



Big Sample Shoe Sale!

Ladies! Our Big Sample Shoe Sale is now in full swing.

LADIES' PUMPS, TIES, STRAPPED & LACED OXFORDS,
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

LADIES' BOOTS
in Tans, Patent and Gun Metal Leathers,
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

See our Gent's Western Window.

F. Smallwood
The Home of Good Shoes.

ARMADA TEA.

New Stock.

Best Yet Offered

1 lb. Tins.

Ask Your Grocer

Somewhere in England.

HEAD WAITER: Yessir, we are a bit old fashioned, as you say—but we find people like it so long as we make them comfortable. I haven't heard no complaints on that score.

GUEST: Good beds and good food, eh?

HEAD WAITER: Excellent beds and good wholesome food—comfortable Gas Fires and 'ot water in every room in the 'ouse.

GUEST: Gas Fires, eh? That doesn't sound old fashioned.

HEAD WAITER: No, sir, it don't. But we 'ad to move with the times, sir, and it's our business to give people what they want. If you'll excuse me, sir, that 'ave been 'ere all my life, I find that our people mostly want 'ot baths, 'ot water, well cooked food, good fires, good beds and no fussing. We couldn't do that with coal—not satisfactory as I may say. So we puts in gas—everywhere. We cooks by gas, we lights by gas, we 'eats the water by gas and we 'as Gas Fires. So you can 'ave a 'ot bath in ten minutes if you want it, sir, a fire in your bedroom and whatever you like to order for dinner, sir, punctual to the minute.

GUEST: That sounds top-hole—but where's the old-fashioned part come in?

HEAD WAITER: It don't come in, sir, so far as that's concerned. But there's the 'ouse, the furniture, the pictures and—if I may say so—the 'omeliness of the place.

GUEST: (a trifle bored) Well, well I'll have that hot bath right away—if you'll get the bathroom ready.

HEAD WAITER: The bathroom is ready, sir, always. There's plenty of 'ot water, you'll find clean 'ot towels in the 'ot cupboard in the bathroom and the Gas Fire lighted in your room.

GUEST: Right 'O!—and dinner at 8 sharp, please!

HEAD WAITER: 'What'll you 'ave, sir—a nice sole, leg of mutton and sweets?

GUEST: Well, if that isn't troubling the cook too much—I'm rather late, I'm afraid.

HEAD WAITER: No trouble at all, sir. You see, sir, our kind of comfort means comfort for us as well as our people. We don't 'ave no coals to carry, no fires to make up, no bathtubs to attend to—This 'ere gas, if I may say so, saves money and time, and—

GUEST: You may say so at dinner time, please, I'm off to have that bath... (ascends stairs slowly)... Decent old boy, though he does talk a lot; and a real nice place. Thank heaven, I've struck a decent billet at last! (The bathroom door bangs sharply.)

For particulars of Gas Fires and Gas Water-Heaters apply to
The St. John's Gas Light Company.

Von Tirpitz--And After

(By Hector C. Bywater, The Navy.)

There seems no reason to doubt that Grand Admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz, for nineteen years Secretary of State for the German Navy, has ended his long career in disgrace, been thrown over by his imperial master, and consigned to political oblivion with the empty copulation of another title. With an incorrigible sense of fair play, certain writers on this side have ventured to express something like sympathy with the fallen German statesman, on the ground that his nineteen years of brilliant and loyal service have been scurvily regarded by Kaiser and country. But Britons should be the last people on earth to sympathize with Tirpitz. He was one of the prime instigators of the war plot. The bitterest and most implacable of anglophobes, he made it his life work to ruin and destroy Great Britain and the British Empire. Any weapon, fair or foul, seemed good to him. He knew, none better, that his naval policy was bound to bring about an Anglo-German war in the long run, nor was he at any great pains to conceal the fact. Like every true German, he had the lowest possible opinion of British intelligence and British institutions. We have been told that he had a great admiration for the British Navy, but there is no evidence to bear it out. It is true he was always careful to express to foreign visitors his veneration for Nelson, but through the medium of his journalistic satellites he never wearied of sneering at and belittling the British naval service of the present day.

Press Campaign Against England.

During the sixteen years that preceded the war a press campaign of the utmost violence had been waged against Britain. It was organized by Tirpitz himself and largely financed from the funds of his department. A few months after his appointment in 1897 he got together a band of reptile scribes and bade them depict Great Britain as the arch-enemy of Germany. Anglophobia had always been latent among the German people. It was his purpose to fan it into an all-devouring flame. So swift was his success that in less than three years he had wrought public opinion to such a pitch that it welcomed the big naval program of 1900, avowedly aimed at Great Britain and introduced during the blackest week of the South African War. From that day the purpose of the German navy was clear to the whole world. Until the actual moment to strike had arrived, Tirpitz thought it prudent to scatter dust in British eyes, though it is only fair to admit that he himself troubled little to do so, and left the task of chloroforming the British nation to his ministerial colleagues. As the victims were only too ready to be victimized, Tirpitz went on with his work in the confidence that Great Britain would keep quiet until he was ready to attend to her. In one respect only, but that the all-important one, did he have bad luck. The war came before his plans were fully matured. There is reason to believe that he fought against the rupture in August, 1914, as strenuously as any pacifist, or as strenuously as he would have fought for it a few years later. But he was over-ruled by the military party, and had to go to war with a fleet which had not nearly reached the minimum standard of strength he had aimed at.

Tirpitz's Plan Filled.

The naval campaign had been an almost unbroken series of disappointments for Tirpitz. As originally planned it was to begin at his selected moment, and with a treacherous attack which might well have robbed the British fleet of a considerable portion of its strength at a single blow. It was to be Port Arthur over again, but on an immeasurably greater scale. Then a cloud of armed merchantmen was to harry British shipping at every point of the globe, and in such numbers as to make effective pursuit impossible. These vessels were all earmarked for the work, but only a few had their guns and ammunition on board. The war equipment of the others reposed at Hamburg and Bremen, ready to be put on board when the hour for action drew nigh. A vast organization had been created abroad for the purpose of ensuring regular supplies and coal for the raiders. Everything had been provided for, and Tirpitz had no reason to doubt that within a month or two of the declaration of war Britain's mercantile marine would have been swept off the seas. What his other plans were we do not know, but they certainly did not include a sojourn of twenty months by the high sea fleet in the Kiel Canal. Having made his arrangements down to the last detail and requiring only a few more years to bring everything to a state of perfect readiness, Tirpitz may be forgiven if he used hard language when the storm broke just at the wrong time. He had little or no warning of what was coming, and the

declaration of war caught the German fleet at somewhat less than its average moment. The Port Arthur coup was rendered impossible by the timely dispositions of the British Admiralty. Most of the prospective commerce-raiders were scattered about the ocean without their armament aboard, and with no prospect of getting it. Worse still, Great Britain, thanks to the naval co-operation of her Allies, was able to spare a much larger number of cruisers, both regular and auxiliary, for commerce protection duty than would have been possible had she gone into the contest single-handed. The result was that the carefully planned war on British commerce was reduced to proportions quite negligible in comparison with what had been intended.

Piracy to Mask Failure.

The submarine piracy that followed was an afterthought, and nothing more than a makeshift, invented to cover the bankruptcy of Germany's naval plans. Tirpitz himself was the confessed author of the scheme. Previous to the war he had opposed submarine construction, just as he had opposed the adoption of heavy guns and really up-to-date warship design. With all his cleverness he lacked the imagination and the professional skill of his great rival, Lord Fisher, and it was due to his obstinacy that the German fleet found itself on the eve of the war without a single battleship able to fight on equal terms with the super-dreadnoughts of the grand fleet. Indeed whatever other results the departure of Tirpitz may have, it probably heralds a more progressive and independent shipbuilding and ordnance policy.

Antagonism to the United States.

After 19 years of successful intrigue, not only against the world's peace but against his own colleagues as well, this arch-plotter has at last been caught in his own toils. It is well known that ever since the Lusitania outrage there has been a party in Germany which urged the Government to hurl defiance at the United States and, if need be, to precipitate a war with that country. The principal spokesman of the party is Count Reventlow, who, however, was only echoing the opinions of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. Reventlow has for years been recognized as the grand admiral's head publicity agent, and was managing director of the press campaign which alone made possible the rapid development of the German navy. Since the war began Reventlow's paper, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, has been more than ever the mouthpiece of the Marine Amt. Its anti-American ravings caused much embarrassment to the government in their negotiations with Washington which last autumn Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg took the bold step of suppressing.

Enmity of German Ministers.

This was the first unmistakable sign that the position of Tirpitz was not what it had been. In his palmiest days he was very high-handed with the Chancellor and other ministers, since he knew that in any conflict with them he could reckon on the Kaiser taking his side. Time after time he rode roughshod over the Cabinet, and always got his way. He was perennially at loggerheads with the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, who held his inordinate plans of naval expansion responsible for the almost universal suspicion and enmity with which Germany was regarded; and he was not on speaking terms with the Minister of War, who knew that Tirpitz had appropriated many millions which the army ought rightly to have had. But these dignitaries, knowing the Kaiser's weakness for his "lieber Tirpitz," hid their mortification as best they could and bided their time. Their chance probably came when the egregious failure of the German fleet to break the blockade, save the colonies, or prevent the flood of British reinforcements into France must have convinced even the Kaiser himself that his beloved navy was only a luxury after all.

U-Boat Fliasco.

Tirpitz, however, was not at the end of his resources. Hopelessly baulked in his main object, he thought to save his face by the submarine blockade, which, it will be remembered, was announced to the world with all the noisy flourish dear to the heart of a professional showman. But here again he drew a blank. The U-boat "blockade" proved a two-edged weapon indeed. It certainly did a good deal of damage to peaceful shipping, though not a tithe of what had been confidently predicted by its author. But its immediate result was to bring Germany to the verge of war with the United States, and to rouse the ire of every other sea-faring neutral State. Since the "blockade" was put in motion the Chancellor must have spent the whole of his time trying to placate angry neutrals, and we

(Continued on next page.)

Popular Wedding Gifts

Exhibited in our Hardware Window are many choice and useful articles suitable for

Wedding, Birthday and Anniversary Presents.

The richness of quality of these goods makes them fit for the wealthy, and the modesty of price places them in reach of all.

The economic trend of the times calls for retrenchment in all departments of living. These goods are suitable to meet frugal conditions, and make acceptable and valuable gifts.

AYRE & SONS, Ltd.

A. & S. Rodger's.

FOUR SPECIAL LINES

This Week in

Child's Embroidered Collars	- - -	25c.
Ladies' Embroidered Collars	- - -	25c.
Khaki Handkerchiefs	- - -	25c.
Excelda Handkerchiefs, in wht. or col. Border	- - -	25c.

— AT —

A. & S. Rodger's.

Some Further Attractive Offerings.

Ladies' White Pique Blouses,
With Low Collar,
59c. each.

Child's and Misses Tan Hose,
An Excellent Line,
25c. per pair.

White Allover Dress Embroidery and Flouncings,
Good Patterns,
25c. per yard up.

AT M L L E Y S

Ladies' Black High Grade Hose,
20 cts per pair
and a better quality at
25c. per pair.

Ladies' White Summer Vests,
Without Sleeves,
Splendid Value,
10 cts. each.

Girls White Raffia Hats,
Trimmed, Black Band,
A Special Line,
70c. each.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram