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Rinker's
Norfolk
Jackets and
Sports
Coats

will keep you cosy
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health whilst giving
you the air of a
stylish dresser. We
have all prices and
colours in stock.



MARSHALL BROTHERS.

Municipal Matters.

The Pledge of Publicity.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Mullaly is deeply committed to the policy of publicity. During his canvass of the electors his language was lurid with denunciation of the holy and corner methods of the late Council. Nothing could surpass the emphasis with which he promised, if he were returned, to secure greater publicity of all proceedings of the Council. He made this promise verbally to scores, and perhaps hundreds, of the voters whose support he solicited; he repeated it over his own signature and under his own portrait, painted with all the force of the national colours and nailed to a telephone mast. It was indeed an excellent policy, and I now offer to Mr. Mullaly the opportunity to give it proper effect. The public stands sadly in need of official information concerning a matter of utmost importance to the town. It is a matter which has engaged the attention of the previous Council, and is still engaging that of the present Board. Its proper determination involves the expenditure, or saving, to the town of an immense sum of money, and the health and prosperity of our people must largely depend upon the final decision arrived at by the Council. A matter of policy is at issue, which cannot be decided by the present Councilors without a due consideration of the acts of their predecessors. Questions of great importance and complexity arise under it, and it will hardly be claimed that the con-

stitution of the late Council Board was such as gave the public the advantage of the opinions of members specially qualified to decide them. Nor is the present Board much, if at all, superior to the late one in this respect. Not one of its members can justly pretend to have even a trifling acquaintance with the elementary principles of sanitary science. But there is amongst the citizens of St. John's a considerable number of men who are more than slightly versed in the general principles of this science, and it is in order that their knowledge and experience may be brought to the assistance of the incompetent Board whose decision must bind the city that I now appeal to Mr. Mullaly to lay before the public the fullest information that he can collect concerning the past history, present position, and future prospects of the scheme for creating a reserve around Windsor Lake. In affording us the information I seek, Mr. Mullaly need not, I think, be at the trouble or annoyance of conducting a lengthy and acrimonious debate with his brethren of the Board. The greater portion of the facts I am asking for are of record, and Mr. Mullaly need do no more than make a polite request for their production to the polite Secretary of the Council, Mr. Slatery, and they will be in his hands in a twinkling. And when he gets possession of them, I have not the slightest doubt that he will be most happy to communicate them to a waiting town. I do not

apprehend for a moment that the members of the Council will offer the least objection to the publication of these facts, for the matter is, I am convinced, still pending, and it is of such grave importance that no sensible man would object to sharing the responsibility for its proper decision with the whole body of persons whose interests are at stake. It is true that the Chronicle states that the matter is already settled and disposed of, but I am sure that your contemporary must be mistaken on that point. It certainly was not settled and disposed of by the late Council, and as no intimation of the present Board having dealt with it has become public, it stands to reason that nothing has been done since their accession to office. I am persuaded that Mr. Mullaly at least, remembering his pledge of publicity, would never be a party to a conspiracy of secrecy upon the most important matter which has engaged the attention of himself and his colleagues. I ask Mr. Mullaly, then, to enlighten us on the following particulars relating to the past history of this transaction, and give us a categorical answer to the following questions:—

1. Upon what evidence, if any, was it decided that the waters of Windsor Lake were contaminated? What was the nature of the contamination? Were the germs of any particular diseases discovered, and if so, what were they?

2. From what places in the Lake were the specimens of water submitted for examination? If from more than one place—and water should certainly have been procured from different places—was there any difference in the analysis of the various samples?

3. Was an examination of the shores of the Lake made at the time the specimens of water were procured by any official of the Council? Did they endeavour to trace the suspected pollution of the water to any source on the shore of the Lake? If so, did they trace it to any farmhouse? If they

did, did they take any steps at the time to remove or modify the danger of such pollution?

4. Have any examinations been made at a later date by officials of the Council to determine the source of any suspected pollution? Has any pollution been since discovered? What is its nature? Does it involve any menace to the health of those who drink the water? If so, what particular disease germs have been discovered? Have any steps been taken to prevent or mitigate the evils of such pollution. By whom have they been made? What is their nature? When were they made?

5. Was any attempt ever made, and what, to determine whether the degeneracy of the water at the time of the drought was attributable (a) to pollution from farms and farm houses; (b) to traffic along the margin of the Lake, and (c) to causes solely arising from the drought and common to nearly every lake in the country within the area affected by the drought? If so, to which of these causes was the state of the water attributed? Was it so attributed by persons who had means of acquiring knowledge of the conditions on the spot, or by persons who could form a judgment simply from analysis of the water and report as to the conditions?

6. Was it made plain that no other means of preserving the purity of the water could be devised than by creating this reserve? Was it made plain that the creation of the reserve, would effect the object aimed at? Was the possibility of the pollution—to call it so—being caused by the decay of vegetable growth on the margin of the Lake itself, caused by the low water and drought, and unconnected with any farming operations, considered and reported upon? If so, what was the report? And who made it?

7. Was the establishment or expediency of the establishment of a septic tank considered?

8. Was any scheme for preventing the evil consequences of a drought by reducing the waste of water considered?

9. Was any alternative to the reserve scheme considered?

These questions, hurriedly compiled as they are, may serve to indicate the nature of the information which should be available in order that the expediency of this expensive undertaking can be judged by those who have to pay for it.

Before I close this letter I think that candour compels me to make an observation upon a matter which has been pressed upon my attention. Several persons who are at one with me in opposing the creation of this reserve until better reasons in favour of it are advanced, reproach me with making too much of the possibility of the waters of Windsor Lake becoming polluted. They tell me that so efficient a system of filtration of the water is established at the intake that the water must necessarily be purified of all disease germs before it ever commences its journey to the town. I think my friends are mistaken in this view. Filtration will clarify the water, and to some extent purify it, but I do not think that any system of filtration pure and simple can sterilize any disease germs present in it. Filtration may of course assist in mitigating the evils of disease-polluted water by destroying or removing the food on which the germs feed, but of itself it does not, I think, destroy them. To do this a sterilizing plant of some sort is necessary, and I am not aware that any such plant is in existence at Windsor Lake. If it were, I am quite persuaded that not the remotest danger of any putrid disease being bred in the waters of the Lake could ever arise. The experience of some of the cities bordering the stagnant rivers of the Southern United States proves this, I think. I am sorry that I have not at hand the interesting reports which I have seen published on this subject. But this notion that mere filtration necessarily purifies water of all contamination seems to me to be a very common and a very dangerous one, and I therefore take this opportunity of condemning it. It is notorious that the filters in railway trains are nearly everywhere a source of great danger to the travelling public, owing chiefly to the prevalence of the idea that when once the water passes through the charcoal bed "it must become pure." Impressed with this idea the officials in charge of these filters never think of cleaning them, and the charcoal bed, instead of being a purifier, is often a propagator of loathsome disease. If there is a thing in the world which should be kept scrupulously clean, it is a filter.

Yours truly,

REPORT.

Demented and Arrested

Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning while Sgt. Noseworthy was passing up New Gower Street he met a young man, a resident of the West End, who was acting in a very eccentric manner, and seeing that he was mentally afflicted, brought him to the police station. He has been of unsound mind for some time past, and should have been locked after long ago.

CONGO NEVER-LEAK ROOFING



CONGO ROOFING is made for all weathers. An unusually severe storm won't hurt it. An extraordinary hot spell won't hurt it. An extra long cold snap won't hurt it. It will stand any kind of exposure. The weather finds no way in which to attack Congo Roofing.

RAIN can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is affected by water in any way. If Congo Roofing were put at the bottom of a pond, the water would never disintegrate it.

AIR can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is volatile—nothing that will evaporate. If Congo Roofing were hung out like a flag for years, so that air could get at both sides of it, it would stay just as pliable and elastic as when new.

CLIMATE can't change it because there is nothing in it that is affected by either heat or cold. The heat on roofs is often terrific, and in cold weather the snow thaws and freezes there for weeks, but Congo has never shown any effects of such exposure.

IT can't rot because there is nothing in it that can decompose. It is because we know the nature of the materials we use that we venture to say that Congo Roofing is practically indestructible.

PEOPLE who buy Congo Roofing for a building once, don't buy any more in after years—for that building—because it is there to stay, although the roof costs but little. They do buy more for their other roofs. Everyone who tries Congo is soon a convert, and he becomes more enthusiastic the longer he waits for the roof to wear out.

EVERY foot of Congo Roofing is carefully inspected as it comes off the machine. No imperfect rolls are allowed to leave the factory. Every pound of the material that enters into the composition is carefully tested before being used, and strictly held to standard. Should it fail in the slightest way, it is immediately discarded. Congo Roofing is handsome in appearance, being of a uniform slate-gray color.

CONGO ROOFING is put up in rolls 36 inches wide. Each roll contains 216 square feet, sufficient to cover 200 square feet and allow for a two inch lap. The rolls are finished with an attractive wrapper and label, and are capped with a special metal cap to protect the end of the roofing. A steel rod runs through the center to hold the caps and cement securely in place.

SUFFICIENT Congo cement, nails and tin caps for applying are neatly packed in the center of each roll, so that you pay nothing for extras.

CONGO ROOFING is easy to apply. Skilled labor is not necessary. You don't have to hire an expert to help. If you can drive a nail you can do all the work that is necessary.

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE KNOWLING,

ST. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND.

"Progress" and Mr. Herbert Booth.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Sir,—In Wednesday's issue of the Telegram appeared an account of an interview had with Mr. Booth, in which among other things reference is made to the social questions confronting the world to-day. Mr. Booth says: "His long experience and knowledge of the social question has led him to the conclusion that the only practical solution of the problems is the application of Christ's gospel." It would be interesting to know how the application is to be made. Is it along the lines suggested by such Christians as Keir Hardie, the Rev. Canon Scott Holland, Victor Grayson, Father Adelerley and others, who, after years of long experience working among the masses of Britain, say the only solution lies in Socialism, which they claim is the application of the Sermon on the Mount to the whole complex organization of the state? or, is it by appeals to individuals to save their souls leaving the state, business and industry to take care of themselves? Mr. Booth says that material systems alone will never redeem mankind, and refers to Australia as being a place where there exists everything that the workmen regard as a panacea, and yet squalor, crime and wretchedness are to be found. Sir, it was only a little while ago that I read in the daily dispatches of the victory of the Labor Party in the Federal Elections in Australia. This is the first time that the Labor Party got a working majority in both branches of Parliament. It is plain then that if a majority of the citizens of Australia found it necessary to place that party in power there could not have existed everything that they regarded as a panacea. On the other hand it also shows that what social

legislation had been enacted, through the efforts of the Labor Party while in opposition, have been of such benefit to the country that that party has been given full control to go on with the work of social transformation. I would like to say to Mr. Booth, do not think that your way is the only way by which the world is to be bettered. It is quite possible that those who are working for the good of their fellows through the medium of the State may be prompted by the same spirit as yourself. There are more ways than one of arriving at the same destination.

PROGRESS.

St. John's, Sept. 9, 1910.

The barq, Maggie arrived at Bahia on Tuesday, after a run of 46 days from this port.

Marine Notes.

The Florizel left New York at 11 a.m. on Saturday for Halifax and this port.

The Rosalind left Montreal at 8 p.m. on Saturday for St. John's via Gulf ports.

The Bonavista left Charlottetown at 3 a.m. on Sunday and is due here to-morrow night.

The banker Oregon, Capt. Flager, left here yesterday for Gloucester.

The S. S. Shenandoah sailed last night for Halifax taking some oil, lobsters, etc.

The S. S. Candall sails to-morrow morning for Liverpool with 875 tons cargo of fish, oil, lobsters, etc.

The S. S. Durango sails to-morrow night for Halifax.

When You See a Store

AS BUSY AS

P. F. COLLINS' is at present you may be sure there's a reason for it.

Trust a Lady or Gentleman bent on BARGAINS to find out where the

PRICES ARE LOWEST.

All over the Store the Price Cards flash forth their message of Savings to be gained.

D. & A. Corsets,

Sizes: 20 to 30 inches. Price:

38c., 55c., 70c., \$1.00, \$1.40.

Ladies' White Ribbed UNDERWEAR,

FOR FALL. Prices:

35 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. each.

Cream & Striped Flannelettes,

American pure goods. Free from dressing.

Splendid goods when washed.

9 cents to 13 cents per yard.

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THE MAIL ORDER MAN.

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TO HER MAJESTY THE KING

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