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This Boot is Top Notch in quality as well as in name. It's a better boot than you have ever had. Made of the finest Para rubber by an entirely new process.

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DO NOT FORGET that before you tell your customers that you cannot get what they want, that we have large supplies of everything pertaining to our line of business. We suggest that you always write or telephone us enquiring what we have in stock before admitting that it cannot be obtained.

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JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

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AGENTS WANTED.

CHOICE LOT APPLES!

Just received:

500 Brls. CHOICE APPLES,
Gravenstein and Reds; 1s, 2s and 3s.
50 Kegs SWEET GRAPES,
50 Cases CHOICE SMALL ONIONS.

Fine time now for good Apples. Wire, write or phone.

EDWIN MURRAY.

Rich Italian
Murdered Victim

Death Supposed to be Due to Vendetta—Mystery is Impenetrable To Police, So Far—Revelations of a Romance in Murdered Man's Early Life

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—The deep, impenetrable mystery of an Italian vendetta enshrouds a tragedy that has held the attention of the people of Boston and scarcely less closely that of all New England since Wednesday night of last week, when Gaspare DiCola, wealthy fruit importer, head of the local committee of the Italians of Boston, was slain from ambush as he was about to enter his home in the fashionable section of Brookline.

At the time of the murder DiCola was returning home with his wife from an entertainment in Boston. Within a moment after the couple had alighted from a car two men stepped swiftly from the shadow of a doorway and fired five shots at DiCola, all of which took effect. The victim died in the hospital at an early hour the next morning. Those closest to him are sure that he knew the identity of his murderers, but he died without revealing his knowledge. It has also been intimated that the wife of the victim might possibly throw some light on the identity of the slayers and the motives for their deed, but so far she has revealed nothing that would aid the authorities in clearing up the mystery.

From the start the police have worked on the theory that the murder was done in revenge by an agent of some secret society that had marked DiCola for destruction. The motive, in the opinion of the police, was revenge. Business associates of the murdered man assert that he was very uncommunicative regarding his business and personal affairs, although he had a reputation in all his transactions of being the "soul of honor." All are of the opinion that the tragedy was the result of a vendetta, probably something of an ancient origin.

The mystery of DiCola's murder has been complicated by the revelation of a romance connected with his early days in the little Sicilian town of which he was a native. More than twenty-five years ago, the story runs, DiCola fell in love with a pretty Sicilian girl, a native of the village, an employee in the marooni factory owned by DiCola's father. The girl was poor and DiCola was the college bred son of one of the town's wealthiest families, according to the story.

Both families discouraged marriage between the two. The girl finally married Maurice Bova, a peasant. They had two children, but the woman's love for DiCola overpowered her love for her babies, and on his part he was willing to sacrifice money and position to have the girl of his heart.

The couple crept from the little village one night and came to America. The mother brought one child with her. The other, it is said, was left with the father. The child brought to America died.

The other child, who had been left behind, is the person who is said to have revealed the story of DiCola's early romance and alleged elopements. Antonia Bova, as is his name, followed his mother to America in early youth. Bova, now employed as a barber in a town adjacent to Boston, says that for years it was his aim to have his mother and DiCola united in marriage. A year ago his last endeavour failed, and since that time he had not spoken to either of them.

It is thought that the secret of the elopement sealed the murdered man's lips on his death bed. He was conscious up to the last and made his will an hour before his death. Following the making of the required signature on the document, his lawyer urged him to reveal the identity of his assassin. The dying man gritted his teeth, closed his eyes and refused to answer.

There is reason to suspect that shortly before the tragedy DiCola had seen or learned something that gave him a foreboding of his impending doom. On the day of the shooting he had attended a meeting of the Red Cross committee at Tremont Temple. Several of his friends and co-workers in philanthropic work noticed that he was very nervous while on the platform of the meeting. He seemed unusually pale and said very little. While these associates have been unable to throw any light on the tragedy, all appear to agree with the police theory that the murder was the result of a vendetta, the threats of which had their origin across the seas in the days of long ago.

Grad.—This university certainly has an interest in a fellow?

Tad.—How's that?

Grad.—Well, I read that they will be very glad to hear of the death of any of their alumni.

THE MID-WEEK PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL.

LUBIN PRESENTS THE THRILLING DRURY LANE MELO-DRAMA.

"THE GREAT RUBY."

Cecil Raleigh's powerful melo-drama, produced in five acts under the direction of BARRY O'NEIL. The cast includes—OCTAVIA HANDWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, ELEANOR BARRY, FRANKIE MANN, GEORGE SOULE SPENCER, WALTER HITCHCOCK, PETER LANG and HOWARD MITCHELL. See the sensational fight in Balloon in mid-air.

Knickerbocker Star Feature present

"MISMATES."

With MARGUERITE LANDIS, a beautiful three part social dramatic offering.

"GEORGE OVEY" in a comedy scream entitled "A SHOT-GUN ROMANCE." COMING—A Vitagraph Blue Ribbon five-act production with MAURICE COSTELLO, "THE MAN WHO COULDN'T BEAT GOD," and EDITH STOREY with ANTONIO MORENO in "THE DUST OF EGYPT," six acts.

THE NICKEL—"ALWAYS WORTH WHILE."

German Socialists have Different Views About What Peace Terms Should be

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Socialist National conference, as further reports of the proceedings published to-day show, brought out the most divergent views regarding peace possibilities. Hugo Haase, leader of the Secessionists of the Reichstag group, argued that the best course was to reach an understanding whereby no country should suffer defeat. So far as Poland was concerned, he suggested that the Russian themselves should liberate Poland from 'Czarism.'

Carl Kautsky, who was formerly often spoken of as the thinker of the party, declared that peace was still possible to-day. England and the English proletariat, he asserted, would at once be ready to accept peace if Germany declared that she desired to annex no territory, was willing to restore Belgium, without making Belgium a vassal state, would restore Serbia, agree to recognize international courts of arbitration and was willing to make an agreement with Great Britain limiting armaments. Herr Kautsky contended that if Germany should make such a declaration, the peace sentiment in England and France would grow so strong that the Governments would be compelled to yield to it.

Herr Cohen pointed out that Wil Thorne, Social Democrat of the Brit-

ish Parliament and a noted labor leader, had recently declared that the English workmen would refuse to follow the Government if the Government did not make peace.

Gustav Hoch, member of the Reichstag, said the danger of any one country being subdued and territorially violated by another is now past. No group, he declared, can conquer the other group. The danger now is that all the nations will be bled white. Even the most stalwart Secessionist rejected the idea of Germany losing territory. Herr Haase's utmost concessions was that Alsace-Lorraine should be made a free state within the German empire and should not be returned to France.

Karl Rudolph Legien, member of the Reichstag, argued that the working classes were interested in proving that in case of Germany's defeat they would be the class to lose most; they would lose the "workmen's kultur," which they created and which exists in no other country. Herr Haase mentioned an interesting historical point to the effect that when the Socialists were in conference with the Government on July 6, 1914, he informed the Minister that the Socialists would not regard Germany under treaty obligations to assist Austria, if Austria went to war first against Serbia.

RAID THE RAIDERS IS CRY IN BRITAIN TO CEASE MURDERS

Advocates of Reprisals Against Zeppelin Raids on Undefended Towns are Growing in Numbers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The renewal of the Zeppelin raids and the publication of continental despatches quoting the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten and other German newspapers demands for a "frightful" air campaign against England, coupled with reports of Count Zeppelin's anxiety to launch a fleet of eighty airships against London, have given the British advocates of reprisals a fresh spur.

One provincial newspaper of large popular circulation says editorially, "We have never taken an attitude of callousness or levity towards the Zeppelin menace, nor have we considered the method of passive defence as more than mitigation of it. When the cry from many quarters went up for guns and searchlights and aeroplanes, we pointed out that this would not be a very costly diversion of effort from the main war theatre, but that it could not rid us completely of the pest. We repeat there is only one way to do that, and that is to raid the raiders, and not merely the Zeppelin hangars, but any German towns that are within striking distance of our aircraft."

"It required courage so say that some months ago, but we were pleased to observe recently that the process of conversion had, in the interim, gone aspace as the Zeppelins attacked our undefended towns and slaughtered our civilian populace. We think the time has come to change those grimaces into grimaces by giving the home-staying Germans a dose of their own medicine, copious in quantity and thoroughly rubbed in."

The Daily Mail gives special prominence to a letter from H. W. Wilson, a well known naval expert and member of its staff, who says it part: "The public is undoubtedly convinced that these German air attacks on towns and villages and residential districts remote from the scenes of war represent a deliberate German policy of slaying women, children and some German centre. The result is

non-combatants. This policy is either permitted by the laws of war or it is not permitted. Then Great Britain, which refrains from making similar attacks on the enemy's towns, villages and residential districts, loses greatly from a military standpoint. It loses, as the great German authority, Captain Persius, pointed out, the services of an army of anti-aircraft defence gunners, searchlight operators, air operators, airmen, aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. It loses all the labor required to keep this force supplied with munitions. Germany is directly aided by this one-sided policy.

Would Immobilize Force
Mr. Wilson then gives a list of the German towns within easy reach of the Allied front, including Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Mgn. Frankfurt and Coldens, and continues: "The menace of aircraft attacks in large force with heavy bombs would immobilize a large German force to protect the towns. At present the Germans know that no attack will be delivered there by the British and all their force is set free to attack us. If such aircraft attacks are permitted by law, why are they not made by us? If these attacks are not permitted by the laws of the war then the question becomes still graver. The force behind the laws of war is reprisals. The power which falls to make reprisals when a great offence is committed is as negligent as a judge or as faithless as a jury that acquits a murderer. It sins against humanity. It allows precedents to be established which will make war more cruel and more barbarous; it encourages the criminal in his crime. The action of our French Allies is humane, just and sensible. Whenever a German aeroplane attacks or airship bombards French aerodromes, French aerodromes proceed and discharge appropriate weight of bombs on the German aerodromes. The result is

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Gertrude Robinson, Alf. Paget and Chas. Perly in

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A great 3 reel Indian War Feature produced by Vitagraph Co.

"The Lost Bracelet."

A Social Melo-Drama by the Lubin Company.

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A Vitagraph Comedy with Wally Vim and Nitra Frazer.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY playing the Piano.
SAM ROSE, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs.
A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

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Schr. "Mary Kate,"

36 tons, 11 years old.

Schooner may be seen at Port Rexton. Apply to

JOHN GUPPY,
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Cheese, Oats, Onions, &c.

100 Boxes CANADIAN CHEESE

600 Bags BLACK OATS.

1000 Bags MIXED OATS.

200 Bags WHITE OATS.

1000 Bales HAY.

200 Cases SMALL ONIONS.

GEORGE NEAL

625 Cases

New Crop Tomatoes

Due to arrive 1st half September.

Get our Prices.

Job's Stores, Limited.

that French women and children are efficiently protected, for the Germans have stopped these raids. The German public does not shout for the bombing of people when it believes they will hit back."

PULP AND PAPER MILL SOLD TO U. S. CAPITALISTS

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 2.—Nathaniel M. Jones, of this city, announced last night that at a conference of capitalists in New York, from which he has just returned, the sale of the largest

pulp and paper mill in the Canadian Maritime Provinces to a syndicate of Maine and New York men was arranged.

The property for which it is said \$2,000,000 will be paid, includes mills at the River Falls near St. John, N.B., and large timber lands in New Brunswick. The syndicate includes Hugh Chisholm of Portland, president of the Oxford Paper Company, and Maynard S. Bird, also of Portland.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE