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 MEN'S COTTON PJAMAS . . . \$2.00 to \$3.65
 FLANNELLETTES NIGHTROBES . . . \$1.05 to \$1.75
 WHITE CAMBRIC NIGHTROBES . . . only \$1.25 each
 PORUSKIN UNDERWEAR only . . . 85c. each
 RALPHRIGGAN UNDERWEAR . . . 46c. to 85c.
 SUMMER WOOL UNDERWEAR . . . \$1.10 to \$3.50
 MEN'S SILK SOCKS . . . \$1.25 to \$1.65 pair
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 Black, Palm Beach, Navy, White, Green, Gun Metal
 and Tan.
 BOYS' SUMMER UNDERWEAR . . . 45c. to 75c. garment
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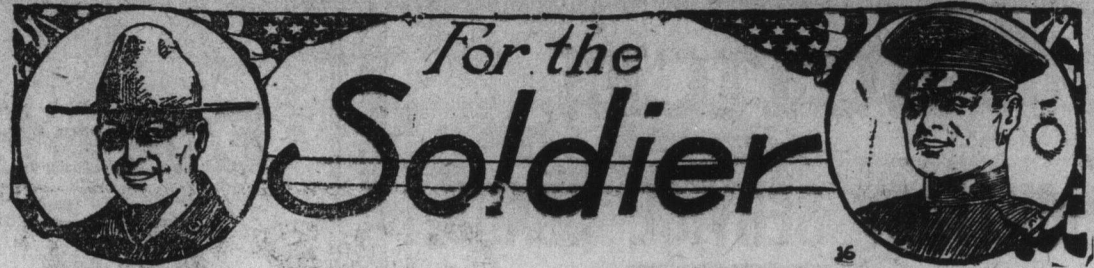
This Week's Showroom Specials

600 Muslin & Voile Blouses, 75c. to \$3.40,
White, Embroidered and Colored, Striped.
 Complete range of sizes, 34 to 50, all of which are selling
 much under to-day's value.

Middy Waists and Smocks, 85c. to \$4.30,
The widest range of the kind we ever have
shown, at prices to suit all purses.

See Windows.

We are now opening a New Shipment of LADIES' AMERICAN
 COATS and COSTUMES from Chicago's Leading Costumiers.



For the Soldier

SECURITY BELTS, \$1.00.

Khaki Rubber Belt of pouches,
 worn round the waist inside the
 clothing to conceal and keep dry any
 valuables he may carry into the firing
 line. No American soldier leaves for
 overseas without them. Why not en-
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TRENCH MIRRORS, 60c. to 70c. ea.

Highly polished steel; non-rust-
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COMFORT KITS, 50c. to \$1.95 each.

Khaki Rubber Travelling Cases,
 capable of holding his complete out-
 fit of toilet requisites.

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PHONE 484.

P. O. BOX 920, ST. JOHN'S.

Making Poison-gas for Germany.

Work in a Hun Chemical Factory, By A NEUTRAL CHEMIST.

When war broke out I was employed by the firm of Bayer and Co. at Elberfeld. This firm possesses vast laboratories and employs hundreds of chemists. By the expression "chemist" I do not mean a man who sells drugs behind a counter, but a trained scientist who analyzes and creates drugs and other material substances. Germany has scores of these men for every one who exists in Britain.

Secret Devilment.

When I had been three or four months at the chemists employed were summoned before the directors. We were told that we were to be employed on a national work of such extreme importance that it involved our being treated as prisoners for the time being. We were to be housed in a factory which was to be isolated by a barbed wire fence, which was patrolled by sentries day and night. We were not to leave the premises until the work was completed nor were we to write to our friends except on a fixed date (held postcard), stating we were alive and well. We were supposed to be at the front.

Those who did not care to accept these onerous conditions were told they could go at once; the others, considerably higher pay, remained with them. That was at the end of January, 1915.

I had no idea then what the nature of the work was to be. I imagined it was probably the manufacture of some new form of high explosive or chemical great secrecy. I had no idea of the ghastly truth.

I soon learned what devilish game was afoot when hundreds of barrels of acid and tons of black oxide of manganese and great drums of deadly sulphuric acid (vitriol), the ingredients for making chlorine gas, were brought to the works by night.

It had been possible, more than one time would have left the place and fled to those whom it falls to slay. To attempt to escape meant instant and certain death. The barbed wire was a "live" wire and we should have been electrocuted. We had to be careful.

Chlorine is a dense, heavy, greenish-yellow gas that clings to the ground and is the most horrible of poisons on those whom it falls to slay. Almost every schoolboy, and anyone who has dabbled in chemistry, knows how intensely acrid and irritating is the effect on the throat and lungs obtained from the gas produced from a few grains of salt and black oxide of manganese and vitriol in a test-tube, even when cautiously sniffed at the prospect of chlorine produced from tons of salt and manganese.

Extraordinary care and precaution had to be taken by us in its manufacture, for had any appreciable quantity of it escaped it would have killed hundreds of people for miles around. These were close and uncomfortable days, too, was only a short time of a few hours.

Terrible "Tea" Gas.

at selected and strongly-guarded "dumps" a few miles behind the German front lines.

As time went on we were put to work on other deadly gases that had been invented by the chemical experts of the Fatherland. There was the "tear" gas, which causes the eyes to stream with water and so makes a man tear off his gas-helmet. A dose of chlorine then follows, with generally fatal results. This "tear" gas was manufactured from pepper which was sent to Germany through neutral countries.

Now I have left Germany probably for ever. But I cannot help concluding with the warning that the devilish ingenuity of German chemists is not yet exhausted.—T.C.-Bis.

Hon. Dr. Beland.

(From the Montreal Star.)

Rejoicing in Parliament at Ottawa upon the receipt of news of Hon. Dr. Beland's release from enemy hands will be echoed throughout the country. In his time, there was no more popular member of Parliament than the former Postmaster-General and representative of Beauce County, Quebec, and the hard experience he has endured since war began has won him the sympathy of all Canadians. Hon. Dr. Beland fell into enemy clutches as a result of devotion to his profession. Although a visitor, he remained at Brussels in hospital work till the Germans came, and soon felt the full weight of Hun mal-treatment when he was hounded into prison like a felon and kept there on short rations. Denied a chance to visit the death-bed or even to attend the funeral of his bride a few weeks, he endured war agonies such as few Canadians have been called on to bear. All Canada will feel relief at the final success of the Government's long and persistent efforts to free Hon. Dr. Beland. He will return, no doubt, with a story of absorbing interest to his fellow-countrymen, who have kept his place in Parliament vacant against that glad event.

The "Cocoa Press."

(From the Boston Herald.)

The House of Commons laughed when Premier Lloyd George said:—"I have been for the last two or three years, since I have thrown myself into the vigorous prosecution of the war according to my view, drenched with cocoa press slop." Perhaps the inelegance had not previously fallen on the ears of the House when the speaker "dropped over," it tickled them, the allusion being well understood by every member familiar with the parlance of that famous character, "the man in the street." "Cocoa press" is simply a humorous nickname, not necessarily disparaging, applied to newspapers owned by men of public eminence who are cocoa manufacturers as well as publishers. As they are also Friends, their publications might with equal facility be called the Quaker press. The Cadbury and Rowntree families, who furnish both news and cocoa, are numbered among the public-spirited and philanthropic citizens. Mr. George Cadbury, now in his 79th year, is known as the founder of Bourneville model village, vice-president of the Rural Housing Association and of the Women's Industrial Union, and a member of education committees. Mr. A. S. Rowntree keeps busy with good works and represents York city in Parliament. It may be remembered, by the way, how he was deceived by the Hungarian rogue Trebitsch, naturalized in England under the name of Lincoln, and elected as a parliamentary representative with Rowntree's aid; then, forging checks, posing in New York as a German spy, and finally extradited and sent to prison for forgery. There seems some notion of appropriateness in naming the Cadbury and Rowntree publications the cocoa press, because they do not accept liquor advertisements, but for the opposite reason the

Last Week's Official Review.

To Governor, St. John's: LONDON, May 25. (Operations week ending, May 23.)

There are four points of special interest in connection with the week's operations on the western front. First, is the continuous unbroken success of the Australians in the Angle rivers of the Somme and Ancre. Second, is the very brilliant little operation whereby the French rectified and advanced their line between Scherpenberg and the Kemmel hills, so as to give themselves the full benefit of several minor operations in that sector which they successfully carried out during the last few weeks. Third, is the very marked ascendancy in the air which the Allies established over the enemy. Fourth, is the almost complete lack of the enemy's initiative in their few undertakings being confined to local counter attacks all being unsuccessful. While there may be considerable connection between the two latter points the general impression produced is that the enemy is gathering himself together for a new offensive on a grand scale. It is now seven weeks since the Somme offensive came to a standstill and four weeks since the last L.P.A. or L.P.A. later five weeks, if taking Kemmel Hill be regarded as a separate operation. This may be taken as a warning time enough for the enemy to restore his men and dumps to a sufficient standard, but it is very doubtful if he can have satisfactorily established his necessary transport arrangements. It is probably the Royal air force which contributed to delay the enemy in this matter.

Americans are steadily arriving, and Minister Baker has announced that half a million were already in France, and the rate would be increased, but the enemy knows there must be necessary intervals before the troops now arriving from America can be put into the line, a consideration which does not apply to the trained men which he himself has been constantly transporting from the eastern front. We may, therefore, conclude that his present superiority is in no immediate danger of being disturbed and that since the next attack may be his last, he will not launch it until he is absolutely ready. If the enemy should open his attack in the immediate future it will be at a disadvantage of overhasty made preparations and under force of other than purely military considerations. As regards the prospects of the campaign it is as frequently pointed out entirely a question of reserves. Reserves may include not only manpower but also time and space. For every week's delay brings the Allies a greater amount of American strength, while every yard of ground exchanged for the enemy casualties may also be counted to the credit of the Allies. Apart from the American aid the manpower situation is more in the Allies' favour than when the German offensive began on March 21. This is due to two causes. At that time the enemy were able to concentrate numerically a greatly superior force opposite the British front, thereby leaving parts of the French front comparatively lightly held. This could be countered only by the French army correspondingly concentrating divisions to form a general reserve. For a number of reasons the latter course was adopted, but since the initiative was with the enemy, and he was on the interior lines the French could not move nor commit an equal number of divisions to those moved by the Germans. On this next occasion the Allies will have the same choice in the matter, but with added advantage of unity in command. Secondly, the enemy losses in the first part of the campaign has been greater than the Allies. The casualties he incurred in the fighting were very nearly equal to the reserves in the depot. Thus on now replacing his casualties from the depots, he will have a very small reserve left. On the other hand the Allied reserve is at least equal to the enemy's. Their tactics in the defence are such as to reduce their own losses to a minimum, while inflicting a maximum. They can also still afford to

give ground in certain places, and again time is with them.

The Food Ministry reports improved weather conditions on the Western front during the past week led to greater activity by aircraft, and an exceptional amount of work was accomplished. Approximately 186 tons of bombs were dropped in the battle zone and in the neighborhood of Bruges, Zeebrugge, and Ostend. Nearly 137,000 rounds of small arm ammunition were fired with excellent results on different ground targets, and over 15,500 photographs were taken. Air fighting is general and severe, and hostile scouts made persistent but unsuccessful efforts to deny our bombers and reconnaissance machines access to objectives, or failing in their attempt to intercept them on returning. The most noticeable result of these tactics has been the heavy increase in German casualty lists, 148 enemy aircraft being brought down in air fighting, or by other means, and 39 driven down out of control. 54 of our machines failed to return, a relatively small number when considered in the light of numbers, hours flown and amount of bombing, photographic and reconnaissance work accomplished.

The enemy naval base on the Belgian coast at Zeebrugge, Ostend and the important centre of Bruges with the interconnecting canal system, has again been subjected to incessant attack. Hits were secured on the quays, docks and enemy shipping, and reports received signal that most important material damage was caused. The weather has allowed a resumption of long-distance operations into Germany on 5 days out of 7. Important railway communications at Diepenhoote (Thionville) were bombed on three occasions, the station and sidings at Metz were twice attacked, and raids also were carried out on important military objectives at Saarbrücken, Cologne and Landau. Northwest of Karlsruhe. Good bursts were observed in a number of these raids, and a number of fires and explosions were caused. All evidence point to the demoralizing effect of frequent penetration of German frontiers, particularly in the Rhine valley, where lively dissatisfaction has been expressed by the authorities owing to the failure of the anti-aircraft measures. Our activities this week have brought home once again to the enemy in German territory the fact that only during periods of unfavourable weather can they hope to enjoy immunity from attacks.

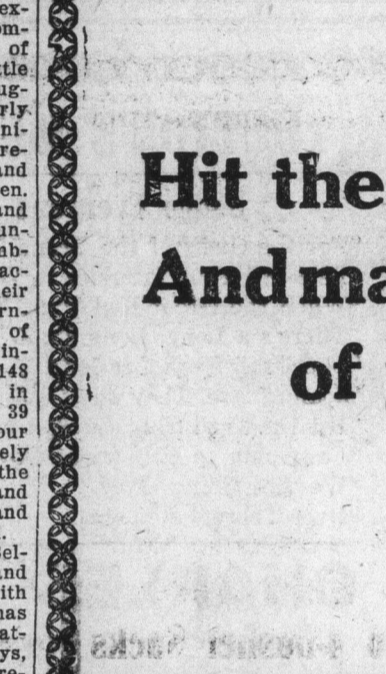
The Food Ministry reports rationing has undoubtedly proved successful in lessening the rate of consumption, despite leakage, which naturally accompanied its inauguration in some districts. Owing to the improvement in imports, the ration of flour has been raised to 1 lb. per head per week. This increase has shown that the rationing system is elastic, and does much to convince the public that restrictions on consumption will be relaxed when circumstances and consideration of the future safety permit. Steps are being taken to restrict bringing to market the home-produced stock, which at present is immature. The quality of imported meat still gives ground for complaint. The shortage in cheese causes considerable hardship. National kitchens are being established in increased numbers, and where properly managed the effect is great in the saving of food without loss to the municipality. The Board of Trade reports that the British Government has contracted to purchase from the zinc producers' Association Proprietary Ltd., of Australia, stocks of zinc concentrates existing at the end of 1917, less reserves, subject to reasonable protection of Australian requirements, arrived safely in England last week. Her experiences have been many and varied, but she has enjoyed perfect health all through. After a brief rest with friends in England, Miss Roberts intends making application to serve in France. A message to the above effect was received by her father, Mr. S. Roberts, Change Islands, on Saturday.

Nfld. Nurse from Salonika.

Miss Lizzie Roberts, of Change Islands, who has been doing Red Cross work in Salonika for the past twelve last week. Her experiences have been many and varied, but she has enjoyed perfect health all through. After a brief rest with friends in England, Miss Roberts intends making application to serve in France. A message to the above effect was received by her father, Mr. S. Roberts, Change Islands, on Saturday.

Ladies' Hats at the Fashion Show at the British Hall is the popular talk of the town today—may 27, 11

Hit the Trail of the Caribou, And make your people proud of you!



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Fads and Fashions.

Shell-pink batiste makes a pretty frock for the bridesmaid. Capes for dress occasions are made of tulle, satin and poplin. Close-fitting turbans are delightful worn with long flowing capes. Scarfs and coats of gray squirrel are among the fashion leaders. Tulle and lace hats promise to have a great vogue this summer. The slip-on-Chinese tea blouse is sometimes known as the Chinese shirt. Long, tight sleeves with loosely draped straight gowns are charming. Gray charmeuse and pale gold are a good combination for an evening gown.

Even the most formal dresses for children are made of washable material. Natural color straw is trimmed effectively with a band of Chinese embroidery. Severely tailored blouses are worn with tailored suits for travelling or shopping.

They are wearing very long chains of beads that reach almost to the hem of the dress. Very deep cuffs, reaching to the elbow, are a feature of some of the smart frocks. Very charming little afternoon dresses for little tots are made of printed muslin. A polka-dotted foulard with overdress of blue chiffon makes a dress of dreamy charm. A black evening gown may have white embroidered lingerie and white net combined in it. If your parasol has a checked border, tie a ribbon to match around the crown of your hat. Sports skirts are pleated or cut perfectly plain, but they are almost certain to have pockets.

Serge Dresses and Ladies' Costumes that would serve for any purpose are to be had at the Fashion Show at the British Hall—may 27, 11

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