

## VERDON WOMAN HAD SUFFERED 30 YEARS.

Mrs. O'Dess Was in Misery Night and Day—Like New Woman Since Taking Tanlac She Declares.

"For the past thirty years," said Mrs. Melvin O'Dess, of 1088 Bhal Street, Verdon, P.Q., "I have hardly seen a well day. I seemed to suffer from almost everything, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, and loss of appetite, and even the little I did manage to eat would do me all up with gas until I could hardly breathe. I was so restless I could scarcely sleep at night, and I would get up in the morning so tired and dizzy it was all I could do to get around. I also suffered a great deal from constipation and was so nervous that the least little noise would almost make me cry out. I was simply in a miserable condition, and nothing I took seemed to do me any good."

"I heard so much good about Tanlac that I made up my mind to try it, and I'm pleased to say that it has only taken five bottles to make me feel like an entirely different person. My appetite is so good now that I can hardly get enough to eat, and my troubles have all disappeared so that I'm feeling just fine all the time. Why I feel every bit of twenty years younger, and can never praise Tanlac enough for the good health it has given me."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M. Connors, in Paradi.e by Mrs. Martin F. Byrne, in Upper Gullies by Heber Andrews, in Portland by H. C. Haines, in St. Joseph, Salmonier, by Mrs. J. Gush. In M'ltown by Exploits Valley Royal Stores, Ltd., in Flat Island by William Samson, in Jamestown by C. R. Haines, and in Lewisporte by Uria Frea-adv.

## British Leads Great Expedition to the Antarctic.

PRIVATELY FINANCED EXPEDITION FOR COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC OBJECTS.

NEW YORK.—John L. Cope, late commander in the British Navy, left New York for Norfolk, Va., whence he will sail on the most ambitious Polar expedition ever undertaken. Utilizing three oil-burning ships, a fleet of airplanes capable of crossing the ice on sledges if need be, dogs from the Hudson Bay country, and wireless on the planes and at land stations to be established, he and his English companions purpose to circumnavigate and explore the Antarctic continent. Their object is not attainment of the South Pole, although they may reach it. It is purely commercial and scientific. They expect to find new seas for whaling, to open new sources of mineral wealth and to promote the establishment within the Antarctic Circle of meteorological stations whose reports will have a bearing on trop conditions throughout the world.

**Privately Financed.**  
The enterprise is called the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. Cope, its head, was surgeon and biologist with the Shackleton expedition of

1914-1917. He and his comrades were marooned for two years when the Aurora, the rescue ship sent for the Shackleton party, was blown away by a blizzard, leaving them on the great ice barrier surrounding the Antarctic continent. The present expedition is sent out by the Polar Research Laboratories of the University of Cambridge, and, said Commander Cope, is privately financed, part of the money coming from Norwegian whalers, part from the research laboratories, and the rest from other sources.

The members of the first of preliminary expedition, which is now starting, expect to return in 1922, and then go back to the Antarctic in another ship and be gone until 1926. There will be 110 men in the second party.

Lars Christensen and Company, Norwegian whalers, and others interested in the exploration, have placed at the disposal of the expedition three 7,000 ton oil-burning steamships built for whaling, and a 200-ton "catcher." The first of the big ships, the Thor I, is now at Norfolk. Another is on the way from Cardiff to the Falkland Islands. The members of the first party, in addition to Commander Cope, are Captain George Wilkins, second in command, who spent three years in the Antarctic with Stefansson, and who is a photographer and surveyor; N. C. Lester, R.N.,

navigator; and Thomas W. Bagshawe, geologist.

**Tells of Plans.**  
A fifth member will join at Montevideo, where Wilkins and thirty dogs—Canadian huskies—will be waiting when the Thor I, with Cope and his friends, get there.

Commander Cope, of the Biltmore recently, told reporters of his plans. He said that the party would go from Montevideo to the Falkland Islands, and after scientific work there proceed to Deception Island, just outside the Antarctic Circle. There the whole process of whaling will be filmed for motion pictures.

Leaving the Thor I at Deception Island to continue its whaling operations, the explorers will go in the "catcher" to Hope Bay, in Graham's Land. There the dogs will be harnessed and the party will sledge along the west coast of Weddell Sea as far as it can get, hoping to reach Coastland on the eastern side. If it makes this objective and returns to Hope Bay, as planned, it will have sledged 1,500 miles, 1,200 of them over unknown ground. The expedition intends to reach Hope Bay by the first week in June, 1921, and to return there in February or March, 1922.

Unlike previous expeditions, it will erect no huts, but will depend on snow houses and tents for shelter. Another innovation will be the continuous sledging. Heretofore explorers at the southern end of the world have rested at some base during the four months of Antarctic night. The Cape party expect to keep in motion throughout this period of darkness.

**Extensive Preparations.**  
The Thor I, having finished its whaling, will return to Norway. Then it will go to England, pick up an airplane and crew and be back at Deception Island in 1922. After a photographic survey, the Thor I, with Cope and his comrades aboard, will return to England to prepare for the greater expedition. It will bring back a complete cinematographic record of the country explored.

There is building at Southampton now a special ship for the use of the second expedition. Upon the return of the explorers to England in 1922, it will be finished and manned. In the same year this ship, with the larger Cope party, will set out in circumnavigate the whole Antarctic continent. It will carry several airplanes especially built for flying under Polar conditions, the type to be determined by the Royal Aeronautical Society up on the basis of the report of the tests made by the first expedition. The engines will be Rolls-Royce.

**Set Out With Planes.**  
From the Bay of Whales on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic continent, whence Amundsen made his dash to the Pole, a short party will set out with three airplanes equipped with powerful wireless. Meanwhile a second ship will leave South America for Graham's Land. There a land station will be established. The ship from England will circumnavigate the continent from east to west. This expedition will have to lay by during the winter of 1923-24 probably at Cape Ann, on the South African side of the continent, but the airplanes will be used constantly in making surveys.

Crossing the Weddell Sea, the party expects to reach the Falkland Islands in 1924 or 1925. At the same time the ship that left South America will be going to the Bay of Whales and getting the party to be left there. When off Graham's Land this ship will be in touch with the Graham's Land wireless station and receive reports, based on the airplane surveys, of coastal and ice conditions. Half-way down the coast it will pick up wireless messages from the Bay of Whales.

This use of the wireless sweeping the Antarctic continent, is expected to make the progress of the expeditions ships comparatively safe. The party to be left at the Bay of Whales will be taken to Graham Land will be taken to South America.

**Great Objective.**  
By that time five years will have elapsed. The members of the second expedition do not expect to see England again until 1926.

"Why do we do it? Are we fools?"

said Commander Cope. "Well, let's see what our objects are. In the first place, over one-half the world's supply of whale oil comes from the Antarctic regions, and new whaling grounds must be developed. Secondly, we shall study weather conditions. Meteorological conditions on the Antarctic continent affect conditions all over the world. Finally, there is undoubtedly great mineral wealth on the Antarctic continent, and we hope to locate it."

## Egypt's Autonomy.

Zaghlul Pasha is not satisfied. He has journeyed from Cairo to Paris and from Paris to London to tell the world that the benefits that are to come to Egypt under the settlement formulated by Lord Milner "will not satisfy Egyptian Nationalist ambitions." Yet Egypt has been given a larger share of autonomy than any other nation since the slogan of self-determination was trumpeted at the Peace Conference.

The Great War affected the destinies of Egypt more than those of any non-combatant country. The Khedivate, a nominal viceroyalty under the Sultan of Turkey, came to an end in December, 1914, with the abandonment of the suzerainty and the declaration of a British Protectorate. Yet the principle was maintained of supporting a Mohammedan ruler on a Mohammedan throne. The new Sultan was aided by a Legislative Assembly that was partly elective and partly nominated. The veto of the High Commissioner was retained, but the assembly had power to initiate legislation. Egypt acknowledged the new regime was an improvement on the old, but the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" was yearly more clamorous. The Nationalists were uncompromising. They demanded the withdrawal of the army of occupation and the substitution of native Egyptians for Europeans in every branch of the State service. Their demands met with a most generous response from Commission that went to Egypt under Lord Milner to study their problems. Egypt was even given the privilege of controlling her own foreign affairs and appointing her own diplomatic representatives. It was agreed that the army of occupation should be withdrawn within a stipulated period, although a small British force was to be retained to guard the Suez Canal. But Britain demanded a "special position" so far as the Sudan was concerned, and it is on this matter that the Nationalists have chosen to quarrel. Britain agrees to guarantee Egypt against external aggression, but she is unwilling to abandon a country for the peace of which she has shed so much blood and treasure during the last forty years. Zaghlul seems hard to please.—Montreal Daily Star.

**Random Remarks.**  
An optimist is a man who buys hair-restorer from a bald barber.—Mr. Bransby Williams.

The only men who are really deceived by women are the temporarily infatuated and the permanently foolish.—Mr. St. John Adcock.

If I had to earn my living at some form of domestic work, cooking is the one thing I should fight shy of.—Lady Forbes-Robertson.

When I was a boy and I went wrong I had a good hiding, and that made me think as nothing else would.—Mr. Charles Lee, Willesden magistrate.

When I went to Billingsgate thirty years ago the language was terrible, but it has improved, and is now worthy of Oxford and Cambridge.—Mr. Oscar Berry.

The majority of unhappy marriages (and they are in the majority) are brought about chiefly by girls' ignorance and lack of understanding.—Madame Clara Butt.

The modern girl sits on the edge of the table, crosses her legs, smokes a cigarette, and addresses her father as some kind of vegetable ("old bean").—Rev. David Scotcher.

No one has had such wonderful friends as I have had, but no one has suffered more at discovering the instability of human beings and how little power to love many people possess.—Mrs. Asquith.

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## Why Editors Go Grey.

Contributions—Comic and Curious.

A book, recently published, written by a little girl, had to be collected from numerous odd scraps of paper on which it had been laboriously printed by the childish hand.

For one occasional success of this kind editors and publishers have to consider thousands of contributions, some of which are extraordinary.

A scientific man tried to persuade the editor of a popular weekly paper to publish his massive and life-long work on beetles. The idea was to fill the paper each week with an installment of the treatise until the end of it was reached.

What the reader of that periodical would have said when they opened it week after week to find it full of beetles cannot be imagined.

Another editor was asked to "buy what his writer had entitled "The Bible Beautiful." He had conceived the notion of re-writing the Bible in racy language, and he was wildly indignant when no editor would publish it. "Would you care to read an article under the heading, "Pleasant Way of Meeting death?" Yet such a cheerful contribution had to be declined by several papers before its author gave up hope of making fame as a journalist.

**Written on Wall-Paper.**

The more morbid some people can make their work the greater they seem to think are its chances of acceptance. A carpenter, having written a poem on corpses, painted it on some wood cut to the shape of a coffin. Then he had photographs taken of it and offered them to various papers for reproduction. Now he complains that editors won't accept a good thing when they get the chance!

Another queer offer was a novel written in huge handwriting on the back of a number of rolls of wall-paper. The task of editors requested to read this effusion was less painful than that of one who received a serial story, 125,000 words in length, the principal and almost only character in which was a pet canary called "Jim." Naturally Jim never attained any notoriety beyond the editorial office.

Another aspiring author, having kept a diary of the sayings and doings of her little boy, thrust the thrilling work at a famous magazine and demanded £500 for it.

The fond mother's cheek was mild compared with the self-importance of a grocer with two shops in a small town. He expanded the trivialities of his uneventful life into a 10,000 word autobiography, and, with photographs

taken at all stages of his career, offered it to a paper then publishing a "Self-made Man" series.

Some people write up petty grievances and little family scandals, and, keeping strictly to the proper names of the persons involved, try to sell them to editors.

Not long ago a leading monthly review received an article on "Why—(mentioning the name of an unknown village) Should Have Street Lamps." It was an optimistic man who thought the world was going to work itself into throes over the controversy that was evidently raging in his village.—Tit Bits.

## Lord Charles Beresford's Stamps.

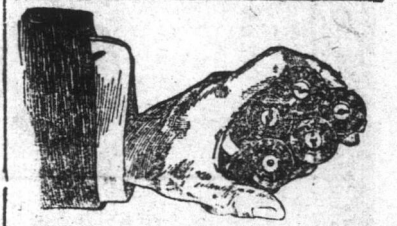
Here is a story about the late Lord Charles Beresford:—

He was in the Carlton Club and had just received a shilling's worth of stamps from the waiter when Mr. Bankes-Stanhope, a fussy old member, reproved him for smoking a cigar, smoking being strictly forbidden in the hall of the club at this time. "He reproved Lord Charles for his breach of the club rules, in, as I thought, quite unnecessarily severe tones. He kept his temper, but detached one penny stamp from the roll, licked it, and placed it on his finger.

**"A Little Oversight."**

"My dear Stanhope," he began, "it was a little oversight of mine. I was writing in there, do you see?" (a friendly little tap on Mr. Bankes-Stanhope's shirt, and on went a penny stamp), "and I moved in here, you see" (another friendly tap, and on went a second stamp), "and forgot about a cigar, you see" (a third tap, and a third stamp left adhering). The breezy admiral kept up this conversation, punctuated with little taps, each

one of which left its crimson trace on the old gentleman's white shirt front, until the whole shilling's-worth was placed in position. Mr. Bankes-Stanhope was too late to notice these little manoeuvres; he maintained his hectoring tone, and never glanced down at his shirt front. Finally, Lord Charles left, and the old gentleman, still puffing and blowing with wrath, struggled into an overcoat, and went off to an official party at Sir Michael Hicks Beach's, where his appearance with twelve red penny stamps adhering to his shirt front must have created some little astonishment."



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## MUTT AND JEFF

## WONDER WHERE JEFF PICKED UP THIS SAP?

By Bud Fisher.

