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Lahay, Mr. Peter, Steward Ave.
Lacan, Mr., Allendale Road
Leonard, P. J., late Deer Lake
Lynch, Mr. F., Sanatorium |
| B
Brennan, W. H., c/o Gen. Delivery
Brown, Miss L., Bannerman St.
Burke, Mrs. M., Gorman Lane
Bower, Miss M., Prince's St. | M
Morgan, T. L., Bambrick St.
Murphy, Mr. Ronald J., Queen's St. |
| C
Clarke, Mr. Herbert, c/o G. P. Office
Clifford, Mr. R., Waldegrave St.
Comforth, Mr. J., Pleasant St.
Cullen, Miss Bertha, c/o Gen. Delivery
Collett, Mrs. Ernest,
c/o East End Post Office | N
Norman, Miss Maggie, Flower Hill |
| D
Dyke, J. A., Beaumont St. | P
Parsons, James, St. John's
Peddle, Mr. Thos., Spencer St.
Piedra, Miss H., King's Bridge Road
Power, Mrs. E., New Gower St.
Power, Miss Minnie, Long's Hill |
| E
Eaggen, Miss A., 2 Long's Hill | R
Ryan, Miss Maud (R.C.), St. John's
Rose, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.,
late Montreal |
| F
Freitag, Mr. Wm., Allendale Road
Fitzgerald, Miss B., Hutchins St. | S
Sampson, Mrs. E., Lime St.
Sheppard, Mrs. J., Bannerman St.
Seward, Mrs. B., 42 (?)
Sweetapple, Mrs., Newtown Road
Simms, Miss J., New Gower St.
Smith, Miss (Wood Hall), St. John's
Smith, Mr. H., St. John's
Smith, R. B., c/o U. T. Electric Co.
Simpson, A., Belvidere St.
Short, Miss L., Hamilton St. |
| G
Gardner, Miss, Codner's Lane
Gosse, Mr. R., Waldegrave St.
Gulliver, W. H., late Catalina | T
Taylor, Mr. S., South Side |
| H
Finney, John, James' St.
Hancock, Mrs. F., Pleasant St.
Hynes, Mrs. J. W., Young St.
Hynes, Mrs. F., Duckworth St.
Hoggell, Mrs. A., Waldegrave St.
Hussey, Mrs. Geo., Flower Hill | W
Wellon, Mr. Stewart, New Gower St.
Whiters, Mr. G. F., St. John's
Williams, Miss N., Brazil's Square
Willis, Mrs. Thos., Flower Hill |
| I
Ivany, Allan, General Delivery | |
| J
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul,
late Bermuda | |
| K
Johnson, G. H., late Bermuda
Corrivan, Mrs. Mary, Hamilton St.
Keate, Mr. H. J., Pennywell Road | |

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The Weekly

Book Review

**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS IN HIS
JOURNAL BETRAYS AMAZING
IGNORANCE OF WHAT HE
DISCOVERED.**

"Journal of First Voyage to America,"
by Christopher Columbus (Albert
and Charles Boni).

By GEORGE CURRIE.

The ignorance of Christopher Columbus concerning the places he discovered is amazing. After reading the journal of his first voyage, translated by our old friend, M. le Professeur Anonyme, third cousin on his mother's side to the familiar Mrs. Anonymous author of certain more or less personal recollections of the illustrious dead, I am forced to marvel at the way of Providence, which moves so mysteriously its wonders to perform.

Aside from the fact that Columbus felt morally certain land lay on the other side of the Atlantic and that the discovery of the islands of the West Indies confirmed in his own mind the soundness of his theory, he does not appear to have known much about whether he was wending his watery way. Each day of that eventful voyage he was certain that seaweed floating on the surface of the water, the presence of strange birds and the appearance of crabs indicated that real land was just over the horizon. And each night he was forced to hope that the morrow would bring somewhat more tangible and visible evidences of terra firma than the preceding day had produced.

He kept up his hopes for so long a time that his men began to wonder if their admiral was not a little too optimistic, as explorers into the unknown are wont to be. To quiet his men's fear of the great distances they were traveling, he had false distances entered in the log.

On October 4, 1492, he noted: "Sailed day and night, sixty-three leagues, and reckoned to the crew forty-six." On the next day, "fifty-seven leagues, the wind abating in the night, reckoned to the crew forty-five."

Evidently Columbus knew with what manner of men he was dealing. I cite these little deceptions to support the contention of the translator that no mutiny occurred on that voyage, such has been reported in the folklore of the American childhood. Nowhere does Las Casas, the historian, report any such occurrence. And there is no reason why Columbus should have suppressed the information. Had the mutiny occurred and had he suppressed it, Ferdinand and Isabella must have thought all the more of him when he returned to lay a new world at their feet. Historians such as Robertson accept the mutiny yarn, and there you are. I am not a historian, so am compelled to take one or the other or leave both. They say the story of Washington and the cherry tree is fiction, that Peraldo did not say as he looked at the adorning multitude of Frenchmen on the quay, "Lafayette, we are here"; that a lot of other things are apocryphal. First thing we know, King Canute will never have commanded the waves to come no farther; Louis XIV will never have said, "The State, it is I"; the captain will not have shouted, "We are lost," as he staggered down the stairs.

Turk's Island too Long Denied Just Share in America's Discovery.

However, in this case we may be reasonably sure that its tradition does not stand up four square and on the level with the journal Christopher Columbus, tradition is in the wrong. One of the first things that strikes me below the belt in his account is the fact that San Salvador was not the island which first met his gaze. From every description of what actually occurred, it would appear that Turk's Island has been done a grievous injustice, that for four hundred and thirty-two years the name San Salvador has been masquerading under false colors and that the first point of insular America to greet a civilized European was in fact this lowly Turk's Island. And now Santo Domingo has nominated herself to be the site of the Columbus Memorial! Battery Park, Manhattan, has for years presumed to swell the statue of the discoverer under the statue of the discoverer of half the cities of the United States and Mexico have bronze representations of Columbus. And poor old Turk's Island, with its lake in the middle, did not figure once in the unenviable speeches.

Concerning the exuberance of the Columbus optimism, one finds that daily he is in hopes of finding the "Great Can"—supposedly the supreme ruler of Japan, which was then mixed up indiscriminately with Cathay or China. Always he is looking for a fabulous city. And with a wealth of Cuban vegetables, timbers, etc., all about him, he is anxious to find only gold. His hopes are constantly raised by the appearance of naked savages wearing gold ornaments. But after all, he was a loyal navigator and explorer. He wanted gold for the Spanish sovereigns, who, history tells us, were constantly and badly in need of it.

"It appears to me, that the people are ingenious, and would be good servants; and I am of opinion that they would very readily become

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Christians, as they appear to have no religion," he reports with the true zeal of the Christian missionary. Some of the modern higher critics might regard the statement as naive, but with that we are not concerned.

He frequently complains of the difficulties he met with in seeking intercourse with the natives by means of two familiar tongues. "The language of this people neither I nor any of my company understand, and we are perpetually making mistakes in our conversation with one another," he reports. "I place little confidence in the Indians I have on board, as they have several times attempted to escape."

Ungrateful Indians Suspect the Captain of Their Women.

One can understand that Columbus must have regarded the eagerness of his Indian prisoners to leave the ship as nothing short of low ingratitude. However, one who is not in the service of the Castilian monarchs can also appreciate with sympathy the natural desire of the savage to return to his tent and wife and kiddies.

There is much human hypocrisy throughout the journal, which makes it none the less interesting, however. If Columbus thought he was a servant of God's anointed and in the livery of God's people, he had ample precedent, something which has since been faithfully followed. It was only a few years ago that God's own people were fighting to make the world safe for democracy. The British and French were also fighting in the same cause, but they were obviously only second choices of a Divine Providence.

When Columbus writes, however, that "your Highnesses ought not to

suffer any trade to be carried on, nor a foreign foot to be set upon these shores except by Catholic Christians, as the object and sum of the present undertaking has been the increase and the glory of the Christian religion," he is frankly playing the part of a courtier to their Most Catholic Majesties. Elsewhere, he insinuates with far less subtlety the report of his quest for gold, without which no monarch of the Spain of those days could hope to support himself in the style to which he was accustomed.

No history, man-written, would be complete without some description of the women met on such a voyage. Says the journal, of the native town, which a footnote states indicates Acul: "They were all as naked as they were born, both men and women, whereas in Juana, and the other islands the females wear a small covering of cotton at the waist, especially those above a dozen years, but neither old nor young practice it here. In other places we have found the inhabitants anxious to conceal their women from us, but here they display no such jealousy. The females at this place possess fine shapes, and were the first to give thanks to heaven upon our arrival (something which doubtless the very human Spaniards did their best to encourage), and bring offerings, especially bread of ajas and five or six sorts of fruits."

In the light of certain revelations concerning the voyages of Columbus, also translated from authentic documents, it is not hard to understand the desire of the natives "to conceal their women from us." The sailors were in the service of their Most Christian Majesties, but after all, they were hard-belled seafarers first and Christians last. However, Columbus' lapse from grace of his underlings.

Mermals Three Were Manati; Columbus Disappointed, Like Others.

It is interesting to note that Columbus thought he had discovered mermals in this new land of miraculous creatures. Says the journal:

"The Admiral relates, that when on his visit to the Rio del Oro yesterday, he saw three mermals standing high out of the water, they had faces something similar to those of human beings, but were not so handsome as it was customary to represent them."

One can understand his disappointment at their lack of beauty when it is explained by the translator that the mermals were probably manatees, or sea cows; next to the walrus and hippopotamus the most unlovely of all animals.

About the time that he saw his "mermaids," Columbus decided to put the case of Martin Alonzo, the skipper of the Pinta, before his monarchs. "After which," says he, "I shall no more suffer practices of worthless and malignant persons who behave with such disobedience and want of respect to one who has shown them so distinguished favors."

Alonzo, it should be borne in mind, was commander of the ship which had first seen land on the westward voyage. Doubtless this gave him a certain distinction among his men and also added his ego with some not unnatural pomposity and pride.

With all due honor to Columbus, it is impossible that he, too, was a little hasty. His complaint that the natives along certain of the coasts appeared suspicious of the intentions of his men towards their women, does not seem so righteous when it is taken into consideration that at the same time he had several squaws forcibly detained on board his ship. The American savages apparently did not realize or value the high honor of having their women seized by the great discoverer from Spain. If his complaints against Martin Alonzo are based upon no more sound reasons than his complaints against the jealousy of the male natives, something should be said for Alonzo. He was supposed to be an excellent navigator and commander of the fastest ship in the fleet.

However, he mentions an island inhabited only by women, thus proving that the story of the Amazons is universal. And the great wealth of other absorbing speculation, conjecture and misinformation which he picked up from the natives in no way mar the unquestionably important data contained therein which for some reason or another have never engaged the serious attention of history. I would list "Journal of First Voyage to America" among the five or six really important books which have been published this year. It has all the fascination of the stories of the South Sea Isles with none of the blab and buncombe which too frequently have crept into such works. As a study of an earnest and somewhat naive mind of a man whose achievement changed the story of mankind and the outline of history, it is something every person should read and enjoy.—Sunday Eagle Magazine.

Bear Races Motor Car

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—A taxi taking passengers to Peninsula Point, near here, recently, caught up with a bear running along the road. The driver speeded up, but the bear, refusing to be passed, accelerated his own gait. For a mile the car and the bear raced. Bruin led. Then, unable to take a curve at high speed, he catapulted down a bank to a beach and disappeared.



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