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may 21, 51 f

Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, Proprietor
W. F. LLOYD, Editor

FRIDAY, June 18th, 1915.

A Test of Endurance.

It would appear that the Entente Allies are not ready yet to take the great offensive in the West, which was talked of during the winter, as likely to commence in May. Greater preparations are necessary than had been expected, and a special department had been organized to obtain sufficient supply of munitions from the British Isles, Canada and the United States. Curiously, efforts are being made by the latter country by German interests to buy up works to prevent them supplying such munitions, and it is suspected also to hamper the authorities there in obtaining munitions should the submarine dispute eventually lead to war. No doubt also the introduction of the poisonous gas warfare has hampered the entente allies, as they have had to prepare to counteract it by such preventives, as our Newfoundland physician, Dr. Cluny Macpherson, is engaged on at the War Office, and to supply themselves with the means of carrying on a warfare of a similar nature as a necessary retaliatory measure. The policy latter pursued is evidently one calculated to wear-down the enemy. In the main the Germans are being allowed to break themselves on an impregnable front in the West and wear themselves out on the mighty armies which the Russians are able to supply on the East. On the Italian-Austrian frontier, the Italians are seizing and strengthening frontier posts and at the same time making advances in Istria with a view to the seizure of Trieste and Pola and the possession of the maritime warfare entirely, with a view to drive Austria from the sea coast, and eliminate Austria from maritime warfare entirely, like the fighting in the Dardanelles the operations will be slow, but success can be counted on eventually.

Obituary.

CAPT W. H. TUCKER.

One of the best mariners in Newfoundland, Capt. W. H. Tucker, passed away at Harbor Grace after a long illness. For some thirty years he was in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Alan Goodridge & Sons, and paid many visits in the Clementine to the ports of Brazil. He was a typical seaman, hearty and generous, but knowing well how to maintain discipline with his crews among whom he was most popular. Two or three years ago he retired to Hr. Grace to reside and he became ill over a year ago and has been ailing ever since. A few days ago his wife met with a serious accident, which entailed a removal to the General Hospital. She is a sister of A. A. Parsons, Esq., Governor of the Penitentiary, and to her the blow will be all the greater as she was unable to be present at his death-bed. One daughter, Mrs. Parsons, of Hr. Grace, and one son, Capt. John Tucker, First Officer of the S.S. Floribel, are left. To these and to the sisters, Mrs. J. B. Osmond of Moreton's-Harbor, Mrs. J. W. Taylor and Miss Della Tucker, of St. John's, and a brother, Mr. Stephen J. Taylor of the Horwood Lumber Company's staff The Evening Telegram extends sympathy.

SAFETY RAZOR.—We are Sole Mfd. Agent for the Giant Junior Safety Razor—50c. with 7 blades. CHESLEY WOODS, 282 Duckworth Street.—mav28, f

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Supreme Court.
(Before the Full Bench.)

The case of the King vs. Dewey Day was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. After recess Priscilla Greene and Mrs. Cantwell, witnesses for the Crown, were examined.

Head Constable Sparrow was the next to be sworn. He stated that he was doing duty at Bearn's corner, Duckworth Street, on the evening of May 19th. He was called to the scene. Two constables were with him at the time. He sent them to the Armoury quickly, and followed them arriving shortly after they did. The boy Spears had been sent to hospital when he arrived. Witness asked of the people around who did the shooting. The prisoner came forward and said that he did it. He took the gun with which the boy stated the shooting was done, (witness produced the gun which he had obtained from the prisoner, and also a cartridge of the size used). Witness said that the prisoner did not hesitate in giving him the gun. When doing so he explained that he did not know it was loaded.

The next witness was Dr. Knight, House Surgeon at the General Hospital. He was leaving his house on Queen's Road, about 7.30 on the evening of May 19th, when a man named Noseworthy approached him to come to the Armoury on King's Road, as a boy had been shot. He hurried to the scene and upon arrival found the boy Spears lying on the floor of the Armoury about 4 or 5 feet inside the door. The head was banded. Upon removing the bandage he found a wound in the forehead between the eyes, and about an inch above. He took the boy to the hospital. The boy's pulse was weak, and he was in a semi-conscious condition. He saw the boy again at 11.20 p.m., and noticed that he was throwing about the left arm and left leg, his pulse was stronger, but he did not move the right arm or leg. The boy had a special nurse that night. Witness examined the boy at 9.15 a.m. the next day, and noticed that paralysis of the right side of the body was evident and that his temperature was above normal. He visited him hourly during the afternoon of that day, and noticed that the pulse became more rapid. On Friday, coma became more pronounced. Later he was able to answer the nurse's questions, but made no remark on his own initiative. On Saturday at noon an operation to relieve the pressure on the brain was performed. At midnight the patient was restless but on the following day, Sunday, the pulse was better and the temperature lower. Witness then stated that a gradual improvement was noticeable daily until the next Friday when the temperature started to rise, and drowsiness became evident. At 4 p.m. Sunday the patient showed improvement, and it was thought advisable to have a depository taken fearing serious developments would occur. The boy was in the opinion of the witness mentally capable at the time. He answered simple questions put to him but wandered a little towards the end which was probably due to fatigue. On Monday the patient was worse, and on Tuesday he showed considerable irritability. The abdomen became distended and the rectum dilated. He died on Tuesday, June 1st, at about 5 p.m., from abscess formed by the poison of the bullet.

Upon cross-examination by Higgins witness said that he did not think an attempt to remove the bullet when the patient was brought to the hospital would be successful. The boy, Dewey Day, had given him information voluntarily at the Armoury on the evening of the shooting and was quite candid in answering the questions witness asked him.

Dr. Keegan was the next witness sworn. His testimony was in the main similar to that of Dr. Knight, and had reference to the patient's condition while at the hospital. Witness described the operation performed, and explained the object in view, viz., the removal of pressure from the brain. In his opinion, any operation to remove the bullet would have meant the death of the patient, as the bullet was situated in the back lobe of the brain, and to reach it, it was necessary to cut through about an inch and a half of brain substance.

The next witness was Dr. Rendell, who conducted the post mortem examination. Upon being sworn, witness said that he attended the hospital on June 2nd and held a post mortem on the body of a boy aged about 13 years. He found a wound on the front of the head which wound he judged to be some days old. A second wound was found at the back of the head and from which was oozing semifluid material of a pink color. The latter wound he judged had been made to relieve pressure on the brain. Having probed backwards for about 4 inches from the first wound he found a piece of metal, which he then produced. On removing the top of the skull he found the bullet of a 22 calibre rifle.

The lungs bore evidences of old pleurisy and early consumption, and the other organs were perfectly normal. In his opinion, as gained from the post mortem examination, the

operation at the hospital was very skillfully performed.

In the cross-examination by Higgins witness stated that it was always dangerous to interfere with the brain, and that the administering of stimulants might possibly set up injurious effects in the brain.

Herbert E. Knight, J. P., was next sworn. He stated that he took a deposition from the boy Spears at the Hospital on Sunday afternoon, May 30th. He read the deposition to the court.

In answer to a question asked by Higgins, counsel for the defence, witness stated that he noticed no emotion on the part of the boy Spears in the presence of Dewey Day.

Capt. W. H. Rennie was next called and sworn. He has been connected with the musketry training of the Volunteers, since the starting of the force. He knew the prisoner, Dewey Day. His father, John Day, was one of the instructors who worked with him. The prisoner had been employed at the Armoury looking after the rifles, targets and ammunition. He did not think it possible for a person to aim without bringing the foresight and back sight in line (This in answer to question by Higgins).

Mr. Doyle, Registrar of Births, etc., was also called to give testimony as to the prisoner's age.

Mr. W. B. Selater was next called and sworn. He examined the duties of the prisoner about the Armoury. Const. O'Neill was next sworn and examined. His evidence consisted of certain measurements of distances in the vicinity of the Armoury.

Adjournment was taken at 5.50 p.m. until 10 a.m. Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING.

When the court opened to-day Harvey Thomas, orderly in charge at the Armoury, was called and sworn. Witness said that prisoner had charge of rifles and ammunition at the Armoury. There were some other rifles kept in the cupboard that would likely be lying around. Witness described the style of cartridges used, and identified a target produced. Witness said that the prisoner was able to use a rifle, and showed some aptitude in shooting. The prisoner had often shown the volunteers how to stand when shooting and how to hold the gun. Witness said that the prisoner had sole charge of the ammunition and held the key.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Higgins witness said that he had never seen a person with any knowledge of shooting, aim without bringing the foresight in line with the back-sight. Witness said that boys around the Armoury interfered with the shooting and that prisoner in telling them to go home was a part of his duty. Witness recognized the rifle used by the prisoner. He stated that on Saturday, May 15th, at about 5 p.m., when the temperature started to rise, and drowsiness became evident. He found a live cartridge in a rifle when he was cleaning it. This was some time before the prisoner was employed.

On being re-examined by the Atty. General witness said that the "pull off" on the rifle produced was in bad condition as it was not much used. In all there were four rifles that were not much used. This closed the evidence for the defence.

W. J. Higgins then states the case for the defence.

The prisoner, Dewey Day, is sworn and cross-examined by Higgins. A prisoner was engaged at the Armoury looking after the guns and ammunition used by the volunteers. He was using Mr. Winter's gun on the evening of May 19th. Prisoner left his house about 7.05 on that evening and reached the Armoury about 7.15 p.m. He put on the lights and opened window on the second story to ventilate the room. The noise continued around the armoury. On going up stairs again he heard the noise increase, and went down to investigate. He found two boys in the room, Fred Crow and Henry Sawyers. He told the boy Sawyers to go out. Sawyers refused, and the prisoner put him out. The noise still continued and a number of boys starting shouting. The prisoner stated that he took a corner of the building and went to the window to frighten the boys away. He leaned out of the window, pulled the trigger of the rifle. He did not point the rifle at any one, nor did he take aim. He was surprised when the rifle went off. He looked down the street and noticed the boy Spears lying on his back near the fence. He hurried down, and when he reached him he noticed that he was bleeding from the forehead. He had a note written and ran off for a doctor. He went first to Dr. Macpherson's surgery and rang the bell. While waiting there a man came along and told him that Dr. Macpherson was away. He then ran down Prescott Street to Dr. Mitchell's surgery. He saw Dr. Mitchell, told him that a boy had been shot and asked him to come right away. The doctor asked him several questions about the shooting, some of which he answered. He told the doctor he had not time to tell him all about it and asked him to come right away as the boy might be dying. The doctor said he had an appointment and could not go. The prisoner then took a cab and drove to the armoury as quickly as possible. When he arrived the boy Spears had been taken to the hospital. The prisoner said that he was then taken into custody. Only one question was asked by the Atty. General, and that was as to whether the prisoner had seen Nicholas Murphy by the armoury that evening. The prisoner in reply said that he had.

No other witness for the defence was called. At 11 o'clock Higgins Counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to address the Jury, and finished at 12.20 p.m.

The Attorney General then addressed the Jury, and finished at 1 p.m., when recess was taken till 2.30 p.m.

GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS.—The Glencoe sailed from Placentia at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, taking the following saloon passengers: Capt. Piercey, J. J. Poole, W. B. Squires, Rev. Mr. Stead, Mrs. Stead, Mr. Reed and two second class.

What War Will Do for Peace.

Inventions Which are Being Perfected as a Result of the Hostilities.

War is at best a dismal, wasteful business. Yet there is one thing about it, it stimulates the brains of inventors, and chemists and scientists in all the countries involved are working at high pressure.

Some are busy about purely military inventions, some to evolve substitutes for materials of industry, of which the import has suddenly ceased, others again are working for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

It was the Boer War which taught us the value of anti-typhoid inoculation. Nowadays, not only soldiers, but travellers and explorers and all those who may have to risk drinking impure water go in for this inoculation which in the long run will probably put an end to the ravages of one of mankind's worst enemies.

The present war has already seen at least three most important new medical inventions, the most valuable of which is undoubtedly the new serum called Coagulen.

Stops Bleeding at Once.

Coagulen is the invention of the great Swiss surgeon, Professor Kocher. It is in the form of a powder which, before use, is mixed with water. Applied to a wound, it almost instantly coagulates the blood and stops the bleeding, whether external or internal. It shortens surgical operations and makes them less dangerous. The French medical headquarters speak most highly of Coagulen. It will, no doubt, come into general use in all surgical operations.

Professor Frauehl, an Austrian doctor, has discovered a preventive against typhus. It is a mixture containing anisole, which almost instantly destroys the hitherto invulnerable insect which transmits the infection of spotted typhus.

The odd thing about this discovery is that it came by chance. The professor's assistant was told to use anise oil in the mixture which was being prepared. Instead, he put in anisole.

A third invention which will be almost as useful in peace as in war is a method for taking almost instantaneous X ray photographs. Hitherto an exposure of many minutes has been necessary for many X ray photos.

The searchlight has hardly been improved since 1886, when the first perfect parabolic mirror was produced. The chief disadvantage of the searchlight has been that it could not be used in a ship that had not an electric installation.

This has now been changed. A new searchlight has been evolved in which a mixture of acetylene and oxygen is burnt, and the flame played on a small pellet of ceria, which emits an amazingly powerful light. The outfit is quite light and portable and can be carried and used by two men. It will be most valuable both on sea and land.

Bombs to Put Out Fires.

Water wireless is another product of this tremendous struggle, which will probably in the future save thousands of human lives from collision at sea.

At present it is being used for the detection of submarines; in the future passenger vessels will find it invaluable at sea.

The French have a new air bomb which, when it bursts, produces cold so intense that the aviator who first used them in November last has placed it on record that he distinctly felt the chill at a height of 800 feet. It is suggested that a modification of these bombs will prove extremely useful in fire fighting, and will enable firemen to get to close quarters with the intense flame produced by the burning of oil wells or chemical factories.

Speaking of aircraft, this war has in ten months done more for flying than ten years of peace. Although we are not permitted to give details, a British inventor has, since the war began, perfected a machine which, while heavier than air, is able to rise from rest and to hover. It has, weight for weight, immensely greater lifting power than any aeroplane, and is also far safer than any other form of flying machine.

It is, without doubt, the future means of locomotion.

Buy GOODS manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

feb, tu, t, f

FOGOTA.—The Fogota left Port Blandford at 9 a.m. to-day, going North.

LET US SEE

What DEVINE says!

It's Surely the Spot FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Wool Blankets AND COTTON. Somebody once asked J. Gould how he made so much money. His reply was: "I bought Straw Hats in winter."	BOYS' HATS From 20c. Dainty New York Straws now 35c.	BOOTS For children at from 40c. to \$1.60. Men's from \$2.49 Women's from . . . \$1.50
If you want to save money now, buy Blankets in summer. They're going to be higher and it will be difficult to get them at any price later. Cotton now Friday & Saturday, \$1.79. Wool from \$3.99 to \$8.00.	Men's Shirts Here's where we ring in. A dainty serviceable Blue Chambray, will stand washing. Reg. 75c. Friday & Saturday . . . 50c	Men's Clothing Overalls from 59c. Suits (Men's), from \$1.20 Suits from \$6.50 Balbriggan Underwear from 40c See the Safety Razor at 50c

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New and up-to-date Styles, bunches to select from. **Marked AT VERY KEEN PRICES!**

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YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Are not the children who own a little terrier or tabby cat in their own homes. Ownership of any pet causes a child to become generous and kind to the whole species.

If your little boy wishes to own a Guinea pig, or a sky terrier, or even a rabbit out in the yard, what possible harm is it going to do and why should you object. Children in every country have shown a strong desire to own something that is alive and boys, even more than girls, are fascinated by the ownership of a little pet.

A quick way to cool a sickroom is to wet a crib sheet with cologne, hang in a draught of air or shake the sheet lightly while wet.

Childs Kakhi Rompers

Royal Smallware

FRAMED PICTURES.—Special designs in each, assorted sizes, Reg. 25c. ea. Friday & Saturday.

BACK COMBS.—Extra special, toise shell, rounded points, 10c. each for

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COMPANION BOXES.—In each, containing Pens, Pencils, &c. Special, 2 for

BUTTON HOOKS.—Strong, assorted patterns, Special,

PLAQUES.—Oval and Medal designs, Regular, 25c. each for

FIRE SCREENS.—Heavy, in designs, Regular, 25c. each for

SHELL HAIRPINS.—2 and 3 rounded points, Special, card

WRITING TABLETS.—100 ruled paper in each, 25c. each for

Child's Handkerchiefs.
White Cotton with fancy designs, alphabetical and other signs, nicely hemmed, 2 for

CORONATION TOILET SALES.
Perfumes; 2 large cakes, 25c. each for

VANISHING CREAM.—For face, 25c. each for

CREAM DENTIFRICE.—Mint, septic, sterilizes the mouth, taste; large tubes, 25c. each for

COMBINATION SET.—2 hair brushes and 3 buttons, 75c. each for

Reduced Prices
Things You Need

Collapsible Drinking Cup, 25c. each for

Hunting Knives, Reg. \$1.50, 50c. each for

Stair Plates (Brass), Reg. 1.00, 50c. each for

Kitchen Knives, Reg. 1.00, 50c. each for

Ladies' Scissors, 6 in., Reg. 25c. each for

Oyster Knives, Reg. 25c. each for

Bread Knives, Reg. 25c. each for

Dust Pans, Reg. 25c. each for

Trout Baskets, Reg. \$1.50, 50c. each for

Hand Mirrors, Reg. 25c. each for

Puff Boxes, Reg. 20c. each for

Cricket Balls, Reg. 30c. each for

Paper Clips, Reg. 10c. each for

Chamois Cloth, Reg. 60c. each for

Round Waiters, Reg. 20c. each for

Straw Hat Enamel (3 shades), Reg. 25c. each for

Machine Oil (3 in one), Reg. 25c. each for

Cyclone Egg Beater, Reg. 25c. each for

Enamel Candle Holders, Reg. 25c. each for

Enamel Cuspidors, Reg. 25c. each for

LADIES' APRONS

A big assortment of fancy Aprons in White Muslin and also a lot of Maids' Aprons, all med in various pretty styles with broderie and lace. Reg. 50c. Friday and Saturday.

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