

Published by Authority.

The following Regulation regarding the sale of Salt in St. John's has been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, viz:—  
WHEREAS in the Summer months 1917 and 1918 there was a shortage of salt for the fisheries;  
AND WHEREAS in order to prevent similar conditions occurring this year, the Government, in the Fall of 1918, induced importers of salt to place large stocks with an understanding that salt so imported should be sold at a price not exceeding the price of salt which might, owing to cessation of supplies or other causes, be obtained at cheaper rates of freight or cost than that which applied to the salt imported in 1918 and now in stock;  
AND WHEREAS the Salt Importers have agreed to permit the Auditor General to fix the selling price of the salt in stock, amounting to 23,245 tons, on the basis of cost and charges thereon, plus a fixed profit;  
IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED under the War Measures Act 1914-15, until further notice, no other salt shall be imported into St. John's than that which is imported under the authority of the Minister of Shipping.

J. R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary,  
May 28th, 1919.

Insure with the  
**QUEEN,**

Company having the largest number of Policy Holders in Newfoundland.  
Every satisfaction given in settling losses.  
Office: 167 Water Street.  
Adrain Bldg. P. O. Box 782.  
Telephone 658.

QUEEN INS. CO.,  
GEORGE H. HALLEY,  
Agent.

**TEETH**  
EXAMINED

Dr. A. B. Lehr,  
Dentist,  
203 Water Street.

This is the Old Reliable Office.  
Established 27 years.

DISEASED GUMS AND TEETH.

Of all the poisons taken into the body, the germs and pus contributed to the diseased gums and teeth are the most destructive to the human system. If every red blood cell is forced to fight against numbers of germs to the cell, the blood cannot tend to the building up of the body. If allowed to continue the germs are bound to break down and eventually you are an invalid. Kidney, stomach, heart trouble, rheumatism and many other diseases are brought on by diseased gums and teeth.

EXAMINATION FREE.

FRESH MEAT  
FRESH PORK &c.

If you want a choice selection of

Fresh Meat,  
Fresh Pork,  
Liver and Sausages,  
why, give us a call and we will do our best to please you. Sausages made fresh every day.

M. J. BLACKLER,  
mar 25, 54 New Gower St.

**COAL!**

Now landing, a cargo of

**BEST SYDNEY COAL.**

You will find, as others have found our quality, the most satisfactory in town.

Phone 376, or call at 10 Queen Street.

M. MOREY & CO.



"I Wrote Here So I could Get a Rest"

"Strange I never thought of it before, for I know that lots of teachers depend on it in the Spring to carry them through and keep up their energy during this trying time."

"If I could only get the mothers to give it to their nervous, irritable children, I am sure that would help some, too."

"It is worth while trying, anyway, when one gets into such a nervous and worrying condition as I am, and I do not see why it should not help me as well as others."

Dr. Chase's Medicines are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Newfoundland.

Wholesale from GERALD S. DOYLE, St. John's, Distributing Agent.

**The German Reply**

Rantzau Says All Europe Was to Blame for War.

Then came the moment for which everybody had awaited with liveliest interest. Count Rantzau, for some reason which was not explained, failed to follow the example of M. Clemenceau in standing up to make his remarks and began a long speech, translated phrase by phrase into French and English by two officials of the German delegation. The line he took was that it was the former rulers of Germany who were responsible for the German share of the war, but that all Europe shared that responsibility; that the Germans were willing to redress the wrong they had done to Belgium and to Northern France, and were willing also to collaborate with the Allies in creating out of the ruins of the war a new world, based upon President Wilson's Fourteen Points, which should give to the working classes of the world health and prosperity. Count Rantzau's language was vigorous and his manner of speech was that of, if not a victor, at any rate a man who came to the Conference to treat on terms of absolute equality. It made the very deepest impression upon all who heard it—an impression which was perhaps well reflected in the surprised smile which never left M. Clemenceau's face. During that speech Mr. Wilson was busy taking notes, and Mr. Lloyd George toyed in characteristic manner with the black ribbon of the sash. We know, he said at the outset, that the power of the Ger-

to us, with a grim intention of rebuilding in company with you that which has been destroyed, and repairing any wrong that may have been committed—principally the wrong to Belgium—and to show to mankind new aims of political and social progress. As our next aim, I consider the reconstruction of the territories of Belgium and of Northern France, which have been occupied by us and which have been destroyed by war. To do so we have taken upon ourselves a solemn obligation, and we are resolved to execute it to the extent which will have been agreed upon between us. In this task we cannot do without the co-operation of our former adversaries. We cannot accomplish the work without the technical and financial participation of the victorious peoples, and you cannot execute it without us. It would be the worst method to go on and have the work done by German prisoners of war. Certainly this work is cheap, but it would cost the world dear, if hatred and despair should seize the German people when they consider that their brothers and sons and fathers, who are prisoners, are kept prisoners beyond the preliminary peace in the former penal work. Our experts of both sides will have to examine how the German people may come up to their financial obligations to make restitution without succumbing under the heavy burden. A crash would bereave those who have a right to restitution of the advantages to which they have a claim and would draw after it an irretrievable disorder of the whole European economical system. The vanquished, as well as the vanquished people, must guard against this menacing danger with its incalculable consequences. There is only one means of banishing it—unlimited confession of the economic and social solidarity of all peoples in a free and rising League of Nations.—News of the World.

**Not so Black as Painted.**

The Microbe is Useful Sometimes.  
Bacteria or germs are really plants. Derived from the Greek word meaning a little rod, the name "bacteria" is given to a group of living things which constitute the lowest type of animal life.

Bacteria are divided into various groups according to their shapes. Some are minute balls and are called cocci. It would take 25,000 of these cocci to measure an inch, and 300,000,000,000 would only weigh an ounce!  
Rod-shaped bacteria are called bacilli; 50,000 of these placed side by side would measure but an inch. A third group consists of curved or spiral rods, and its members are called spirilla.

The Rabbit Outcasted.  
There is also a group of animals of excessively simple structure to which the name protozoa is applied. The protozoa and the bacteria are grouped together under the general term microbes.

Most bacteria reproduce by simply splitting in two parts, and a bacterium reaches a fully grown state, when it is ready to divide again, in about half an hour!

It can easily be calculated that if a division occurs once in an hour, from a single individual, several millions would be produced in twenty-four hours.

If bacteria were permitted to breed unchecked, the world would soon be full of them. Fortunately their multiplication is checked by the absence of suitable food, and such unfavourable conditions as excessive heat, cold or dryness.

The Friendly Microbe.  
Microbes can be both friendly and antagonistic. Those which cause disease are called pathogenic. Amongst the diseases connected with bacteria, diphtheria is caused by a bacillus, pneumonia by a coccus, and cholera by a spirillum.

Alcoholic drinks are made with the help of an organism called yeast, which is also used in baking. The manufacture of butter and cheese also calls for the use of various bacteria, whilst during the war a benevolent bacillus was busily engaged in making acetone to be devoted to the manufacture of cordite and aeroplane dope.

Plenty of salt and pepper shakers add greatly to the family's comfort at the dinner table.

**The Crown of Smyrna.**

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The world has read these words in the Greek original or in innumerable translations for almost two thousand years, but except in a limited, perhaps in a local way it has never understood the marvelous imagery with which the Eastern writer impressed his meaning upon his audience. The author of the letters to the Seven Churches was writing his letters in the days when the cities in which these churches were placed palpitated with the full tide of life, and writing to Smyrna he seized upon the great natural characteristic of the city to impress his meaning upon his readers.

As the sailor approached the ancient city from the sea, he saw the white houses clambering up the great hill in the background, and as they neared the summit becoming fewer and fewer amidst the gardens and the cypress groves until the famous crown was bound, in a circlet of walls and battlements, round the brow of the hill. Every trader who came into Smyrna, in the little coasting vessels or the greater galleys, every merchant who rode into it with the caravans through the pass which entered the valley where the great Anatolian trade route finally reached the sea, knew the crown of Smyrna, and carried the story of its glories over the seas with him or back along the Hermus Valley into the hinterland. Centuries before the writer on Patmos had used his famous metaphor, Apollonius of Tyana, renowned among the mystics of Asia, had bidden the people of Smyrna "to wear a crown of men rather than a crown of porticoes, and pictures, and gold beyond the standard of mankind." Only an occasional scholar heeds the words of Apollonius to-day. But every man coming up the gulf to-day, and seeing for the first time Mount Pagos, crowned with its ruined castles and clustering houses, recalls the words of the writer of Revelation, and is carried back in memory through the story of the great Greek city which was founded as a Hellenic colony a thousand years before the Christian era.

That was Æolian Smyrna, but Æolian Smyrna was seized almost immediately by the Ionian Greeks, only to become the battlefield in turn of a struggle with the Lydian Empire, whose way it blocked to the sea. The old kings of Asia, in the centuries before the Christian era, did their work thoroughly when they went to war, and so it came about that, somewhere about six centuries before Christ, King Alyattes of Sardis took Smyrna, and destroyed it as completely as one day the Romans were to destroy Jerusalem. The province of Smyrna, it is true, still existed, but a province without its free city was no part of a Hellenic colony. The collection of straggling villages which represented Smyrna during the next three hundred years possessed no organic government of its own, and it was not until King Lygdamachus had adopted the design which had grown in the mind of Alexander, that the new city on the gulf came into being.

**WELCOME**

YOU FELLOWS OF THE "RAG-TIME ARMY"

To whose rag-time air the Muns danced on the banks of the Somme—  
You chaps from France—  
From the Castle—  
From the Rhine—

To You—ALL OF YOU  
HERE'S THE GLAD HAND—

Shake it, Boy!  
As true in its Greeting as, four years ago, its last clasp sent you on your outward way—  
It's been waiting for You—It's been aching for You.

SEE THIS!—It's the Good Old Island Smile that shone at the moment of parting; that shines now with the impulse of a sudden joy—It's been ready for You—It's grown tired waiting for You.

HEAR THIS!—It's the cheery home accent that lingered long in your ears 'Way Out the Stream—Over There—  
Up the Rhine; THAT THUNDERS IN YOUR EARS NOW IN A TORNADOIC WELCOME when—

YOU'RE BACK AGAIN!  
Gee! But we're Glad to See You—Grasp it—  
Squeeze it—SHAKE!

Devoted to a Better Welcome for Our Chaps by

**Smyth's.**

This was the city to which the writer to the Seven Churches sent his letter, the city which Apollonius declared was the most beautiful under the sun, the city the splendor of whose buildings was described by Ælius Aristides, the city of the Golden Street which, circling the hill, connected the Temple of Zeus, on the west, with that of Cybele, on the east. Here the primitive church established the second of the churches of Asia to which the letters in Revelation were written, and here after almost three thousand years the blue and white stripes of the flag of Greece have been hoisted as the mandatory of the League of Nations, as the Æolian Greeks, ten centuries before the Christian era, probably raised their standard after the manner of the owl of Athens or bull of Bœotia.

When the writer on Patmos wrote his letter, Smyrna, of course, had ceased to be a Hellenic colony. Rome had stretched out its mighty arm and established a conventus there. Still, in spite of the materiality of the Jews and the speculativeness of the Greeks, of whom Paul was one day to write, "For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom, but the church prospered. It might be poor in the things of this world, but it was rich in spirituality. As a result the heavy hand of the persecuting Caesar struck at it, with the result that, in the year 155, its famous bishop, Polycarp, was martyred. Gradually, however, as the grasp of Rome relaxed, the fortunes of Smyrna faded. The Eastern emperors in Constantinople were unable to extend to it the protection of the old Caesars in Rome. Turkish raiders and Turkish soldiers began to descend upon it for plunder, so that when the Knights Hospitallers seized it, in the Fourteenth Century, it was already falling into ruin. What was left of it was wiped out as completely by the Mongol tide of conquest as the earlier city had been blotted out by the Lydians. When the soldiers of Timur had stormed the citadel, the massacre was so complete that for a

second time Smyrna had ceased to exist. Timur came and Timur went, and when he went the Greeks came back into the ruins to re-establish their city with that wonderful persistence which has marked their history in the Levant. Gradually under the Turkish caliphs the city regained something of its former prosperity. The Turks themselves never made their home in it, so that it is known to them this day as "Saiour Ismir." Little by little, however, it became a great port with a great trade in spite of all the neglect which the politicians of Stamboul could show it, and all the persecution which the religious sheiks could bestow upon it. At the outbreak of the war the Sanjak of Smyrna possessed some 753,000 inhabitants, of whom 449,000 were Greeks and 219,000 Ottomans. But Greece had never ceased to claim her ancient colony, and one of her most insistent demands at the Peace Council was the restoration to her of the Smyrna, Sanjak. This demand has now been granted by the Peace Council. An allied fleet lies anchored in the gulf within sight of the broken crown of Smyrna which still circles the head of Pagos, whilst a Greek army of occupation has landed in the town to preserve order in the province which, after all the centuries, is to be again administered by Greece.

**Take Notice**

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.  
From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.  
**A Soldier's Discharge.**

There is a showcase in the British Museum that is proving very interesting to soldiers who are waiting for their discharge certificates. It is a case in the Roman British section containing the discharge certificates given to soldiers in Britain at the time of the Romans. The bronze certificates are quaintly worded, and record the fact that the holders, "discharged honourably after twenty-five years of service," are granted Roman citizenship if not already held, "and the recognition of their marriage with those who are their wives, or, in case of unmarried, any wives they may subsequently marry, provided they only have one each."

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS—  
Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

**Miss Information.**

**"RED" WAS "RIGHT" ALL RIGHT.**

By Cowan

