

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.00 A.M.

FAVOR NOMINATION OF JUDGE HUGHES.

NEW YORK, To-day. The majority of New York delegates to the Republican National Convention, favor the nomination of Justice Hughes for President, according to a statement given out to-night by Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and delegate at large. The canvass of the New York delegation just completed, shows a clear majority for Justice Hughes, Chairman Tanner declared. This notwithstanding the high regard for Senator Root's ability and experience, and in spite of Justice Hughes' refusal to take any part in the contest.

REDUCING OUTPUT OF BEER.

LONDON, To-day. The Commons yesterday, passed the second reading of the Bill which would reduce by fifteen per cent. the output of beer. The object of the Bill is to relieve the room in ships, required for importing foreign hops, unless the home-grown supply is insufficient to meet the requirements, when licenses for importation will be granted.

CREW AT ALGIERS.

ALGIERS, To-day. The crew of 25 men of the British steamer Trunkby, sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality, arrived here.

DUTCH VESSEL CAPTURED.

LONDON, To-day. A Berlin message received at Copenhagen, says the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent, reports the Dutch vessel Holland, was captured by a German warship and taken to Borkum Island. The despatch adds the vessel was arrested on suspicion of being engaged in spying.

BUDGET OF WAR NEWS.

LONDON, To-day. The Verdun region of France and in Southern Tyrol continue the theatres where the most sanguinary battles are taking place. While the Italians are holding back the Austrians from further advances and inflicting heavy losses on them in counter attacks in Tyrol, their German Allies have been able to make another gain and capture of about three hundred metres of French trenches northwest of the village of Cumieres, on the left bank of the Meuse near Verdun. Fighting of great intensity has been in progress around Hill 304 between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, but except near Cumieres the vicious German onslaughts have all been set at naught by the vigorous counter-offensive of the French. In the sector east and west of Fort Douaumont and northeast, attacks were launched. Artillery on both sides have been busy along the remainder of the front in France and Belgium. In Tyrol the Austrians in Largarina Valley, south of Posnia torrent, threw heavy assaults against the Italian positions, but the Italians stood their ground and repulsed the attackers with considerable losses. On the Asiago Plateau, the men of two batteries which were surrounded on Monte Moscaio, by the Austrians, were relieved by the Italian regiment and their guns brought safely away. Nothing new came through with regard to the manoeuvres of the Bulgars and Greeks in Macedonia, where important events are expected to transpire by reason of the Argyle left Placentia to-day for the west.

of the Bulgarian advance in Greek territory.

FEEDING THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, To-day. Feeding the masses of the population in large cities by means of central kitchens under municipal auspices, is the solution selected by the Government to meet the problem of food supply and the distribution during the period of the war. The President of the Food Regulation Board, Adolph Von Batocki, announced the ways and means to a committee of the Reichstag yesterday. The appropriation bill for the funds to assist the municipalities to organize and operate kitchens, would be immediately submitted to the Reichstag. The municipality of Schoeneberg, the second largest in the Berlin suburb, has already arranged to feed 30,000 persons by such institutions. Similar organizations for Berlin were called into life by a conference to-day, which was notable for the presence of two women, Frau Hedwig Hoyle, and Fraulein Landsberg, among the members of the conference.

HAIG PRAISES THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN.

LONDON, To-day. General Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander of the British forces in France and Belgium, in a despatch covering the operations of the British army in that territory from December 19th last when he took over command, until May 15th, pays a high tribute of praise to the French defence of Verdun. He says the only offensive effort made by the enemy on a great scale, was directed against our French Allies near Verdun. Fighting in that area has been prolonged and severe. The result has been worthy of the traditions of the French army and of their great service to the cause of the Allies. The efforts made by the army have caused him heavy losses both in men and prestige. He has made these sacrifices without gaining any advantage to counter balance them. During this struggle our troops have been in readiness to co-operate as they might be needed, but the only assistance asked for by our Allies was of an indirect nature, namely the relief of French troops on a portion of the Verdun front. The relief it was glad to be able to afford. Its execution on a considerable front, everywhere in close touch with the enemy, was a somewhat delicate operation, but it was carried out with complete success, thanks to the cordial co-operation and good-will of all ranks concerned, and lack of enterprise shown by the enemy during the relief. While no action comparable with that at Verdun has been fought on the British front, General Haig says the struggle has been continuous, that there have been many shares in the actions. There were sixty local actions during the period under review, at some of which, says General Haig, although individually insignificant in war on such an immense scale, would have been considered worthy of a separate despatch under different conditions. General Haig mentions the arrival of the Anzacs and South Africans and additional Canadian forces to France, and says this made possible the taking over of a greater extra front. He then tells of improvement in different branches of the army in health. In the latter, he says, the sick rate has been consistently low. There has been no serious epidemic. Enteric fever has almost entirely disappeared owing to the preventive measures and energetically carried out. The despatch closes with a tribute to Field Marshal Viscount French, who, says General Haig, in starting the war with our small Expeditionary Force, faced an army far superior in numbers and fully prepared for this great campaign. During the long anxious time needed for the improvisation of a comparatively large force now serving in this country, generally he overcame all difficulties before laying down the responsibility. He had the satisfaction of seeing the balance of the advantage swing steadily in our favor and these who served under him appreciate the greatness of his achievement.

LATEST

WAR ON ECONOMY BATTLE GROUND.

HAMBURG, To-day. Albert Ballin, War Minister of the German railroads and Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, characterized the war as the greatest, bloodiest and most idiotic war of all time. In an address delivered to-day at a general meeting of the Woermann Shipping Company, Herr Ballin declared that German shipping interests, after the successful termination of the war, must be prepared to conduct a new war on the economy battle ground, against competitors extraordinarily strengthened by war profits of fantastic height.

1.40 P.M.

GERMANS MAKE STRONG ATTACK.

PARIS, To-day. A strong attack was made last night with a fresh division of German troops on the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, between Deadman's Hill and Cumieres. The War Office statement of to-day says there was a slight retirement on the Bethincourt-Cumieres Road.

W. M. S.

AT COCHRANE STREET CHURCH.

At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon the first annual meeting of the Newfoundland Branch of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church took place at Cochrane Street Central Church when some thirty delegates from the outposts attended. Mrs. E. G. Hunter presided. The program for the afternoon consisted of appointments of committees, address of welcome by Mrs. Whiteman, greetings, introduction of missionary candidate, Miss M. P. Wagg, of Burin. At 7.45 a Quiet Hour will be led by Mrs. John Madock, of Carbonere, the President's remarks, organizers' reports, a paper on "Possibilities of our Newfoundland Branch," by Mrs. Matthews, of Carbonere. The proceedings will continue until Thursday.

Germany's Commercial Fleet

London Telegraph.—What action is Great Britain to take in order to safeguard its commercial fleet? The German merchant navy was first able to raise its head when, under the treaty of 1824, Prussia obtained exemptions from the provisions of the British Navigation Laws. Treitschke went so far as to describe that treaty as "the first real blow struck at the bulwark of British sea supremacy since the restoration of peace." Our yards afterwards built vessels to German order under German flag, the early days of active German emigration, the ship-owners carried over the Atlantic emigrants at the market price, and brought back wool and cotton free of charge. By similar methods trade and shipping were fostered in all parts of the world. The Germans are laying plans to-day for regaining that "place in the sun" which they had already attained when war broke out. It behoves us to be on our guard.

Typewriter Beginners.—Typewriter Machine and office room, along with tuition by capable typist, at very cheap rate by the hour. Reply "BEGINNER," P. O. Box 72, may25,11

The Spirit of France

New York Herald.—The greatest thing in the world to-day, the most inspiring and the most uplifting, is the spirit of France. For all that Americans hold most dear the men and the women and even the children of France are fighting. They are fighting, and as one man, to drive an invader from their land. They are fighting for liberty—the same France, the people who so long have kept the torch of liberty burning in Europe. They are fighting for republicanism as they fought side by side with our forefathers for the establishment of republicanism on this continent in the war that brought this republic into existence. Whatever we may owe to our peoples, as Americans we owe most to the people of France, to whose sympathy and assistance this nation is indebted for its being. With the same splendid courage they have shown upon the battlefields in defence of their beloved land the sons of France—all who can will face the problems of life when peace comes. There will be many who can do nothing for themselves. They are the hopelessly crippled. It is to aid in the care of these that this fund will be used.

Here and There.

The Annual Garden Party in aid of the Mt. Cashel Orphanage will be held on Wednesday, July 26th.—may30,11

BRIDGE WANTED.—Pedestrians who are accustomed to walk around Quill Viaduct, on Sundays and evenings during the week, would be greatly inconvenienced if the Council would cause to have a bridge erected crossing the river leading to the bridge, as is customary for the Council, to build each year.

As Saturday, June 3rd, has been proclaimed a Public Holiday to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King, stores will remain open on Friday, 2nd inst., until 9.30 p.m. R. A. TEMPLETON, Hon. Sec'y Importers' Association.—may30,21

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MONDAY and TUESDAY at THE NICKEL.

A Three Reel Clipper Star Feature, "THE ALTERNATIVE."

The Noted Broadway Stars, CONSTANCE CRAWLEY and ARTHUR MAUDE, are featured in this splendid production, an intense drama with a deep human interest story.

BERT STANLEY, in all the latest Ragtime Hits.

"The Long Arm of the Secret Service."

The Thanhousey Co'y present this three-part melo-drama—a thrilling detective story. WEDNESDAY—"THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE." COMING—A GREAT SOCIAL SERIAL STORY, "THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE," featuring EDNA MAYO and HENRY B. WALTHALL. FIFTEEN POWERFUL EPISODES.

British Officers Trained For Front in Four Months.

Army Gets Highest Class of Men — Artists' Rifles Contribute Officers Overnight — Millionaires Work as Common Soldiers — College Men Prominent.

London, April 24.—Lord Charles Beresford once informed me, with considerable certainty, that it takes eight years to train an officer. If he is not already aware of the fact, I could now take him to a place where an efficient officer is created in four months. There are several such establishments scattered through England. The one I was privileged by the War Office to visit is situated within 20 miles of London. Its official title is the Artists' Rifles Cadet Unit. Before the war the Artists' Rifles were one of the crack battalions of the territorial army. The men were drawn from the upper middle class and their pride was their esprit de corps and their efficiency. Most of its members were fairly well to do. But money counted for nothing. Merely amateur and inefficient soldiers were not wanted.

A few months after the outbreak of war the Artists were sent to the front. They did their turn in the trenches. Then came the battle of Ypres, when the British army suffered its heaviest losses. The 7th Division in particular had been almost cut to pieces. Some regiments had scarcely an officer left.

Artists Filled the Gap.

General French sent across to the Artists and asked the colonel if he could supply fifty officers from among his men. Without any trouble the colonel made his selection. In their "Tommies" uniforms the men went and took charge of the units assigned them and they made good. The next week fifty more were asked for and sent. A week or two afterward the Artists were taken from the trenches and turned into an officers' training corps for turning out trained officers in the shortest possible time.

At present one battalion of the Artists trains men in France. There is a further detachment in London. Another battalion is stationed near the capital. The 1,500 stationed here have their headquarters in a hut camp. About 200 of them live in an old Elizabethan mansion. Others in groups of twenty occupy vacant new "art" houses in a new "Garden City." They are fed like fighting cocks and, on the whole, their quarters are enviable.

All join as privates. They are dressed like the ordinary recruit and largely treated as such, whatever they may have formerly been used to. Discipline is of the strictest. For the first week or two it is probably likewise the majority. But then this battalion is schooled on two principles. The first is that only the man who has learned to obey without thinking and without flinching can secure obedience from other men. The other is that the corps must be self-supporting. If a hut has to be built or some engineering work performed, it must be done by men of the regiment. This is not difficult, because every profession is represented. But just as an instance, I saw a lecture hall constructed at a cost of \$600—the price of the material—which ordinarily would have cost three times as much.

The Battalion and the School.

For general training purposes the unit is divided into the "battalion" and the "school." The former consists of four companies, each of some half dozen platoons graded according to progress. The best platoon in each company is known as the "probationary platoon" and consists of the best trained men, who are put through musketry courses, machine gun instruction, range finding, etc.

Before a cadet can be admitted to the "school" he must pass through this probationary platoon and be finally approved and recommended by his company commander. He is then drafted to the school for the further

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training that will benefit him for commission. The usual time spent in the battalion is nine weeks and in the school six weeks.

In the school men are taught trench and open fighting, map making, topography and the numberless small things that go nowadays toward the training of an officer. Naturally, in a course such as this, almost everything depends on the instructors. I found these of exceptional quality. This major in command of the school is a professional soldier who has seen service in many parts of the world and made his profession his life's study. Other officers mainly comprise those

who have seen fighting at the front, and on account of wounds or special fitness for teaching have been placed on this work. The musketry instructor, who trains the men on the "triangle of error" theory in sighting before they ever fire a gun, is a director of the South Kensington Museum. The officer who lectures on map making and observation is the professor of topography in one of England's greatest universities.

Millionaires as Privates.

Much could be written about the types that go to make up a corps of this kind. A private was working in a garden attached to one of his houses. An officer remarked that this soldier was worth nearly \$5,000,000 in hard cash. We were driven about all day in a very up-to-date automobile by another orderly. Incidentally I discovered the car was his own. Some discussion arose about the age of the Elizabethan mansion. "Ask Sergeant Mace to come," said an officer. Sergeant Mace came and delivered a little archaeological disquisition. Some one mentioned later that he held an important position at the Metropolitan Museum until the war broke out and had been in charge of the Museum's excavation work in Egypt for some years.

Peace With Victory Only, Says Briand.

Paris, May 22.—"Peace can only come through a decisive Allied victory," Premier Briand told a delegation from the Russian Duma to-day. "The Allies can regard the future with confidence," said the French Prime Minister. "Peace must not result from diplomatic intrigue but can come only through a decisive Allied victory, which alone can and will restore recognition of international law and right."

Rhubarb and strawberries combined make an excellent preserve, and rhubarb alone is good for innumerable.

Three Hundred Thousand Irishmen

FIGHTING FOR THEIR KING.

Faith! what is all this bother that belies the Irish name? That says we've turned our backs on right, and bowed our heads to shame? Go tell this truth for Ireland's sake till hills and valleys ring: Three Hundred Thousand Irishmen are fighting for their King!

'Tis true that in the olden days the Saxon sword and fire Swept thru the fields of emerald green and slaughtered the sons and sires: But St. Patrick taught the Irish that forgiveness is the thing. So Three Hundred Thousand Irishmen are fighting for their King!

We love old Ireland's golden harp a-setting in its green. We love the songs of Tara's halls, the smile of sweet colleen: But to save our sacred liberty from the Teuton's savage spring, Three Hundred Thousand Irishmen are fighting for their King!

When Scotsmen and Australians and brave Canadians, too, Are mingling with Old England's sons to fight for what is true; Sure Ireland will not stand aside, so wide this message fling: Three Hundred Thousand Irishmen are fighting for their King!

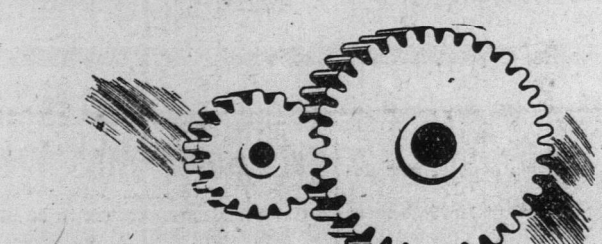
And when her fighting blood is up, she spurns the reptile brood That keeps alive the bloody past, the Ireland on the Road, And with undaunted bravery she joins the Iron Brigade.

Where Three Hundred Thousand Irishmen are fighting for their King!

From Belfast Town to Skibbereen, from Connemara's Hills To Limerick and Donegal and sweet Killarney's rills, Tell every loyal Irish heart to catch the lilt and sing: Three hundred Thousand Irishmen are fighting for their King!

—W. B. Rogers Taylor, in the 'New York Sun.'

WINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTERS IN COWS.



Geared Up

The proper balance of physical and mental powers for efficient endeavor are directly related to certain mineral elements—phosphate of potash, etc., in one's daily food.

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Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this delicious food is long baked, hence easy and quick of digestion, yielding a wonderful return of mental and physical energy.

Grape-Nuts comes in the form of crisp granules of nut-like flavor, ready to serve directly the package is opened. With cream or good milk, Grape-Nuts is a splendidly balanced food and makes for efficiency.

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When your boy gets ready for his rifle, send him or bring him to us. We'll see that he gets started right—the REMINGTON-UMC Caliber Rifle that fits him, or Single Shot. And 22 Cartridges to go with it—REMINGTON-UMC.

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