

Off-Shore



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LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, April 16th, 1917.
PASSING OF A CAESAR.

With the disappearance of Czarism from Russia there are now two, instead of three, claimants to the ancient name of Caesar. He would be a bold prophet who would assert that the title is not doomed to extinction before the world is much older; but it is already clear that this war has made "Caesarism" itself impossible anywhere in the near future of the world. By what struggles the peoples of Central Europe will rid themselves of the Caesars at Berlin and the Caesars at Vienna the course of time will show. The assumption of the title Kaiser by Wilhelm I. of Prussia was sheer Hohenzollern impudence. If any dynasty had a right to it, and an exclusive right, it was the Hapsburgs. As a matter of fact no dynasty had any right to it, nor, to go further back, had any of the Roman Emperors after Nero, who was the last of the family of the Caesars. Custom sanctioned the appellation from reign to reign. Charles the Great had the wit to revive it and appropriate it for himself. Hence we get the German Kaisers of the Middle Ages. The first Russian ruler who caused himself to be crowned Czar was Ivan the Terrible in 1547; but long before that many a Mongolian Khan and Muscovy Prince used the title and claimed hereditary to the glories of the Byzantine Empire.

THE POSITION OF BRAZIL.

An authority on Brazil tells me that the early entry of Brazil into the war is highly probable. Apart from the friendship of the Brazilian people towards us (which was plainly shown when H.M.S. Glasgow put into Rio de Janeiro after Admiral Cradock's defeat), the action of the United States has had an influence the strength of which is not quite estimated here. Brazil has kept out of the war so far because she has the keenest regard for Pan-American unity, and has always been most anxious to steer clear of European complications. But now the United States have acted the way is open. If and when she comes in it will be a great aid, for Britain will be able to use the fine Brazilian harbors for her South Atlantic patrol, and will escape all the difficulty of coaling at sea so far from home. There are probably half a million Germans in Brazil, and there are whole communities of them in the Southern States of Santa Catarina and Rio de Grande do Sul, but they have been very largely assimilated into the life of the country, and little

WHOOPIING COUGH
SPASMODIC CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS

Vapo-Cresoline

A simple safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vapo-Cresoline stops the spasms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a powerful expectorant, and relieves the inflamed and congested throat. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.

Send no postal for descriptive booklet. Coughs and Whooping Cough cured by Vapo-Cresoline.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers Everywhere.

difficulty is anticipated from them. Many of them are engaged in the export of coffee, which is the great industry of the country, and they would not welcome the presence of German raiders in the Pacific. Since the early stages of the war the sympathies of the great bulk of the Brazilian population have been emphatically pro-Ally. The Brazilian Constitution, by the way, expressly stipulates that the country shall not take part in a war of conquest or aggression.

SOLDIERS AS CIVILIANS.

In an army such as ours' now is there are men of original mind and novel tastes who vary the work of fighting by some intellectual pursuit. One man of this type, recovering from his third wound and going back for his whatever luck may befall him, has been studying the mentality of the soldier, collecting data upon it, and trying to codify it with a view of arriving at conclusions as to what effect the disbandment of the army will have upon political thought and action. His chief conclusion, he says, is that the disbanded soldier will be exceedingly assertive in civil affairs, and in politics may take the bit between his teeth and go his own way. He will find his own leaders and be led by none other. The soldier is doing a lot of thinking, it appears, and when peace comes we shall see the fruits of it in strange forms. Be that view right or wrong some confirmation of the theory of assertive action is afforded by a meeting here on April 8th of discharged soldiers protesting against being called up again under the new act while A1 men are allowed to remain in civil life. It was a quiet, patriotic, and orderly and reasonable meeting. All the speakers were discharged soldiers, and the speeches seem to have been quite good. Objection to the act on this plea was of course foreseen, but the meeting is an indication of the new forces of public opinion to which the war is giving birth. The man who has been through the army clearly does not intend to be a silent citizen. The armies will come back with ideas of their own to which civilians—for whom they have no excessive respect—may find it difficult to adapt themselves. One other conclusion of my amateur sociologist is that it is all moonshine to think that because the workman and the employer have fought and died together the laborer and the capitalist lamb will lie down peacefully side by side after the war. On the contrary, he is of opinion that each type will come home with an accentuated "class consciousness."

A NEW DIAMOND MARKET.

Down in the heart of the Ghetto there is a narrow, grimy little alley which is rapidly becoming one of the most romantic places in the world. Here have settled the most important of the Belgian jewellers driven from home by the invaders, and the diamond industry of Antwerp—which formerly rivalled London as the diamond mart of the world—now centres on this dingy back street, which is scarcely seven feet wide and no more than forty yards long. There are more than a dozen shops with small windows in which sparkle jewels worth

the ransom of a city. In wealth and splendor they excel any display in Bond Street, which is London's most fashionable shopping thoroughfare. Yet they lie in a region of poverty, hunger and dirt. Belgian Jews, mostly refugees from Antwerp and Brussels, pore over stones of immense value in the dingy restaurants which abound in the district, weighing them and handling them with as much unconcern as if they were lumps of glass. Why these exiles should have settled in the East End of London rather than in Hatton Garden, the London diamond market, is a mystery, but already they are prospering so well that the supremacy of Hatton Garden is being seriously challenged. Together the two markets make London the diamond center of the world, a valuable distinction indeed.

A FAMOUS ACTRESS DIES.

Many old memories will be stirred by the announcement that Miss Bateman died on April 8th. Within comparatively recent years the once popular actress was seen at His Majesty's and the Haymarket, London, but her great days date back a long time. Born at Baltimore in 1842, she appeared first on the London stage as one of the Bateman children at the St. James's Theatre in 1851, but her real career began in 1863 when she played Leah at the Adelphi in an adaptation of Moshenthal's play "Deborah." It is not too much to say that she sprang into fame in one night. She became literally the talk of the town. Thousands of playgoers were thrilled by her delivery of the curse which melted to tears by her pathos in the closing scene with the child. In those days Miss Bateman had a strikingly fine face. As Julia in "The Hunchback" at that time a test part for young actresses of a serious bent—Miss Bateman did not repeat the success of her Leah, the critics finding her deficient in lightness of touch and vivacity. However, as Bianca in a revival of Milman's now forgotten tragedy of "Fazio" she recovered her lost ground. Her pathos as Bianca completely overwhelmed John Richard Green, the historian. He said the performance made him cry like a child. After winning high praise in Will's version of "Medea" she was associated with some of the first Shakespearean performances of Henry Irving, playing Lady Macbeth to his Macbeth, Emilia to his Othello, and Margaret Angulo to his Richard III. Meanwhile she created Queen Mary in Tennyson's play to Irving's Philip of Spain.

Now, Sir, I wish to be distinctly understood that the Truckmen's Union have not altered their tariff, which came into effect this year.

Wash Those Pimples Off!

Pimples and ugly face blotches are often cured in a single night with the newly famous remedy for Eczema, D. D. D. Prescription. It is a mild, antiseptic wash that drives out impurities and then soothes and heals the skin.

For Eczema, Bad Leg, Barber's Itch, Acne, Salt Rheum, Ulcers or Ringworm, D. D. D. is a proved and reliable remedy. The very first drops of the wonderful prescription take away the awful burning itch and give you instant relief.

Stop that itch now. Get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold Everywhere. Recommended by T. McMurdo & Co. A. W. Kennedy, M. Connors, Peter O'Mara.

The Truth in Germany

The truth, long kept out of Germany, seems to have started at a gallop the moment it found its legs on that soggy, rain-soaked, and muddy plain in German newspapers are appearing for the first time. They are touting for their freedom and their radical nature. No such utterances have been heard there as are now coming forth daily. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, demanding the destruction of bureaucracy, declares: "There is no use theorizing. There is something wrong with our governmental system, as is clearly proved by Germany's political failures, and, in fact, by the whole war."

When a German newspaper links "the whole war" with "Germany's political failures" it is certain that there is a public there which has come to realize that the war was not defensive, but of German origin. If there has ever been such a public before, it must have been too small to reckon with. Vorwärts, of course, has always been radical, and has usually told as much of the truth as it could, but at this time such a declaration from it as the following may be more influential than ever before:

"Whether the remnants of futile sovereignty will hold its own for a few months or years, its hours are told and we shall live to see and celebrate its downfall. If it does not yield now, the more sudden will be its downfall. For such utterances Vorwärts now has a more sympathetic audience than it ever had before. The fact that such utterances are permitted, that we hear of no more suppressions of newspapers and arrests of editors, undoubtedly proceeds from the fact that the situation has changed and that the Government no longer dares.—N. Y. Times.

Twenty boxes of MAYO'S

Smoking & Chewing are sold to one of any other brand—Because it's good all the time

Imperial Tobacco Co.
Newfoundland, Ltd.

Truckmen Not Responsible for Rise in Coal.

St. John's, May 10, 1917.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Truckmen's Protective Union, please allow me space in your widely circulated paper, to make a few remarks concerning the cartage on coal. There has been a report around town that the price of coal went up, owing to the Truckmen's Union raising their rates of cartage.

Now, Sir, I wish to be distinctly understood that the Truckmen's Union have not altered their tariff, which came into effect this year.

I was interviewed by two of the leading coal dealers here, and both of these men are of opinion that the cartage on coal was too low, considering what it cost for the upkeep of a horse and fit-out for carting coal.

Mr. Lester, who does most of the coal carting for the leading coal dealers in the city, found, that when his men looked for an increase of wages, that at the Union rate of cartage, he could not afford to pay them the wages looked for. He therefore was willing to give up the carting of coal, as the horse feed, etc., was so high. The coal dealers, however, felt that they had one in Mr. Lester who could not easily be done without, and as there are no other Truckmen who have the facilities for entering into large jobs as Mr. Lester. They therefore agreed to give Mr. Lester \$1 per ton, or 20c per ton more than the Union tariff calls for.

Now it was not the Union or Mr. Lester, to my mind, who increased. He said he could not do it, and to keep him on they gave him 20c per ton more. The upkeep of a horse today, to keep him in any way fair, you could not do it less than \$8 per week. Take a sack of oats and 150 pounds of hay for a hard working horse. Oats \$5 and hay \$2.25, and 75c per week for shoeing, then a man's wages from \$10 to \$12 per week, which would mean from \$18 to \$20 per week for man and horse, thus the profit would not be worth Mr. Lester's while staying in the business for, consequently the coal dealers gave Mr. Lester the rise.

When the Union asked its tariff in January, and asked for 10c extra on all loads of merchandise, Mr. Lester, at that meeting (when asked about coal) was satisfied not to raise the price of the cartage on coal, as he thought they would struggle on, and not burden the poor with any higher rates of cartage, but since then everything has taken such a jump higher that he could not see his way clear to continue.

I might state that last year coal hauling to Mr. Lester and other members of the Union who are in the business, was not a profitable job, and in many cases two horses have had to be sent with a quarter of coal to deliver on the suburbs of the city for 25c. Now, Sir, I wish the public to understand that the Truckmen's Union is not raising its tariff. As had as the times are we are satisfied to struggle on and wait a little longer, all

though I have been asked by several business men to give a guarantee that we will not rise our tariff for another year, but I could not give a guarantee. I do not think, however, there will be any fear of our tariff going any higher. We are willing to bear our share of the burden with others.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space,
I remain, yours on behalf of the Truckmen's Protective Union,
J. BARTEN, President.

P.S.—At a meeting of the Executive we fully investigated the whole coal question, and came to the conclusion that the Union were in no way responsible for the rise in coal.

Use "Tiz" If Feet Ache, Burn, Puff Up

Can't beat "Tiz" for sore, tired, swollen, calloused feet or corns.



You can be happy-footed in a moment. Use "Tiz" and never suffer with tender, raw, burning, blistered, swollen, tired, aching feet. "Tiz" and only "Tiz" takes the pain and soreness out of corns, callouses and bunions.

As soon as you put your feet in a "Tiz" bath, you just feel the happiness soaking in. How good your poor, old feet feel. They want to dance for joy. "Tiz" is grand. "Tiz" instantly draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up your feet and cause sore, inflamed, aching, sweaty feet.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug store or department store. Get instant foot relief. Laugh at foot sufferers who complain. Because your feet are never, never going to bother or make you limp any more.

Fashions and Fads.

Very interesting sports bags are made of pongee.

The square neck line is preferred and is very high.

The white blouse frequently has its touch of color.

Some of the new frocks are trimmed with ostrich.

The feather boa in chinchilla effect is in fashion.

Wee folks are to wear coats and caps of dotted swiss.

Light gray gaudinade makes a pretty spring frock.

Irregular cross stitch is fashionable on wash frocks.

Upturned or "bag" hems finish many of the new coats.

A belt that fastens on the side with buttons is pretty.

Garlands of silk and linen flowers are used on large hats.

Silk jersey will be very much used all through the summer.

Still at it.

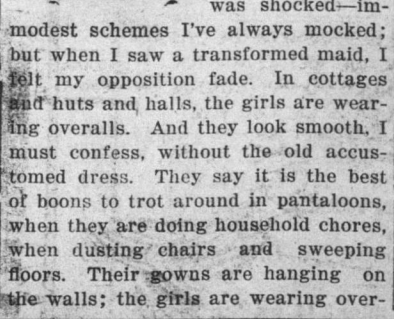
Undiscouraged by the mitten, Germany continues to woo Japan. The triple alliance of Japan, Mexico, and Germany against the United States which Zimmermann proposed did not seem to suit Japan's taste, so now Admiral von Hintze, who was Germany's Minister to China until China broke off relations, tries her with another. He stops off at Yokohama on his way home and proposes an alliance of Japan, Germany, and Russia, evidently counted on the success of the reactionary movement in the last-named country to restore the Russian throne with a German puppet on it. The dispatch says:—

"An eventual alliance between Germany and Japan that would secure at all times the rights of the two countries in the Far East was forecast by Admiral von Hintze, formerly German Minister to China, in an interview with a reporter of the Kokumin Shinbun. The German Admiral evidently believed that later Russia would come into the agreement, and thus form a powerful triple alliance that would exercise a predominating sway over the two hemispheres and insure a world peace."

Germany cannot give up the habit of partitioning the future. It is a compliment to the United States that all her schemes lately have been aimed at this country, the von Hintze scheme included. Japan's indignant repudiation of the idea that she would betray her allies does not in the least prevent the unconquerable German theorist from proceeding blandly on the supposition that she does not mean what she says and that she can be bribed. On this assumption, and the assumption that the socialistic tools of Germany in Russia will succeed in overthrowing the Liberal Government and opening the way for a new dynasty of German dictation, rests this latest and most fantastic scheme of all. There is only one characteristic German touch that we miss in it: Von Hintze does not discover that the Russians and Japanese are "of like race."—N. Y. Times.

AN INNOVATION.

The girls are wearing overalls, and y! no startled heaven falls. The men who deal in hand-me-downs, in this and all adjacent towns, are selling now to damsels fair the kind of duds their brothers wear. When first I heard it I was shocked—immodest schemes I've always mocked; but when I saw a transformed maid, I felt my opposition fade. In cottages and huts and halls, the girls are wearing overalls. And they look smooth. I must confess, without the old accustomed dress. They say it is the best of boots to trot around in pantaloons, when they are doing household chores, when dusting chairs and sweeping floors. Their gowns are hanging on the walls; the girls are wearing over-



alls. It's only in their homes, thus far, these epoch-making damsels are; thus far they lack the nerve or heart to spring their garments in the mart, but soon they'll bid their fears retreat, and we shall see them in the street, and all of us will then agree that they're a charming bunch to see. Farewell to aprons, gowns and shawls! The girls are wearing overalls.

Could Not Lift Stick of Wood

Would Almost Faint From Severe Pain in Back—Doctors Could Not Get the Kidneys Set Right.

Benton, N.B., May 12th.—A great many people suffer the results of deranged kidneys and do not understand the cause of trouble or the way to obtain cure. The writer of this letter suffered excruciating pains in the back and in vain his physician tried to cure him. For some reason or other his medicines did not have the desired effect.

Mr. Otis' brother was a merchant selling, among other medicines, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and he heard his customers telling about how they were cured of kidney derangements by their use. This led to Mr. Otis putting them to the test, with the splendid results reported in this letter.

Mr. E. C. Otis, Benton, Carleton County, N.B., writes: "I am glad to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I suffered from my kidneys, which at one time were so bad I could not lift a stick of wood without getting on my knees, and then would almost faint from the pain in my back. I consulted a doctor about it, and he gave me some medicine, but it did not help me. My brother, who is a merchant, and carries all your medicines, advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got one box, and they helped me, so I got another one, and kept on until I had taken five boxes, which cured me. I have had no trouble with my back since, and am never without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house. Last summer I also suffered from piles. I used three boxes of your ointment, and it cured them. I can certainly recommend Dr. Chase's Pills and Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one Pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Everyday Etiquette.

"What is the proper thing to write on visiting cards when one wishes to use them for luncheon invitations?" asked Mrs. Newlywed.

"On the lower left hand corner of the card write: 'Luncheon at half past one o'clock, July 28th,' was her mother-in-law's advice.

Are you going to get a New Suit of Clothes for Spring? If so, buy now; as the longer you delay the more you pay. We have a splendid line of Tweeds and Serges of the very finest quality, and our cut and workmanship need no advertising. SPURRELL BROS., 865 Water Street.—mar14.eod.tf

One way of successfully cooking an old hen is to make her into chicken pie. This allows the utilization of milk, which will prevent the chicken from tasting dry.



English Hats

See this remarkable med Hats in and Coloring woman with. Our most Wings, Flow etc., will suit Milliner.

War News

Messages Received Previous

ENEMY LAUNCH

To-night's official says: Early this morning launched a third attack again employed flamethrowers. Our new position south of the River. After several hours of fighting, the enemy's repeated attacks were repelled. The enemy's position changed. Activity in the trenches. Three planes were brought down yesterday. Three fighters and three others out of control. Two of them.

SERBIAN ACTION

Advanced trenches in the front, have been Serbians. The Serbians' movement reads: In several infantry carried out on trenches in the region, where again we advanced enemy trenches. Prisoners one officer and men, captured one.

DESPERATE FIGHT

Desperate fighting was last night on the Artois front, whereupon British headquarter's telegraphers launched many attacks, were all broken by British machine guns. The fighting began with an attack on the British position between and Souchez River. The broken down. Then the swarming around French to be forming for an attack, whereupon British ended fire, but they made under their own heavy tempt cost them dearly in repulse. South of the two formidable attacks. Liquid fire was used. Large bodies of infantry in the fierce fighting were

HIT

Dear Paul,
I tell me it is awful hard to think up a new one each day - is it? How do you do?
Ad. Sister is not coming.
L.M.W.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"