

Eczema Covered Arms of This Healthy Child

Mrs. Alex. Marshall, Sprucedale, Ont., writes:—



Baby Marshall.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

At all Dealers.
GERALD S. DOYLE, DISTRI BUTOR.

Newfoundland To-Day.

VIEW WITH THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(from the Canadian Gazette.)

The claims of Newfoundland are liable to be obscured by the larger Dominion," said Victor Gordon, the Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland in Canada, when interviewed by a Canadian representative, "but are within the Island vast unexplored resources in mines, forests and water-power.

The conditions under which our resources are developed, or rather which the fish we produce is used, have not in recent years been entirely favourable. Prior to the war, indeed, in the years of our development, we gathered a harvest from our products of the fishery.

Most of our fish in Newfoundland is sent for consumption to the United States, Portugal, Italy, and Brazil, and in fact the vast populations of these countries very largely for their main source of food upon the codfish which is imported from Newfoundland. In the post-war period the conditions which we have been compelled to face of our fish have not been satisfactory as one would wish,

and at the present time the exchange conditions operating in European countries are already affecting our trade. For instance, before the war the Italian lire stood at 25.60 to the £, and the Greek drachmas 25.12 to the £, whereas at the present time the rates are 96 lire to the £ in the case of Italy, and 370-390 in the case of Greece. This unfortunate condition in exchange operates very adversely against us, and indeed there is no sign at the present moment which would justify us in expecting any material improvement in the immediate future. I don't suppose we can look for any general betterment in the exchange conditions of Europe until the countries that have been so weakened by the war are producing and consuming at their normal pre-war rate again.

Need to Develop Natural Resources.
"Most Newfoundlanders are agreed, I think, that this is a state of affairs that gives rise to considerable anxiety, and that makes it imperative for us to concentrate more and more on the development of our natural resources and in this way to minimise our hitherto complete dependence upon the fisheries. In my opinion we are unfortunate in the fact that the great bulk of our business is carried on with foreign countries. This is an unhappy circumstance in our na-

tional existence. As against that, however, we possess within our shores a great variety of undeveloped resources which can be turned to advantage of first-rate importance to the Empire. You have no doubt seen it announced in the London press within the past two or three days that the Harmsworth Pulp and Paper Mills at Grand Falls has earned during the past financial year profits amounting to £240,000. It was due to the enterprise of the late Lord Northcliffe that this great industry was started, and it is a fine tribute to-day to his memory. The British nation would be better off if more of its capitalists possessed the same Empire vision as Lord Northcliffe. I think without a doubt that Newfoundland will shortly enter upon a period of great prosperity. The present Government of the Colony, under the leadership of Sir Richard Squires, is alive to the necessity of finding new methods for developing the assets of the Island and for extending the scope of our industrial life. Arrangements are already in course of completion for the erection of another gigantic pulp and paper mill on the west coast of the Island, and this promises to equal, if not eclipse, the already thriving industry at Grand Falls. The Humber development scheme, which has not yet received the sanction of the Newfoundland legislature, is a proposition that in magnitude stands out conspicuously among the greatest pioneer enterprises of North America. It consists in the utilisation of a vast volume of water power, supplied by a chain of lakes in the interior of the Island and which is to be directed, with all the efficiency and economy that modern ingenuity can suggest, to operate a gigantic pulp and paper mill, and to create a hydro-electric force calculated to benefit all parts of the Island.

"Incidentally, this hydro-electric scheme, which is supported by the British Government, is a practical manifestation of the desire of the Mother Country to co-operate with the Dominions in enabling them to develop their resources. Apart from our well-known resources in water-power and forest we have made considerable progress from an agricultural point of view. During the last

few years, strange as it may seem, the products of our agricultural resources have been almost as valuable as the products of our fisheries; so much for the climate of Newfoundland, which is supposed by the people of this country to be something too terrible to contemplate."

(Mr. Victor Gordon was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1884, the younger son of the late James Gordon merchant, of that city. He was educated in St. John's and at the Academic Institution, Coleraine, Ireland. His early business training was obtained in the Bank of Montreal, in St. John's. On the death of his father in 1905, Mr. Gordon, who was intended for a business career, took up the study of law in London, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He practised at the Bar of British Columbia until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted with the Royal Scots afterwards gaining a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He saw service with the 29th Division in the Gallipoli Campaign, in Egypt and in France, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Arras (April 1917). On the completion of his service with the army in 1918 Capt. Gordon was appointed by Sir Edgar Bowring as Secretary to the Department of the High Commissioner for Newfoundland in London, which position he has since held, often acting as High Commissioner in the absence of his chief.)

The Lighter Side.

HARD FOR MONEYMAKERS.
Three men were arrested in Chicago the other day for making \$5 bills. Fatty Wynn says, it is becoming harder and harder to make money.

NO CHANCE.
Jud Tunkins says the average man puts off having his photograph taken from year to year, hoping that maybe he'll get better looking. But it never happens.

Mrs. W. V. Warren will be "At Home" on Thursday and Friday, March 8th and 9th, between the hours of 3.30 and 5.30, at her residence, 14A Freshwater Road. mar.6.21

Novel Musical Attraction at THE NICKEL To-Day!

GOLDWYN PRESENTS
TOM MOORE
AND THE GIRL OF HIS HEART, IN
"FROM THE GROUND UP"

By Rupert Hughes, author of "The Old Nest." The story tells of the rise of a lowly immigrant to a position of stability. A picture with smiles and tears. Supporting cast includes Helene Chadwick, Darrell Foss and DeWitt C. Jennings.

"PATHE NEWS" (Sees all—Knows all).

COMING—MAY McEVROY in "A HOME SPUN VAMP," and by popular request JACKIE COOGAN in "MY BOY."

The Squires-Coaker Party.

IT PROMISED PROSPERITY AND IT GAVE THE PEOPLE DESTITUTION.

Breaking Stones at Starvation Wages to Keep Body and Soul Together.

The people of the country and especially of St. John's East and West, are expected to give thanks and to publicly glorify the Government and especially Messrs. Squires and Campbell, because they have exerted themselves to find the most degrading labor for the unemployed for some time past. The people who were prosperous and comfortable three years ago, the tradesmen whose business was flourishing, the shop hands who are now thrown on the street through the bankruptcy of the firms that employed them, the laborers who had steady work in every branch of industry—all these are called upon by the Squires-Coaker papers to express their gratitude to the Premier and Dr. Campbell, because they are getting work on the stone gangs in the East and the West End. We would like to ask the unfortunate people who are obliged to accept this sort of work the present winter, in order to keep themselves and their families from starving, why it is that the Squires-Coaker party has not been able to do anything more for them than furnish rock breaking labor this winter and last. We would also ask these unfortunate people to look back just three years ago to the time when work was more abundant, and wages more liberal than ever in the previous history of the colony. The much abused Cashin Government was in power then, and was denounced without stint for its illegal crimes, but the Cashin Govt. provided abundant work for the people. There was no convict labor in those days. There was no stone piles at starvation wages, there was no line-up of people around the offices of members of the Government, looking for some meal and molasses or a bucket of coal.

WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS PROSPEROUS.

The country enjoyed prosperity then that will never be forgotten. Every section of the people shared in that prosperity. Every man could get constant work and his family were well clad and well fed. But in three short years the Squires-Coaker party wrecked the country, destroyed its industries, shattered its finances, brought misery to all and beggary to thousands. Look at the condition of Water Street to-day. Look at the business houses that have had to close up and throw their shop hands and wharf hands on the street. Look at the tradesmen, shopkeepers, and others who had plenty to do at good wages, and who now can hardly get a mouthful for themselves and their families by breaking rocks on the stone piles of the East and West End. The tradesmen, the people of the country who elected the party of Sir Richard Squires to office on a promise that after their election they would care for the people and improve the condition of the country and all who dwell in it, are now informed by the Squires-Coaker papers that they ought to be thankful because they are being given labor, breaking stone at a miserable wage, in the middle of winter, by the men who promised to be their benefactors and friends. We wonder if they are thankful and if they think that Squires and Campbell have done the square thing by them. We have an idea that when the votes are counted up after the General Election now impending, Squires and Coaker will have a rude awakening and will understand that they cannot fool the people of St. John's or of the country at large all the time, and that a betrayed and indignant electorate will do vengeance upon these politicians and those associated with them, for the criminal wrong done this country since the Squires-Coaker party took office in November 1919. The time is ripe for a change and the country needs it. The party led by Bennett is the real People's Party.

WATCH THE WIN.

SHIPPING NOTES.

S. S. Digby is expected, will leave Halifax to-day for this port.
S. S. Argyle is still detained at Burnt owing to the conditions.

MIRAND'S LINIMENT FOR ACHES AND PAINS.

Two Interesting Jacobites Relics.

At a recent exhibition of the Scottish Print Club, held in Edinburgh, there were on view two interesting relics of the Forty-Five which have not been previously exhibited. The first, lent by Archibald Stewart Esq., of Leamington, consisted of an embroidered silk badge of the Order of the Thistle which was worn by 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' during the campaign of 1745-6. After the fatal Battle of Culloden it was given by the Prince to the Duke of Perth. During his flight from Culloden the duke took refuge in the house of Grey Friars, Elgin, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William King of Newmill. Here he was concealed, with two companies, in a hiding-hole behind the kitchen fireplace. A Hanoverian search-party failed to discover the fugitives, and after the departure of the troops the duke presented the badge to Mrs. King as a token of gratitude. The relic has been handed down in the family ever since, its present owner being the great-grandson of Mrs. King. For many years the Grey Friars was the property of his father, and he remembers quite well being in the hiding-hole as a boy; but it was built up when the house of Grey Friars was purchased and restored, along with the adjoining abbey, by the late Marquis of Bute, and endowed as a convent. It may be added that the above tradition, has sometimes been questioned, on the ground that there is no record of the Duke of Perth having passed through Elgin during his flight from Culloden; but the story is corroborated by an interesting coincidence. Some years ago the present owner of the badge was visiting his uncle, the late Mr. William Stewart Parquharson, of Whitehouse, in Aberdeenshire, who inherited the estate of Whitehouse from a distant kinsman, also a direct descendant of Mr. and Mrs. William King, of Newmill. On that occasion Mr. Parquharson showed his nephew a silver snuff-box bearing the inscription, "A Gift by the Duke of Perth to Wm. King, Esq., of Newmill, Gr. Frs. 1746." This snuff-box formed the second of the two exhibits referred to, and was lent by Norman D. Parquharson, Esq., the present owner of Whitehouse. — Chamber's Journal.

"Sleeping Beauty."

BODY OF TATTOOED EGYPTIAN PRINCESS OF 4,000 YEARS AGO.

Interest in the tomb of King Tutankhamen has been temporarily diverted by the discovery by the American archaeologists who are working at Luxor of a tattooed Egyptian princess 4,000 years old.

This Royal lady was apparently one



of the beauties of the first Theban dynasty, which flourished 2,150 years before Christ. Her bosom and neck are delicately tattooed with small blue fish symbols and traceries, emblematic of her caste and nobility. Egyptologists believe she was one of the favorite Court ladies of the Mentuhotep kings.

The body is marvellously preserved the hair and teeth being intact. Slight indentations upon the neck, wrists, fingers, and ankles indicate that the princess wore necklaces, bracelets, and rings in her death sleep, which were subsequently stolen when vandals desecrated her tomb.

A NARROW WAIST.
The girth of her waist suggests that a narrow waistline and slender hips were as much sought after by the ladies of the Pharaonic period as by the modern woman. The body is slender and statuesque in appearance. The leading archaeologists believe that the early Egyptians were unsurpassed in beauty of figure and contour of body even by the classical Greeks of the later cycle. The immature and delicate appear-

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- Colgate's Compact Powder, flesh & white (new style package) 60c.
- Colgate's Soaps, all odours (box of 3 cakes) per box 35c.
- Woodbury's Face Powder 40c.
- Swansdown Face Powder, flesh & white 35c.
- Rouge, dark & medium 20c.
- Peroxide Cream 30c.
- Vanishing Cream 25c.
- Cold Cream 20c.
- Kolynos Tooth Paste 40c.
- Peroxide, 4-oz. 18c.
- Vaseline, in tins 4c.
- Soaps, assorted; per cake 5c., 10c. 15c.
- Evans Throat Pastilles per box 27c.
- Formidol Throat Ease per box 10c.
- White Pine & Tar per bot. 25c.
- Syrup of Tar & Cod Oil per bot. 45c.
- Emulsion of Cod Oil per bot. 50c.
- Johnson's Talcum per tin 25c.
- Colgate's Talcum per tin 27c.
- Ferrozone per box 35c.
- Catarrhazone per pkg. 20c.
- Menthol Plasters per tin 25c.
- Nursing Bottle Fittings, each 10c.
- Tinct of Iodine (two sizes) per bottle 10 & 20c.
- Hair Dye per bot. 40c.
- Hair Restorer per bot. 50c.
- Styptic Pencils, each 10c.
- Corn Cure per bot. 15c.
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Grove Hill Bulletin

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