

## Ladies' New Dresses, \$23.00 to \$47.00.

Of Serge, Jersey Cloth, Satins and Taffeta, in smart youthful styles, delightfully simple, smartly fashioned from reliable fabrics. Shades are Navy, Black, Burgundy, Plum, Bisque, Mole, Tan, Mouse, Cope, French Blue, Taupe, Brown, etc.

We have won the interest of DRESS WEARERS by always having something different and distinctive. EVERY DAY new shipments arrive, adding NEW MODELS to our huge display.

## Ladies' Coats and Costumes, \$10.00 to \$99.00.

The models for fall show many ingenious arrangements, many unique methods of clever draping and trimming characteristic of our reputation as ever seeking out those elusive trends of fashion so eagerly sought after by women of unquestionably correct style discernment. The newest materials are Plush, Broadcloth, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Kersey and Mixed Tweeds.



## Children's, Misses' and Intermediate Serge Dresses from \$3.90 to \$17.00.

Girlish styles to fit all ages from five to fourteen, and the intermediate fourteen and sixteen sizes which fill a long want in every community, for it has always been a problem to fit the developing girl when the misses' size 14 was too small and the ladies' too large. This is right where intermediate sizes of fourteen and sixteen fit in.

Intermediate Sizes are to be had only at Bishop's.

## Bishop, Sons & Co., Ltd.

Phone 484. P. O. Box 920, St. John's  
Mail Orders Receive Careful Consideration.

## WE ARE



### A LASTING SURFACE -

A Varnish that will stand wear and tear. Ramsay's Fine Floor Varnish maintains a perfect lasting finish under most extreme circumstances. The scraping of furniture and the stamp of heels is its daily test for durability.

## RAMSAY'S VARNISHES

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY  
MAKERS OF FINE VARNISHES AND PAINTS SINCE 1848  
TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER

### 15 PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY.

Can any reader of this advertisement show us any valid reason why an investment in Industrial Securities Co. will not continue to pay 15 per cent. yearly profits or more? The very nature of their valuable assets warrants our prediction for even bigger profits.

## J. J. LACEY & CO., Limited.

Insurance and Investment Specialists, City Chambers, St. John's.  
(OVER ROYAL BANK OF CANADA)

## WHITE GLTD. Table Meal,

etc., etc., etc.,  
For Immediate Delivery at  
LOWEST PRICES.

- White Gltd. Table Meal, 100 lb. sacks.
- South American Small White Beans, 112 lb. sacks.
- Silverpeel Onions, 100 lb. sacks.
- 100 Cases "Eddy" Matches, 10 gross each.

## F. McNAMARA QUEEN STREET.

Forty Years in the Public Service—The Evening Telegram

### The Beverley Enquiry.

(Continued.)  
Thos. Godden, sworn and examined by Mr. Hunt described the ship's cargo and the manner of loading, and continued—I left Hr. Grace before she sailed. I don't know of any trouble with the crew. Capt. Wilson was about all the time looking at the ship's draught, etc. He made no alterations in the stowage.

To Mr. Summers.—A lot of bundle fish and barrels was put on the tween decks. The lower hold was filled with casks.  
To Capt. MacDermott.—I think she had some ballast aft. She was different build from the ordinary cargo boat. I think hatches had been let in in the 'tween deck. Her hold was about the same as that of any boat of her size.

To Mr. Hunt.—As altered she was alright as a cargo boat, that is as to space.  
H. S. Butler, sworn and examined by Mr. Hunt.—I am a ship's carpenter with 37 years' experience. I remember the Beverley. I did some repairs to her at the request of Mr. Munn. She was then in dock. I had nothing to do with her when she came here first. After she came back from Piccadilly I put on 3 pieces of sheathing and some metal and gave her a little caulking. I made no alterations in the structure of the ship. We strengthened the iron straps put in at Placentia. I went through her with Mr. Black to see about her repairs. She was a well built vessel, particularly from the 'tween deck. Above that her timber was not so heavy. As a shipbuilder I should say she was fitted for trans-Atlantic trade. She was well strapped between decks. I had 7 or 8 men working on her. I supervised the work. It cost \$2,883. My bill covered work and material which I found. Capt. Wilson was around looking at the work. He seemed to find the work being done alright. It was done on recommendation of Lloyd's Surveyor with suggestions from myself. Six new straps were put around the deck houses. There were two houses over the engine room.

To Capt. MacDermott.—The hatch above the engines was about the ordinary size. Myself and Mr. Black talked over putting on the straps. The rubbers were just below the water amidships when she was loaded. I don't think there would have much effect on her. They might tend to steady her and would check her rolling a little. I don't know of any trans-Atlantic boats having rubbers. I think she could stand heavy weather with cargo aboard.

To Mr. Summers.—I repaired no river boats except the Pere Marquette. She had the same features as the Beverley. She was lost going to New York. My repairs to the Beverley were outside. The timber between decks was a little light. From my experience I should say she had no weakness. Her deck houses as fastened would stand any ordinary winter sale.

To Mr. Howley.—Myself and Mr. Black talked over the repairs. He agreed to my suggestions. The repairs carried out ultimately made the vessel stronger than those first intended. I don't know about the water tank being put in. Capt. Wilson expressed himself as satisfied with the work being done.  
Capt. Ramsey, sworn and examined by Mr. Hunt.—I've been a master mariner about 21 years. I was in sailing vessels. At present I'm ashore. I look after marine insurance for Mr. Munn. The first time I examined her was when I went up in the Erik at the time she was ashore in St. Mary's. I came here on her. After arrival, she went in dock. I was asked by Mr. Munn to see that the work ordered by Mr. Black was done properly by the

### Shipwrights.

In the lower hold I saw nothing wrong with her between decks. I saw the Argyll roll a lot more than her in a heavy sea. About 400 barrels of flour had then been taken off her 'tween decks. She had the balance of 8,000 barrels aboard. Additional copper sheathing was put on her bottom in dock. Stanchions were put in between decks and stringers also after she came off dock. I gave no orders to the men working on her. Mr. Black never consulted me as to what was necessary. I never had to interfere in the work. I got nothing extra for this work, but I got a Christmas box these 4 or 5 years. I think she was all right for a trans-Atlantic voyage. If I were a young man I wouldn't mind going in her.

To Mr. Howley.—I came down from St. Mary's in her. We met a N. E. hurricane at Cape Race, and went back to Trepassay, as we had not much coal. Coming in from Cape Spear the water was wonderfully rough, but she behaved splendidly. The general effect of the rubbers would be to interfere in the work. When I saw her on the 30th December I would go in her as soon as in any ship in port. Wilson was a fine man and a splendid navigator. I heard Mr. Munn tell Capt. Wilson to have everything necessary done. She had a lifeboat on every hand, and extra carried sails if they were required and had sufficient boats. There was a spirit compass in the binnacle for steering by. I think she had several others aboard. I can't see how the Beverley would founder in a storm.

John Byrne, sworn and examined by Mr. Hunt.—I am a Sergeant of Police. Mr. Munn reported at the Police Station that three of the men had left the Beverley at Hr. Grace and came on to town. They were named Carrigan, Power and Nofall. They came over because they didn't think she would sail before 4 or 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. They thought it meant Mr. Munn to have them arrested, as they had planned to meet on Monday morning and return. They were not deserters. One of the men said work on the forecastle was not finished; but they had no objection to sailing on her.

### Stuffing the English.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir,—I am enclosing you a clipping from the Weekly Edition of the London Times.

If you think it is worth printing in your paper, I would suggest you head it "A COLOSSAL LIAR."  
If Morris can find employment for such numbers of returned men, he had better come home and take a hand in helping to employ "Our Own" returned men, which the (our?) Government now in power, do not seem to be able to do.

Yours truly,  
RETURNED SOLDIER.  
Nov. 6, 1918.  
LORD MORRIS ON N.F. RESOURCES.  
The second of a series of four addresses on "Our Empire: Its Wealth and Natural Resources" was delivered on Monday, under the auspices of the British Women's Patriotic League, by Lord Morris, late Prime Minister of Newfoundland, at the residence of Lady Langatock, South Lodge, Rutland-gate, S.W.  
Lord Morris selected "Newfoundland" as the subject of his address, and said that the story of its early settlement and its share in Empire-making was as fascinating as any romance. After outlining the history of Newfoundland from its discovery in 1497, and remarking that it was in that

remote island the English flag first floated above an overseas province, he stated that, surprising as it might seem, the English fishery was the nursery of the American nation. According to the late Lord Salisbury, the island had been "the sport of historic misfortune." She was not granted the full measure of responsible government until 1855; and in view of her past history the wonder was not that Newfoundland, which had a population round 6,010 miles of coast of 250,000, had made so little progress, but that she had made so much. It was the tenth largest island in the world. The temperature did not undergo nearly such great alterations as that of Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa, and in winter it was less trying to vegetation than was the case in the section of Canada described as "Britain's granary." Her agricultural possibilities were by no means limited, the annual products being over £1,000,000, or one-third the value of the fishery products. Cod had been the mainstay of the island, and to-day represented two-thirds of her exports. This fishery was prosecuted by a limited fleet of about 50,000 vessels, and by 20,000 others along the Labrador coast. The average export for many years had been 1,500,000 quintals, or cwts., and in addition there were the seal, herring, and lobster fisheries.

As possessing natural beauties of a high order. That was testified to in recent years by Admiral Kennally, the late F. C. Selous, the artist, Mills, the late Earl Grey and the present Earl, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Rothermere, and his Majesty the King. "Invaluable" had been made and a steamboat system established which equipped Newfoundland with transport facilities better, for its size and conditions, than any other country in the world. The imports had doubled in ten years, about 2½ million pounds' worth being obtained from Great Britain; and of the exports, only 1½ millions went to Great Britain. Newfoundland was the only Colony of the Empire which maintained a naval reserve as a branch of the Imperial naval establishment. When war broke out 2,000 of these naval reservists dropped their lines and came to the colours, and a steady supply to the British Navy had since been maintained, the number now reaching 8,000.

He believed that Newfoundland might yet have a great part to play. A new era had been opened up. Her wealth and these natural resources were expanded and developed in the interest of the Empire, so that when emigration took place from Great Britain or the Empire it might be directed to that island? Hitherto fresh fish had not been exported, but when cold storage was provided a great change would be brought about. In 1913 about 600,000 tons of wet fish were consumed in this kingdom, or less than 1½ oz. per head per day of the population out of an average of 40 oz. of food consumed per head. If this small quantity was only doubled, they would require just eight times as much fish in this country as was now caught annually in Newfoundland. This would give employment to 140,000 returned soldiers—and enable them to earn about £100—for the fishing season of about seven months. These 140,000 returned soldiers would represent 140,000 families or, at five to a family, 700,000 people who would help to fill the fertile valleys in Newfoundland. Then, if the herring fishery, which was practically unexploited, were developed it could be made as valuable as the cod fishery, which last year was worth £3,200,000. This would give employment to 32,000 more soldiers, who with their families would represent 160,000 persons.

In addition to the industry which had been started by Lord Northcliffe and his brothers there were other areas, at least 20 of them, which could be operated on, and at a conservative estimate they would represent an annual income in labour of £4,000,000, or at 2,000 per family 20,000 families, or, say, 100,000 persons. Farming could also be successfully carried out and fruit-growing developed, while with the necessary capital minerals could be worked to a great extent. These were some of the methods by which the country could make a greater advance than she had done in the past.

For Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc., a good supply of Throat Lozenges and Lozenges at STAFFORD'S.—oct14,18

MINDARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTER IN COWS



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### PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Sir Wm. Horwood, Kt., Chief Justice, W. H. Horwood, Administrator, Commandant in and over the Dominion of Newfoundland.  
(L.S.)

WHEREAS, by an Act passed sixth year of the reign of His Majesty, entitled "The Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1915," and amendment thereto, it is provided that the term "Intoxicating Liquor" be construed to signify all malt, brewed or spirituous liquors containing two per cent. of alcohol in volume, and medicinal, toilet and other preparations containing two per cent. of alcohol in volume, as the time to be directed by the Governor in Council by Proclamation; and whereas, in accordance with the above recited Act, certain medicinal, toilet and other preparations, by Proclamation dated the day of October last, declared to be Intoxicating Liquors.

And whereas, I deem it expedient and with the advice of the Privy Council, to add to the list of preparations therein mentioned, the following, to-wit:—

Of which all persons who are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Government House, at St. John's, this 5th day of November, 1918.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
W. W. HALLIDAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

Persons claiming exemption from service on juries, who claim to be qualified to serve on a panel different from that on which they are called, and all persons who have objections to offer to the panel, either of them, are hereby notified that a JURY LIST for the year ending on the 31st day of December next will be held in the Registrar's Office from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, Wednesday and Monday of the week following.

Magistrate's Court, St. John's, tober, A.D. 1918.  
F. J. MORRIS,  
nov11,121 Stipendiary Magistrate.

### Towels, Toweling & Shams.

TRUCK TOWELS—Crimson striped, unbleached Turkish Towels in a medium size; splendid quality. If you need serviceable Towels for family use, secure a pair of these as soon as possible. Special Friday, Sat. & Monday, ea. 52c.  
ROLLER TOWELING—20 inch Roller Toweling, unbleached; has a nice soft finish; no dressing; Crimson striped border; notice the width. Reg. 27c. yard. Friday, Sat. & Monday. 25c.  
PILOW SHAMS—Some rather neat looking Linen Pillow Shams, relieved with pretty lace insertion and all lace edge.—Just a box or two left from last season. Reg. 80c. Friday, Saturday 69c. and Monday . . . . .  
TEA CLOTHS—Dark Linen Crash Tea Cloths, size 36 x 36, wide hemstitched edge and embroidered in coloured effects. The most serviceable wearing cloth you could buy. Reg. \$1.00. Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . 89c.

### Of Chief Importance at RUBBERS!

WOMEN'S STORM RUBBERS—A line of dependable Storm Rubbers for immediate wear. This is the season to be particular about the care of your feet. Wear rubbers on damp days and wet days; take no chances. Here's a special high or low cut Rubber Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . 75c.  
Children's Storm Rubbers. 57c.  
Special . . . . .  
Misses' Storm Rubbers. . . . . 67c.  
Special . . . . .

### Timely Offerings in BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

TOP-NOTCH VALUES FOR SHERWOD SHOPPERS.  
CRIB BLANKETS—Strictly a baby blanket, of nice soft fluffy Swallowdown finish. Pink and Blue with Teddy Bear and other nursery designs, others in check patterns; put up singly and boxed. Have you a baby in the home? Here is a welcome gift for it. Special Friday, 79c. Saturday and Monday, each . . . . .  
"WOOLNAP" BLANKETS—This is one of our best Woolnap Blankets. Just as warm as the all wool blanket. Don't shrink, and comes far cheaper than the all wool make. They are bound at the edge with a silky binding; Pink and Blue striped borders. Excellent value. Reg. \$8.50 pair. Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . \$8.25  
WADDY QUILTS—We have a select lot of American Quilts in nice light shades; very dainty looking, fancy centre and broad plain band border. They look just as good as the genuine Elder Quilt; nice silky finish. We are offering this special lot at last year's Sale Price. Reg. \$7.00. Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . \$6.80  
WHITE SHEETINGS—We offer a couple of pieces of extra good quality pure White English "Twills" Sheetings, 30 inches wide; a very strong make. Here is real good wearing Sheetings moderately priced. Reg. \$1.00 yard. Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . \$1.49



### Two Specials in Men's Natty Neckwear

BEWEND NECKWEAR—No need to pay high prices when such charming pieces can be picked up so reasonably priced; lots of pretty striped patterns in fancy mixtures; all full length Scarves. Reg. 50c. value. Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . 40c.  
WIDER NECKWEAR—We have a very special lot of Neckwear, wider than usual; some very pretty patterns. These are great wearers. Come and see the Reg. 70c. Friday, Saturday and Monday . . . . . 65c.