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A Few of the Thousands of Men and Women in All Walks of Life, From Coast to Coast, Who Are Daily Testifying to the Powers of This Celebrated Medicine.

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After Getting Such Splendid Results Myself, I Can Conscientiously Recommend Tanlac To Others, He Says.

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Mother of the First American Soldier Killed in France, Gives Entire Credit for Recovery of Her Health to Tanlac.

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1624 Georgia Street, East
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Says He Knows What It Is to Enjoy Good Health For First Time in Six Years—Rheumatism Relieved, Gained 10 Pounds.

MRS. M. E. PROCTOR
717 West First Street
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Declares Her Complete Recovery, Since Taking Tanlac, After so Many Years Of Suffering, Seems Too Good To Be True.

"The Outlook for Nfld."

(Continued from 6th page.)

here, the life of Italy, par value 19 cents, is to-day worth only 4 cents here; the peesta of Spain, par value 19 cents, is to-day worth only 15 cents here; the escudo of Portugal, par value \$1.08, is to-day worth only 11 cents here; the milreis of Brazil, par value 54 cents, is to-day worth only 16 cents here. Therefore the Greek who buys fish finds its cost increased 2 1/2 times, the Italian 4 times, the Portuguese 10 times, the Brazilian 3 1/2 times. The result is that the prices in our foreign markets appear so enormous to the people of those countries, that they buy only the smallest quantity upon which they can live, and this, having the effect of decreasing the demand, materially decreases the prices to be obtained by competitors. It is very seldom that the fish of this country is sold in Austria, but I have heard of a case in which it was necessary to sell a cargo there, early in 1919, to be paid for in Austrian kronen, costing about 150 to the pound sterling then, but now costing about 1800 to the pound. The exporter of the fish sold it for a price in kronen which at the time represented \$125,000 in our money, but for some reason he left the money in Austria, because sterling could not be got at the time, and the value has now decreased to about \$10,000. I have heard of another case in which three cargoes were sold in Portugal for escudos, the local currency. In this case also it was not possible at the time of the sale to obtain British sterling, and the funds were put into a bank in Portugal. The escudo has so depreciated in price since that sale that the exporters can not to-day obtain one half of the amount they would have realized if sterling could have been obtained at the time of the sale.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

And now I wish, in conclusion, to speak briefly of certain political matters, in a larger sense of the word, by which I mean not personal or partisan affairs, or a party policy, but outstanding matters that strike at constitutional forms of government; and first, as to the tendency towards the appearance of groups in public life. The non-Partisan League of North Dakota, for instance, the United Farmers of Ontario for another, and the Grain Growers of the North West Provinces of Canada. These are all more or less unions of farmers, for the purpose of promoting the special purposes of a class. The F.P.U. movement in this Colony is our particular instance. Originally formed, apparently, for the purpose of procuring cheaper goods, and obtaining better prices for fish, both of which movements were natural and commendable, the Union has degenerated into a political party, having for its main purpose the promotion of the special interests of its members, as over and against the general interests of the community. This cannot be permitted here any more than similar movements are tolerated elsewhere. I wish the Union to be successful financially, but I wish it to be successful politically. What is good for one is good for all, but what is good for groups and classes is not necessarily good for all. There is a threat to the community in class appeals, which are being made not only by classes themselves, but by those who would pandor to them. I read recently a report of a sermon delivered in this colony which assumed or implied that the merchants constituted one class, acting in combination, and using the whip over the fishermen; that lordly politicians, rickling with wine, constituted another class, and that the fishermen and labourers should form a class by themselves for the purpose of wresting their liberties and their rights from the others. The following, said the preacher, would be a good creed for the working man: "I believe in the

Fatherhood of God. I believe in the Moral Government of God. I believe in the brotherhood of man. I believe the day is not far distant when the man in the pulpit will join hand in hand with the man in overalls in one great brotherhood, for one great purpose." We can all subscribe to the planks in that Creed except the one which aims at a union between surpluse and overalls to the exclusion of everybody else. Why should it be assumed that the Merchant and Politician do not believe in the Fatherhood and the Moral Government of God, or in the Brotherhood of Man. In my experience of nearly 40 years in this country, I have never known of a political combination between the Merchants. The worst accusation I have ever heard made against them has been that they will not combine amongst themselves for any general purpose. I believe that the politicians of the country have in the main striven to do their duty, and that upon the whole they have been as good as the people who elect them. I heard the other day that another preacher said it was the greed of the merchants which was holding fish in this city, which ought to be shipped abroad and sold at such prices as could be got in order that the labourers of this city should be given employment. When it is considered that the most of this fish has been paid for by the banks, that the fishermen have received the price for it, and that it cannot now be shipped without great loss, it is apparent that doctrines of this kind are socialistic and unjustifiable. And then there is the third disturbing situation in the appearance of the delegate in place of the representative in the House of Assembly. It is sound British doctrine that members represent all their constituents, and are bound to carry out the policy they have pledged themselves to. As representatives they are expected to be governed by private judgment and good conscience. But we now see men coming into parliament as the delegates of groups, instructed what to do, and bound to obey with no liberty of judgment or conscience. The F. P. U. is sending men into the Assembly, who while good private citizens, and some of them giving promise of ability, are nevertheless vowed to perpetual obedience, and subservient, in fact, to one political boss. This must be destructive to the Government of the people by the people and for the people. The last feature to which I wish to refer is perhaps the worst of all. It is the assumption by the Executive Council of the right to govern without reference to the Legislature. It has become the custom rather than the exception for the Executive Council to legislate by order, and to undertake great obligations, and to put large sums of money into investments without previously obtaining the authority of the legislature. I have referred to the unauthorized arrangement by which the Railway Commission was created and assumed its duties. We have had many instances of public moneys taken for so-called emergencies, in breach of sound principles, and with flat illegality. Your fathers worked for representative and responsible government, and in fact this country to-day has neither responsible nor representative, but autocratic government. Recently a num-

ber of young men in this colony, filled with rather admirable love for the country from which their forefathers came, formed a League for the Self-Determination of that country. I would like to see these public-spirited young men exercise their talents and their energies for the Self-Determination in this country. The people here do not determine. The Legislature does not determine. The Executive Council does not determine, in truth. The leader of the largest group in the Assembly determines, and all the rest must obey. We are in fact subject to autocracy, and government of the people by the people has ceased in the Colony.

CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA.

In conclusion I wish to say a word upon the ancient subject of Confederation. I have recently been asked if I think that the Government is deliberately misconducting public affairs for the purpose of throwing the country into the arms of Canada. I do not hesitate to say that I do not believe that any such policy animates the members of the Government. I believe that the misgovernment is due not to policy, but rather to the absence of policy. But no matter what the intention may be, the drift is the same if the country becomes financially embarrassed. I have always been regarded as a strong advocate of Confederation. I have always avowed my belief in the principle. I have contended always that it was a matter of terms. But now I wish to say emphatically that aside altogether from its merits or demerits, this is not a suitable time to consider it. The Colony is not now in a position to deal with this matter independently. Not in forma pauperis, suing for charity, should we go to Canada, if we go at all, but having swept and garnished our house, having shown our capacity for Self-Government, I would resist under present conditions any attempt in that direction.

Was Mentioned in Despatches.

Capt. J. I. O'Connell, M.D., C.M., now of Harbor Breton, Nfld., an old Sydney boy, has just received notification from the British Government in the form of a certificate signed by King George V., stating that he was mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig "for gallant conduct in the field and splendid service overseas." It will be remembered that Capt. O'Connell spent four years overseas, having enlisted with the St. F. X. hospital unit, and afterwards transferred to British field ambulances and other

British hospital units. Capt. O'Connell's three brothers also served overseas. One brother, Charles, Sergeant 85th, making the supreme sacrifice on November 24, 1915, the other two brothers returned having passed through without a scratch. The Mons medal, issued to mothers of fallen heroes, has been lately received by Mrs. Margaret O'Connell, 190 Brookland Street, mother of Sergeant Charles, killed in action. Rev. Leo O'Connell, curate Holy Redeemer parish, Whitney Pier, and D. J. O'Connell, manager Merchants Bank of Canada here, are brothers of those mentioned. Doctor O'Connell's many friends will be glad to learn of the honor conferred upon him. The above is from the Sydney Post. Dr. O'Connell is well known in Halifax and Dartmouth. He married Florence, daughter of the late Gordon Miller and Mrs. Miller, 49 Maple Street, Dartmouth.—Ex.

ILL HEALTH.

You may be sound in wind and limb, without an ache and full of vim; but if you sit around and read Doc Dingbat's almanac, you'll soon be buying pecks of pills to cure a string of pipe-dreams. You'll find that every act of yours demands a lot of bottled cures, and if you groan or cough or sneeze, you're marked down by some dread disease. And if you sweat when you are warm, there's some punk ailment in your form. And if you dream when you're in bed, it argues that you'll soon be dead, unless you see Doc's vales and pills, and buy three quarts of Dingbat's pills. The more you read the more you find that you're diseased in frame and mind; and to the drug-store by the dump you're always going, on the jump to blow in good five dollar bills for Dr. Dingbat's Dirty Pills. It shows how reading soils the mind, unless your book's the proper kind. If you read volumes of despair you'll cave around and paw the air. If you read morbid tales of crime you'll slay your grandma for a dime. If you read slush concerning sex you'll line up with the moral wrecks. The world is full of helpful tomes containing stories, essays, poems, and so it's folly to inspect the books that jar the intellect.

When preparing eggs on toast for an invalid, cut the toast in small squares before putting the eggs on top.

TAKE IT FOR
CRAMPS—COLIC—DIARRHŒA
APPLY IT FOR
BRUISES—SPRAINS—SORE THROAT

PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller
The Home Remedy

The Tragedy of the West Coast.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir.—Last fall you printed a series of Editorials under the heading: "West Coast Tragedy," and you were accused by the Government papers of exaggerating conditions and that the editorials in question were political propaganda. But instead of exaggerating things you did not tell the whole truth. The prosperity on this section, that is from Placentia to Chamel, has vanished like mist before the sun, and in its place stalks the gaunt spectre of pauper relief. If Mr. Coaker had planned to ruin the S.W. Coast, years ago, he could not have done it in a more thorough and systematic way. After making all due allowance for the depression in the foreign markets caused by the reconstruction period they are passing through, one thing is certain that the Fishery Regulations were primarily responsible for the condition of things on this coast. For if our business men were permitted to handle their own business affairs, the greater part of our fish would have been marketed early last fall and a better price realized, but instead our vessels were kept waiting for months, and when they reached the markets they were again held by restrictions until most of their cargoes became spoiled. Now when the ruin is complete the Government have at last repealed the law, but they were forced to do so by the action of Mr. G. C. Harris of Grand Bank. Mr. Harris is one of the largest fish exporters, and after waiting patiently for a long time and seeing his large business concerns approaching bankruptcy, ignored the Regulations and freed himself from this octopus that is strangling the commercial life of the country. We have heard a lot of talk about social problems, antagonism between Capital and Labor, but if we had a few more men in the country like Mr. Harris such problems would very soon disappear, for he is truly the fishermen's friend—net Coaker. Harris is ever ready to extend a helping hand to the fishermen of this coast. The present Government have made an unenviable reputation for themselves. Take the stupid blunder of the sugar control. There never was such a transaction forced upon a civilized or semi-civilized people. The iron has entered our very souls, yet in spite of those costly blunders we find 900 voters in one district endorsing the policy of the present Government, and telling them in unmistakable language to go ahead and complete the ruin they have so well begun. There must have been some powerful influence at work for the Government candidates to get such a large vote in Mr. Main. Was it a threat to withdraw all public monies, or did they resurrect that monster known as Sectionalism. Judging by Mr. Walsh's letter in the Telegram such seems to be the case.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us get down to the bedrock of this sectarian business and see if such a thing really exists among our people. Let us take for instance the Football, Hockey and Baseball Leagues of St. John's. If any of our charitable Societies are in need of funds they only have to mention the fact, and sports of all de-

nominations rally to their aid. And the same applies to the city vocal and instrumental artists, as was clearly demonstrated some time ago at the grand sacred concert given in the R. C. Cathedral, when all the choirs of the different churches in the city united and made it a grand success. And let us take our banking fleet on this coast. They leave port with from twenty to twenty-five men of a crew and they are six months together on board their vessel, and sometimes under very trying conditions, and if there was the least feeling of bigotry or prejudice among any of those men it would certainly show itself sometimes during the summer, but there is none and there is not one of those men but would risk his own life to save his shipmate, let him be Jew or Gentile. No, Mr. Editor, there is no bigotry among our people, and half the things we hear about one another are just fairy tales, but not so with our politicians. I am not speaking of one particular party, as both Government and Opposition seem to be painted with the one brush, when they meet to inaugurate a political campaign, probably over a case of Scotch Whiskey, they hatch their plans and set their traps to catch the unwary voter. For they know in their narrow souls that if they cannot defeat their political opponents in a square fight all they have to do is to hold up the sectarian scarecrow and tell the voters in the most solemn manner that if they vote for a candidate whose religion differs from their own, that something frightful will happen and the gobolins will surely get them.

Is it any wonder that the late Governor Murray told us we were not fit to govern ourselves and that the Home Government had made a mistake in granting us a charter for responsible government. Instead of the government passing laws prohibiting a woman from buying a bottle of Lemon extract, they should place a

law on the statute book penalizing any one who introduces the sectarian cry in an election campaign, and who, if elected, should be disqualified and never again allowed to stand as a candidate for any district in the country. Let us by all means get our religion from our churches, but in the name of our manhood and common sense keep it clear of politics.

Thanking you for space, I remain,
Yours truly,
STELLA MARIS.
Marystown, April 7, 1921.

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