

What her friend said about

**"LUXURA"**

(Another telephone conversation).

"Oh, yes, and talking of tea, I'm so glad you told me about 'Luxura.' Every one in the house noticed the different flavor and remarked how good it is. There isn't one scrap of waste, it's just delicious, and you're right, it DOES GO FURTHER."

"Taste the luxury of 'LUXURA.'"

Distributed by  
R. M. O'LEARYMuir Bldg.  
St. John's.**How My Creed Affects You:**I AM A GRADUATE OF THE CANADIAN  
CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, TORONTO,  
1921.

I have been taught that it is my solemn duty to help all mankind to the joy that goes with a robust constitution.

Chiropactic is my Specialty, and I have been trained to apply its famous principles directly to humanity in order to help Nature restore my patients to perfect Health and Happiness.

There is no wealth great enough to compensate them for a life filled with poor health and suffering.

You will get neither drugs, medicines nor surgery from me. "My only tools" are my sensitive hands.

It's my purpose to adjust the cause of your illness. It is also my purpose to give you preventive adjustments in order to make you less liable to a disease attack.

I have yet to find a perfect spine in an adult human, and I believe that certain abnormalities in your spine are, or will be, the direct cause of your malady.

Whatever may be the reason for your sickness, and however long it may have endured, Chiropactic can just as easily be your salvation as it has been to millions of others.

It does not require your implicit faith in order for it to benefit you. The fact that the segments of your spine are out of alignment is no fault of your own—but I can help restore them to normal position.

You need not be sick, now that I can show you the scientific road to a natural recovery, and this I am sure of: "I can help you."

Do not wait until you get sick or worse. Come to my office to-day for a consultation and spinal examination. FREE OF CHARGE. Office in Dental Rooms of the late Dr. Lehr.

**Dr. C. W. Spicer**  
CHIROPRACTIC SPECIALIST

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sept 12, 21, 22

Forty-Six Years in the Service of  
the Public—The Evening Telegram**Rev. Father McGrath**

LECTURES ON "CHINA'S CIVILIZATION"

The lecture given at the Star Hall last night, by Rev. Father McGrath, of the China Mission Seminary, Scarborough, Ont., under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, was attended by a very large gathering. Preceding the lecture, Miss Josephine McNamara, at the request of the Chairman, J. F. Moehan, rendered a solo, "Ave Maria," which Mr. Moehan, introducing the lecturer, explained that four years ago Father McGrath had been ordained to the Priesthood by His Grace Archbishop Roche and was for a time attached to the Cathedral. After a short time he asked to be relieved to parochial duties and volunteered for missionary work in China, and since that time he has been actively engaged in forwarding this noble undertaking.

Father McGrath, in opening, stated that he had chosen for his subject, "China's Civilization and Ours." He would touch briefly on some main features in both and then would briefly draw a few conclusions. There can, he said, be little comparison between the civilization of China's and ours, as it must always be remembered that China has 5,000 years of civilization behind her and in spite of the fact that the world is greatly prejudiced against her, she has been very quietly pursuing her way.

An outstanding feature of the Chinese is their honesty, and so well is this realized in Japan that in that country all the Bank clerks are Chinese. In the early days of Chinese civilization, dishonesty was treated with capital punishment and this, perhaps, more than anything else, has had the effect of making the Chinese honest. The methods of serving out capital punishment were explained by the lecturer who related stories in the personal experience of Father Francis to show that it had been carried out. Another characteristic of the Chinese is their fundamental respect for authority. Every man, woman and child respects their parents, and so right up to the higher authority. A remarkable thing about Chinese civilization is that Confucius, who is looked upon as the greatest of Chinese teachers, preached the doctrine "never do to others what you would not another do to you." This is a fundamental of Christianity and is significant that it should be taught in these early ages, especially when the Jews, who were afterwards the chosen people of God, should have for their doctrine, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

The lecturer then mentioned some of the peculiarities of the people of China, their habit of paying compliments to one another, etc.

One of the evils of doctrines taught by Confucius is Polygamy, and he gave seven reasons for it, all of them, however, very frail ones. The Chinese believe that the best way to get even with a man who has done them wrong is to commit suicide in his house, and he told a story illustrating this, where a Mandarin cut his own throat in the house of a small number of priests because they had obtained permission to build a church over his authority; and when some Chinese students heard of it they went outside and told the people the priests had killed the "Mandarin," as a result of which the Vicar General and one Priest lost their lives.

Another evil is spirit worship, and the lecturer told how the natives worship the spirits of the sun, moon, stars, etc. A story was told of how several able-bodied coolies stood on the bank of a river and saw three boys drowning without any attempt to save them because they believed that by doing so they would incur the wrath of the God of the river. Every year two millions of baby girls in China are slaughtered by their parents. The people there live in abject poverty, have can only about an acre of land on which they are dependent for a living and if anything goes contrary to hopes, as it very often does, dire distress is the result, and for this reason they think it better to destroy the baby girls.

The lecturer then went on to dwell on some of the various phases of our own civilization. Speaking of honesty, he wondered if all the people of the world could boast of this as China can. Statistics show that in America last year there were 10,000 murders; this is more than China with all her millions, has had in centuries. It has become a truism in America now that "you can't hang a million dollars," from the manner in which some things have been handled. Another evil of our civilization is the public school where the name of God is shut out from the hearts of the young innocents. The lecturer then dealt with some of the evils that have attended the divorce court and prohibition.

The only big failure in our Christianity, is that Christendom plays no part in it. After the War the world said Christianity had failed, but at Princeton Scott says: "Christ had prescribed a cure and if the world refused to accept that cure it must bear its own responsibility." With our Christianity, there are yet millions in London and America who know no creed. China never had a chance as we had and it is to give them that chance that hundreds of Missionaries are yearly crossing the Pacific.

Father McGrath's lecture was listened to with deep interest and at the close he was warmly applauded. The Chairman briefly expressed thanks to the lecturer for his splendid address, and a collection was then taken up in aid of foreign missions. Miss Alice Curtin and Mr. Jack Curtin, rendered pleasing solos and after P. McGrath had thanked Monsignor McDermott, the Priests, the Knights of Columbus, and all who had helped to make the evening so successful, the National Anthem brought the evening to a close.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE.**  
aug 17, 3mos**Recent Scientific Developments**

So vast and international in its scope has scientific research become that unless co-operation and interchanging of information and results can be materialized much will be lost to the world. For the purpose of making possible such international co-operation the International Research Council was organized six years ago in July, 1919. At that time defeated Germany and her allies were excluded from the international scientific fellowship in which she played such an important part before the war. Now many nations and scientists believe that war hatreds have been sufficiently softened that all the nations can be invited to sit down at the same table for scientific discussion. In fact, the scientists of the Central Powers very quickly were admitted into many international scientific meetings on an equal footing with the scientists of more fortunate countries. Yet the bars are still up so far as formal organization of international science is concerned. The International Research Council at its third meeting held in July failed in an effort to admit to this international organization the countries not included in the ranks of the Allies and neutrals of the war period.

Although there is a minority, represented chiefly by France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland, that favors the continued exclusion of their former enemies, it was the method of voting rather than this faction that prevents the opening of the Council's doors to a truly international membership. The rules of the union, composed of thirty-one members since the recent admission of Latvia and Tunis, require a two-thirds vote of all member countries for a modification of the rules of the Council. A two-thirds majority means fifty-three votes and there were only fifty-two votes represented at the Brussels meeting. Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council, who headed the United States delegation, voiced his disappointment and made clear his apprehension at the state of affairs.

**Diminished Fish Supplies.**

Nothing is more international than the sea which touches the shores of all lands. From earliest times man has looked upon the oceans as storehouses of food. The question has been raised as to whether the food resources of the sea are being exhausted in the same way that man is cutting the forests and killing wild game, exhausting the fertility of our soil, and emptying our mines and oil wells. While the sea is not as barren as it looks, its supplies are by no means as inexhaustible as some would have us believe. This has been quite forcibly demonstrated in the fisheries of the North Sea, Iceland and other areas. From 1906 to 1913, the average catch of a British trawler per day's absence from port ranged between 1,837 and 2,027 pounds. As a result of the restrictions on fishing operations during the Great War, the fisheries were afforded an opportunity to recuperate. With the renewal of operations in 1919, the average daily catch increased to 4,483 pounds, or 50 per cent. greater than the pre-war average. In 1921 it had declined to 2,173 pounds and in 1923 to 1,568 pounds. Thus, within a five-year period of fishing the increment gained during a five-year closed season was wiped out and new low levels reached. The record of British trawlers operating in Iceland waters is similar. The average daily catch per day's absence for the years 1906-19 ranged within the limits of 4,883 and 5,378 pounds. In 1919 it increased to 7,338 pounds, falling to 4,872 pounds in 1923.

According to Dr. Lewis Radcliffe, United States Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, this depletion of certain areas and expansion of operations emphasizes the need of extensive studies of the life histories and habits of the important marine fishes to prevent their ultimate exhaustion. Fortunately, the nations are beginning to realize the importance of such work and to expand their programme of scientific research. Provided trouble is taken properly to conserve and regulate the utilization of the natural resources of the sea, a billion dollars annually is the wealth that the Pacific Ocean should yield to man.

Many forms of sea food now considered of scant value have great possibilities, and in view of the depletion of supplies of shad, sturgeon, salmon, lobsters, crabs and other forms that are now used, the neglected ones may come into importance. An examination of our fishery statistics reveals the absence of some sea foods

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Very soft and easy, blucher style, rubber heels attached. Sizes 6 to 10. Special Price

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In Blucher style, Goodyear welt, rubber heels attached. All sizes. Special Price

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In Tan, high lace, rubber heels attached. Real value. Sizes 9 to 2. Special Price

**\$1.96****CHILD'S TAN BOOTS  
"OUR OWN MAKE."**

All solid leather, blucher style, strong Box Calf Leather; rubber heels attached.

Sizes 6 to 10 . . . . . \$2.50  
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Child's Black Boots, very soft and comfortable for growing feet; solid leather soles and heels.

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**LADIES'  
BLACK STREET SHOES**

In Black, medium toe and heel; very dressy and good fitters. Special Price

**\$2.50**

Other styles in Black at \$3.00, \$3.30

**LADIES'  
BLACK GUN METAL TIE  
OXFORDS**

Low rubber heel, medium toe. All sizes. Special Price

**\$2.75****EXTRA SPECIAL!****BOYS' BOOTS**

In Brown Calf Leather, Blucher style; rubber heels.

Sizes 10 to 13½ . . . . . \$2.50  
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