

NEW APPLES, etc.

Due to arrive on Thursday ex Silvia:

- 100 boxes Oranges.
- 1 car Duchess Apples.
- 50 boxes Fancy Gravenstein Apples. Now in stock.
- 50 kegs Tinted Grapes.
- 50 cases 5's Onions.
- 25 cases 4's Onions.
- 25 bags Red Onions.

Soper & Moore

Phone 480-802. P. O. B. 1245.

THE HECLA PIPELESS FURNACE.



Thousands of these heating systems have been installed, are giving every satisfaction, and you are safe in buying a Pipeless Furnace—absolutely safe—if it is a "Hecla." For those who live in districts where wood is still the fuel ordinarily used, we recommend the "Hecla" Pipeless Furnace. It has a regular wood fire box, takes sticks from 2 to 4½ feet long and there is no trouble in keeping a fire all night in the "Hecla."

The same guarantee that applies to our other Furnaces applies to this, it must do the work we say it will, or we will take it out and refund your money.

Write for particulars.
Walter E. White
Cable Building.
Distributor for Newfoundland.
Phone 1521. P.O. Box 302.
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The Genuine Korff's Dutch Cocoa

is again on the market

THE SILENT SERVANT.

Gas in the Home

GAS COOKERS.—Efficient and labor-saving.
GAS FIRES.—In the home they save time, work and worry. Clean, hygienic, heat where and when you want it.
GAS WATER HEATERS.—Immediate hot water, night or day. No vexatious delay. Your bath ready at a moment's notice.

The above represent a few of the many GAS appliances now available for adding to the comforts of home life.

For full particulars apply to
T. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

JUST ARRIVED 500 Rolls FELT

1, 2 and 3 ply

—ALSO—

TAR

In cases and barrels.

For immediate Delivery

'Phone 812

EAST END FEED & PRODUCE STORE.

aug17,tf

JUST ARRIVED

a shipment of

FANCY MOLASSES

in Tierses.

BAIRD & CO.,
Water Street East.

ST. JOHN'S GROCERY STORES.

Potatoes
12c. Gallon.

Cooking Apples
20c. Dozen.

Lemons
30c. Dozen.

Water Melons
12c. lb.

J. J. ST. JOHN,
DUCKWORTH STREET and
LeMARCHANT ROAD.



"You may dress as well as she," says our Dainty Dorothy.

DON'T envy the clothes of the well-dressed woman whose wardrobe seems inexhaustible; have some of your own garments dry cleaned and dyed. For that is the secret of many a woman's smartly garbed appearance.

And here you know that your clothes will be properly treated and that our business courtesy will make you feel that this is truth, is the cleaning and dyeing house De Luxe.

PHONE 1488.

J. J. Dooley
WE KNOW HOW
PHONE CONNECTION
Cable Line St.
LeMARCHANT RD.

GIRL SENT DOWN.—Mary Barron, the unfortunate girl who makes a periodical visit to the Police Station on a charge of vagrancy, was arrested at 4 a.m. to-day and appeared before the Magistrate this morning. The Judge had no alternative but to send her down for 10 days.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT IN NOVA SCOTIA COAL STRIKE.

Miners, However, Must Acquiesce to Terms.
--If Accepted Contract Good for Sixteen Months.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

SYDNEY, Aug. 26. After a Conference last night, going into an early hour this morning, representatives of the Empire Steel Corporation and mine workers of District 26 arrived at an agreement for settlement of the Nova Scotia coal strike. The contract, if finally reached, will last sixteen months, or until January 15th, 1924. Acceptance or rejection of the proposed scale rests with twelve thousand striking miners of the province, who will be asked to vote on a referendum, the date of which is not yet fixed, but will probably be Wednesday, August 30. Rates and conditions as mediated, are, minimum daily rates to be increased \$3.20 per day, with a minimum increase of forty cents per day and adjustment of higher rates as per attached schedule. (A) date minimum rate at Sydney mines to be brought up to Dominion Coal Company, Cape Breton, minimum rate, namely \$3.20 (B) with increases in other data rates corresponding to increases given in Dominion Coal, Cape Breton Mines, plus twelve cents per day; (C) contract rates to be increased 12½ per cent, one half cent to be added to the machine and cutting the 3 cents added at Sydney mine. (D) The contract to cover all classes of men included in the Montreal agreement of 1921, and to extend to 15th January 1924, and shall not terminate on that date unless 40 days notice, previously to 15th January 1924, be given by either party to the contrary. Failing such notice the contract shall automatically continue but may be terminated any time after 15th January 1924, on 40 days notice, contract to be made retroactive to 15th July, 1922. Provision for overtime and night work at Glace Bay machine shop to be re-established. An outstanding feature of the settlement is the long term contract, something for which the miners have been contending, and substantial wage increases. Also, in so far as could be learned, troops will not be withdrawn for awhile until the miners are back to work. Pending referendum, the final session of the conference concluded with expressions of satisfaction and amity on the part of the conferees. Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, who some years ago negotiated the basic MacKinnon Award, arrived in the city in the morning, and joined in the conferences. It was predicted that after his arrival things would speed towards an agreement and this proved to be the case. Dr. MacKinnon is said to have been gratified by the spirit of conciliation and good will which had marked the conference, and also predicted that the settlement would have

a beneficial effect upon industries of the Province. Col. Gordon Harrington, legal adviser of U.M.W., said: "After considerable negotiation I believe a mutually satisfactory program has been concluded. Attitude of conference throughout has been most satisfactory, and the agreement holds great possibilities for the industries of Nova Scotia." The minimum daily rate in 1921 was \$3.90. This was cut to \$2.44, at the beginning of the year under the general thirty-three and one third per cent wage cut, put in force, but was adjusted to \$2.60. The Company offered to increase this to \$3.00, and on August 13th to \$3.25. Contract rates since the beginning of year have been fifty-nine cents per ton, against eighty three cents in 1921.

EX-KAISER WILL INCREASE RESPONSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 26. Former Emperor William is betrothed to the widow of a German aristocrat, according to a report in the Times. The fiancée is said to be of almost Royal rank, and is the mother of three children. She and family visited the exile at Doorn recently, and it is said the wedding will take place during the coming winter.

PECULIARLY GERMAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 26. Economic distress, prevailing in many sections of Germany threatens to become more acute in consequence of the economic fall in the value of the mark, and the situation is causing the Government serious concern. Premiers and ministers of various German states have been invited to Berlin to discuss the situation with the Government.

FRENCH WARSHIP TURNED TURTLE.

BREST, Aug. 26. The French dreadnought France capsized in Quiberon Bay after striking a rock. Number of casualties is unknown. The ship was built in November, 1912, her normal displacement being twenty-three thousand tons. She carried a crew of eleven hundred men.

RUSSIANS EXILED.

MOSCOW, Aug. 26. Approximately fifteen hundred intellectuals charged with secret counter-revolutionary activities, or who are unable to reconcile themselves to the Soviet regime, have been ordered exiled. The number included Russian lawyers, who withdrew from the defense, during the recent trial, of thirty-four Social Revolutionists, charged with treason.

The Menhaden.

The menhaden (brevoortia tyrannus) is a handsome little fish, opalescently scaled with a few irregular spots upon its flanks. They are migratory and strike the American Atlantic coasts in myriad swarms with the advent of warm weather. In the Chesapeake Bay region they appear in March or April and vanish in November and December, and their coming brings the bluefish, seaquog, and striped bass as predaceous trailers in their wake. The menhaden seems to have no friends. Whales, sharks, horse mackerel, swordfish, and other species devour and destroy them in countless numbers, and man's destruction is but a tithe of the whole.

According to authorities in piscatorial science, the menhaden was meant to be eaten by other fish. But as far as man is concerned, the menhaden looks better than it tastes, and it is not popular as a food-fish by reason of its excessive oiliness, and the amount of bones it possesses. Its prime value to man is in the oil which is extracted from it and the fish meal and fertilizer which is manufactured from the pressed fish. Though captured, eaten and destroyed in millions by its enemies, Nature has protected their spawning when they make their coastal migration—a fact which undoubtedly accounts for their abundance in spite of the annual inroads into their numbers.

The menhaden masquerades under a variety of names. In northern waters it is often called pogy, moss-bunker and bony-fish; down South it may be called old-wife, alewife, bug fish, or fat-back. If you would know more about the menhaden, its near and distant relations, history, dimensions and peregrinations, I would recommend you to peruse a 500-page tome upon it, compiled by Dr. G. Brown Goode in 1880. This painstaking scientist has covered the subject so thoroughly that he has left me with nothing to add to his observations.

USES OF THE MENHADEN.

We do not use the menhaden to any extent nowadays as a food-fish. And

with the high gastronomical standard now attained by the American people, it is a safe bet that its use as a food will not increase. The fish producers of this country have all they can do to sell much better fish in the shape of cod, haddock, herring, etc., which can be caught in quantities sufficient to feed the whole population of North America—if they would only acquire the desire and taste. So the menhaden, oily and bony, can be counted out for so far as a food-fish is concerned and well-meaning conservationists might take note of this fact when advocating abolition of the right to take them.

The menhaden in the sea is but a free lunch for the other creatures that swim—some of which are useful and others which are not. But the menhaden processed into oil, meal and fertilizer is of distinct economic value to the country. The uses of menhaden oil are manifold. For dressing leather, as a component part in paints, varnishes and linoleums, for waterproofing canvas, core-making in foundries, tempering steel, compounding for lubricants, and, lastly, it has been largely used as an ingredient in soap.

"He who can make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his country." If memory serves me right, some poet, prophet, priest or king made this aphorism. I may have made it, but it sounds good enough to apply to the fish fertilizer industry. Those persons who can take inedible fish and convert them into a fertilizer which enriches the soil and increases the farmer's crop production are fully entitled to rank as members of a beneficent industry. As a fertilizer, fish scrap is one of the best obtainable. There is one more use to which the menhaden is put which is of no mean economic importance. This is its use in the manufacture of fish meal for the feeding of cattle and hogs. In Europe fish meal is an old story with animal husbandmen, and they have used it for years. In the United States its use is growing yearly, and feeding tests made by the Bureau of Agriculture have proved eminently satisfactory. The value of fish meal lies in the fact that it saves land acreage

for other crops and also presents in highly concentrated form the proteins necessary for fattening stock.—N. Y. Fishing Gazette.

Capital Ships

And Airplanes.

FIGHTING IT OUT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The question of the aircraft menace and the building of the two capital ships sanctioned by the Washington Naval agreement, has been raised in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Liffhgow. Why, he asked, should it be thought that supremacy in the air would give to the belligerent that obtained it the military advantage belonging to command of the sea? He doubted the ability of the aircraft to carry any appreciable quantity of the food supplies needed by Britain, or to protect her lines of commerce. Also he doubted that the bomb-dropping or torpedo-firing airplane would be able to neutralize the capital ship, against which a stream of "interested propaganda" was being directed. Lord Lee replied: "CONSTRUCTION MUST CONTINUE."

"There have been no new developments in connection with either aerial or under-water attack," he said, "which necessitate a reversal of decision of the government to proceed with these capital ships, or, indeed any modification in the constructional designs which have been already approved. It is the view of the Admiralty and its military advisers," he added, "fortified and based on the experience of the war and by a long series of experiments, that it is possible, both constructionally and financially, to build capital ships which shall be reasonably proof against any known or likely methods of attack. The necessary designs for that purpose or likely methods of attack. The necessary designs for that purpose have been worked out and approved and are ready for the use of the builder. Unless these two capital ships are proceeded with," Lord Lee concluded, "we shall have to abandon the one power standard and fall to third place, as compared to the United States and Japan, in the most vital portion of a fleet. Such a course would be fatal to our prestige and incompatible with government pledges."

BETTER EQUIPPED.

Britannia still rules the air though she may not quite rule the waves. So claims the Air Ministry in a statement. From this it appears that the British navy is better equipped in regard to aircraft than that of any other power. The number of fighting aircraft available for her navy can be expanded at the briefest notice, and pilots supplied. Important new types of machines for the use of the navy shortly will be adopted. "Development of the naval wing of flying," said the official of the Air Ministry, "has been greater in Great Britain than in any other country. We claim that the naval side of the air-service is the most efficient and up-to-date in the world. We have about 98 fighting machines in commission, equivalent to eight squadrons; another 48 are in use for training purposes, and over 300 are in reserve, apart from machines requiring reconditioning. These can all be manned. Only one squadron is abroad. "At any moment we can put 700 or 800 machines in the air, and we have an additional 3,000 machines available."

SECRET TESTS BEING MADE.

Secret tests carried out by aircraft attacks on battleships are said to have proved the effectiveness of smoke screens thrown out by aircraft before using torpedoes. The machines used were torpedo-planes and the torpedoes carried oil instead of the usual explosive charge. A part of the fleet was detailed to be prepared for a sudden attack from the air, but the time of the attack was not given and the anti-aircraft gunners were kept on the alert. The planes appeared high up out of range and suddenly planted a smoke screen round the fleet by means of bombs. Behind it they twisted and turned until they had obtained broadside position. The torpedoes were discharged at short range and it was understood the umpire awarded 100 per cent. hits. All the machines returned safely to their base and the operation is said to have only lasted 80 seconds from the time the gunners sighted the planes to the time they got safely away.

Women to Publish Daily Newspaper in Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM.—Jerusalem soon is to have a daily newspaper published in English. It will be owned and edited by an American woman, Mrs. Gathling, of New York, who has spent several months in Palestine studying local conditions. Mrs. Gathling has paid \$250,000 for a building to be used for her venture. The press and other mechanical equipment for the paper are now on their way out from the United States.

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New Fall Millinery

We have opened and are now showing the latest in Ladies' New Fall Millinery; also Ladies' and Misses' Sport Hats and Tams. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

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CORTICELLI WOOLS.

A full range of colours now in stock. This wool is put up in 1 lb balls, and is a beautiful Sweater Wool.
Per Ball 25c.

CHILDREN'S BLACK HOSE.

To fit children from 3 years to 14 years. These are the best value yet offered; dozens sold daily. Only
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WHITE FELT CRUSHER HATS.

A Job Line of Girls' White Crusher Hats; these are much worn now, would be nice for school wear.
Each 60c.

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A Special lot of White quilts; size 74 x 94. In order to appreciate this value you should see these.
Each \$2.80

COTTON BLANKETS.

Size 64 x 76. A nice heavy Blanket, and come in either Blue or Pink borders.
Per Pair \$3.70

COTTON BLANKETS.

Small size; 50 x 76. A strong Blanket. Only a limited number of these on hand.
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40 inches wide.
90c. yard.
In 15 prominent shades.

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The new style pull-over with tie girdle; in all the newest shades. Two-tone effects \$2.90
Also, Beautiful lines of Tuxedo Sweater Coats. \$3.90

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