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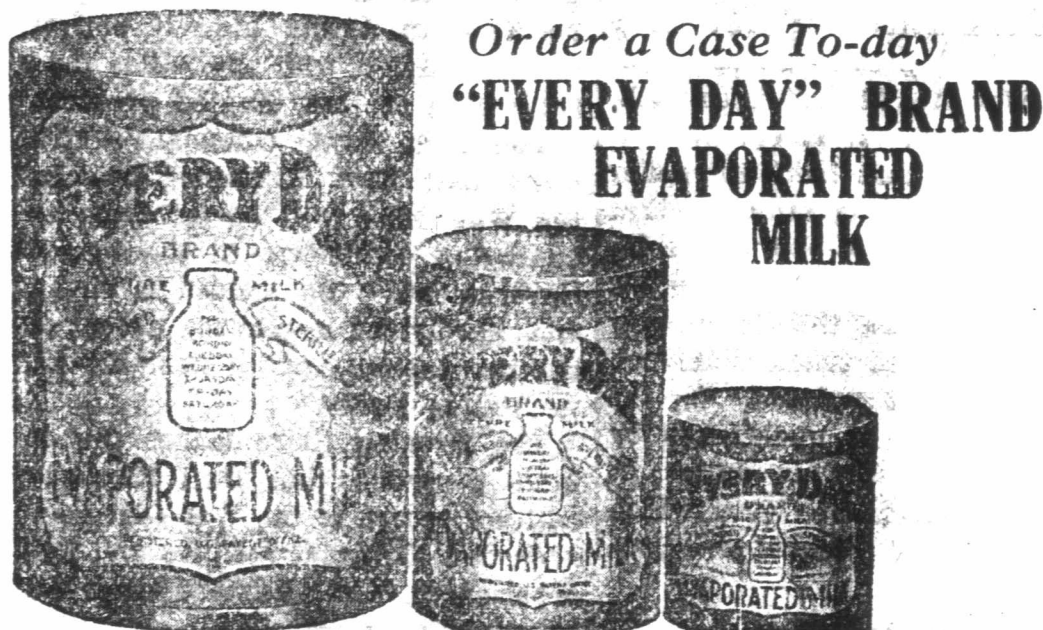
BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

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Lessons We Learn From the War

Not a Bit Too Early For us to be Considering Our Policy and Laying Out our Plans—We Have Lost Much by War and Shall Lose Much More; but Per Contra We Have Learnt Something From it; and if We Keep Our Eyes Open We May Learn a Lot More

(By Henry Dalby)

THE close of the war will find the whole of the British Empire (including the Overseas Dominions) all its Allies and most of the neutral, including (especially the United States) practically the whole world, faced with a gigantic problem of economic and industrial recuperation. I am never disposed to take a pessimistic view of the future and have the utmost faith in the possibility of the world ultimately adjusting itself to the radically changed conditions which must result from the war. But it is of no use blinking the fact that there is going to be such a dislocation of commerce and industry as has never before been dreamt of in our philosophy. It is not a bit too early for us to be considering our policy and laying out our plans. We have lost much by the war and shall lose much more; but per contra we have learnt something from it; and if we keep our eyes open we may learn a lot more. It is comprehensive business organization Germany has been leading the world for years, simply by the all-pervading supremacy of the state. That organization has been used quite legitimately to secure commercial and industrial pre-eminence; and it has also been used as an important part of its scheme for worldwide military domination. By turning its foreign fields of commerce into slaughter markets in certain lines of industry, it has endeavored, and with considerable success, to make every possible enemy country, dependent upon it for supplies of vital importance in war time. By driving all foreign competitors to the wall, closing up their factories, and cornering the market for high explosives, chemicals and some of the other raw materials for munitions of war, the wily Teutons hoped to paralyze their enemies before the war commenced. I am not prepared to say that this, too, was not perfectly legitimate. Not, perhaps, friendly, but as legitimate as mobilizing troops for offensive purposes before declaring war. If there was any blame in the matter, we were to blame for allowing ourselves to be outwitted and over-reached by German strategy of a far-sighted kind.

The question for us now is how are we going to prevent a repetition of the game. The war will not be over before the Germans will once more be up to their old tricks. Their diplomats and spies will once more be pulling the wires abroad to prevent the people of any country uniting upon a policy of defence against German commercial aggression. The fetich of free trade will be trotted out to prevent any defensive tariff policy. The Germans would rather spend money in bribing the American Canadian and British press to further German interests, than in paying war indemnities. We ought, all of us, to know by this time what industries are vitally necessary to our own protection and independent existence and we shall be fools if we ever again place ourselves at the mercy of the Teutons simply for some domestic party interests. Our American friends to their everlasting credit it is said, have done and are doing much to assert their industrial independence. In this matter as might naturally be expected, they have us hopelessly out-distanced. But there is this much consolation for us, that while neither we, nor safe in making common cause with Germany; we can reasonably hope to make common cause with the United States, to our great mutual advantage. The war has given an astonishing impetus to the chemical industry of the United States. Forcibly cut off from the cut-throat competition of Germany the American manufacturers are in a fair way to achieve their independence, if Congress will only see to it, that they are not thrown down and out at the close of the war. According to Mr. Stone who lectured before the American Chemical Society the other day, the production of benzol is now well established in the United States; whereas it used to sell for two or three times the price of gasoline before the war, the cost is now down almost to the price of gasoline and it has 25 per cent more motive power. At present the automobiles of the United States drink up 100,000,000 gallons of gasoline per annum. The American production of aniline dyes has increased to three or four times the ante-bellum output. Carbolic acid is being pro-

duced in large quantity. The United States consumes 9,000,000 pounds of naphthalene a year. It used to produce 2,500,000 pounds. Last year's production was 8,000,000 pounds. All the barates now consumed in the United States is American and by 1916 all the carbon tetrachloride used will be American. Our neighbors are now making Prussian blue from soda instead of Potash. Nearly all the oxalic acid used in the United States is now made in that country.

The German and Austrian Governments have been heavily subsidizing some chemical industries to keep Americans from manufacturing their products. We in Canada have been very slow to enter the field, but there is some comfort in the thought that our nearest neighbors have been more active.

MISS CAVELL HAS NOT DIED IN VAIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st.—Men and women prominent nationally were outspoken in their condemnation of Germany for the execution of Edith Cavell. Many expressed no surprise at Germany's action, holding the deed to be consistent with the war policies of the Kaiser, says the Tribune. Others, especially the men, felt that humanity had been outraged.

"Shocking and atrocious," said Oscar Straus. "Germany has no appreciation of the public conscience."

"It is a terrible thing," said Herman Ridder, editor of The Staats-Zeitung. "It seems too awful that such things should have to happen. There should never be a necessity for the execution of a woman under any circumstances."

Yet Mr. Ridder like George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, tried to condone the offence by adding that had the case been taken before the Kaiser, Miss Cavell would "probably have been saved." Mr. Ridder added:

"There are times when German commanders may do things in the heat of war which even their own people will not support."

"Only the allied forces and such a navy as America has stands in the way of the same thing being done here as was done in Belgium by the Germans," said Maurice Leon, the international lawyer. "Miss Cavell had not died in vain. The world now may read what has happened in Armenia."

"It is so awful I don't know what to say," declared Miss Florence Gernsey, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. "It is the most inhuman, the most monstrous thing that has happened since the outbreak of the war."

Andrew Carnegie said he would not trust himself yet to say what he thought of Miss Cavell's execution.

German Agents in New York

Tried to Bribe Russian Captains to Land Cargoes of Copper in Germany

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—What part, if any, of the delaying of ships laden with copper to the Allies, was to have been taken by the alleged German agents to prevent war munitions from reaching Europe from this country, was under investigation by Federal authorities today, following an additional confession made today to secret service officials by Robert Fay.

Fay, who is one of the five men charged with conspiracy to delay or prevent the sailing of war munitions ships from this country, gave a detailed confession to William J. Flynn, Chief of Secret Service. In it, according to the Federal authorities, he repeated his former confession made to the police at Weehawken, N.J., but stated in addition that his mission, besides placing bombs on the propellers or rudders of ships, was to endeavor to bribe the commander of Russian vessels. He said the plan he was to endeavor to carry through was to induce a Russian commander to run a cargo of copper into a German port at which place a large sum of money was to be paid to the Russian.

Government officials said they were phase of Fay's story, but it was made a part of the evidence upon which the men were held over for further hearing.

Four of the men charged with the conspiracy were locked up under federal custody last week. These included Fay and Walter L. Scholz, his brother-in-law, who, after being released in a police court at Weehawken, were re-arrested on federal warrants and brought to New York. They were taken before U. S. Commissioner Houghton. Both Fay and Scholz said they had no funds with which to employ counsel. Commissioner Houghton postponed their hearing until November 4, held them each under \$25,000 bond and said in the meantime he would provide them with counsel.

Paul Daech, another of the alleged conspirators, when arrested on a federal warrant in the Weehawken police court, elected to be taken before the nearest Commissioner at Jersey City, N.J. He, too, was held in \$25,000 bond, but his hearing was set for November 3. Dr. Herbert Kienzie, who was arrested last week in New York, up to a few days ago had been unable to furnish bond for his release from the Tombs prison.

Chief Flynn said so far he had been unable to locate Max Breitung, the fifth man charged with complicity in the conspiracy. Breitung is a cousin of E. N. Breitung, of New York, and Marquette, Michigan, a wealthy mining man. In a despatch from Marquette, E. N. Breitung was quoted as saying his cousin would provide legal defense which was taken to indicate that the men indicated would appear later.

Russia Has Vast Number Available

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—A despatch to the London Morning Post says: "Russia before long will have a vast number of men available for service—they will not, I understand, actually bear arms. Russia has wider views than merely the provision of soldiers and the calling up of millions is in no wise necessitated by the conditions of the fighting."

Of the millions who will now be summoned, while all will be under strict military law, the majority are intended for perfecting services on which the success of the fighting forces at the front depends. Within a brief period of time all Russia will be turned into a military camp. Factories, iron works and engineering shops have already been appropriated for the manufacture of everything needed for the success of the armies in the field and also, in all probability, the railways will be served by men under military discipline.

In other words, Russia is about to do what Germany wisely did at the outset of the war. All able-bodied men of the nation must serve, some with the rifle and bayonet, gun or maxim, pick and spade, but with the equally necessary tools of peace.

Miss Olive Carpenter, a leader of the women's peace party, compared the fate of Miss Cavell to the treatment accorded Mrs. Herbert by the British authorities after her conviction as a spy. Mrs. Herbert was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

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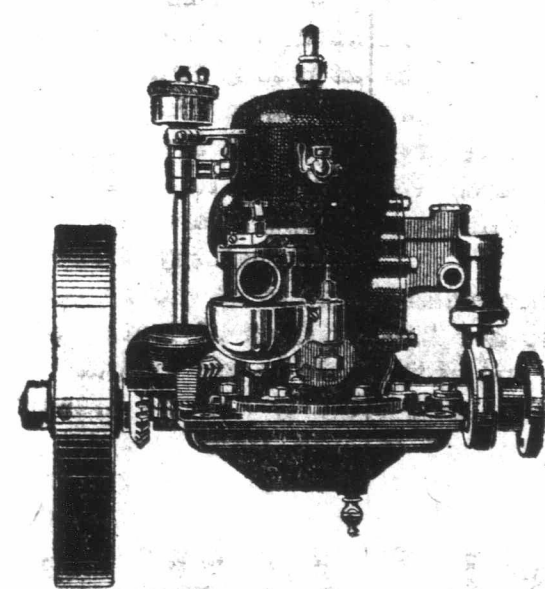
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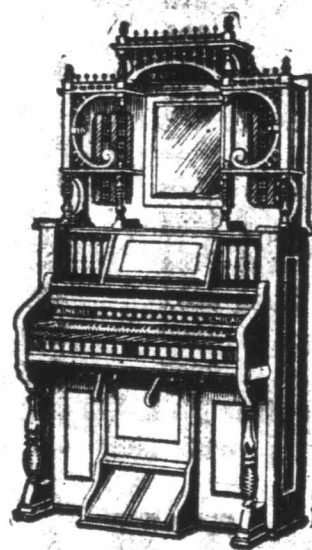
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