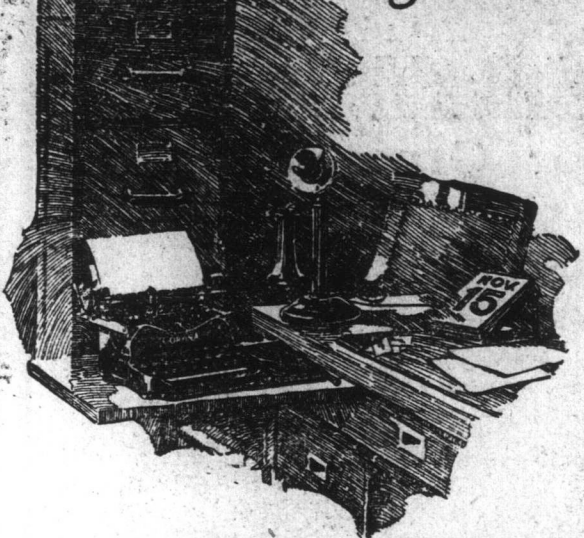


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PHONE 47.

Was He a Traitor?

FAMOUS SOLDIER WHO SURRENDERED A TOWN WITHOUT SHOWING FIGHT.

Why did Marshal Bazaine of France surrender the fortress of Metz without the least show of resistance? Did he betray his flag and his cause, or was he merely the scapegoat of others who were too weak to support him?

Before the war of 1870, Bazaine was the idol of the French nation. Though born a rich man and well able to secure an officer's commission, he elected to enter the army as a private soldier, rising from the ranks by reason of his distinguished bravery in the Crimean and Algerian wars.

In 1864 he achieved the highest ambition of the French soldier—the Marshal's baton, and in the Franco-Prussian war Bazaine was called upon to save the country from ruin with his Army of the Rhine.

Hoisted the White Flag.

This force, nearly 180,000 strong, retired into the fortified town of Metz and was soon besieged by the Prussians. Bazaine made only the slightest effort to protect the city, but practically refused the challenge to rally out and give battle.

On October 27th, 1870, he hoisted the white flag of surrender and turned over to the enemy his entire force, with his supply of arms and ammunition—including three field marshals, 143 generals, 6,000 other officers, several hundred cannon, and the stronghold of Metz itself.

His action struck the French dumb with amazement, and military authorities the world over declared that the surrender was absolutely unnecessary, for Metz was equipped to hold out for many months.

Rumour That Went Round.

Bazaine was later tried by military court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but this sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. Finally the Marshal made his escape and fled to Spain, where he was forced to live as a recluse, shunned by

everyone with whom he came into contact.

At the time the story was current that Bismarck had promised Bazaine the throne of France in exchange for the surrender of Metz, but had neglected to fulfil his word after the Marshal had turned traitor.

No proof of this statement was ever produced and Bazaine died in 1888, stigmatized as a traitor despite more than thirty years of conspicuous bravery in the service of his country.

O. McPherson,
Furniture Dealer, Undertaker,
Armstrong, B.C.

Minard's Lumber Co., Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Sirs:—Since the start of baseball season we have been hindered with sore muscles, sprained ankles, etc., but just as soon as we started using Minard's Thimble our troubles ended. Every baseball player should keep a bottle of your thimble handy.

Yours truly,
W. E. McPherson,
Secretary of Armstrong High School,
Baseball Team.

Understood All Right.

A Chinaman was once brought before the magistrate of an English city and fined a pound for an infraction of the by-laws. The magistrate found it a bit difficult to explain the punishment to the "Chinkie," who, apparently ignorant of English, stubbornly refused to understand.

"Now, look here, John," the magistrate explained impatiently, "it's a pound, see? You pay money no go prison, Savvy?"

"No savvy," retorted the Chinaman for the tenth time.
"Let me get at him," cried the corpulent constable, fresh from Erin, who had made the arrest. "I'll teach the haythin to miscomprehend yer honour."

Permission being given, Michael jumped over the dock rail, seized the Chinaman, and yelled in his ear, "You wid the face off the teacaddle, dyo hear? Ye're fined two pounds."
"Muchee big lie," replied the Chinaman blandly. "It's only one."

The Busy Man.

If you want to get a favor done By some obliging friend, And want a promise, safe and sure, On which you may depend, Don't go to him who always has Much leisure time to plan, But if you want your favor done, Just ask the busy man.

The man with leisure never has A moment he can spare, He's always "putting off" until His friends are in despair. But he whose every waking hour Is crowded full of work, Forgets the art of wasting time— He cannot stop to shirk.

So when you want a favor done And want it right away, Go to the man who constantly Works twenty-four hours a day, He'll find a moment sure, somewhere, That has no other use, And fix you while the idle man Is framing an excuse.

N.Y. Ledger.

Eat MRS. STEWART'S HOME Made Bread.—april 6mo

Making a "Briar."

Comparatively few smokers know that the so-called "briar" pipe is not made of briar at all, but of bruyere, a heather root which is dug out of the ground in the same way as a mineral.

When first taken up, the masses of gnarled, earth-encrusted, and shapeless wood strike one as being about the last thing imaginable to possess any commercial worth.

After a thorough cleansing each root is shorn of its straggling members and trimmed into a rough block. The next process is that of removing the sap. This is done by boiling the roots in specially designed water heated mostly by the waste wood.

Each root is then carefully dried either in the sun or by artificial means. Next comes the process of grading, when every root is subjected to a minute scrutiny to determine its qualities—good, bad, or indifferent. Blocks of average size are in greater demand by reason of the lesser waste entailed in the process of shaping. But seldom does it happen that more than two or three pipes can be cut from a single block.

In cutting, the block is placed in a lathe and the bowl is cut. Next a rough outline of the stem is cut, later to be completed by the processes of filing and polishing.

At this stage the half-completed pipes are placed in long racks and sent to the seasoning-rooms. Much of the high cost of a good briar pipe is due to this process, for the seasoning may take as long as from two to three years and represent interest on capital until the pipes can be completed and sold.

In the meantime some defect, such as a crack or small flaw, may develop. When this occurs the pipe, if saleable at all, must be offered at a loss. No other pipe gives such all-round satisfaction as the briar. With proper care these pipes should last for years.

A pipe in use day after day never smokes so sweetly as one used only on alternate days or at longer intervals. Much of the "fouling" of which we hear is due to overworking a pipe just because we may have a fancy to it.

Of use, briars should be hung with the stem pointing downwards. This position ensures that the excess moisture shall drain out of the bowl. Otherwise the moisture becomes the wood in time and the pipe becomes "juicy."

When a briar remains hot for an unduly long time, see to it that the air passage is clear. In doing this run a short length of thin string through the pipe, tie a suitable knot at the bowl end, then pull it gently through bowl, stem, and mouthpiece.

Another Upheaval in Germany is Likely.

The view has been expressed repeatedly in these editorials that Germany would experience another upheaval before establishing a foundation on which prosperity could be built. It has always seemed to me certain that Germany's financial and taxation policies were making for disaster. Any country that pours out paper currency by the billion week after week must expect a day of reckoning. Ottensarpe once Germany has issued upward of ten billion paper marks in one week. That the value of the mark will go down and down ought to have been evident to all. Of course, it is very much easier to criticize Germany for creating new currency than to evoke a workable plan for overcoming the necessity for creating additional currency. The German Government has been confronted with stupendous difficulties. Even so, however, there has seemed to be a laxity in imposing adequate taxation upon the wealthy classes, and laxity, also, in going after those who maneuvered to place their funds outside German borders.

When the day comes, as come it must, when the mark is revalued, it is almost certain to precipitate great economic disturbances. This day cannot be very much longer postponed. The working classes are being cheated through receiving marks which have so little purchasing power. When so much was being said and written in this country and elsewhere about the wonderful advantages her depreciated currency was giving Germany in the way of enabling her to outdistance all competitors for international markets, the view was expressed that was purely temporary and loaded with danger. The basic truth is that in every country the workers must receive enough remuneration to enable them to live, and in Germany the standard of living normally is not so very different from the standard of living in Britain or France or other important European countries.

Whether a cataclysmic political upheaval is coming in Germany is another question. The necessity for it isn't quite clear. It may or may not occur. But that there will be industrial and economic and financial disturbance of momentous magnitude would appear to be beyond question. —Forbes Magazine.

Alexandre Dumas, The Elder.

Alexandre Dumas, who was born on July 24, 1802, in a town not far from Soissons, had few advantages as a boy, for his mother was poor. He was, however, carefully instructed by a kindly priest, and then studied law, but his desire to write drove him to Paris, when he began his career by penning vaudeville sketches and melo-dramas. He wrote plays for several years, and his "Henry III," scored the first great success of the romantic drama. Short stories appeared at intervals and then his novel "The Three Musketeers" came out in 1844; thereafter, romance after romance appeared in such rapid succession that he collected works in French all 227 volumes. He told Napoleon III. that he had written 1,200 books. Dumas was of mixed blood, the grandson of a French Marquis, and a native of the West Indies. His own father was a private in the French Army when the revolution broke out. He was swiftly promoted until he held the rank of General-in-Chief in Spain, but as he quarrelled with Napoleon and when he died he left but 30 acres of land to his widow and two children, hence their poverty. He entertained a whole army of parasites and in his last years was constantly harassed by creditors. He had married in 1840 Ida Ferrier, an actress, but they did not live long together. His daughter came to his aid in 1868, when he was bed-ridden and ill, and two years later on Dec. 5, 1870, he died in the home of his son, the author of the popular "Camille."

Don't Waste Newspapers.

Printed paper used instead of rags and metal polish will save you money and keep your metalwork bright. Use newspapers for cleaning gas stoves and kitchens while they are warm; give them a quick rub down—little and often will keep them spick and span. Newspapers will clean most metals you have about the house, fire irons, kettles, door knobs, and taps.

You can keep your windows clean quite easily with old newspapers, instead of using water and leather and going over your work twice. Many thrifty and wise housewives use a little paraffin on printed paper for metals. When they have finished they screw up the newspapers fairly tightly and place them in the fireplaces to light their fires—thus saving firewood.

If you suffer with tired feet, try printed paper socks inside your boots. Use fresh ones every day or so. A double page of newspaper cut to the shape of your foot is quickly made, and brings great relief to tender feet.

Just Folks.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

THE DESERTER.

"I've got to tell you it all," says he. As mad as ever a man can be. "I've stood it as long as I can, and I am bidding that woman a good-bye. For twenty years I have tried to smile, and her voice getting raspier all the while. An' finding more fault with me every day. So I've quit the place and I'm on my way."

I lit my pipe and I said: "I know. But she's been a wonderful mother, though! I fancy she nags you when things go wrong. And maybe her speech is a trifle strong. And her voice is strong and her temper quick. But twenty years of the thin and thick. Of a woman's life with its countless cares. Beats all that ever her husband bears."

"You've got to be patient. Suppose that you had had to suffer what she's been through; washing the dishes three times a day. With never a rest along the way. And never a change from the dreary grind. Of a babe to nurse and a babe to mind. So tired you could scarcely move about. I fancy your temper would soon give out."

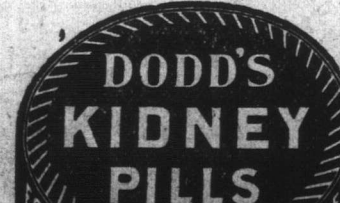
You ought to remember the pain she's had. When her voice is sharp and her And the times she's nagging you through the day. It isn't your due to have much to say. For all that she's spending her strength to do. Is to keep a home for your babes and you, And only a coward would grab his hat. And turn his back on a wife like that."

"I reckon you're right," said he to me. "That woman's had many a cause to be cross and cranky and all upset. And many a good excuse to fret; After all she's suffered it isn't strange That her nerves should wear and her mood should change. So I'll stick by her till my life is spent. And let her nag to her heart's content."

STAFFORD'S MOSQUITO OIL, only 20c. a bottle; Postage 3c extra.—jue27,t

Patriotism in Commerce.

A remark made by the President of the New Zealand Association of British Manufacturers' Agents, at a luncheon given to Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, might well serve as comment on two recent discussions in Parliament. "It is a mongrel patriotism," he said, "that waves the British flag with one hand and habitually and unquestioningly pays British cash for foreign goods with the other." Some members of the House of Commons object equally to the preference given to Empire products and to the excise concession to sugar made from home-grown beet. The opposition in both cases would be more intelligible if the consideration given involve additional burdens on the taxpayer. As a matter of fact it does the reverse. It means that a certain proportion of the commodities which contribute to the Exchequer escape the maximum impost; and it would certainly seem to be a merit that it means also more employment for our own people at home and overseas, and for British capital. The consumer, if not appreciably better off, is not worse off, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not abandon the duties without loss to his Budget, it follows that to put home-grown beet sugar on a level with imported sugar and Colonial produce on a level with foreign would benefit no one. Sir Robert Horne is as convinced as the President of the Board of Trade that with tariffs everywhere being put up against Great Britain's Empire trade has become more than ever important, and preference will help its development. To go back on preference would be disastrous. Patriotism in commerce, as Mr. Massey well said, is the one way to secure the prosperity of the Empire.—United Empire.



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Just look over this list for Bargains. We always have some. Now we offer many Bargain Opportunities here.

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CHAMBRAY, in a good Blue, only 15c. yard.

CHAMBRAY, in Blues, Pinks, Green, Heliotrope and Champagne—Superior Quality, only 18c. yard.

PERCALES at 17c. and 27c. yard.

DARK COLOURED VOILES, only 20c., 30c. and 35c. yard.

WHITE PIQUE, only 33c. yard.

PLAIN & FANCY CREPES, only 40c. yard.

DRESS SERGES, only 35c. yard.

DRESS MATERIALS—Double Fold; for Children's wear; only 28c. yard.

CURTAIN SCRIMS, in White and Ecru; only 12c. and 18c. yard.

Big Clearing Line Ladies' STRAW HATS.

CLEAN UP PRICE

50c. each.

Get in on our Hat Reductions Early!

LADIES' HOSE—Superior Quality—Colours: Black and White (Brown temporarily sold out) 17c. pair.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON VESTS, only 17c. each.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES—Coloured embroidered, only 69c. each.

MEN'S BLUE OVERALLS—Superior Quality, well made goods, only \$1.15 each.

MEN'S DARK STRIPED PANTS—

Good looking Pants, but built for hard wear, only \$2.50 and \$2.70 each.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—

Shirts and Drawers at 65c. each.

Shirts only (Drawers of this lot sold out) only 49c. each.

MEN'S WIDE END SILK TIES. A spiffing good line, only 45c. each.

WE SAVE MONEY FOR YOU!

HENRY BLAIR.

In the Public Eye.

After all, the train was only forty minutes behind time, so the stationmaster was perfectly justified in feeling pleased with himself, the railway, and the world in general.

A solitary waiting passenger was morbidly weighing himself at an automatic machine, and when he stepped off it the jovial official proceeded to talk to him.

"Wonderful thing the railway system, sir!" he chirped. "I do really believe that even the general public is at last beginning to realize the marvellous improvements that have taken place on this line in recent years."

"That's true," answered the morbid one. "I know of no line that has so many things constantly in the public eye as this one!"

The stationmaster was delighted. "I am more than glad to hear you say so, sir," he chuckled, rubbing his hands together. "And would you mind naming them?"

The waiting passenger looked pensively down the platform. "Cinders!" said he.

"PUBLIC OPINION" may be bought at the following places every week: Garland's, Byrne's (Bookstore), Mayo's (The Beach), Myron's, Pennywell Road; J. J. Healey's, Water St. West. Price 20c. a copy. Subscription \$1.00 a year. jne14,t

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NFLD. MOTOR ASSOCIATION MOTOR SPORTS DAY (By permission Inspector General Hutchings)

Wednesday Afternoon August 16th.

COURSE: North side Quidi Vidi Lake.

CLASSIFICATION: Class 1: Cars up to 20 H.P. (including Fords). Class 2: Cars up to 25 H.P. Class 3: Cars up to 30 H.P. Class 4: Open.

EVENTS: (1) Hill climb by time, top gear (classification as above). (2) Speed test by time (classification as above). (3) Slow speed race on top gear by elimination. (4) Efficiency driving test. (5) Balloon contest. (6) Tent pegging test. (7) Hundred yards' dash—vs. pony.

ENTRANCE: For one event, \$2; for further events, \$1 per event. Entrance applications should be made to either Mr. Joseph Cocker, Anglo-American Garage, Cavendish Sq., or Mr. R. G. Silverlock, New Gower Street, who will supply all further information. Cheques for cash to cover entrance fees must accompany all applications. IMPORTANT: Events are open only to members of the Newfoundland Motor Association. Applications for membership in the Association (together with \$10 membership fee) will be received at any time by the Secretary-Treasurer, Motor Association, P. O. Box 1131.

JOSEPH COCKER, R. G. SILVERLOCK, R. C. HARVEY, L. McK. MARSHALL, THOS. SOPER, P. E. OUTERBRIDGE.

31st St. Sports Day Committee

JUST ARRIVED a shipment of CROWN LAGER, CROWN PORTER and ALE.

BAIRD & CO., Water Street East.

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