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to Kleinert's for
Bathing Cap
St.

Bathing Caps
24c. to 75c.

Women's Bathing Suits
\$1.90 to \$4.90 Suit.

Dress Protectors
80 and \$1.40.

Sanitary Belts, 55c.

Girls Bathing Suits

\$1.35 Suit, sizes 26 to 34.

1922 Mermaids
new shapes, new colors, and
new designs in flowers and bead
ornaments. Of course, if they're
Kleinert's, they're waterproof.

Kleinert's have given entire sat-
isfaction for 40 years.



BISHOP,
SONS & CO.
Limited

St. John's

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

Tourist Cases

WHEN OFF FOR A TRIP
every necessary toilet article
will be packed snugly in a
Kleinert's Tourist Case. Wet
clothes and sponges can do
no damage, shut away in this
attractive waterproof case.

33c., \$1.65, \$1.85,
\$2.00, \$2.30, \$3.70.

Ready in a Jiffy for
Anything

On a train trip, a carriage ride,
or just playing around—babies are
more comfortable and a heap more
popular when they wear Kleinert's
Jiffy Baby Pants. There are no
strings, no buttons, no pins to
bother them.

50c. to \$1.50 Pair



KLEINERT'S
RUBBER SHEETING
\$2.10 yard.

15 inches wide, used by all American Hospitals.



Gowns Properly Equipped
for all Occasions

with the Kleinert's Dress Shields suitable for every
use. The most elaborate costume is incomplete un-
less its beauty is protected by a pair of Kleinert's
Dress Shields. There are large Kleinert's Dress
Shields for heavy cloth dresses, "Opera" shape for
evening gowns, and delicately, dainty flesh-colored
shields for transparent blouses.

Prices at 70c. to \$1.00 Pair.

PARKER'S "First Aid" Comfort Shoes



WITH
Cushion Soles & Rubber Heels

There's going to be a lot of contented women in this
country this summer, they'll all be wearing "Parker's"
Comfort Shoes and Boots.

"Parker's" Comfort Shoes and Boots are made of
the finest and softest of Black Vici Kid, with insoles
neatly padded with three layers of Lambswool, deftly
stitched to the insole to prevent wrinkling, forming a
perfect cushion of Ideal Walking Comfort. The outer
soles are hand turned and flexible, which add to the
joys of walking. Rubber heels attached.

The smart styles, the perfect ease and comfort of
"Parker's" Comfort Shoes will put a smile of content-
ment on the face of any woman wearing "Parker's"
Comfort Shoes. Moderately priced, fourteen styles to
choose from.

SOLE AGENTS,

Parker & Monroe, Ltd.,
The Shoe Men.

may 23, tu, th, s, ff

Forty-Three Years in the Public
Service--The Evening Telegram

MUTT AND JEFF--



THE LITTLE FELLOW BREAKS TRAINING RULES.

—By Bud Fisher

The Allied Debt to the United States.

IS IT OWING IN EQUITY?

By T. B. MACAULAY, President Sun
Life Assurance Company of Canada.
(Montreal Daily Star.)

I have read with much interest the
Star editorial on the British debt. As
the United States demands payment of
interest at least on the money due her,
Britain has no option but to demand
similar payment from the countries
that in turn owe her.

When considering this problem,
however, we are faced with a funda-
mental question. That the debt is
technically due, no one denies. But is
it morally and reasonably due from
the standpoint of equity? Let us look
into its merits.

Most of us, I think, consider that
even from the outbreak of the war the
men of Britain and of the Dominions
were fighting the battles of the United
States, as well as of our own Empire,
and of our Allies. We have all heard
Americans also express that opinion.
Though it took some years for their
people, as a whole, to recognize that
fact, it was as true in August, 1914,
as it was later when the gallant boys
of both nations were fighting side by
side. Germany aimed at world domina-
tion, and had she won the war, her
political and commercial control of all
Europe, all Africa, and much of Asia,
would have been at once established.
She would have been the Colossus of
the world. Her eyes were already fixed
covetously on South America, and de-
velopment there would have followed
rapidly. With the naval, military and
financial resources then at her back,
what would she have cared for the
Monroe doctrine?

It would, however, be hardly reason-
able to claim that the United States
should have entered the war at its out-
break, for the people had to be wak-
ened. It is doubtful if they were suf-
ficiently informed as to the merits of
the struggle prior to the Lusitania in-
cident. What would have happened,
however, if the United States had in-
tervened then? The war would have
been shortened by two years, millions
of lives and tens of billions of dollars
would have been saved, the condition
of the world to-day would not be what
it is, and this problem of the war
debts would, in all probability, not
have arisen.

When the United States at last
threw its vast power into the scales,
that great addition to the cause of civ-
ilization and righteousness was decid-

Wonderful Value! A Real Bargain!
Yes, sir, that correctly describes our Special \$5,000 Pol-
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LARGE RETURNS in case the policy becomes a claim.
It will cost you nothing to obtain full particulars.

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Manager for Nfld.

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Now discharging Schr. J. W. Commeau,
Tessier's wharf,

Special Price \$1450.

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may 16, tu, th, s, ff

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SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

Men's, women's and children's; all one price.
Value up to \$3.00.

SALE PRICE \$1.18.

Come early and get yours.

I. LEVITZ, 252 Water St.

Opp. Dicks' & Co.

m, th, ff

ive. When their Government did not
they acted vigorously and wholeheart-
edly. We are all unpeakingly appre-
ciative of the part played by them in
bringing the war to a conclusion. It

help other than financial.

For whom did the Allies sacrifice
the lives of their men before the Unit-
ed States entered the war, and from
that date until the American troops
arrived? For all who did not wish a
German world, for all free people, in-
cluding Britain, Canada and the
United States.

The war was fought not merely with
lives, but with money. The financial
burden fell chiefly on Britain. She
had to advance huge sums to her Al-
lies. Had she not done so, Germany
would have achieved a speedy victory,
and the turn of the United States
would then have come. Much of this
money was spent in that country.
Never before in the history of the
world did any nation have such a stu-
pendous stream of wealth poured into
its lap. And this money was the life
blood of nations who were giving their
all, but not for themselves alone.

If we are right in believing that the
United States had as great a stake in
the war before she entered it as af-
terwards, we may well ask whether it
is fair that the Allies should bear alone
the crushing financial burden of even
those earlier years, during which the
United States accumulated much of
the wealth of the world. Surely their
awful losses in life, before the United
States lost a single man, was enough
of a handicap.

But the case is much stronger. The
huge sums borrowed in the United
States before April, 1917, are not in
question. The debts were considered
as credits granted to the Allies by
the American Government after it
had itself entered the war. These ad-
vances were chiefly for munitions with
which to fight the acknowledged en-
emy of the United States. Had the
American armies been then in France,
these guns and shells could have been
used by them, but the Americans were
not yet there in force, and the Allied
armies used them for the benefit of
all. In doing this, these French, Brit-
ish and other troops saved the Allied
and American cause from defeat. Be-
cause American shells were fired
against the common enemy by British
soldiers (great numbers of whom gave
their lives in doing so), does it follow
that they must also be paid for by
British taxpayers?

It may perhaps be claimed that part
of the money was used to feed the
Allied troops and peoples. Can men
fight, and at the same time cultivate
their fields, or work at other occu-
pations? We used to hear of Ameri-
can "Soldiers of the Soil," and were
told that these men were fighting as

truly as if they were in France,
they had been in France, there
be no talk of charging the Allies
for their services.

If the United States insists that
she pay, Britain in turn must
course require her debtors to pay
Americans exact payment.
France, which has bled at every
pore, has also been asked to pay.
The suggestion has also been made
that Britain should transfer her
Indian colonies in payment of the
war. What would they think if
were to demand the transfer of
of the old French colonies in re-
for cancelling the debt of France
her?

Britain does not suggest that
crushing debts be cancelled when
American people consider that
cancellation would be a reason-
part of their contribution. They
not wish the money to be written
as a bad debt. If the American
Government considers that the
should be paid, I am sure that the
British Government will pay the
last dollar, though it be neces-
add still further to the taxes of
already overburdened people. It
an event, the British Govern-
ment would no doubt be proud to
that would not mean that the
of either Britain or Canada
consider the decision to be
what might have been expected
great, proud and rich nation.

To sum up: It was not till long
the declaration of war by the
States that large and properly
ed American armies could take
place on the fighting line, and
that period the Allied and Amer-
cause had to be defended by
and other troops with little Amer-
assistance. The United States
then render little help except
munitions and food. Vast quan-
of these materials were supplied
American manufacturers and sol-
diers, and were paid for by money
vanced to the Allies for that pur-
by the American Government.

It is demanded that the money
advanced be repaid. Is this rea-
sonable? Because American shells
used by British troops against
common enemy, must these shells
paid for by Britain? The Allies
turning the men who were
standing the German armies;
United States at that time had
paratively few effective troops
France. The Allies had already
their people white financially.
United States had a plethora of
available. What could be more
reasonable than that the United
States should furnish the munitions
were not the Allies as truly
ing men to fight on behalf of
United States as the latter was
plying munitions to the Allies?

Which was the greater, men and
or money? Must the lives be
as gifts to the common cause, as
they have to be, while the debt
must be but loans to be repaid?
Should not each nation give what
could supply, and according to its
resources? If the advances for
munitions purchased must be repaid,
it is argued that the contribution
the United States prior to the
could put its great and trained
on the fighting line, was in har-
mony with the strength and wealth
of the nation?

If we consider not merely the
equality, but justice and equity, I
think that the United States can
reasonably ask for the payment of
dollar of this so-called debt.
should write the whole of it
grudgingly and unconditionally
part of their fair share in any
able distribution of the burden of
war. What say your readers?

MOTH BALLS (Best Quality)
at STAFFORD'S, only 10c
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