

To-day's Messages.

BOTTOMLEY QUERIES AGAIN.

LONDON, May 19.
In the House of Commons, Horatio Bottomley, an independent member, asked whether it was not a convenient opportunity for President Wilson to prove the sincerity of his idealism, by making no claim for the German ships, and giving them to those who have borne the heat and burden of the war. There was no answer from the Government benches.

GERMANS NOT MOURNING.

PARIS, May 19.
The week of mourning in Germany, decided by the Government, because of the terms of the Peace Treaty, appears to have met with little success. The German musicians in particular seem to be resentful over the order as a measure which prevented them from earning their daily bread, while the Laegliche Rundschau and Berlin Tageblatt admit that the mourning was far from being completely effective. Reports are that nearly all the music halls remained open, and that at some places the people danced all night. One bit of comment comes from the Volksblatt of Salsue, which says "it is not now, but on August 1, 1914, that general mourning ought to have been ordered in Germany."

"THE TIGER" SATISFIED.

PARIS, May 19.
Premier Clemenceau went to St. Germain, where the Austrian delegates are quartered, on Sunday. He visited the room prepared for the conference with the Austrians, and also the rooms to be used by the newspaper correspondents. He apparently was satisfied with the arrangements when he re-entered his auto for the return trip to Paris.

PERLEY ADDS TESTIMONY.

LONDON, May 19.
Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner, probably without deliberately intending it, has added an interesting contribution to the discussion now proceeding, regarding Viscount French's memoirs of the 1914 operations. Speaking at Dulley, Sir George spoke of meeting Lord Kitchener when the first Canadian Division was inspected by the King on Salisbury Plains, and added, "Kitchener told me at the time a good deal about the unpreparedness of this country for war." He said the Government had shown great courage in taking up the German challenge, but he doubted if they realized themselves how much courage they had shown. He said he would not have minded being without rifles, guns and shells, if there were any factories available for making them, but as a matter of fact he would have to put up buildings to provide the necessary facilities before manufacturing these

vital things. He said it would take a long time to do this, as well as train the necessary workmen. Under these circumstances he felt sure the war would last two years at least, probably three. I doubt if any one had as sure a vision of the reality of the struggle as Kitchener himself.

MUST HAVE PEACE.

VERSAILLES, May 19.
The German Councillor of Legation, who expressed the view, on his return from Berlin to-day, that the German delegation would meet with bodily harm if they did not sign the treaty, said he based his declaration on the peace hunger of the German people. "You seem to fear that we will not sign the peace treaty," he said, "but we will sign it, because if we were to go back without concluding peace, we would be massacred on reaching Berlin. The people are hungry for peace and are growing impatient."

WAS ANYTHING CONCEALED?

PARIS, May 19.
The German newspapers are beginning to publish extracts of the Peace Treaty text. The Allied and Associated Governments consider, if the Germans publish the text, that there is no need to abide by the official summary, and will communicate to their newspapers the exact text of the passages that appear in German newspapers.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL.

WELLINGTON, May 19.
(Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The New Zealand wool clip for the year 1918-19 amounted to 5015 bales, valued at £12,000,000.

JELlicOE AT PERTH.

PERTH, Western Australia, May 19.
Admiral Jellicoe arrived here today and was given a welcome of unprecedented enthusiasm.

SUCCESSSES IN NORTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 19.
(Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The War Office has issued the following communique, "General Maynard reports that the Bolshevik force, on the morning of the 9th attacked our positions at Kora, Skava, and Maseiga. On the southern shore of Lake Segohoro, our outposts checked the enemy, until they were unable to take up defensive positions. They then organized counter attacks and attacks against both enemy flanks, which were carried out with great dash and complete success. The enemy fled to Ostarenez suffering many casualties, including between forty and fifty killed. We captured four machine guns. Our casualties were light. Russian Troops led by the few British Officers entirely succeeded in taking up defensive positions on the Murmansk Railway. The enemy occupied a series of ridges, which trenches and dugouts had been constructed. The nature of the ground necessitated our carrying the first line of defence by frontal attack, after which we outmanoeuvred the enemy from the remaining defence lines. The enemy suffered appreciably. A mixed company of the Kings Royal Rifle Corps and Rifle Brigade, and a company of the Middlesex Regiment, showed splendid dash and mounted on railway trucks, largely

enthusiasm. French field guns, helped to keep our casualties low. We have now reached a point, just north of Lake Onega, where the Povyret, Shumbushki Road meets the railway.

RETALIATION APPROVED.

LONDON, May 19.
(Va. Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Hon. F. E. Guest, Parliament Secretary to the Treasury, stated in the Commons to-day, in reply to Sir H. Brittain, that the matter of forming a regiment of guards, consisting of soldiers from the Dominions, was being carefully considered. No statement was yet possible. Replying to Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Guest, in the Commons, stated that as the Bolsheviks were already employing poison gas on the North Russian front, preparations were being made to retaliate in kind. (Cheers). Every precaution was being taken to protect our brave troops against the inhuman methods of the Soviet troops.

REGIMENTAL REUNION.

LONDON, May 19.
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Prior to returning home, the officers of the Newfoundland Regiment held a reunion and dinner at the Cafe Royal, London. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Franklin, senior officer of the first five hundred contingent, presided, and those present included, Lord Morris, Major Generals Burnett, Hitchcock and G. P. Fielding; Brig. Generals C. Melville and J. G. Ross; Lieut.-Col. A. Bernard, and Major Sullivan of the Forestry Battalion. A message of apology was read from Lord Northcliffe for his absence. The toast of "brother officers who have fallen" was honored silently. Lieut. Timewell proposed "The imperial forces." He referred to Lord Jellicoe's tribute to Newfoundland sailors, and remarked that the Dominion was one of the few remaining cradles of actual seamen. Major Timewell said he was of the opinion that Newfoundland would become a very important part of the globe, in regard to flying. Captain Vaughan Jackson referred to Newfoundland's splendid record of contributing two thousand men to the Naval Reserve. Lieut.-Col. Franklin, in proposing the toast to the "Guests," hoped that the regiment would not be allowed to die. Lord Morris in responding said this would be unthinkable after the great name it had made and the suffering it had endured. He for one would protest against such a thing. It was necessary that Newfoundland maintain a large body of men, but at least the nucleus of the Regiment should be maintained for use in the field, if the occasion arose. It was announced by Colonel Franklin that it was intended to present Lord Morris with the stuffed body of the regimental mascot, a dog named Sable Chief, which had accompanied the regiment to the firing line. The animal had recently been killed.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

LONDON, May 19.
(Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Reuter learns that the latest news from India shows that Afghan troops have appeared at the hold of the Kurram Valley, and opposite one of the outposts at Quetta. The frontier tribes remain quiet.

CANNOT BE DONE.

LONDON, May 19.
(Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Replying to Donald MacMaster, who in the House of Commons to-day, made a request for publication in full of the peace terms, Mr. Bonar Law stated "the heads of the big European four, for reasons which could not be disclosed, considered this undesirable, and were adopting a similar course in the Allied Parliaments. Parliament's decision equally applied to the financial clauses relating to reparations. The heads of the Government would reconsider the subject after May 22."

NOTED PRELATE DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 19.
The Right Rev. David Hummell Greer, Bishop of New York, died at the late Bishop Greer was chief Episcopos of New York Diocese since 1908, and before that of many important dioceses throughout America. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and wrote many notable works on theology.

Remarkable Example of Camouflage.

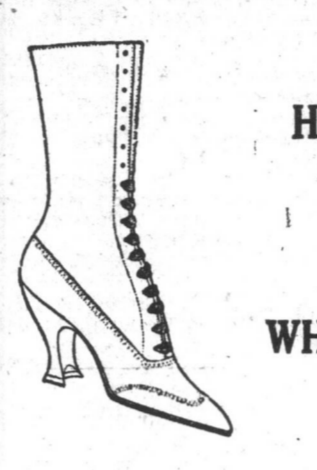
(Scientific American.)
To the southwest of Montdidier, which marks the farthest westward advance of the Germans in the last year of the war, there is a tall stone arch bridge. As this was a very conspicuous structure and one sure to attract the attention of enemy bombing planes, French camoufleurs were given the task of making the bridge melt into the surrounding landscape. This was not as difficult as might seem. Viewed from the ground the bridge was conspicuous because of its giant height, but from an airplane objects on earth have no height, everything is flat. All that was needed then was to clothe the bridge with "grass" so as to correspond with surrounding vegetation. By "grass" we do not mean natural vegetation. Real grass and branches were used in certain camouflage work, but the material had to be renewed daily because of the wilting of the leaves. A substitute for such perishable stuff was made of canvas and netting painted a leaf green. After the lesson had been learned that the green of the artificial "grass" must be not merely a visual match of the natural leaf green but also spectroscopically the same, enemy airmen found great difficulty in distinguishing objects covered with artificial verdure. In the case of the Montdidier bridge the clothing of "grass" produced a most picturesque effect, giving the structure the appearance of an ivy-covered ruin.

This is the time to have the furniture put in order for the summer. Nearly all vegetable seeds should be soaked 24 hours before planting.

White FOOTWEAR

Every Woman Will Wear White Shoes This Season!

We're showing now White Footwear in High-Cut Laced and Button; also Strap Shoes, Lace Shoes and Pumps.



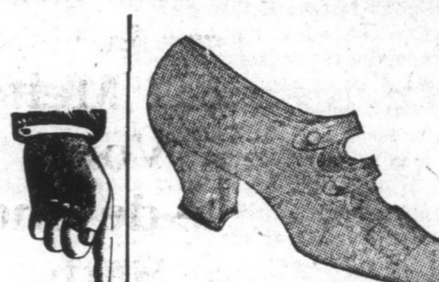
WOMEN'S HIGH CUT LACED,
High and Low Heel,
\$3.00 to \$6.50.



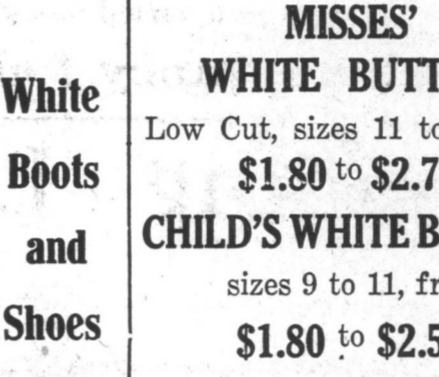
WOMEN'S WHITE BUTTON BOOTS
High Cut,
\$3.00 to \$3.50
Low Cut,
\$2.50 to \$3.50
High and Low Heel.



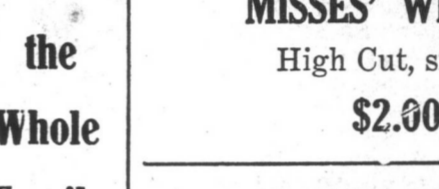
WOMEN'S WHITE PUMPS,
High & Low Heel,
\$2.20 to \$5.00.
WOMEN'S WHITE STRAP SHOES,
\$2.00 to \$4.00.



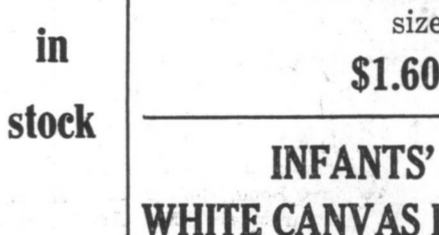
WOMEN'S WHITE LACED SHOES,
from
\$2.00 to \$2.70.



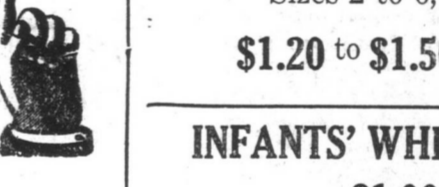
MISSES' WHITE BUTTON,
Low Cut, sizes 11 to 2, from
\$1.80 to \$2.75.
CHILD'S WHITE BUTTON
sizes 9 to 11, from
\$1.80 to \$2.55.



MISSES' WHITE BUTTON,
High Cut, sizes 11 to 2, from
\$2.00 to \$2.20.



INFANTS' WHITE BUTTON,
sizes 5 to 8,
\$1.60 to \$2.30.
INFANTS' WHITE CANVAS BUTT'D
Sizes 2 to 6,
\$1.20 to \$1.50.

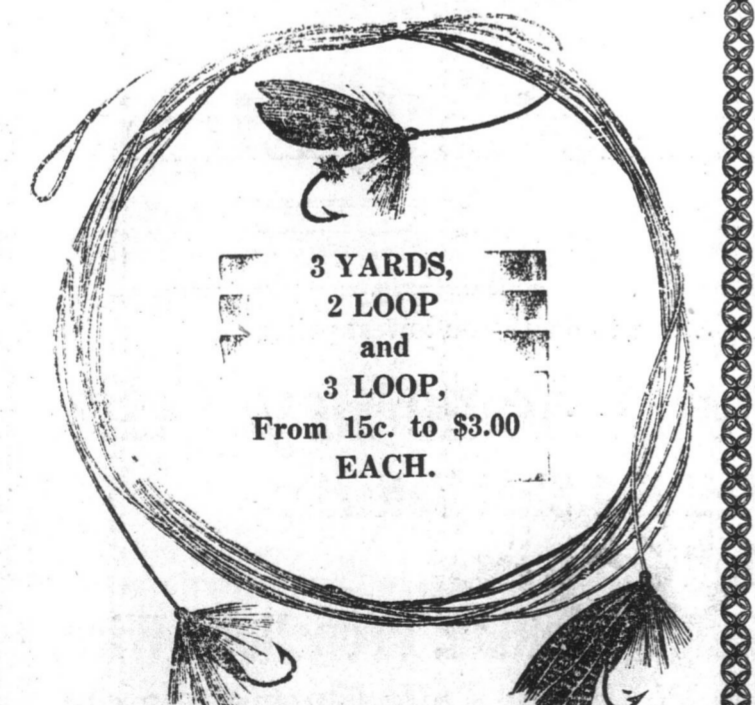


INFANTS' WHITE STRAP SHOES,
\$1.00 to \$1.60.

PARKER & MONROE, Limited,

The Shoe Men.

Fishing Tackle of Quality



3 YARDS, 2 LOOP and 3 LOOP, From 15c. to \$3.00 EACH.

Once more we call the attention of all sportsmen to our new stock of FISHING TACKLE which comprises: Trout and Salmon Flies, Rods, Reels, Lines, Leaders, Bait Cans, Floats, Landing Nets, Fly Books and everything suitable for Sportsmen who wish to have the "Quality kind."

P.S.—Our "Pocket Light" Department is now well stocked, and we will be pleased to give every customer any desired information (about proper adjusting of refills, etc.) before he leaves on his holidays in the country.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Martin-Royal Stores Hardware Co., Ltd.

SPORTING DEPOT.

Household Problems.

If your supply of hot water is unsatisfactory and uncertain the Gas Company can solve the problem for you. Estimates covering every requirement, and full information, will be gladly given, on application.

With gas available in your house the LAUNDRY work can be done at home at small expense.

For the chilly Spring days our Radiant Gas Fires will guard you from discomfort and cold.

For perfect cooking results try one of our Gas Ranges. All prices and capacities to suit purchasers.

ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT CO.

TARPON JUMPS INTO BOAT.

The yacht Whiteaway, with Capt. Bytalski, and Alfonso Aldocosta as guide, blew into port Monday afternoon, from a two-day stay at Shark River and Chokoloske. They report a most wonderful time, fishing of all kinds good, and the tarpon numerous and striking freely. A thrilling event was the incident of the six-foot tarpon jumping into their boat one afternoon. Excitement reigned until he jumped out again. They were all glad to have him back in the water. While in the vicinity of Shark River the party caught thirteen tarpon in two days—Fort Myers (Fla.) "Press."

Beauty Baths.

A New York dairyman once sued a professional beauty for the price of three hundred quarts of milk, which he had supplied to her from time to time for bathing purposes.

A few years ago an American philanthropist put forward a proposal for the establishment of milk baths in U. S. A. for those who could afford the luxury. He secured a huge building in New York, the first floor which would accommodate gentlemen, the second and third for ladies.

The bath apartment consisted of two rooms, and the tub above was tiled and walled with marble, the tubs each holding seventy quarts of milk. The cost of the milk bath complete was two pounds per head, and Society beauties spent many pounds and hours on the luxury to improve their skin.

In 1832 Liverpool had to combat an epidemic of cholera, and the necessity of cleanliness as a means of arresting the plague became apparent. The poor had no means of bathing as they have to-day in their public bath-houses, and it is interesting to know that an old lady named Catherine Wilkinson, called "Kitty of Liverpool," was the originator of public baths and wash-houses.

She was the wife of a labourer, and before the first public bath was built she allowed her poorer neighbours to wash their clothes in her back kitchen, and dry them in a covered passage.

Sun and mud baths have been talked of at different times, but perhaps the most interesting is the whisky bath, which some millionaires are supposed to have enjoyed before the war. In these days of "flu," a whisky bath is perhaps the best remedy; but the prescription is, of course, quite out of the question!

Lemon skins may be used to hold staid mixtures and are very attractive.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Tenders will be received at the office until Noon on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1919, for a suitable steamer for the Mail Service in the Fogo Strait of Fogo. The boat must be of 240 tons net measurement, and should draw not more than 11 feet when loaded. She is to class 111, All at Lloyd's, (England), and to be a speed of at least 10 knots; to be fitted with all modern improvements, and have accommodation for about 30 cabin and about 40 stowage passengers. The service to commence as soon as possible this year, and other years to commence about the 1st of May, and end about the 1st of October. Service to consist of round trip each week between St. John's and Fogo, with intermediate ports. The contract to be for a term of ten years, to be computed from the date of commencement of the service. Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at which such service will be performed, which rate must be approved by the board of the Government Marine Officer. Envelope to be marked "Tenders for Fogo Mail Service."

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Department. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or best tender.

W. W. HALPURN,
Colonial Secretary,
Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
May 20th, 1919.
may 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

Bob says—

POST TOASTIES

make glad around the table. Most delicious corn