

HAND:
ALOW
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CED.

are on Tapestry and
TE RUGS can be had
years ago.

room in the house.
eeper than linoleum,
coverings of the day.

ES:
5.50, 6.40.

Baird
LIMITED

Soaps

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sweetest, the Best.

sekeepers and
pers.

RR, Agent.

Column.

OTHERWISE.



crowding in the stand.
call the umpire a lot of clumps and
root to beat the band.
stars are back in harness and oil-
ing up their wings.
sluggers great are at the plate
and taking healthy swings.
ude Hall is primed for pitching and
Buck is primed for hits.
Red Lion Bugs, when Cooney
slugs, are having forty fits;
bat-boy's in his glory, the ven-
lor's in your way,
catching lads in masks and pads
are fretting for the fray.
fans are eating peanuts, each
patron, youth and lass,
round at third this Canning bird
is eating all the grass.
Up Chesman's voice is ready to war-
ple "safe" or "out."
d Brown the vet, is groomed and set
to put some club to rout.
ramble to the ball-yard, each base-
ball hungry bloke,
Duggan's bat and Brasie's fat, and
watch for Carey's smoke,
Grath and Tim are ready, Clonston
and Hiltz are there,
d now the band up in the stand has
stopped its noisy blare,
a grand stand starts to murmur, the
bleachers cheer some more,
all the crowd howls out right
loud, then thunders to a roar,
fans are in a frenzy, a mad, ex-
cited pack.
all the clubs, the stars, the sub-
are off at Balldom Track.

Girls Friendly Society.

To-morrow, Thursday, will be ob-
served throughout the Empire as a
day of Intercession for the G. F. S.
ere will be a celebration of Holy
Communion in the Cathedral at 7 a.m.

When you want Sausages,
get ELLIS; they're the
best.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, May 13th, 1918.
BUSINESS BY AEROPLANE.

I hear a good story to the effect that a well-known member of the French Air Service who has business establishments both in London and in Paris makes and is allowed to make (though not often at present) trips between the two capitals on a private machine. This enables him to attend to business at both ends with very little waste of time in travelling. It is not uncommon for wounded men to be carried by aeroplanes from one of the advanced clearing stations to a hospital well out of the danger zone, and not very long ago a set of instruments was taken from London to Denmark by aeroplane because there were no connecting trains and steamers handy at the time; but this is the first time I have heard of aviation in business in the war area.

KIPPLING'S POEMS.

The London bookstalls are covered with heaps of copies of the new cheap edition of Rudyard Kipling's poems, of which, it is stated, no fewer than a quarter of a million copies have been printed. Multiplicity of numbers, however, is no guarantee of permanence in the material sense, for the commonest things become the rarest in course of time; and I know of one collector at least who has invested in half a dozen copies of the new edition on the chance of its rising to a premium. The Kipling pamphlets entitled "The Sin of Witchcraft" and "The Echoes of Rebellion" were common enough at one time, but are practically unobtainable now, and still more rare is the penny pirated edition of "Barrack-Room Ballads," which an unscrupulous printer put on the streets of London a few years ago. This pirated edition of Kipling is now greatly sought by collectors.

INNS OF COURT AND THE WAR.

One curious result of the war is its effect on the current register of London law students. At the Easter examination held in Lincoln's Inn Hall, whose returns are just out, of eighteen men who passed only eight were of British birth. The rest were Indian students or others of Oriental stock, most of them Mohammedans. In Class I, an English Lieutenant and an Indian student are the only two passes. In Class II, there are five successful men, headed by Flight Lieutenant Victor Bransford (at present interned in Holland, who made a journey back on parole to sit for his examination.) These five are all British. In Class III, only two English names appear to nine Indian and Mohammedan. It would be interesting to know how many of the men who failed to satisfy the examiners were Indian too. For the benefit of outsiders one may add that the examination was in constitutional law, English and colonial, and in legal history.

UNNECESSARY BOOKS.

Much paper could be saved by further restricting supplies to the small-

er fry of publishers. The immortal George Bernard Shaw was complaining the other day that literature was being extinguished. Whoever may be producing literature in the peace of a country-house library or the discomforts of a Soho garret, it is not getting published. Many new books—thank Heaven not all—come my way. I have just absorbed a parcel of six—not novels—and ejected the lot from my mind. Presumably an edition of a thousand each would be produced. They are all of infinitesimal present service, even as a means of passing the time by people incapable of appreciating the abundant masterpieces of literature; and they are of no future value because of knowledge or style. They are priced at many shillings, while the best literature can be bought for a few pence. From any standpoint they are rubbish. Here is a shameful waste of paper, and it has gone on more or less since the beginning of the war, and goes on weekly. Publishers of repute should in their own interest protest to the Paper Control Committee against this misuse of a precious commodity. Bookmakers will clamour that they must live. But to that there is a reply too familiar to repeat. There is no necessity that they should live by making bad books during a paper famine. Our borough authorities here cannot get road-sweepers for a wage which would be fabulous in Grub Street.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN NORWAY.

According to intelligence received in an authoritative quarter here from Christiania, the Norwegian Government are taking drastic measures to prevent the dissemination by enemy agents of news calculated to disturb the country. Much of this news, it has been found, is sent out by a bureau in Stockholm; and as a recent complaint on the subject lodged by the Norwegian Government has brought no satisfactory reply from Sweden, the former have given instructions for the seizure of all such matter as that referred to, either on the frontier or in the post. Denmark may soon have to follow suit as a consequence of the deliberate dissemination by German agents in that country of statements in regard to Iceland calculated to disturb the good understanding between the British and the Danish peoples.

MAJ'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

The new military secretary at General Headquarters, Major-General Harold Goodeve Rugles-Brise, who succeeds Lieut.-General Sir William Peyton, now a corps leader, would be interested in the bottling up of Zebrugge and Ostend. As the leader of the 20th Brigade of the 7th Division, General Rubbles-Brise landed on the Belgian coast a few weeks after the war broke out, and helped Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Julian Byng to cover the Belgian retreat down to Ypres, where they joined up with Lord French's main force. The mili-

tary secretary is a brother-in-law of the Duke of Atholl, the new Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

VICTORIA CROSS RECORDS.

For the first time during the present war the Army Service Corps figures in the list of Victoria Cross awards announced in the "Gazette." The Army Service Corps does not get the same opportunities of winning the Cross as combatant units, and in previous wars it gained only three of these decorations, two in the Indian Mutiny and one at Rorke's Drift. The Shropshire Light Infantry also receives its first Victoria Cross of this war, the only regiments now without such a distinction to their credit being the Norfolk, the Dorsets and the West Kents.

PROBABLY.

After a little affair by some colonial soldiers a few days back, one of them told an officer how he and two others had simultaneously run up against the same adversary. The narrative certainly lacked nothing in crispness. "Bill here knifed him; 'Ary here put a bullet through him; and I hit him on the head with a pea-bomb. I figure it out that when we left him he was pretty near dead." It may be imagined so, even if the bomb were merely used as a missile without the safety-pin drawn—as they are sometimes used at close quarters.

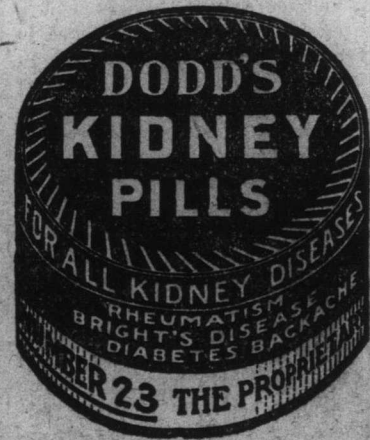
COAL ECONOMY.

A coal economy offensive has commenced. Purchasers of periodicals have lately found within their pages a leaflet bearing the representation of a cube of coal to enforce conclusions concerning the amount of fuel which it is possible to save in the course of a year provided we all reduced our consumption by a small amount per day, and public attention is also being drawn to the facts by a lavish display of posters. The new appeal to the public, coming at a time when the weather has resembled that of mid-summer, is made in circumstances which should ensure it a sympathetic reception, for the reduction of coal consumption just now recommends itself solely on grounds of personal comfort.

Practical politeness.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

In the light of the narratives of the sailors and passengers who have been rescued from the deep after being dumped there by the German submarine or submarines off our coast, we can see these buccaners behaving with a certain savage politeness, such as the masked bandits of the plains used to practice. With fine generosity the women and children on the Carolina were given twenty whole minutes in which to prepare themselves for a fate which meant a watery grave for some of them, and which meant horror and suffering for all of them. And two or three of the captains of the sailing vessels, in the interval of their consignment to the waves, were told that they could go on the submarine's deck and smoke a few minutes: "They were as polite," says one sailor, "as they could be under the circumstances." In this case, "under the circumstances" themselves express about all there is of barbarity in the world. Under the laws of warfare at sea as they existed before the Germans made war on all the world—Germania contra mundum and contra civitas—no one ever dreamed that any non-combatant could be dumped upon the waves as these polite pirates now dump them. It was a rule that no merchant craft could be seized or destroyed unless all passengers and seamen were rescued by the attacking craft and taken to a place of safety. When those respectable Confederate privateers, Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, and Captain Moffitt, of the Florida, picked up merchant craft at sea, they rescued every sailor or passenger, and made all comfortable on their own vessels until they could be left safe in some port. But German barbarity throws women and children summarily into the waves to perish. This is indeed a fine form of courtesy—as gentle and how to the people whom one is murdering. There is but one further step which would make it more complete, and more characteristic of German Junkerism, and that would be for the pirates to send by wireless an order for flowers to be put on the coffins of the women and children whom their barbarity puts to death.



MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTER GET IN COWS.

ANNOUNCING

:: OUR ::

JUNE WHITE SALE

To Commence on FRIDAY, JUNE 21st.

It seems scarcely necessary to print more than the mere announcement; for the memory of previous June White Sales surely lingers in the minds of hundreds of our customers as events that proved exceedingly profitable to them. We may mention, however, that plans promising vastly greater selling than in any previous sale have been completed for this occasion.

Startling Reductions have been made in the Goods mentioned below.

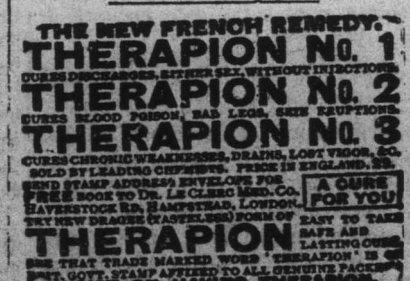
LADIES' BLOUSES LADIES' CAMISOLES LADIES' KNICKERS LADIES' CORSETS CHILDREN'S CORSETS LADIES' DRESSES CHILDREN'S DRESSES CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR LACES COLLARS WHITE EMBROIDERIES	PIQUE SKIRTS CURTAINS PILLOW CASES BOLSTER CASES QUILTS TOILET COVERS SHEETINGS TABLE NAPKINS TABLE LINENS TABLE CLOTHS TABLE CENTRES SIDEBOARD CLOTHS	BUREAU CLOTHS TRAY CLOTHS DOYLIES. HOSE PILLOW COTTONS FLANNELETTE WHITE and CREAM DRESS MATERIALS DRESS LINENS and COTTONS MEN'S and BOYS' SHIRTS & COLLARS, &c.
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The Royal Stores Ltd.

Germany and the Pacific.

A very definite fear exists in many quarters that there may be some likelihood of Germany recovering the islands in the Pacific that formerly belonged to her. It is difficult to believe that the migrating pests on any solid ground; but that it is entertained in responsible quarters is shown by the allusions made to the subject by the Prime Minister of New Zealand. Indeed, Mr. Massey has allowed it to be understood that he has only been persuaded to leave the Dominion for another long period, in order to attend meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, by the necessity of removing any uncertainty attaching to the future of Samoa and the other islands. According to one message from New Zealand, no one believed a year ago that such a step as the restoration of these territories to Germany was conceivable; now the whole country is stirred to avert, if it can, what is regarded as a calamitous prospect. It would seem as if the homage paid by public speakers in Great Britain to the principle of "no annexations" was at the root of the trouble; but if that oft-quoted expression has any meaning in practical politics, it applies surely to forcible annexations of territory against the wishes of the inhabitants.

To apply the doctrine to Germany's colonies would have the effect of stultifying the chief among the Allies' war aims, which are the victory of democracy over autocracy and the right of self-determination for subject peoples. Germany has no colonies in the Pacific, in the strict sense of the word; she has island possessions, held by the sword against the wishes of the natives. If the latter were given an opportunity to choose between German occupation and a British protectorate, there can be no question as to their decision. It should be possible to allay public feeling in Australia and New Zealand on this question, even though it may be held desirable to avoid formal pronouncement. Further, what applies to the Pacific applies a fortiori to Germany's former colonies in Africa—May-United Empire.



MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

Americans Right in War on Prussianism.

Former German Soldier Sends His Son to Pay His Debt to the Kaiser. (Special to The World.) Ringling, Okla.—The German Kaiser's military organization searched long and diligently for Phil Trier, who forty years ago came to America on a leave of absence and never returned. They never found him before the garb of American citizenship was placed upon him, and ever since he has defied the whole caboodle of military autocracy in Germany to prove that he is a loyal American and a true hater of the Kaiser and his kind. Trier is soon to send a son to France to fight for the country of his adoption. Trier has had the usual military training in the Bavarian branch of the Kaiser's army, and before that, as a lad, he observed the great fight between Germany and France, putting in a few weeks innocently for his country as a teamster behind the lines. "America is right in denouncing Prussianism," said Mr. Trier, who was here recently visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. A. Fletcher. "Down in Bavaria we liked military training for the sport of it, and not that we ever hoped to fight, but when Prussian officers were put over us and Prussian influ-

ence began to manifest itself in the ranks, we knew that something vastly different was in the future. President Wilson has spoken truly about that part of Germany that despises Prussianism when he says it is not the German people who are waging this war and trying to conquer the world and put it under Prussian domination." In 1879 young Trier was given a leave of absence from the German Army. He was sick and tired of it, and he took the first vessel he could find bound for America. Once here he never wrote to any of his relatives or friends in Germany. He was completely lost to the Prussians. He settled in the West, married a German girl and has lived in peace for forty years. "I'll pay the Kaiser the debt I owe him," said Trier, "when my son Harry gets a chance to fight." If you are going to get that new suit of clothes, get it now, as with new shipments of goods prices are going to soar. We have a splendid stock to select from, and you can rely on a good fit in any style you wish to have it made. SPURRELL THE Tailor, 365 Water St.—June 7, 1918.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTER GET IN COWS.