Society-Review. Illustrating the evils of indiscriminate naturalization, Mr. North tells how the common watercress was introduced to New Zealand soon after Canterbury was settled in 1850. "It soon blocked up all the rivers and streams in the province," he says, "causing disastrous floods and involving the settlers in enormous expense to keep them open."

"Plants grew to a length of 15 ft., with stems as thick as a man's wrist. Fortunately, this vigor lasted but a few years, and it has now returned to the normal size, but it is a most troublesome water-weed, and seems likely to remain so since it has found no enemies."

He also mentions the Scotch thistle, which, after being introduced, "often grew to a height of 15 ft., and spread over large districts, resisting all efforts to keep it in check."

This plague was stopped by a mistake. It was intended to introduce the common sparrow, but the "hedge-sparrow," or duncock, was introduced instead. The duncock took a fancy to the seeds, and kept the crop within bounds.

## Bobbed Hair Flourished Long Ago.

Female fashions and especially coiffures were worse in 1623 than they are at the present day, according to old William Pryne, a writer of the time of Charles I. "Whence is it," asks Pryne away back in 1623, "that our immodest, mannish and impudent viragoes or audacious women do so monstrously clip and cut their hair, wearing their locks and forelocks (as they stile them) in an odious and shameless manner, as if they were really transformed and transubstantiated into males by a stupendous metamorphosis?" He had even harder names for the men who suffered their "haire" to grow long into what were called "love-locks" and declared that they would "rather have the Commonwealth disturbed than their haire disordered."

## Diamonds of All Colors.

The green diamond which has been found recently in South Africa is an exceedingly rare stone. There are probably not more than five or six others in existence, and, assuming this stone to weigh, as stated, 1½ carats and to be of "the almost emerald" is a curiosity at about \$25,000, a hundred times the price of a white diamond of the same weight. The rarest colors of diamonds are red, blue and green. Only one red diamond is known, its owner being an Indian Rajah. The famous Hope diamond is blue. Black is also a rare color. The green diamond was blackish in color in its complete form when it was found. It was only when it was cut and reduced from 5½ carats to 1½ that it proved to be of an emerald color. There are many yellow and brown diamonds, but they are not very popular. The white diamond is the most attractive. The rare colors are seldom worn; they are most prized by collectors.

## Touchy!

A lecture, a well-known authority on economics mentioned the fact that in some parts of the United States the number of men was considerably more than that of women, and added humorously: "I can, therefore, recommend the ladies to emigrate to that part of the country."

A young lady seated in one of the centre rows of the auditorium got up, and full of indignation, left the room rather noisily. Whereupon, the lecturer remarked: "I did not mean that it should be done in such a hurry."—Everybody's.

## Early Amphibian.

The land vertebrates of the coal era were amphibious animals half reptiles, half fish. Bones and skeletons of the Eryops, the largest and best known of these amphibians in America, are occasionally found in the upper coal measures of Pennsylvania. The best specimens are from Texas. The Eryops is twice as old as the Brocton, five times as old as the Echinops—the diminutive ancestor of the horse—100 times as old as the mammoth or the mastodon or the earliest known remains of man. It has been said of the Eryops that he is a collateral ancestor of all the higher animals of reptiles, birds, mammals, and of man himself—all developed, through the ages which have since elapsed, from animals of the same type and grade of organization, and may serve at least to raise our respect for the possibilities of development which lay in the primitive amphibian.—Washington Star.



## We Pay

For a ten-day test for anyone who asks. Send the coupon for it. Let it show you what clean teeth mean, how white they look, how nice they feel. You will be surprised and delighted.

## Ask For Whiter Teeth

If you desire them—make this free test

You see glistening teeth on every side today—teeth you envy, maybe.

Millions of people now employ a new teeth-cleaning method. They combat the film that dims the teeth.

That method will be sent you for the asking—a ten-day test. It will bring to you its delightful effects. Won't you ask?

### Film makes teeth dingy

Most people find that well-brushed teeth discolor and decay. The reason lies in film, which old-way brushing does not effectively combat. Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It forms the basis of tartar.

It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Very few people who brush teeth daily have escaped those film-caused troubles.

### Now ways to combat it

Dental science has for years sought ways to combat that film. It has found two methods and

proved them effective. Authorities now advise them, and leading dentists everywhere urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been created, complying with modern requirements. These two methods are embodied in it. This tooth paste—called Pepsodent—has brought to millions a new conception of clean teeth.

### Its delightful effects

Pepsodent attacks that film, wherever it abides. It keeps teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay. It brings all these effects twice daily, as modern authorities desire. Old teeth-cleaning methods bring just opposite effects.

Learn what a change it brings. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

What you see and feel will quickly show you that this method is essential. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget this test.

**Pepsodent**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised for daily use by leading dentists everywhere. Supplied by druggists in large tubes.

## Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,

Dept. N-10, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

Keep in Touch with Your Office and Friends

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

All prices and all styles at

Byrne's Bookstore.

## CAR OWNERS.

We wash and store cars at reasonable prices. If you want to wash your own car we will give you a price for same, per wash or month.

MCKINLAY'S,

117-119, Lime Street.

## FIELD SPORTS.

The British Band of Harbor Grace are holding their Annual Field Sports in Shannon Park, July 19th.

Visitors are cordially invited to take part in all Sports.

Medals and Prizes will be awarded to winners of the various events.

Refreshments will be served on the field. 11/8, 51, eod

## TO THE LADIES.

Having secured the services of a lady who has had two years' experience in Ladies' Hairdressing, I am now prepared to cater to the ladies in the following: Curling, Waving, Shampooing, Cutting and Massaging. Hours from 8.15 to 10.45 p.m., or by special appointment.

Phone 1855. P. J. DONNELLY, Box 186, 14 Water St. West. 11/17, 121

DANCE HELD.—A dance and card tournament were held last night in the Star Hall in aid of Mount Cashel Garden Party. The music was provided by the C.C.C. Orchestra. Mrs. J. T. Martin arranged the affair, which was very successful.

Keep in Touch with Your Office and Friends

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

All prices and all styles at

Byrne's Bookstore.

S. S. ROSALIND will sail from St. John's on Saturday, July 22nd at 12 o'clock noon.

S. S. SILVIA will sail from New York on Saturday, July 22nd, at 11 a.m.

These steamers have excellent accommodations and carry both First and Second Class passengers.

Round trip tickets with 6 months' stop-over privileges issued at special rates.

Through rates quoted to any port.

For passage fares, freight rates, etc., apply to

HARVEY & CO., LTD., St. John's, Nfld., Agts.

BOWRING & COMPANY, G. S. CAMPBELL & CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, Agents.

General Agents, Halifax, N.S.

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization

Archaeologists find piles of civilization