

Wesley Ladies' Aid Annual Sale
will be opened by Lady Crosbie at 5 o'clock on the
AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER 23rd,
and will continue on November 24th.
Teas will be served each evening after 6 o'clock. Price 80 cents. Candy, Fruit, Vegetables and a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy Work at very reasonable prices. nov23,24

The Newfoundland Poultry Association!
9TH ANNUAL SHOW, C. L. B. ARMOURY, November 30th, December 1st and 2nd.
Three Prizes offered to School Children under 15 years for best Essays on "What I have seen and learnt of Poultry at the Poultry Show." Essays to be sent in by December 15th to the Secretary, Stanley White, P. O. Box 294, St. John's. Prizes offered to Housekeepers for best House Plants, and to Florists for Cut Flowers, etc. All entries to be sent to the Secretary, nov21,23,25 STANLEY WHITE.

Napoleonic War Brought Havoc.
COMPARISONS OF TO-DAY AND A CENTURY AGO SHOW STARTLING SIMILARITY.

The unrest that has descended on the world as the aftermath of the Great War, together with the disturbance of trade, unemployment, and other evils, followed after the Napoleonic wars. Of course, in those days it did not affect America in the same fashion as the aftermath of the World War does to-day. This country was too far removed from Europe in the days of the sailing vessels and it did not depend to such an extent on exports and foreign trade for its prosperity. It is interesting, however, to note with what similarity the situation in England has shaped itself to that of more than a century ago. William Cobbett, famous political writer and reformer, told of the disillusionment and discontent that followed immediately after the end of the war with Napoleon. In his Weekly Political Register for October 28, 1815, he wrote: "Everyone, however ignorant, begins to perceive that this century of war and this harvest of glory have not yielded happiness. People do not know how it is; but they know that they are in distress. . . . Agriculture languishes; trade follows agriculture; nobody has money to pay rent, taxes, or debt. Farmers Suffered. "A Corn Bill has not protected the farmer. The cheapness of food has not lessened the misery of the poor. Nothing sells. The nation perishes in the midst of the spending of the produce of successive abundant harvests. . . . The people do not perceive the real cause of their distress. The farmer sees his wheat fall from 15s. to 7s. a bushel. He ascribes it to the defeat of Napoleon, and says that he was the best friend of the farmers. . . . Others damn the French, and say that it is their produce that lowers ours in price. . . . Nobody sees, or, at least, appears to see, that their distress arises from the debt and the military establishment and other fixed expenses entailed on us by the war, and from the attempt which is now making to bring us upon a par of exchange with other countries, by diminishing the quantity of our paper money." Unemployment Problem. Finding employment for the former soldiers and those engaged in war work was a problem in those days, just as it is to-day. In the London

Times of November 23, 1816, was the following: "We perceive with the greatest pleasure that all humane and benevolent minds are now turned to the consideration of the various modes by which relief may be most effectually administered to the poor. . . . We may point out two or three ideas which seem to deserve the notice either of Government or of private individuals. We mentioned yesterday that this had been done at Salisbury, at Plymouth, and at Rye. We have to add that at Exeter employment is given to as many of the poor of the city as choose to apply for it in the brick and tile manufactory near the workhouse. . . . A meeting will be held in the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr. In this populous and extensive district some benevolent individuals have set on foot a plan for supplying the distressed with bread, potatoes, and coals, under the most liberal cost. "It is now universally admitted that the best humane as well as the most politic mode of relieving the poor is by finding employment for them. The great evil to them, at present, is want of work. The supply of labor is greater than the demand; consequently, in that, as in every other article, under similar circumstances, the price falls; the laborer's wages are reduced in some instances below what is absolutely necessary for his support. The proper remedy is to increase the demand for labor." Private Charity Suggested. In those days the state did not take over the burden of providing for the needy. It was suggested that every person comes to the aid of the helpless, and the following extract from the London Times of November 23, 1816, is a comment on this practice: "Of the modes of private beneficence which seem peculiarly suitable to the present circumstances, there is none more simple than that of making soup of the remaining victuals too often wasted. "This practice," says one of our correspondents, "has been adopted by myself ever since the complaint of distress became general; and I have often had the satisfaction to afford some nutriment to a dozen or twenty poor starving creatures in the course of a day. . . . Copy. TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE. — Commencing Monday next, 28th inst., the daily train service on the Bay de Verde, Heart's Content and Bonavista Branch lines will be discontinued and a tri-weekly service will be substituted in their place. This is according to the Burr recommendations in the 1921 Railway Act.

Making corn into corn flakes was an important accomplishment. The next big step in serving the appetite was—
Post Toasties
—best corn flakes
This is a delicious and to follow-up getting the best, order "Post Toasties" by name, from your grocer.

LONDON GOSSIP.

AT DOWNING STREET.
The story of the proceedings in Downing Street on October 23rd, may be told in brief compass. When the Irish representatives arrived at No. 10, at 5 o'clock they were informed that the Prince of Wales was in the building, he having called to bid good-bye to the Prime Minister before he left for India. This necessitated some delay in the assembling of the Conference. Indeed, it was almost half-past 5 o'clock before Ministers and the Sinn Fein representatives met in the Cabinet Room, and they were in joint session for only 14 minutes. I am informed that a small committee was immediately appointed presumably to consider the desired formula. On this Committee the Government was represented by the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain. The full Conference reassembled at 7 o'clock and a half hour later the Sinn Fein representatives left Downing Street. Afterwards there was a ministerial consultation which did not end until nearly half-past eight.

SEARCHING FOR A FORMULA.
From the information available it seems to be established that neither the Government nor the Sinn Fein desire to see the Conference break down without making a serious attempt to bridge the gulf between them. What that formula, if desired, may turn out to be it is impossible to-day to say, for the reason I have given—that it has not so far been found. That some difficulty was expected in adjusting matters was evident from the Prime Minister's brief statement in the House of Commons. He described Mr. De Valera's telegram as "a grave challenge" and declared in words which most of his hearers understood to be an ultimatum to Sinn Fein that the Conference could not proceed on any other basis than that set forth originally by the Government, namely, the inclusion of Ireland within the British Empire. In some quarters, however, and the point is worth making in view of the subsequent search for a formula—the Prime Minister's statement was proposed to mean that the Govt. would be willing to go on with the Conference on the basis upon which the negotiations had been begun. That basis was to ignore the claim of Sinn Fein to independence in the hope that an alternative policy might be worked out which might induce Mr. De Valera and his friends ultimately to withdraw the claim. But if this is the ministerial attitude to-night, it makes nonsense of the Prime Minister's assertion that the telegram constituted a "grave challenge" and will leave the country in a state of bewilderment. If, as the Government who first insisted that the telegram was a serious embarrassment to the Conference, and who protested in the most emphatic manner during the week-end that the allegiance issue would have to be settled now by a plain "Yes" or "No" from Sinn Fein.

WEATHER VAGARIES.
The fires are on in almost every London house, and the winds blow shrewdly. Winter has come before Autumn, and people are rather annoyed at it. Although to-day has been bright and clear, a week ago the moon shade temperature touched 75 degrees; this afternoon it only reached 49 degrees, and Kew Gardens showed traces of frost. The gardeners welcome the change, however, even if it blackens their dahlias. Swelling buds on fruit trees and other exuberant but untimely growths badly require a check. So do the insect pests, particularly the crane flies, and leather jackets which infest lawns, which have, in any case, been harmed by the summer's drought. Vegetation's recovery from the drought has been marvellous, however. Some of the Surrey Downs, which were burnt black in August, have now show new bracken 18 inches high risen among the ashes of gold.

FRUIT IN THE FOREFRONT.
Two institutions and one trade are to be thrust before the public gaze this week-end in the hope that a keener and a lasting interest in all three may usurp the indifference of which we are at present accused. The Crystal Palace, and palaces of echoes and neglect, the English apples unappreciated because so common and the local fruiterer slight but assiduous servant of the State, are combining, and on Friday, October 28th will create a record in fruiterian exhibition. The place is at the moment swarming with assistants in a turmoil of preparation, for not only is the spirit of the thing abroad, but that, too, of competition, since one gold and sixteen silver cups as well as £3,000 will be given as awards. Thousands of amateur and expert growers, all over England and Wales are sending their samples, hundreds of tubs are under loads of good things, and the air is pungent with unnameable fragrance. And the plucky will reign over all. There will be 200 tons of apples, every cheek bursting redly to indicate the climax of the English apple to be the finest in the world, and a chief section demonstrating the purity and excellence of the English recipe. And the fruiterers? The

retailers in the highways and byways who cannot hope to vie with the great producers, and who haven't a single plop for exhibition? For them there is a competition in window dressing, and the next four days customers will be exalted from the status of vegetable buyer to that of critic.

GUARDIANS AS SHOPKEEPERS.
The Lewisham Board of Guardians have embarked upon an ambitious scheme, the object of which is to secure cheaper living for the unemployed in that borough. They have opened a store in the workhouse, at which out of work men and women can obtain their relief in kind at prices considerably below those ruling in the neighbourhood. The claim is made indeed that meat, groceries, and bread can, and will, be provided at an all-round average of 40% cheaper than at the shops. In this connection it must be remembered that the Guardians are in a much happier position than the tradesmen who have to add to the cost of their goods for rent, labour, rates, etc. There is no intention, however, on the part of the Guardians to enter into competition with the shopkeepers, as their goods are to be sold only to those entitled to relief tickets. The saving to the rate payers should the scheme develop on the lines expected will amount to £2,000 a year, which is equal to a 1 1/2% rate. The doors of the store were opened on October 25th, and needless to say the unemployed were quick to seize the advantage of cheaper living offered them. The action of the Guardians will, however, prove a blessing to more than the out of work. Already local tradesmen are regretting the fact that prices are reduced this week, with the result that to-day in Lewisham generally the spending power of the pound is probably greater than in any other part of the city.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS.
News has been received officially in London that the German President has asked Dr. Wirth to continue in office pending the formation of a new Ministry. An analysis of the feeling in Germany which has been received here, states that the right is protesting against the German decision on the ground that it is unfair and contrary to the Peace Treaty, and is refusing to co-operate in any measure for carrying it out. On the left the feeling is stated to be one of protest with compliance, it being urged, for instance, that representatives should be appointed at once to the mixed German-Polish Commission provided for in the League scheme.

M. J. O'Brien.
A very timely and most serious subject for to-night's consideration, that of "Bribery to you voters and citizens is the one under the classification of sanitation. O'Brien would here pay a tribute to the great work of seven years ago when, under ex-Mayor Gosling, and largely due to the earnest work and engineering skill of Mr. Bradshaw, a commissioner of that day, who spent many nights in the disagreeable discharge of his duties, the city was instrumental in abolishing the hideous system of disposal of night soil as at that time prevailing and for reducing at that time our famous night brigade down from seventeen to five. O'Brien admits we will of necessity have about three or four at least, always on duty, but he intends to see if the suggestion of improvement herein made will not be adopted. Many of our streets are marred; we will not mention either particular one for fear of dislodging the man with no sewerage facilities, and the rest of the street must suffer out all the filth and refuse these charlatans make, and the patient forebearing residents of the vicinity of the sanitary station. This he estimates would reduce the brigade to three at most, and those citizens who have installed the house vacated. Such action would reduce the brigade to three at most, and those citizens who have installed the requirements of the law shall at last know that the house next door is no longer a menace to his health, his family, and that the rest of his night shall be undisturbed. In reference to the gathering of the ashes, this could be improved upon, says O'Brien, if housewives would help by burning all their waste paper and peelings of vegetables. This he estimates would reduce the amount collected in half; and by insisting on the Sanitary Inspector to see that the collectors do not be so anxious in overloading their carts which after falls over. Now, kind reader, can you after reading this disagree with his policy? Not Your reason bids you say that when you go to the bathroom you must mark One Vote for O'Brien—adv.

ROTARY CLUB.—The inauguration of a Rotary Club in St. John's, takes place at the Green Lantern to-night. Messrs. R. D. Patterson, C. F. Bond, L. Col. Montgomery and H. Smith will officiate. Officers for the coming year will be elected from amongst the charter members.

The Value Of EXPERIENCE

A Trust Company's Officers are specially trained and experienced in the handling of Trust Funds—that is their business. All transactions in the administration of an Estate are the result of careful consideration by the Trust Company's Officers, guided by the Board of Directors. Every Estate administered by the Trust Company is benefited by the experience of its Directors.

From the date of its appointment, the Trust Company is a tried and experienced Executor. It does not require to gain experience at the expense of the Estate.
Appoint this Company your Executor
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
ROYAL BANK BUILDING.
Sir Herbert S. Holt, President.
A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-Pres.
F. G. Donaldson, Gen'l Manager
E. B. McInerney, Mgr., St. John's

NAILS!

10 and 12 inch Wrot Nails. Bolts and Nuts. Galvanised and Black Sheet Iron. Tinplates. Horse Shoes, etc.
Bowring Bros. Limited.
Hardware Department.
nov22,21

Flour and Rolled Oats.
Lowest market prices
BAIRD & CO.,
Millers Agents, Water Street East.

Vaccinate Against Insanity.

"The brain of an insane person may be likened to a piano, the intricate mechanism of which is broken, rusted, or clogged," says Dr. W. Ford Robertson, pathologist to the Scottish Asylum. He shows that insanity, like various other diseases, is frequently caused by bacterial infection, and can be cured by vaccine injections. "The recorded observations," he states, "would warrant the conclusion that the bacteria that most commonly cause insanity are streptococcus pyogenes, pneum. occi, bacillus typhosus, bacillus influenzae. In the form of insanity known as "dementia praecox" could be prevented or cured, states Dr. Ford Robertson, the lunatic asylums would be more than half-emptied in a few years' time," and he shows that dementia praecox in its early phase has been cured in six months by vaccines.

McMurdo's Store News.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23. Acme Camphor and Harshorn Liment is a household remedy in the truest sense of the word, as it has a very wide range of use, and can be employed in many different ways, and for many different purposes. For colds and acute chest troubles it is one of the outstanding remedies, and is suitable for use both external and internal, while as an all round liniment it is extremely valuable. Price 15 cents a bottle. If you want a general tonic try a bottle of Tonic. Price \$1.35 a bottle.

JACKMAN'S 25 PER CENT. CASH SALE

Consisting of the following articles:
Men's
Suits, Overcoats, Raglans, Trench coats, Macinaw Coats, Gloves, Neck Scarfs, Negligee Shirts, Working Shirts, Collars, Sweater Coats, Trunks, Suit Cases, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Woolen Underwear, Velour Hats, Caps, Single Pants, Rubbers, and a large assortment of Jewellery.

Boy's
Suits, Overcoats, Macinaw Coats, Single Pants, Caps, Hose, Sweater Coats, and Woolen Underwear

Selling Off at 25 Per Cent. Reduction
NO CHARGE NO APPROVAL

The "Acme of Excellence."
JOB'S
SMOKED FRESH
Caplin, Salmon, Haddies, Bloaters, Kippers, Eels, Cod fillet, Cod Tongues, Boneless Codfish, Haddock.
Sold by leading Grocers.

JOB'S STORES, Ltd.

X-Rays and Cancer.

RESULTS OF INTENSIVE TREATMENT.
The new intensive X-rays treatment of cancer is being studied at Erlangen in Germany, by a number of British experts. "The X-rays physician of a big London hospital, who has returned from a visit to Erlangen says that although it is too soon to speak of the discovery of a cure, the results so far are most promising. "People in whom definite cancer was diagnosed beyond doubt by microscopic examination of the cells of the tumour, and who were successfully treated five years ago, are still free from the disease. We cannot be sure that the growth will not recur, but their life has at least been prolonged." In Germany, this expert states, is greatly in advance of us in X-ray treatment, although behind us in X-ray photography. With this new method treatment is carried out in

No Party in Power.

The general elections in Norway gave no party a clear majority, and it is impossible to predict which party will form the new cabinet for the new Storting, which meets in February. Out of the 150 seats the Conservatives, running on an anti-prohibition platform and against the Government policy of maintaining wage-restrictions, secured 56 seats. The communists, following the Moscow programme, obtained 20 seats, largely at the expense of the Right Wing Socialists. The Radical Left, the biggest party in the old Storting, and the basis of the pre-

sent cabinet, lost heavily of prohibition policy and violent treaties with Spain and Portugal, which led to the tariff war, complete closing of those countries to the Norwegian fish trade. Miss Karen Platon of Oslo, was elected. She is the first woman to enter the Storting, though women have had the right since 1907.

PRINCE'S RINK
I make a Specialty of Evening French Ivory. If you wish to enhance the beauty of your gift, have her initials engraved and beautifully finished in colour desired, by KAREN TRAPNELL, 307 Water Street—nov14, eod, tf

WINARD'S LINIMENT
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, SWELLINGS, BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, FROSTBITE, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Under the auspices of the Congregational Church, St. John's, Nov. 23, 24, 25. Plain Work, consisting of plain men's dresses, fancy work, and choice table useful articles. Handkerchiefs, very moderate. A stall laden with Vegetables. AFTERNOON HIGH TEA. CONCERT, on Nov. 23, 25.

Grant ST. AN Nov

Ticket Committee: R. E. Innes, C. Watson, W. D. Gunn, nov21, 25.

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