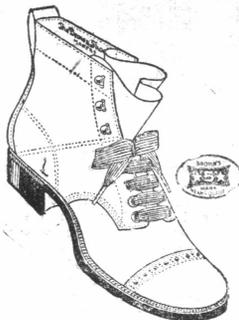


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The Recent U. S. State Elections

A Digest of What the Result of the Nov. 4 Election Really Means, Show Many Republican Gains, and the Complete "Fade Away" of the Progressive "Bull Moosers"

THIS is what is called an "off" year in politics. Only eight states out of the 48 held elections Nov. 2. Four chose governors, five voted on constitutional amendments, six elected legislatures, and three—embracing over one-fifth of the population of the country—voted on woman suffrage. New Jersey had already turned down "votes for women" Oct. 19.

Notwithstanding this was an off year, the results of the election were regarded with interest and anxiety, as straws which might show which way the political wind would blow in the great national campaign next year. National issues were as a rule avoided, but President Wilson looked confidently to the voters to vindicate him and his policies.

The suffrage workers felt sure that they would win in all three of the states where the question was being submitted to the people, namely New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Mrs. Carrie C. Catt figured in advance a majority of 550,000 for the proposition in New York. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, was sanguine, but still she pointed out that they could not lose these states, as they had never had them, and that "all they could do was to win."

The results were very disappointing to the believers in equal suffrage, for the movement was turned down in all three states, by decided majorities. In round numbers the margin was 185,000 votes in New York, 50,000 in Pennsylvania, and 130,000 in Massachusetts. The majority against it in New Jersey was 51,000.

This leaves the number of full suffrage states 11, as before, namely Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Last year Missouri rejected the proposition by a majority of 140,000, North Dakota by 9,600, South Dakota by 12,000 and Ohio by 183,000. In 1913 Michigan

not come out for suffrage they would have stood a better chance to win. There was everywhere evinced a purpose to rebuke the president and turn down whatever candidate or proposition he O. K. ed.

This was strikingly illustrated in Massachusetts, where Governor Walsh, Dem., who had twice been elected governor, was beaten by Congressman S. W. McCall, Rep. National issues were made a feature of the campaign there, and the Democratic tariff was placed in the balance and pronounced wanting. The Republicans also made gains in the legislature.

The result was also significant as showing the virtual disappearance of the "Bull-Moose" factor. The Progressive candidate tried to make a run on an anti-Catholic platform but received so few votes that the party loses its franchise in the state. On the other hand the Prohibition party cast enough votes to entitle them to recognition instead.

The Progressive Party was formed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1913 election. It has now almost disappeared on a political factor now and in nearly all contests had since the last Presidential Campaign has been beaten badly.

At Bridgeport, Conn., a great center of the munitions industry, the tariff and similar issues were raised. The Republicans won here also, and the commission plan was adopted.

In Pennsylvania the public interest after the suffrage question, centered on the Philadelphia morality campaign. The reform elements combined there four years ago and put in a reform mayor. It was claimed that the Republican "machine," which had controlled things there for 30 years, was destroyed for good, but this time T. B. Smith, the Republican candidate, was elected, by a plurality of 80,000 over the independent candidate, running under the name of the Franklin party. The Democrats polled only 4,000 votes there, out of a total of 250,000.

In New Jersey the results ran the same way—Republican. President Wilson did all he could to save the situation, by endorsing candidates and going home to vote, but the voters apparently refused to stand by him, and the Republican majorities in the legislature was increased.

The Democrats got some consolation in Maryland, where E. C. Harrington, their candidate for governor,

pulled through by a narrow margin, but their hold on the legislature was reduced. The state now has a Republican governor, and so the Democratic leaders cite the Maryland result as a victory.

The controlling "dry" element in the Virginia legislature was strengthened. The Republicans showed gains in that Southern state, and Washington county, usually Democratic, was carried by them, as well as several other counties.

In Kentucky there was a hard fight over the governorship. Congressman A. O. Stanley, the Democratic standardbearer, is credited with winning by a small margin. The Republicans claim that frauds were practiced, and that E. R. Morrow, their candidate, was really elected. The Democrats make counter-charges of fraud. The Republicans made a considerable gain in the legislature, which remains Democratic however.

In Mississippi the election was only nominal, for there is practically no party there but the Democratic. Theodore G. Bilbo, the candidate for governor who was approved at the primaries, by a minority vote, was elected. The total vote was only about 20,000, in a state where it should properly be about 20 times that much if there was a healthy political condition.

For the second time in two years the people of Ohio, voting on state-wide prohibition, refused to adopt it. The majority against it was about 46,000, which however shows a gain of about 40,000 votes in two years. Cincinnati, where there is a powerful German element, virtually defeated the proposition, as it rolled up a margin of 70,000 against it.

At the same time that city, which was formerly a Democratic stronghold, went Republican by an unprecedented majority, and other Ohio cities showed a tendency in favor of that party. The plan to redistrict or "gerrymander" the state, as laid down by the Willis Republican administration, was rejected by the people on a referendum vote. It is construed that this rebuke eliminates Governor Willis as a presidential possibility, and gives the preference to ex-Senator Burton of Ohio's "favorite son."

The rejection of the new constitution in New York state, which was fathered by ex-Senator Root, is also taken as a turn-down for him as a presidential candidate.

There were local elections in various places, but they were not of much general interest. The voters of Detroit rejected the proposal for city ownership of street-car lines. In 11 Illinois towns where they voted on local option and where the women had a voice, the results were mixed. Two that were "wet" decided to remain so, and two that were "dry" chose to become "wet." The news reports declare that the women voters disappointed the antiliquor leaders by favoring the saloons.

For the first time in America, what is called the Hare system of proportional representation was tried at Ashtabula, Ohio. The purpose of this reform is to give every important element of voters a chance to be represented in the government, instead of the whole thing going to the party that possesses the majority, and quota of voters representing more than one-eighth of the whole registered vote can obtain recognition. The results of this system will be watched with interest by the entire country, as proportional representation is believed by many to be the coming franchise reform.

There was no general congressional election this year, as the congress was regularly elected last year. But there were four vacancies that had to be filled. The fourth was in a Democratic district and a Republican won, as already told.

This will give the Democrats a positive majority of only 25 in the house, in place of about 140 in the last house. It means that it would only require a defection of say 15 Democratic votes to defeat a party measure, and this is liable to happen any time.

It also means that the Democrats will have to be very vigilant and active in keeping their men in their seats, if they are to avoid having the Republicans steal a march on them. However, the Democratic majority in the last 63rd congress was so large, as to be unwieldy and unmanageable.

The Tammany Democrats will have 16 members in the new house, and this will give that element the balance of power, so that they can get what they want from the administration. "This is the 'sinister' crowd that Col. Bryan and some other Democratic leaders have fought so hard. President Wilson long refused to kowtow to the Tammany influence, but it may prove to be too many for him this time. Accordingly he is trying now to make his peace with his element by giving them some appointments to office. He realizes that unless he succeeds in keeping them satisfied, they will use their power against him and be able not only to checkmate his legislative program in congress but also prevent his re-election."—"The Pathfinder."

Newtown Will Stand by Coaker

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me space in your highly esteemed paper to say a few words. Our Union here is as good as ever and we will stand by President Coaker. They have tried to put down Mr. Coaker, but can't do it, the Union is too strong. We had a meeting of our Council last night and our Council is willing to help pay the \$1800. Go ahead Mr. Coaker with your good work you have been doing, for God is on your side and truth must prevail and wrong will go down.

Abram Kean has forgotten that there is a greater judge for him to fear and there will be no jury to plead for him there. Now Abram, allow me to say that you have to go before God for your bad conduct; you showed no mercy that night when you ought to have had judgment with mercy. You have spurned every good thing and God will hold you responsible for the wrong that you have done. Now Abram, have I done wrong by saying this?

—TOBIAS HOWELL.
Newtown Council, Nov. 1915.

Newfoundland Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street pays highest prices for raw furs.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

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WINTER COATS

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,

Prices from \$5.00 to \$16.00

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JERSEYS & SWEATERS

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LOCAL YARN

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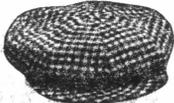
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We are well stocked in these lines.

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In Fancy Mixed Tweeds and Black Cloth, with knitted or fur band at back.
60c, 80c, \$1.10 & 1.50 ea.

English Golf Caps

Autumn weight, Light and Dark Tweeds,
50c. to \$1.00 each.

Woolen Shirts

Grey Union and Flannel, with or without Collar,
60c. to \$2.00 each.

Fancy Striped Union and Flannel, with and without Collar,
\$1.00 to \$2.10 each.

Sweaters, Sweater Coats and Jerseys.

SWEATERS--In Navy, Black, Grey & Fancy
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

SWEATER COATS--In Grey, Navy, Mole, Fawn and Brown, with high or low Collar, **\$1.00 to \$5.00.**

JERSEYS--Fine Navy Worsted, 38, 40, 42 inches, **\$2.10 to \$4.30.**



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