

STYLE EXPRESSIONS IN FALL FOOTWEAR!

We have a splendid assortment of Fall Boots in all the newest designs and wanted shades; the vamps are long and slender and the tops of medium height. The heels are Military, French and Spool. These new models will fascinate women who are uncommonly particular about the style and exclusiveness of their footwear. Very reasonably priced, too.

Distinctive
Nine Inch
Kid Boots.

Shapely
High
Heels.



- High Cut Laced Walking Boots in Brown Russia Calf Skin, wing tip \$15.00
- High Cut Black Kid Laced Boots \$9.00
- High Cut Grey Kid Laced Boots, high and low heels, \$6.50 to \$9.50.
- High Cut, Tan Calf Laced Boots, military heel, \$7.50 to \$14.50.
- High Cut Cherry Red Calf Laced Boots, with spool heels \$7.00
- High Cut Havana Brown Kid Laced Boots, with Fawn Cloth top, spool heel \$7.50

CORRECT STYLES FOR FALL WEAR.

Parker & Monroe, Ltd.
THE SHOE MEN.

Imprisonment for Profiteers.

Suggested By British Press --- Soft Coal Miners Turn in U. S. Now.

IMPRISONMENT ONLY.

LONDON, Nov. 1. A declaration by Sir Auckland Geddes that the Profiteering Act is working well is received skeptically. He asserted that the Act is merely teaching trades caution and dishonesty. Several newspapers are confident that nothing but imprisonment will eradicate the evil. The Food Controller reiterates that there is absolutely no prospect of a fall in prices for a long time.

THE REUTER SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 1. In the House of Commons yesterday the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies informed Percy Hurd that payment to Reuters in respect to Imperial news service would not continue after October thirty first, but the question of continuing the Imperial service on similar lines was under consideration with the Canadian Government. The Under Secretary added that payment to enable Reuters to meet actual expenditure in sending amplified cable service to other parts

of the Empire had been approved till December thirty first.

HAD PIRATES ABOARD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1. Pirates concealed in the steerage of the ship Maru overpowered the crew while the vessel was bound from Novorossynk for Batna and robbed the passengers, obtaining fifty million roubles. On arriving at Batna officers of the vessel made a report to the British police, who captured several of the pirates.

U. S. MINER'S STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. Miners must take the next move in the soft coal strike was the opinion to-day of the Government officials. The strike was a reality to-day, even though in directing heads of the United Mineworkers of America were restrained from activity by the Federal court injunction. Government officials awaited reports as to the extent of the walkout, for upon this information rested the future course of events.

Prepare for Showers.

JUST RECEIVED:
Men's, Women's & Children's Raglans,
with and without collars.

MEN'S \$24.00, \$30.00, \$34.00
WOMEN'S \$18.00, \$24.00, \$28.00, \$33.00, \$36.00
CHILDREN'S & MISSES' \$8.50 to \$12.50
(according to size).

Also, CHILDREN'S RUBBER CAPES with Hood, \$6.00 up (according to size).

Also, a few MEN'S TAILOR MADE OVERCOATS, \$35.00 to \$45.00.

Templeton's

Ireland Will Have Home Rule.

WITH OR WITHOUT ULSTER.

A Problem Which Has Been Held up For 33 Years And Which the World Demands Shall be Settled.

"We shall have to give Dominion Home Rule instead of Gladstonian Home Rule."
—Westminster Gazette.

"The complete exclusion of a portion of Ulster would rule out the only process by which a lasting Irish Peace can be inaugurated."
—The Times.

"This is the most critical essay of the whole fate-dogged series in the generation of 33 years which have now passed since Mr. Gladstone introduced his first Home Rule Bill."
—The Observer.

It is reported that the Government is attempting to secure a settlement of the question of the future government of Ireland and hopes to make a definite announcement of its intention on the reassembling of Parliament.

The Government and Ireland.

"By means of a Cabinet Committee, the Government will approach their urgent task of drafting an Irish Settlement," says the Times. "In the performance of a national duty—belated though that performance be—they are entitled to public support and encouragement, provided that they themselves are really alive to the dimensions of their work. Their sole object should be to produce such a solution of the Irish difficulty as may commend itself to the calm judgment of sincere men in Great Britain, and may presently be found not unacceptable by the majority of patriotic Irishmen. It must also be able to stand, in the eyes of impartial foreigners, as a monument of English political good faith. On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, the Government will deserve and should receive unhesitating support in all quarters where national welfare and the good name of England are held of higher account than party interest or personal predilection.

The Acceptance of Home Rule.

"In a sense, the degree of acceptance which the principle of Home Rule now finds in Great Britain places the Irish question above party controversy. Though there is a real divergence of honest opinion as to the precise form which an Irish settlement should take, it is unlikely that the bitter controversies which accompanied former Home Rule Bills will ever rage again. Feeling will not be deeply stirred over the precise extent of the powers to be conceded to an Irish Legislature, or Legislatures, so long as the strategic safety safeguarded; nor would the dormant forces of religious sentiment in this country be aroused unless it were proposed to place any large section of Ulster Protestants, without adequate protection, under the authority of a Roman Catholic Parliament.

"If the Government have the will and the courage, they may not only avert disaster, but may transform the present emergency into the beginning of a more fruitful era in the political history of the British people."

What the Irish Convention Ltd.

"The failure of the Irish Convention to achieve the purpose for which it was established has been allowed to obscure much of the valuable work that it accomplished," says the Times. "Since it sat, the face of Irish politics has largely altered.

"The Convention, though it comprised so accredited leaders of the new movement, consisted of prominent Irishmen, intimate with the politics and conditions of their country, and, most of them, men whom the people had elected to offices of public trust. Throughout all its deliberations, a solution of the Irish difficulty by partition was never seriously advanced. Its agreed aim was a united Ireland.

"The complete exclusion of a portion of Ulster from the proposed measure of Irish self-government would, in our view, rule out the only process by which a lasting Irish Peace can be inaugurated. That process is the agreement of Irishmen among themselves.

"One fact emerged more clearly than any other from the deliberations of the Irish Convention. It was that Irishmen are far more generous to each other than to the British Government. Nationalists were prepared to give to Unionists, by way of largely increased representation and by safeguards, the widest concessions, if only agreement to a National Legislature could be secured."

The Times suggests:—
"(1) Two provincial Legislatures in Ireland, one for Ulster, and one for the rest of Ireland, with power over internal affairs.

"(2) An all-Ireland Parliament, sitting alternately at Dublin and Belfast. This might deal with all direct taxation, commercial treaties, land purchase, labour exchanges, national insurance, old-age pensions, telegraphs, telephones, ways and communications, and education."

"A great deal depends on the Prime Minister, and he has had warning

enough of what to avoid," says the Westminster Gazette. "He made a disastrous blunder when he let the opportunity go by of setting on the terms proposed by the Irish Convention. A large number of the Southern Unionists and a considerable section even of the Northern people were at that moment inclined to end the quarrel, and it would have required very little courage on the part of the Government to take the Majority Report of the Convention and say that they meant it to go through."

With or Without Them.

"It may be necessary," says the Westminster Gazette, "to give the Protestant parts of Ulster special treatment or an interval to make up their minds whether they will or will not throw in their lot with the rest of Ireland. But, when that is done, it must be made plain to the Ulstermen that we intend the rest of Ireland to go on, with or without them. On those conditions only shall we get a clear issue with Sinn Fein, and until we have cleared the ground to that extent we shall not begin to know what is the real strength of the irreconcilables. They have drawn their support hitherto from the belief that we do not mean honestly, and that we have deliberately, while promising Home Rule, invited and permitted Sir Edward Carson to destroy it. We have given that belief a good long start, but the facts and forces are so against the irreconcilables that we believe an honest policy will still pick up with it. At all events, we are bound to try."

So Many Bridges.

"The master fact is that Home Rule is already formal law and only suspended in practice for a period which is rapidly approaching its close," says the Observer. "The Act is on the Statute Book by the authority of the Imperial Parliament. The position is nevertheless a paradox in the most fantastic vein of Hibernian contradiction.

"The most important feature of the new Home Rule Bill when framed as a substitute for the Act now on the Statute-Book must be the provision for linking up the two portions of Ireland, differentiated like Quebec and Ontario, by an All-Irish Assembly, Senate or Council—call it what you like, but the higher name the better, and to call it a Parliament would be best—which would represent and embody the unity of the country for many main concerns of common interest.

"As often before, to make this conception more vivid, we call this policy by a homely term, as the policy of the 'Ditch' and the 'Bridges.' North-east Ulster wants its wet ditch to begin with. Very well. Then you must have the bridges. If we only get to work at last, thoroughly upon those lines, the practical mind of Belfast itself in its own business interests will perceive so many links to be desirable that the number of bridges will almost prevent us from seeing the water."



THE LITTLE OLD HOUSE.

The little old house and the little old street.
Where lived old-fashioned people who'd smile when we'd meet,
Oh, how I'd like to go back there once more.
With the mother on watch for her boy at the door,
And the faithful old dog who for me always kept alert for my whistle whenever he slept.

The little old house of my boyhood was plain.
It was battered and scarred by the sun and the rain;
But its walls rang with laughter and there I may say
Was all that life offers of comfort to-day.
There we had meals that a king would delight
And friends round about us and sweet sleep at night.

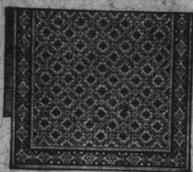
In my little old room overlooking the shed,
I dreamed splendid dreams when my prayers had been said;
I gazed at the stars and I longed for the time
When the hills of the world I could venture to climb;
And far in the distance I thought I could see
The house of contentment that some day would be.

Oh, little I knew of life's battles back then,
And little I guessed of the sorrows of men;
But that old-fashioned house and that old-fashioned street,
With all that I needed of joy was complete.
And in vain comes the longing to go back once more
To that house with the mother on watch at the door.

TO CORRESPONDENTS!

Correspondents are requested to accompany contributions with their real names, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. In future no correspondence will be considered unless this rule is adhered to.

CONGOLEUM REMNANTS



For use where your floor covering has become worn, or you can use them as rugs. You will find they answer the purpose well.

Let us show you the many beautiful designs in our stock.

18 x 18	18 x 36	36 x 36
15c	35c	65c

Facts You Should Know About Congoleum:

First, it is sanitary and easy to keep clean. There is no burlap in Congoleum, so water won't hurt it. A damp mop will keep the patterns clear and bright. Think of it! All you need is a damp mop.

Second, Congoleum is very durable. The surface is wear-resisting and absolutely sanitary. Then, too, it lies perfectly flat without any fastenings. No fastenings needed because the felt base has no tendency to curl or "kick up" at the edges.

We have sold a great many of those remnants to the housewives about town and have yet to hear a complaint.

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Sheet STEEL.

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Excellent for Sheathing Out Houses, Barns,
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