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LONDON GOSSIP.

ROYAL TITLES.
There is reason to believe that shortly the King will bestow a dukedom upon his son Prince Albert, and a suitable title is now being sought for. The King wants to revive the title of Duke of Clarence for Prince Henry, but it is understood that this is not to be done, at least during the lifetime of Queen Alexandra. In these circumstances there are reasons to believe that the King will ultimately select the title of Duke of Edinburgh for His Royal Highness. An alternative suggestion is that His Majesty should bestow his own former title of Duke of York upon his second son, and this has the approval of the Queen. In any case, one of their Majesties' sons is likely to wear this title later on, while an Irish title is also likely to be found for mother of the sons.

THE LATE SIR MARK SYKES.
A man who would have been of great help in assisting this country

to navigate the shoal waters and rocks connected with the break-up of the Ottoman Empire has just died suddenly of influenza, in the person of Member of Parliament, Sir Mark Sykes. The Turkish Empire had been his study from the days when he was an Attaché in Constantinople, and he rode through Anatolia and Syria conversing with the peasants. He was the friend of every race in those lands. He it was who wrote the famous Proclamation to the people of Baghdad after the great British victory occupation of that center, and dreamed of a civilized development of the countries freed from the Turkish yoke. Sir Mark went on diplomatic missions during the war to Syria and even to the Russians at Urumchi. He was re-elected to Parliament during the last election whilst he was on a diplomatic mission to Palestine. His election address to his constituents in England was dated from Jerusalem and, like all his writings and speeches, was a literary gem brim full of smart epigrams and characterized by an originality of thought and ex-

pression which are only too rarely to be found in politicians. He was under forty years of age, tall and burly in physique, and seemed fit for a great many years of active life.

KEEPING IT UP.
Some startling information has been extracted from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the effect that the war which is over is costing us as much now as it was in the last three months before the armistice, when war expenditure was at the very peak. A member of the House of Commons asked for the amount of the average daily expenditure during the twelve weeks ending November 9, two days before the armistice, and the comparable figures for the twelve weeks after the armistice. The reply was that the average daily expenditure for the three months before the armistice was \$34,352,257 and the average daily expenditure for the three months after the armistice (ending the first of February) was \$38,890,755. By way of excuse it was also said in the reply that the first period included \$100,000,000 for dividends on War Loan and the second period included \$250,000,000 for the same purpose. But making all allowances for that, the war up to the first of February has been costing us only \$3,000,000 a day less since the armistice than before.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN CLEMENCEAU.

The feeling with which M. Clemenceau had inspired the French in the short twelve month between his accession to power (November 16, 1917) and the conclusion of hostilities (November 11, 1918) is not, as some say, one of worship—the French are great iconoclasts—but one of reasoned confidence. He inspires the respect due to age, achievements, and courage. No one in the war has given clearer proof of unflinching courage, both of the civil and the military kind, in the most difficult circumstances. To the most efficient Frenchman of to-day, including some of the most experienced politicians, Georges Clemenceau is as venerable a character as any in the history of the Republic. He suffered exile for the Republic before it was born in the throes of a national catastrophe; he stood sponsor to the Republic at her birth. Finally, there is not one important event in the half-century of the Republic's existence with which he has not been associated. He is the last surviving member of the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871. He is without a doubt a "Republican de la premiere heure."

GRAFTING SHIPS.

I have just heard of a rather unique salvage feat by our Navy. In the first German raid on the Channel the destroyer Nubian was disabled, and run ashore. One-half of her hull was afterwards refloated and towed into dock. At a later date the destroyer Zulu was cut in two by a collision while on escort duty, and half of her hull was also salvaged. It happened that this salvaged portion was the opposite to that recovered from the Nubian, and as both vessels were of the same class, launched in 1909, the two ends were built into each other and renamed the Zubian. This destroyer is now on active service.

FREAK DANCING.

Dancing now is floating about a room guessing more or less accurately what your partner may be going to do. But if you have lessons—and everybody is having dancing lessons now—you learn at least two new steps every week. The last of these I saw the other day. At least, I did not

really see it since everybody is learning it, but nobody has quite learnt it. In theory at a given moment and at a given signal, each lady leaps upon her partner's knee, trusting that it may be in a position to support her for a second or two. But this requires great skill on both sides, such as ballroom dancing has not reached. There are rumors that the Lancers are to be revived to restore the confidence of the public.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

Men's clothes, which have been anyhow during the war, are again becoming a subject of serious concern. Waistcoats, it seems, are to be long, presumably to surmount the cold feeling felt by the absent tunic. The morning coat is appearing again in some slightly new varieties, and the top hat is returning to its old position. Grey (a rather light shade) trousers are favored. There are rumors of white tall hats with black bands, but as a compromise they may be grey with black bands. The fashions are being set by the non-combatants, and the returning warrior, who cannot be quite sure, follows meekly, wondering painfully as to the bill. Now and again, however, the ex-soldier has his moments. A non-combatant swell was saying that it was quite impossible to get a decently cut coat nowadays under \$125. "You could get one of these for \$22.50," a lieutenant said, pointing to his own war-worn tunic.

"SHORTHORNS" OF THE AIR.

Captain G. R. Thomson had some interesting things to say at the Royal Institution regarding the extraordinary development of the aeroplane during the war. So great had been the advance, he said, that the Blériot type of machine, which not so many years ago was regarded as a marvel of scientific achievement, was now quite a back number. The original Expeditionary Force took over to France with it a very miscellaneous collection of aircraft, among which was the Henri Farman aeroplane known officially as the "Longhorn." There was also a less antiquated Farman machine called the "Short-horn," which Captain Thomson amused his audience by saying looked extraordinarily like cows in the air. These early types were only capable of travelling between 50 and 100 miles an hour and of rising to 3,000 feet. To compare them with the latest productions of our aeroplane factories, of a thoroughly stable description, able to rise to a height of 20,000 ft. or 30,000 ft., and travel at a speed which made the old rate of 50 miles per hour seem like 10, was a measure of the wonderful progress that had been made. Capt Thomson illustrated his remarks by means of a series of miniature models constructed from celluloid, which were thrown from the balcony over the auditorium.

DANCING MISTRESS: NEW STYLE.

The old dancing mistress was not unlike Queen Elizabeth or Madame Mantalini. The new dancing mistress is not unlike a War Office flapper. The old dancing mistress had high heels and frizzed hair, and she was a business in herself. Nobody could possibly have mistaken her, and she was always very, very old, but with the sprightliness of a witch on a broomstick. The new dancing mistress approximates to her pupils as far as possible, and the social element plays a large part in her administration. She not only prepares you for dances, but she goes to them herself. The dance is essentially part of the stock in trade of the new dancing mistress, and if it is to be a success it must be exclusive. That is to say, it must exclude somebody or something, whether bad dancers, or too many girls, or dancers of any particular class. The old dancing mistress wore an unmistakable costume which dated back to the days of waltz. It was tight, and it invariably had lace on it somewhere. The new dancing mistress belongs to the crope-de-Chic period. She bobs her hair, and she gives her age at sixteen.

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Get Well, Keep Well,
Kill Spanish Flu
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The Majestic.

A large and appreciative audience gathered at the Majestic last evening to see the big double bill for mid-week. The second episode of "Zudora" with its showing of gorgeous costuming and weird orientalism—its ever deepening mystery and many surprises, held the spectators breathless. While the big World Feature, "Hearts Afire" with Clara Kimball Young at her best, was as fine a piece of dramatic work as the most critical could desire, every situation gripping in its interesting development—while the illustration of the rotten conditions obtaining in Russian officialdom, was a timely and educational showing. These pictures will be put on again this afternoon and evening when every lover of good drama should endeavour to be present.

CHAIRS.

We have just received a shipment of chairs, and as the Market has been quite bare of these goods for sometime we look for a rapid out-put of the whole order.

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SPECIAL SALE
Spring Dress Goods

Comes at an opportune time for those who are planning their Easter Suit. The goods are to be reduced at a time you want them.

- 58" SICILIAN in Black and Nigger. Reg. \$2.50. Sale Price \$2.20 yd.
- 46" LUSTRE in Grey only. Reg. \$1.60. Sale Price \$1.45 yd.
- 40" NAVY LUSTRE. Reg. \$1.60. Sale Price \$1.35 yd.
- 38" CORD LUSTRES in Myrtle, Navy, Cardinal, Brown. Reg. \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.40 yd.
- 56" MID NAVY WOOL GABARDINE. Reg. \$3.00. Sale Price \$2.75 yd.
- 40" FANCY GABARDINES. Reg. \$1.80. Sale Price \$1.70 yd.
- 44" WOOL SERGE in Black, Navy, Myrtle, Cardinal. Reg. \$2.80. Sale Price \$2.50 yd.
- 42" WOOL SERGE in Black and Navy. Reg. \$2.65. Sale Price \$2.40 yd.
- 56" NAVY SERGE—Extra Fine. Reg. \$6.00. Sale Price \$5.50 yd.
- 42" UNION SERGE in Navy, Mole, Nigger. Reg. \$1.85. Sale Price \$1.60 yd.
- 40" NAVY UNION SERGE. Reg. \$1.60. Sale Price \$1.40 yd.
- 40" UNION SERGE in Navy, Myrtle, Nigger, Rose, Cardinal. Reg. \$1.45. Sale Price \$1.25 yd.
- 38" UNION SERGE in Mid Grey, Navy, Cardinal. Reg. \$1.30. Sale Price \$1.10 yd.
- 40" COSTUME TWEEDS. Reg. \$1.80. Sale Price \$1.60 yd.
- 38" COSTUME TWEEDS. Reg. \$1.20. Sale Price \$1.05 yd.
- 38" TWEED EFFECTS. Reg. \$1.00. Sale Price \$0.92 yd.
- 38" TWEED EFFECTS. Reg. \$0.90. Sale Price \$0.85 yd.
- 36" TWEED EFFECTS. Reg. \$0.90. Sale Price \$0.84 yd.
- 36" TWEED EFFECTS. Reg. \$0.85. Sale Price \$0.80 yd.
- 40" VENETIAN CLOTHS in Brown, Navy, Saxe. Reg. \$1.45. Sale Price \$1.25 yd.
- 40" FAWN RAGLAN CLOTH. Reg. \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.40 yd.
- 50" LIGHT NAVY POPLIN. Reg. \$1.80. Sale Price \$1.65 yd.
- 38" MERCERISED POPLINS in Saxe, Navy, Wine, Brown, Tan. Reg. \$1.60. Sale Price \$1.45 yd.
- 36" MERCERISED POPLIN in Sky, Moss, Cardinal, Navy, Saxe. Reg. \$1.20. Sale Price \$0.95 yd.
- 38" POPLIN—Fine Cord in Wine, Mole, Saxe, Myrtle. Reg. \$1.10. Sale Price \$0.90 yd.
- 56" UNION SHEPHERD'S CHECKS. Reg. \$3.00. Sale Price \$2.80 yd.
- 40" UNION SHEPHERD'S CHECKS. Reg. \$1.40. Sale Price \$1.30 yd.
- 38" MERCERISED SHEPHERD'S CHECKS. Reg. \$0.90. Sale Price \$0.80 yd.
- 40" MID GREY WHIPCORD. Reg. \$1.40. Sale Price \$1.15 yd.
- 42" UNION CASHMERE in Navy and Cardinal. Reg. \$1.10. Sale Price \$0.90 yd.
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- 42" SEDAN CLOTH in Wine, Brown, Black, Navy. Reg. \$2.20. Sale Price \$1.98 yd.
- 42" NAVY SILK TAFFETA. Reg. \$2.50. Sale Price \$2.25 yd.
- 40" ROSE SILK TAFFETA. Reg. \$1.85. Sale Price \$1.70 yd.
- 44" NEWPORT VOILE in Fawn, Nile, White. Reg. \$0.85. Sale Price \$0.75 yd.
- 40" FANCY VOILE. Reg. \$0.90. Sale Price \$0.85 yd.

The following in Black only:

- 58" COSTUME CLOTH. Reg. \$3.20. Sale Price \$2.70 yd.
- 54" WOOL GABARDINE. Reg. \$7.00. Sale Price \$6.65 yd.
- 40" GABARDINE. Reg. \$1.20. Sale Price \$0.97 yd.
- 58" FACE CLOTH. Reg. \$6.00. Sale Price \$5.60 yd.
- 40" PERMO CLOTH. Reg. \$2.50. Sale Price \$2.30 yd.
- 42" SILK TAFFETA. Reg. \$2.50. Sale Price \$2.25 yd.
- 44" BLACK—Fancy. Reg. \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.60 yd.
- 52" WOOL SERGE. Reg. \$3.20. Sale Price \$4.85 yd.
- 42" UNION SERGE. Reg. \$1.90. Sale Price \$1.70 yd.
- 38" UNION SERGE. Reg. \$1.80. Sale Price \$1.50 yd.
- 36" MERCERISED POPLIN. Reg. \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.45 yd.
- 40" MERCERISED POPLIN. Reg. \$1.70. Sale Price \$1.35 yd.
- 38" MERCERISED POPLIN. Reg. \$1.40. Sale Price \$1.25 yd.
- 38" VOILE (silk stripe). Reg. \$0.90. Sale Price \$0.64 yd.

Silk Coat Linings.

- 40" SERGE LINING SILKS . . . \$1.40 yd.
- 20" TAFFETALINE \$0.45c. yd.

Trimming Silks.

- 20" GBO GRAIN in Fawn, Navy, Nigger, Black \$2.40 yd.
- 20" FANCIES and STRIPES. \$1.60 to \$2.40 yd.

Also, Silk Braids and Fancy Trimmings; Over Nets in Cream, White, Black and shadow effects. Buttons to suit all tastes.



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Reparation Means Indemnities.

We are glad to learn that the Reparation Commission of the Peace Conference has decided that "reparation" includes indemnities. This is an important decision; yet no other possible. If Germany were allowed to escape without paying the enormous bill which her past wickedness involved she would be left in a position of marked superiority to those who were only guilty of the crime of defenceless aggression. It is natural that the question of indemnities should interest the Allies in different degrees. Figures published in the United States, which may be taken as impartial, show that the taxes of the various nations which have fought will amount to widely varying percentages of the national income. In the case of the United States, which is the richest of the Allies, the figure will be only 5.2 per cent. In the case of Great Britain it is 28.3; for France it is 40 per cent. For Italy it is only 30.9 per cent. If Germany is to indemnify, if France is to be left economically strong—and this is her position or else some plan that she can afford to share the war debt will be devised among the Allies and associated Powers according to their health.

On the Other Foot.

German words spoken and written in the early days of the war rise up to confront Germany now. Here is a beautiful example, taken from the Deutsche Zeitung of September, 1918:

"There will be no such country as Great Britain at the end of the war. In its place we shall have Little Britain, a narrow strip of island territory, peopled by loutish, vulgar, and ignorant crabs that will throw to them. What is this war may bring in its train. It is that the laughable and foolish military system of Britain will utterly fall to pieces. Then the once-great Empire, with her naval strength represented by the few old ships which Germany will have left, will become the laughing-stock of children—a scarecrow at which children will point their fingers in disdain."

The shoe is on the other foot. British naval strength is greater than ever. It is the German navy which has been reduced to insignificance. Its ships are rusting in British harbours. It is Germany which has only a few ships left, the few which Britain and its Allies have permitted the enemy to retain for the present. The German hatred, envy and brutality are still outstanding characteristics of that nation. The hearts of the Allies have not changed. What they did and what they thought in 1914 remains as a warning to the Allies of the necessity for strong measures, extending over a long period, to the end that Germany may never again become formidable.—St. John Telegraph.

The "Eighth" Sense.

That man is in possession of an "eighth" sense was not suspected until he took to the air. At the aviation ground at Mineola, in America, attached a research laboratory, there, in a lecture to physicians, the aviator surgeon described this sense, which he demonstrated with the aid of a revolving chair. "The ear is an organ of two distinct senses," he said. "Hearing and equilibrium are both controlled in the inner ear. The latter sense is extremely important in flying, for without it the aviator would not know that a machine was tipping or dropping time to correct it."

A volunteer was seated in the chair. He closed his eyes, and was whirled slowly round to the right, and then suddenly stopped and asked "which way was moving." "To the left," responded the man promptly. He continued to assert his movement for three or more seconds until the chair had ceased to move. It was explained that when the motion to the right was started, liquid in the labyrinth of the ear did not partake the motion, lagging behind as a petal on a bowl of water will remain almost stationary while the bowl itself is revolved. As the whirling continued, however, the liquid finally moved at the same rate of speed as the body. Then when the body stopped suddenly the liquid continued its circular movement, and the man for two or three seconds was given the impression of leftward movement. Vertigo is caused by the derangement of the fluid or by something going wrong in the nerve passage between the ear and the brain.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GABGET IN COWS.