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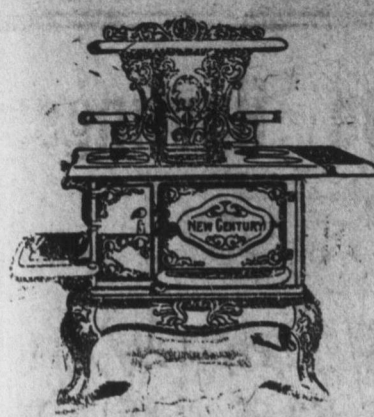
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Brighter Relations

Entente and Roumanian Accord --
Boston Police May Resume Duty
-- Sinn Fein Raiding Continues --
Austria Refuses to Give up Bela Kun.

RELATIONS MUCH BRIGHTER.

PARIS, Sept. 13. The situation between Roumania and the Entente appears to be brighter. A cordial meeting was held by Foreign Minister Pichon and Nicholas Misiu, Roumanian representative in Paris, and M. Talaia, one of the Roumanian peace delegates yesterday, the Roumanians expressing the desire of Roumania to safeguard their country's national dignity, but to uphold her avowed intention to remain on friendly relations with the Entente. President Poincaré also received Roumanian delegates yesterday.

LORD FISHER'S CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

LONDON, Sept. 13. (Via Reuter's.)—Lord Fisher in his concluding article in the Times says a period of change is at hand, sweeping in its character as was either the introduction of the steamer, or the advent of armour, for the fact is unquestioned that aircraft even now is making such prodigious development that the only escape for vessels on the surface of the ocean will be to go under the water. These types of vessels instantly require great research and much experiment. "We had a submarine carrying a 12-inch gun before the war ended. He declares "The very day this 12-inch gun submarine was ready for battle we heard by their own wireless installation a message on a far distant sea." Lord Fisher concludes that an Anglo-American fight is inconceivable, and asks "cannot the American and English navies dominate the world any time and tell others not

to build more or we will fight you here and now."

VOTED TO RESUME WORK.

BOSTON, Sept. 13. Decision whether striking policemen in this city should return to work rested today with Governor Coolidge and police commander Curtis. In response to a telegram from Samuel Gompers President of the American Federation of Labor, Policemen's Union voted last night in favor of resuming their beats provided the authorities would agree with the suggestion of Gompers that the matter of their Union affiliation be held in abeyance until after Conference on the labor situation, called by President Wilson for October. A general strike in support of the police was still a possibility today. Several Unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union met last night to vote on question of going out, but in most cases action was postponed to await the outcome of suggestion of President Gompers.

REFUSED EXTRADITION.

PARIS, Sept. 13. The Austrian Government has refused to accede to Hungary's demand for the extradition of Bela Kun, the virtual director at Budapest during the Communist regime, asking for proofs of accusations of murder and theft made against him, according to Vienna newspaper.

BRITISH FORCES LANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 13. British forces have been landed at

Scutari, across the Bosphorus from Constantinople. It is officially explained however that this was an ordinary troop movement and that only 1200 men were placed on shore.

UNION CONGRESS ENDED.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13. The Trades Union Congress which has been in session here all week ended today with the passage of a resolution for affirming the right of free speech and protesting against arrest and deportation of alien Trades Union officials for alleged Bolshevism. The resolution also expressed belief in the necessity for continuing control of food prices. James Henry Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament together with Robert Smilie, the Miners' leader, moved an emergency resolution, deprecating military rule in Ireland and declaring that the only solution of Irish problem was through the method of self determination by which the Irish people could work out their own salvation.

OCCUPATION ARMY DIMINISHING.

BOULOGNE, GERMANY, Sept. 13. (Via Reuter's.)—British forces on the Rhine are diminishing daily and it is fair to say they will leave behind them an excellent impression. Isolated disturbances have occurred but it would be wrong to form a general impression from these. A surprising feature indeed has been their rarity in view of the fact that we are occupying Germany territory, and an intense feeling of disgust with the German loathsome methods in waging war. The people of the Rhineland feel that they owe the British a debt of gratitude because not only has British occupation brought with it relaxation of German officialdom, but has also meant increased prosperity. Signs of this are visible everywhere in the Rhineland. Cafes, shops, etc., are full, even exorbitant prices not acting as a deterrent. British troops have parted freely with their money and German tradesmen have not been slow to take advantage of this characteristic. Tommy has also left behind him the best of memories among the Germans, particularly the German children, who will remember his many acts of spontaneous kindness, and the civility of his demeanour and conduct will be intelligible memory for the German fraulein.

CALLAUX REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

PARIS, Sept. 13. Joseph Callaux, former Premier, who has been in prison for more than a year charged with having had treasonable dealings with the enemy, was transferred to a private hospital at Leully, a suburb of Paris this morning. This follows a request by his counsel early in the week that he be removed from prison on the ground that his health was so bad as to cause anxiety.

RAIDS ON SINN FEIN ORGANIZATIONS.

CORK, Sept. 13. Military and police raids which began yesterday in connection with the proclamation of the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament and Sinn Fein organizations through Ireland were continued today. During the morning raiders proceeded to the house of David Kent, a Sinn Fein member of Parliament and searched the place. Raiders met with no opposition; the search proceeded without incident.

MUST ECONOMISE.

LONDON, Sept. 14. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Writing from France to Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, who is visiting the dockyards and other establishments in connection with economics, Premier Lloyd George says I know full well the remarkable work done by officers and men of the navy and citizens in various centers. No one realizes better than I the part their work played in victory. It must go to their hearts to see the splendid creations of their hard endeavours scrapped, but I know the patriotic spirit which inspired them to build up will also enable them when facing the winding up of their enterprise and efforts. When the expenditure of the country as a result of the war debt and war pensions must necessarily be high, we are driven to economise ruthlessly in every direction.

MANDATORY POWERS.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 13. (Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The debate in the Assembly on the bill giving South Africa the mandate to administer German Southwest Africa was opened by Premier Smuts who dealt with the two great principles of the mandate, first that there should be no military training of the natives, and second that equal opportunities should be given members of the League of Nations for trading in the mandated area. Gen. Smuts also pointed out that safeguards will be introduced on behalf of the natives. He announced that the actual terms of the mandate had not yet been actually approved by the Supreme Council, but it would be necessary for the Government to have provisional interim powers pending the act to be passed by Parliament.

A Writer Admired by Boys.

Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, who was born September 15, 1789, and died within a day of completing his sixty-second year, on September 14, 1851, acquired fame on both sides of the Atlantic as a delineator of the "noble redskin." Although of Quaker parentage, he began life in the Navy, but retired in 1811, and thenceforward devoted himself to literature. In 1821 he scored his first success with "The Spy," and three years later he established his position with "The Pilot." "Lionel Lincoln" followed in 1825, and the next year saw the publication of his most notable work, "The Last of the Mohicans." He then settled for some seven years in Paris, but returned to America in 1833. A good deal of the later work done by him at his Cooperstown house is no longer popular, but "The Deerslayer" repeated the first success of the Indian novels, and others have won acceptance. But his greatest work, "The States Navy" is not trustworthy, and shows some of those defects of temperament by which his later years were troubled. He was, in truth, an intolerant controversialist, with no mean opinion of his own merits, and had a very heated dispute with some of his critics, over whom he won the dubious victory of a law-suit. His estimation of his work certainly never erred on the side of diffidence, and the sketch of him given in Lockhart's "Life of Scott" suggests that his social manners were not ingratiating. But boyhood is his debtor, and although it will not now be claimed for him that he possessed creative genius of the highest order, he had no small share of invention and picturesque and descriptive power. Therefore his is, and doubtless will continue to be, a notable name in American literature.

Mr. Asquith's Son Killed.

The death in action on September 15, 1916, of Mr. Asquith's eldest son, Lieut. Raymond Asquith, Grenadier Guards, caused much sorrow in legal circles. Raymond Asquith, who was in his 38th year, obtained a commission in the Queen's Westminster Rifles soon after the war broke out, and was transferred to the Grenadiers from March, 1915. He had a brilliant Oxford career, and it was noted that he followed with singular fidelity in his father's footsteps. The one obtained a scholarship at Balliol in 1870, the other an exhibition there in 1897. They both took a first in "Mods," both won the Craven Scholarship, both took a first in "Greats," both were Presidents of the Union, and while the father was a Fellow of Balliol in 1874, the son became a Fellow of All Souls in 1902. Like his father, Mr. Raymond Asquith went to the Bar, where he soon began to distinguish himself. In July, 1907, he married Catherine, daughter of Sir J. Horner, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Mells Court, Frome, and in December, 1913, he was invited to become prospective Liberal candidate for Derby, and accepted the invitation. His address in the Liberal Eight Hundred was noted at the time as a brilliant exposition of Liberalism and its purposes. When war broke out Mr. Asquith threw aside all other interests and devoted himself to the Army. He left three children—two daughters and a son, the latter being born in April, 1916. The gallant officer's body was recovered, and the interment carried out by an Army Chaplain, Mr. Asquith, senior, preferring that his son meet a soldier's death, should have a soldier's burial.

Belling the Cat.

It was probably in the main owing to the insistence of the British public that the Paris Conference resolved that the ex-Emperor William should be brought to trial to answer for his responsibility for the War. Now that the decision has been taken and it has been announced that the trial will be held in London, a keen desire has manifested itself that the onus of being the possible instrument of the ex-Emperor's condemnation should be avoided by Great Britain. All that is urged against London as the venue of the trial and in favor of some other locality may be both true and valid; but it savours of a reluctance, noticeable at the present moment in other aspects of our foreign policy, to live up to the principles for which so much blood and treasure have been expended, and to follow out the course of events to their logical conclusion. The defeat and punishment of Germany were necessary as a warning to all nations against aspirations of world-conquest; but as individual rulers are apt to be actuated by personal motives and give no thought to the sufferings of their people, it becomes equally necessary that they should realize that the principle of their separate responsibility has been established, and that they may have to suffer for their wrong-doing in their own persons. In the certain knowledge of having done her duty, Great Britain can face with an easy conscience the possible intensification of German hatred as a result of the trial being held in London, or even




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