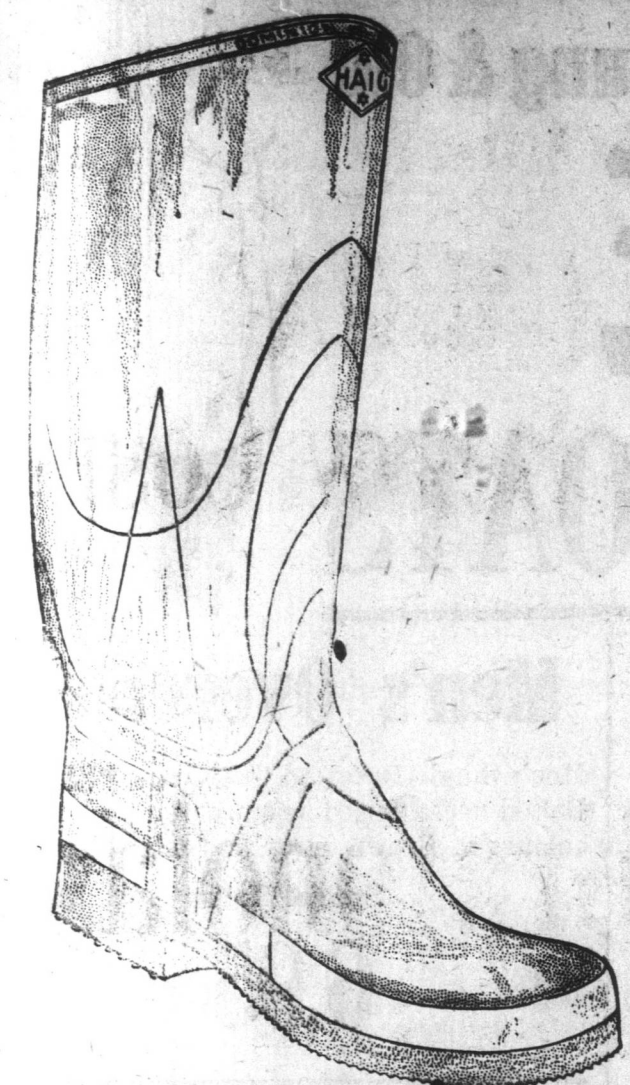


"HAIG"

The New Rubber Boot

FOR MEN AND BOYS.



"HAIG," the all-Rubber Boot for Men and Boys. The newest and best Rubber Boot on the market to-day.

Light and Durable. Double wear in each pair. Price List on request. All Reliable Dealers stock "HAIG" Boots.

F. SMALLWOOD,
The Home of Good Shoes. 218 & 220 Water St.
Sole Agent for "Haig" Footwear in Nfld.

For Coughs & Colds

TRY A BOTTLE OF

Phoratone

Cough & Cold Cure

Stafford's Phoratone is an excellent remedy for the cure of coughs and colds. It is easy to take, and can be taken by everyone. You can purchase a bottle for 35c. at almost every General Store in Outposts, and in the City at either of the following Stores:

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J. F. Wiseman—Carter's Hill.
F. Lukins—Hayward Avenue.
W. Halfyard—Hayward Avenue.
Wiseman & Hawkins—Plymouth Road.
Or STAFFORD'S Drug Stores, Water Street and Theatre Hill.

MANUFACTURED BY

Dr. F. Stafford & Son

Chemists & Druggists, St. John's, Newfoundland.
NOTE:—FOR NIGHT SERVICE AT OUR WATER STREET STORE (Opposite Sudbury) PHONE 1770J.
oct14.1f

17th Century Ordinance

At some famous London auction was sold the other day a copy of a 17th century Act (time of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector), "for the better avoiding and preventing another avoiding and preventing another in the City of London." This

Act provides that "No man shall after the hour of nine at night cause any sudden outcry to be made in the still of the night, as making any fray, or beating his wife, or servant, or singing, under penalty of 3s. 4d." Presumably there was no objection to wife-beating before the hour of 9 p.m., and it did not matter how much one inconvenienced one's wife, so long as one did not disturb the neighbors.

Our Montreal Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS ON TRIAL.

"He's same to the core, this bluecoat boy. And chock-full of grit and nerve! He tackles the toughest jobs with joy. And seldom is known to swerve! He honors the boss he serves—the law."

And whatever cards are dealt, He narrows his eyes, and sets his jaw, And makes his position felt!"

The Police Department is at judgment. Its moral standing, as regards honesty, integrity, and the proper fulfilment of its duty, is to be fully examined. Mr. Justice Coderre of the Superior Court has ordered a sweeping investigation into very serious charges brought against some of the "Higher Ups" in the Department. Detective Morel, one of the bandits to be hanged here on October 24th, gave information at his trial that caused Mr. Justice Wilson and Crown Prosecutor Calder to demand an answer to the charges. Alderman Dubreuil is armed with affidavits to prove that something is wrong. The Citizens' Committee demanded that a Judge of the Superior Court try the case, and it was so ordered. Justice Coderre has ordered that all the records in connection with Court cases since September, 1916 must be used in the investigation. Aldermen, Police Officials, citizens and Court officials will have to give evidence. The trial will take some time, and, it is to be hoped, that light will be thrown on some of the charges, notably, that certain criminals can escape justice because "the mighty dollar" is the powerful factor used and paid to certain police officials, as the go-between to save them from the law. Recent robberies, acts of violence, murders, skipping bail, and destruction of property tell the tale, in no uncertain way, that there is something rotten in the protection afforded to citizens and the fulfilment of the law.

JUDGE DROPS DEAD ADDRESSING A CONVENTION.

Addressing a thousand delegates at a convention of insurance company officials at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, Judge Oliver P. Lehard, of Norristown, Philadelphia, had just finished a very practical discourse when he suddenly collapsed and expired a few minutes later.

"I hope when I die I shall be able to look down from Heaven and see the heirs of my estate carrying on the good work of our insurance company," were the Judge's words.

His Honor, who was in his 64th year, had been subject to heart attacks for some years, but lately was apparently in good health. The convention immediately closed as a mark of respect to the dead.

The remains were forwarded to his home.

MOTHER OF FIVE SONS UNVEILS A MONUMENT.

Mrs. Leavitt, who is 63 years old, gave five sons to the country, three of whom died fighting. She was greatly surprised and honored, when out of the twenty-five hundred mothers at Verdun, who sent their "boys" to the front, she was chosen as the "Mother of Verdun" by the War Memorial Committee of that city to unveil Verdun's War Memorial on October 8th. The inaugural address was given by General Sir Arthur Currie. A guard of honor, representing the four branches of the service, and hundreds of citizens were present.

The Verdun monument is entitled "Vimy." It represents a soldier, rifle in one hand, helmet in the other, with a female figure, reclining at the base, holds up a wreath of laurel.

THE COST OF EDUCATION IS MOUNTING.

Under the heading of, "The Cost of Schools in Montreal," the "Herald" says editorially:—

The cost of education is very much in the air these days. Property owners in Montreal, including the much-reviled landlords, are paying their municipal and school taxes, and many are staggered at the increased amounts which the city is demanding.

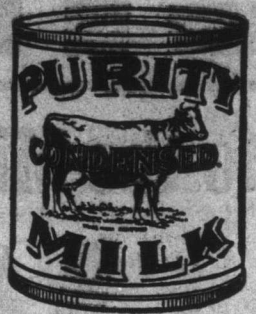
A School Commission has been appointed to look into the Protestant School situation in Montreal, and surely it is about time. The figures as to the cost are astounding. Only when landlords look at their tax bills, and tenants get news of another rise in rentals, do people realize what the schools are costing.

It is estimated that the total revenue from taxes in the city of Montreal this year will be \$26,248,000. This includes \$7,028,000 from school taxes and \$2,467,000 for water taxes. If we deduct these amounts from the total together with \$6,444,233 for interest on the municipal debt and \$845,330 for sinking fund, we find that there is \$9,486,447 left to run all the municipal services, including police, fire, scavenging departments, etc.

This compares with \$7,028,000 which it costs to run the schools. In other words, the cost of our school system is almost equal to the cost of all the municipal services.

There are altogether about 130,000 children attending the schools in the city. Therefore, it is costing about \$55 for ten months schooling for every child, or \$5.50 per month. A family of

Your favorite desserts will acquire a delicious new flavor if made with Purity. It is economical, too.



Borden's PURITY BRAND CONDENSED MILK

five costs the taxpayers \$275 per annum, while the parents themselves have to pay high prices for school books and fees for all children attending High Schools.

School taxes, municipal taxes and water taxes on an ordinary cottage assessed at between \$7,000 and \$8,000 average \$240 per annum, to which have to be added charges for sewer and pavements. The total represents at least \$20 per month in taxes. Is it any wonder that rentals are high in the city of Montreal?

SEPTEMBER A VERY COLD AND RAINY MONTH.

"Ain't you had that sleepy feeling? When the fall rain comes a-dealin' Pitter-patter on the roof? When you kinda wonder whether it'll be the loadin' weather or 'Cause you're yavin' with the proof!"

September, on the whole, was a very disappointing month. Rainy days formed a large portion of it. It was cold with a couple of nights of frost, and city folks who are still in the suburban places, especially in the Laurentian Mountains, found the nights extremely cold. The cool mornings and evenings oblige one to use a fall overcoat. The summer was one of the coldest on record. The great Indian Summer is due in October, when about two weeks of sunshine and pleasant days occur. No predictions, so far, have been made by the "wise ones" whether the coming winter will be mild or severe. Evidently the seasons are changing and are becoming perplexing, even to the weather prophets.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDHY.

IVORY SOAP
is the most Economical Soap

The Most Amazing Criminal

A DETECTIVE WHO "SOLVED" HIS OWN CRIMES!

"The most amazing criminal in history, Eugene Francois Vidocq was a Frenchman, born about a hundred and fifty years ago. As a boy he robbed the till of his father's shop, for which crime he was sent to the House of Correction. No sooner was he discharged than he embezzled \$30, which he lost to a sharper. For a time Vidocq performed in a circus, and later served with some credit in the army.

When he left the army he went to Paris, where for some time he lived a life of crime. Finally he was sentenced to eight years as a galley-slave for forgery. He escaped and joined a band of highwaymen. These, however, turned him out on discovering who he was. He immediately went to the police and betrayed the whole band.

Jekyll and Hyde.

After this Vidocq offered his services to the police as a detective. At first the authorities were unwilling to accept his offer, but at last they realized that Vidocq could be of immense use to them, and he became a detective. He was arrested and sentenced to eight years for his escape from his first imprisonment. Then he was permitted to escape again. His "daring escape" was the talk of Paris, and the criminal classes rejoiced when he appeared among them. Vidocq soon got to work. Under his agreement with the police he was bound to bring to justice a certain number of criminals every month, or go to prison himself.

He made many daring captures, showing great resource and courage. By degrees he advanced until he became head of the detective force. But before long suspicion began to be aroused. It was said that Vidocq himself was the originator of many of the crimes he was investigating—that he was playing a double part.

Faced With Ruin!

NORWAY YIELDS TO IRATE CUSTOMERS.

Norway is to have an election in October, states our Christiania correspondent, when the main question will be the continuance of such remnants of prohibition as still remain. The history of Norwegian prohibition is an astonishing story. It came into force in 1917-18, and was confirmed by a national plebiscite in 1919, nearly half a million votes being passed in favour, and 300,000 against. But against, and unexpected obstacles appeared. Robbed of the Norwegian market for their wines, and brandy, France, Spain, and in effect, Portugal, terminated their trade agreements with Norway. France threatened reprisals, Spain clapped on an additional duty of 25 per cent. on Norwegian goods, and Portugal, in addition to increasing her import duties 1,000 per cent., raised her port dues 500 per cent. One result was that to destroy the Norwegian dried fish trade, one of the chief industries. Faced with industrial ruin, the Norwegian Government capitulated to their incensed customers by agreeing to buy each year 400,000 litres (85,000 gallons) of French brandy, 450,000 litres (90,000 gallons) of Spanish wine, and 50,000 litres (11,000 gallons) of Spanish liquors. The ban was removed on the import of French wines containing under 14 per cent., and Portuguese wines containing under 21 per cent., of alcohol respectively. As the inevitable result of these cessations

Prohibition Was Repealed

in respect of wines, but the question arose, what was to be done with the brandy which, under the French agreement, could not be re-exported? Various ingenious proposals were made, but the problem was solved by the whole nation, man and beast, falling sick. In 1923 the doctors and veterinary surgeons wrote more than two million prescriptions for spirits, and chemists sold nearly two million litres (440,000 gallons) for medical purposes. Norway is a small country with a population of only two and a half millions. According to official figures in 1923, the Norwegians spent on legal wines and spirits 150 million kroner (\$7,500,000) or £3 per head as compared with £1 13s. spent on sugar and £1 10s. on coffee. These, however, are not the only difficulties of the unfortunate Norwegian Government. Smuggling is rife. With its coast line some 15,000 miles in length Norway is a difficult country to police. Consequently, notwithstanding heavy expenditure upon preventive measures, it is estimated that every year more than five million litres (1,100,000 gallons) of spirits are smuggled into the country. Considerable quantities are also manufactured in the home for domestic use. Considering these conditions there need be no surprise that since prohibition was enacted official figures prove that drunkenness has increased instead of decreasing. This is largely due to the vast amount of bad liquor consumed. In addition to showing the difficulties of enforcing prohibition, the Norwegian experiences indicate the power of traffic as evidenced by the action of France, Spain and Portugal. Nations like Great Britain are more insistent than ever in using every weapon at their command to protect their own interests.

It is interesting to note that Newfoundland, the oldest British colony, and a separate political unit in British North America, apart from Canada, has just abandoned Prohibition after a six years' trial. —News of the World, Sept. 21.

Don't Fuss

The curse of modern town life is fussiness. The country makes people restful, town makes them restless. Town-to-day is ever encroaching on country, and fussy people more and more, outnumber the restful. It would not matter if fussiness increased efficiency. The opposite is the fact.

The more people fuss the more they waste energy. Things are not brought to pass more quickly by fussing for them. On the contrary, it is the quiet, insistent demand that is effective. A telephone exchange is no poor example of this. The subscriber who loses his temper, yells and bangs down the receiver gets the worst attention. And it is the same in big affairs of life. Look at health as another example. The over-worked, hurried town-dweller fusses over every little ailment. His nervous system makes it impossible for him to do otherwise. Consequently, he increases his own bad health, and looks with envy on the ruddy, slow-witted, healthy rustic. Not to fuss is the crying need of civilised man in towns. It is a state only to be reached by the exercise of will. There are a favoured few whom nothing can ruffle. Not slow of wit, they are yet imperturbable of temper. These are the exceptions. The rest of us have to learn to curb fussiness.—Daily Express.

Sometimes the decolletage is rounded in back, and lower than it is in front.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR DIS-TEMPER.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF CASINO THEATRE

FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 21st.

THE YOUNG-ADAMS Stock Company

Headed by H. WILMOT YOUNG and MISS MARJIE ADAMS

Carrying special scenery and electrical effects for each production. Opening Performance—New York's Latest Super-Melo Drama of Thrills and Romance, entitled "THE VEILED WOMAN" in 4 Acts, with high-class Vaudeville between the Acts, thereby making a continuous performance from start to finish, and necessitating no waits.

Plan of Hall and Tickets at HUTTON'S MUSIC STORE, Wednesday, oct14.1f



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SWEATERS
Jacquette Style as illustrated. Comfortable close-fitting style, in Mole, Nigger, Putty, Grey, Saxe, Tan; also Black.
\$2.60.



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Ladies' Ribbed Hose in Brown and Grey Heather mixture.
50c. pair.

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Our assortment is complete. Up-to-the-minute Styles.

GIRLS' SCHOOL COATS
To fit ages from 4 to 14. The very latest styles, in the newest materials.
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NELLY KELLY
Dashing little Sport Hats
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BOYS' SCHOOL SWEATERS
In Navy, Brown, Grey, etc. A practical Sweater for school-time wear.
79c.

LADIES' FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR
Two-Piece Garments Practical and Comfortable.
70c. Garment.

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THE FISHERMAN'S FRIEND
FOR MEN & BOYS
are made on a particular shape of last, which gives the foot more room and prevents slipping at the heel and instep. A heavy cloth insole made under a new process which absorbs all moisture, is nicely fitted in to add extra comfort for the wearer.
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