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BRICK'S TASTELESS.

Brick's Tasteless is a wonderful nerve tonic and blood builder that we gladly recommend. If you have no appetite, and feel tired, no energy for anything, try a bottle of BRICK'S and see how quickly it will help and improve your condition.

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Ladies' Black and Brown Cotton Hose, at 15c. pair.

Men's Black Cotton Half Hose, at 15c. pair.

Children's Superior Quality White Cotton Hose now cut to less than cost to take place of a cheaper line now all sold up.

Sizes: 5 inch 5 1/2" 6" 6 1/2" 7" 7 1/2" 8" 8 1/2" 9"

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Infants' Fine Lisle Socks, in the celebrated "Buster Brown" Brand.

Sizes 4 inch to 7 1/2". Only 25c. pair.

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Infants' All-Wool English Cashmere Hose. These are higher priced, but also sell largely with us.

Ladies' Imitation Silk Hose, Seconds. Only 25c. pair.

Ladies' Black Silk Hose, Seconds, in a rather good quality. Only 45c. pair.

Ladies' Short Sleeve White Cotton Vests— with laced front. A big seller at 45c. each. For stout women. Price 55c. each.

Of course we can give you lower priced Vests, but we only mention this one which is a leading seller.

HENRY BLAIR

Say Paper, Say the Evening Telegram.

Immigration Law Effective July 1st

NEW U. S. RESTRICTIONS WILL SOMEWHAT CURB FREE MOVEMENT OF TOURISTS.

(Montreal Star.)

Montrealers who are crossing the border into the United States have got to give an account of themselves to the immigration authorities at the border. A letter telling when they are to return or some permit from the local immigration bureau will be necessary to stipulate whether their bearers will remain in the United States of whether they are on a visit.

The following statement was issued by the Department of Immigration here through the commissioner W. J. Clark, to-day:

"The new United States-Per centum Immigration Law goes into effect July 1, 1924.

Under this new Act, immigration to the United States for the coming three years will be limited to approximately 170,000 souls per year.

"The annual quota of any nationality shall be two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States Census of 1890, but the minimum of any nationality shall be 100.

"For the purpose of this new Act, nationality shall be determined by country of birth, treating as separate countries the Colonies, Dependencies or self-governing Dominions for which separate enumeration was made in the United States Census of 1890.

"Exemptions from the Quota requirements are limited to the following:

(a) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 18 years of age, or the wife, or a citizen of the United States who resides therein at the time of the filing of a petition under section 9;

(b) An immigrant previously lawfully admitted to the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad;

(c) An immigrant who was born in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Haiti, the Dominion Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him;

(d) An immigrant who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of, carrying on the covation of minister of any religious denomination, or professor of a college, academy, seminary of university; and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; or

(e) An immigrant who is a bona fide student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary, or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

"All immigrants, whether of the quota class or exempt from such provision, are amenable to that feature of the Law requiring procurement of an American Consular Visa, the fee for which is shown to be \$10 per capita, in addition to which is the Immigration Head Tax fee of \$3 as in the past.

"The Consular Visa is not a guarantee of admission under the Immigration Laws and the new Law contains no provision for refund of the Consular Visa fee in the event of a person holding the Consular Visa being refused entry to the United States by Immigration Officers.

"The instructions have not yet been received as to just how the new Per centum Law will apply to natives of trans-oceanic countries, now resident in Canada, but it is expected that advice as to the quota allotment for persons of the latter classes will be received by American Consular Officers in Canada within a very few days.

"As the Law provides that There shall be issued to quota immigrants of any nationality (1) no more Immigration Visas in any fiscal year than the quota for such nationality, and (2) in any calendar month of any fiscal year no more Immigration Visas than the per centum of the total quota for such nationality, it is quite apparent that the monthly admission to the United States from Canada are to be greatly restricted in respect of all nationals falling within the quota provisions of the new Law.

Tourists' Privilege.

"In defining the term 'Immigrant' the following are some of the exceptions mentioned in the Act: (1) A Government official, his family attendants, servants and employees, (2) An alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business of pleasure, (3) An alien in continuous transit through the United States, (4) An alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit to one part of the

United States or another through foreign contiguous territory.

"Those seeking entry to the United States as coming within any of the exceptions last quoted should be prepared to establish their status to the satisfaction of the examining inspector; otherwise annoying complications are likely to arise.

"It is understood that all railway ticket agents throughout Canada have been supplied with instructions by the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association, which places such agents in a position to supply prospective travellers to the United States from Canada with all the information necessary to so facilitate the travel of such patrons as to avoid annoyance and misunderstanding."

EVENING AT HOME.

I spend the evening hours at home, my harp upon my knee, and read an essay and a poem, and sermons two or three. No street adventures can produce such pleasures as I know; I read the works of Mother Goose, with the golden moments flow. My friends exclaim, "We'll see the sights the village can afford; to sit around and read or nights would leave us badly bored." And so with other reckless blouds they turn the night to day, and blow for soda fountain suds a portion of their pay. They patronise the noisy dance and flirt with giddy queens, and every time they have a chance they play the slot machines. They fall for every garish fake, they're snared by gold brick sharks, and in the morning, when they wake, they feel like Gorman marks. They wring their teeth in vain remorse, they gnash their hands in vain, and for the moment they endorse my conduct safe and sane. But when the night again arrives they will not sit with me, and read Bill Shakespeare's "Merry Wives," while golden moments flee. They all put on their picnic duds, silk hats and gabardines, and go to drink the kickless suds and play the slot machines. Their methods I shall not traduce; let each man choose his play; for me the works of Mother Goose, for them the Great White Way.

Paris favors a very pale rose for evening.



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University Head on Liquor Laws

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler Here from U.S.A. to Study Government Control—No More Saloons—But Prohibition a Failure—Harms Young People—Makes More Drunkards.

(Montreal Star, July 1.)

Whether or not the Canadian system of Government liquor sale would be a solution for a state of affairs in the United States, characterized as "appalling both from the standpoint of temperance and from the standpoint of public and private morals," is what Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York and prominent member of the Republican Party, has come to the Dominion to find out. "We have had excellent reports of your system," said Dr. Butler, who arrived in Montreal Sunday morning and is a guest at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, "and we are going to see the members of the Liquor Commission to find what methods have proved effective here." The well-known publicist will then proceed to the West to visit the Provinces, which have reacted from prohibition, to get an account of their experience.

Temperance people in the United States were divided into two camps, he said, when the issue was fought some years ago—those who supported prohibition and those who did not, but who favored some system of Government control and regulation. The Prohibitionists had carried their point, and Americans had had five years of experiment. "The results are appalling from the standpoint of temperance, public and private morals, law observance and the efficiency of Government." The attempt to enforce prohibition laws and secure their observance had completely broken down. The laws are flouted and disobeyed, and prohibition had set up a habit of contempt for and disregard of law. The effect on the young people was particularly serious, on young men and young women as well. The good thing accomplished was the abolition of the open saloon, which was a public nuisance and a public danger. "The saloon will never return," said the president. "Not in any circumstances. Where it exists now it is in secret and illegally."

"Only two classes of people in the United States are satisfied with conditions as they are at the present time. First of these are the bootleggers, who make enormous fortunes out of liquor trade and who want no change. They are perfectly satisfied to retain the law on the statute books forever. In the second group of those who are contented with the present state of affairs are the paid officers of lobbyists of the anti-Saloon League, who make a good living out of the agitation and do everything in their power to keep it up. They try to prevent any reasonable discussion of the situation and hurl abuse at the head of any who attempt to discuss the subject from the standpoint of public policy.

"Things will remain as they are until the good people of the country—the Christian temperance people who have been imposed on by the anti-Saloon League realize the true facts, and reach the conclusion that they themselves must tackle the problem and establish a better system. Many sections would keep prohibition; but other parts would substitute for it Government control."

His faith in the people was so great, he said, that he believed a campaign of education would bear fruit in a reasonable time.

"I am concerned less for the liquor traffic than for the contempt of law brought about by prohibition—the problem viewed from the standpoint of Government," said Dr. Butler.

When asked if he had heard that many students were earning the cost of their college courses by bootlegging, President Butler said he had been told of such instances, but that they were students of colleges near the Canadian border. He was not speaking of his own students when he discussed the harmful effect of prohibition on young people.

Lawyers' Lapses

The Wills of Great Legal luminaries Have Given Their Heirs Endless trouble.

It is proverbial that shoemakers go ill-shod and tailors ill-clad, but it seems amazing that a lawyer should make his own will so badly that it cannot be administered, or leads to endless litigation. Such cases, however, have often occurred, and the latest, according to the daily papers, is the will of Sir Richard Muir, late Senator Counsel to the Treasury.

He made alterations and interlineations which were not properly attested, and an affidavit of execution was required before the will, as it stood, could be admitted to probate.

A remarkable case of a lawyer's will being invalid was that of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, who left the whole of his fortune, after his wife's death, to pay off the national debt.

Lord Mansfield's comment was: "Sir Joseph was a good man and a good lawyer, but his bequest was a

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"EXCEL" Boots have heavy square Tread Soles to give EXTRA WEAR. Moulded insteps to prevent slipping. Re-inforced legs to prevent wrinkling and chafing.

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very foolish one. He might as well have attempted to stop 'the middle arch of London Bridge with his wig'."

Trust an Irishman!

This bequest was regarded as a proof of mental weakness, and the will was set aside.

Lord Halles, a Scottish judge, died apparently without having made a will at all. Diligent search was made, and after a reasonable time the heir-at-law was about to take possession of the estate, to the exclusion of the judge's only daughter. She went to take a last look at her father's mansion at Edinburgh.

As she closed the window-shutters something dropped out from behind one of them. It was the missing will, which secured her possession of the estate.

Among the many blundering wills lawyers have made for clients the prize is probably annexed by that of a Dublin gentleman who was made to leave all his money to the elder son of his brother, and, if the latter had no older son, then to the second. Such a will would certainly not be valid outside the Emerald Isle.

Stiff Joints

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