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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

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The Censor the Most Universally Hated Man in Europe

**Many And Ingenious Are Methods Adopted
To Get Ahead of Him—He Must Look
Over All Correspondence and Messages
And a Great Many Funny Stories are
Told as a Result of His Misdirected Efforts**

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" wrung from the very hearts of the writers—all systematically arranged. As fast as one big heap is disposed of another takes its place. The whole service of these bureaux is under strict military control, and a certain quantity of work is insisted upon in each individual case. No indiscreet revelations are tolerable. The chiefs of departments and the administrators are all of the rank of military officers, and discipline is rigidly maintained. Each lot, be it letter, package or card, must be stamped twice before it is allowed to proceed on its way. The chief censor's signature must be attached to everything.

The Austrian censors probably meet with a greater diversity of languages and dialects than any of their brother censors, all or enemy. For this reason the censors' bureau in Vienna has 20 different sections, according to the idiom employed. There are coming in the polyglot tongues of Austria-Hungary—Polish, Czech, Croatian, Hungarian, German and others. And there go out epistles in even more varied languages. For all of them there are readers and translators—for Russian, Serbian, French, English, Italian, Yiddish, Rutenian, Roumanian, Greek, Lettish, Esthonian, Livonian, Finnish and Turkmenian—a very Babel of tongues.

The British Censor.

The British Bureau of Censors is divided into two main departments, the censorship of private and commercial communications, under the army council and the press bureau. The censors inspect all press matter which comes to the bureau and because of the press of this business have to work in day and night shifts. By government order all press cables messages to, from or through London are diverted by the post office and the cable companies into the censor's office. Messages sent into the bureau also include inland press telegrams if they, even in the slightest way, refer to the war.

To facilitate the passage of matter through the hands of the censor a tube has been put into operation between the press bureau and the central telegraph office. As soon as a message is filed it is rushed through the tube, censored and dispatched back to the telegraph or cable office, and the memorandum instances as proof of the speedy work of the censor that only six minutes are taken to make the trip and return.

The influence of the British cable censor is far-reaching, for through his service he not only controls some 120 cables and wireless stations in various parts of the world, but he controls in the United Kingdom messages sent over the cables of private cable companies as well as those transmitted over the government wires. It is said that from 30,000 to 50,000 telegrams pass through the censor's hands each 24 hours.

Censor's All-Seeing Eye.

All cables are liable to be stopped which show clear evidence, either by the text or by the known facts, as to the sender or addressee, that they relate to a transaction, whether in contraband or non-contraband, to which a resident in an enemy country is one of the parties.

The cable censors—and there are about 400 of them—are, with few exceptions, retired naval and military officers, many of whom were in commercial life when the war came.

Like the cable censorship, the postal censorship is designed to exercise a supervision over correspondence. All mails which have to be censored are subjected to a slight delay, but harmless letters are not stopped, even when coming from an enemy country or addressed to a person known to be an enemy. A letter in code or "secret" writing has not much of a chance to get by the censor, even though it is apparent that the messages have nothing to do with the war.

Letters coming directly from the area of military operations are in most cases censored locally, under orders of the field marshal or general officer commanding in chief the forces in the field. Those that appear to have escaped the censor are sent by the post office to the censors in London.

A great number of amusing incidents have occurred as the result of a censor's misdirected efforts. One

notable instance gave evidence of a British censor's antipathy to poetry as indicated by deletions of lines of Kipling, when quoted in dispatches from the front. A newspaper correspondent had the audacity to quote the following well-known lines:

The tumult and the shouting dies.
The captains and the kings depart.
The revised version of the second line after transmission to the censor read as follows: "The captains * * * depart." No mention of kings was permitted.

Newspapers in Paris have found a way of foiling the censor in political matters. One of the leading papers of the French capital was ordered to suppress a cartoon satirizing the proposed nomination of parliamentarians as "commissioners of the armies." The publishers simply inclosed a proof of the cartoon to all subscribers.

Georges Clemenceau, a Paris editor, has adopted the same plan with censored editorials, inclosing them under cover to all the deputies and senators with letter postage.

Censuring the Kaiser.

To enforce censorship the printing plant and two days' issue of a London newspaper recently were seized because the publication, it was reported, was unrestrained in its denunciations of members of the cabinet, and its assertions that Lord Kitchener had resigned on account of "manoeuvres and machinations."

Gabriel D'Annunzio, the Italian writer, composed an ode to the Serbians, but the censor "shot it full of holes." It was also announced that the Italian censor has held up communications addressed by Pope Benedict to officials of the Catholic Church in Germany.

Even the Kaiser is censored in Germany. It was reported that the German censor cut several sentences from the Kaiser's recent speech to the Prussian Guard. The Cologne Gazette, commenting on this report asserted the censor also scissored several paragraphs of another speech made by the Emperor a few weeks ago before permitting the official news agency to circulate it.

Gothe also was said to have fallen under the ban of the censor, who struck out quotations from the great poet.

Richard Strauss, the composer, received from the censor a reception similar to that accorded Mr. Kipling. Some of the orchestral parts of his "Alps" symphony were objected to by the censor. It was broadly hinted that the ban had fallen upon those passages that seemingly carried its hearers into the Alpine fastnesses of the enemy's country. It was pointed out that Mr. Strauss, by an oversight, disregarded the political boundary lines in his composition, with the result that the censor found it his imperative duty to delete all reference to the enemy's successful seizure of certain parts of these well known mountains. It was reported also that the censor harbored a strong prejudice against yodelling.

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**James White Faces
A Serious Charge**

LONDON, May 17.—James White, son of the late Field Marshal, and formerly a captain in the army, was remanded to custody at Aberdeen yesterday on the charge of making statements likely to cause dissatisfaction and prejudice in connection with recruiting. The prosecution describes White as a "dangerous character," and claimed that it was able to prove that he went to Aberdeen to induce miners to strike, was executed. Documents found in the possession of the prisoners proved, it is charged, that he was consorting with the enemies of Great Britain. White has figured previously in connection with agitation carried on by Jim Larkin, who organized the street car strike of 1913.

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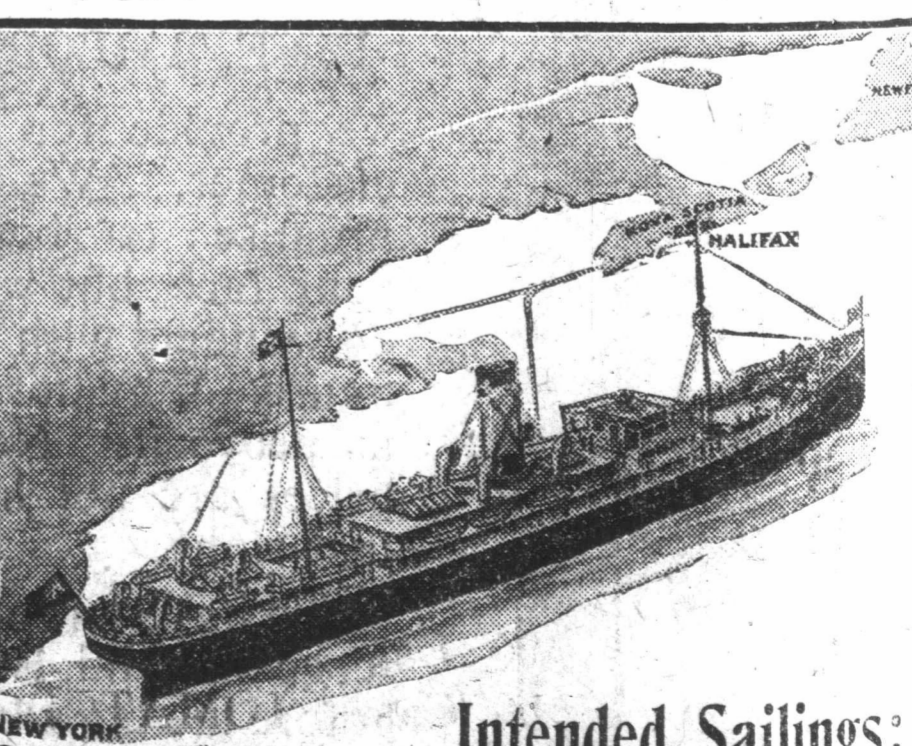
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