

Felt Hats

Men's Hard Felt Hats priced
To effect a quick clear
price, 50c. each.

Haki Shirts

We have 20 dozen marked
h.

Biggan**Shirts and Drawers**

this lot marked
to 55c. each.

Sh Towels

White and Brown,
c. per lb.

Mass & Co.,

ATED.

splendid line of

MARRIAGES

ies. Prices from
\$23.00.

Mass & Co., Ltd.

LOW PRICES.
Duckworth Street.

**ce of
Partnership****RES, K.C. LL.B.**

LAW OFFICES to the New BANK
at the corner of Beck's Cove and
of a PARTNERSHIP for general
and Notaries, with MR. J. A.
Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under
WINTER.

Scotia Building, St. John's.
dec31,16

L.B. Mr. J. A. Winter.

& WINTER

Solicitors and
aries.

va Scotia Building.

and Water Street. dec31,16

enuine Screened

**Mine
ney Coal!**

Monday, June 13th.

Ex. Store,
\$10.00

COAL, Egg Size.

Beck's Cove.

TELEGRAM

TEMPLE OF HEALTH**NO ADMITTANCE**

to those who neglect
CONSTIPATION.
For in its wake follow
dozens of serious com-
plications, appendicitis,
for instance.
Remove the cause of over
90% of serious illness by
the daily use of ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
SALT and you may enter
and live in the Temple of
Health practically un-
challenged.
Abbey's is the concen-
trated essence of salts
extracted from pure, fresh
fruit juices, granulated and
sealed in 55c. and 60c.
bottles. It will prevent
and cure constipation,
gently, pleasantly and
surely.

Try Abbey's
MADE IN CANADA.

**Abbey's
Effervescent Salt**

Sold Everywhere.

At Verdun.

(The "Tribune" New York.)

The problem of Verdun remains
precisely what it was at the close of
the second week of the Great German
drive, which began on February 21.
By that time it had entirely ceased to
be a battle to pierce the French line,
because time had been allowed the
French to bring up reserves and to
prepare lines behind the threatened
points.

As to the other question, that of the
possession of the town itself, this
never had any importance. After the
first great thrust by the Germans was
halted the battle became one purely
and simply for moral values. If to-
morrow or next month the French
should draw their lines back behind
the Meuse from St. Mihiel to Verdun,
the general situation would remain
exactly what it was when the trench
war began—two lines of trenches
would face each other from Switzer-
land to the sea.

But if the Germans should take
possession of the ashes of the town of
Verdun the French and the German
people, the world in general, would
recognize that the battle for moral
values had been won by the Germans
and the victory on the field, which
was inconsiderable, might be transla-
ted in the press and the policies of

T. J. Edens

300 half bags
P. E. I. Blue Potatoes.
25 bags P. E. I. Turnips.
100 bags Black Oats.
20 bxs. Purity Butter,
2 lb. prints.
50 half bags
Local Potatoes—Select-
ed; White—dry as
flour.

Grape Fruit.
Ripe Bananas.
Tomatoes.
Table Apples.
Cal. Oranges.

**AYRE'S BREAD
for Sale.**

Bulldog Tea... 45c. lb.
5 lbs. for \$2.00.
Dannawalla Tea, 50c. lb.
5 lbs. for \$2.25.

10 lbs. Turnips for 20c.
Cal. Oranges, 40c. doz.
Shredded Wheat Bis-
cuit, 16c. pkg.

T. J. EDENS.

Duckworth Street and
Military Road.

the belligerent nations into something
considerable and material.

So far the Germans have made no
real progress since March in the tak-
ing of Verdun, Dead Man's Hill and
Hill 304, which have figured so much
in the despatches, are several miles
north of the line on which the French
must make their last stand to hold
the city. Possession of these hills is
valuable to the French because it
permits them to deliver a flanking fire
upon the Germans attacking across
the river. But the view in Paris has
been from the outset that these hills
would be "sold to the Germans" for a
cost in casualties.

It is essential to remember in
thinking of Verdun that it is just a
sector in the battle front which goes
from the sea to the Jura, that no
great advantage can be obtained by
either side unless the line is pierced
at some point, and that there is no
possibility now of piercing the
French line about Verdun because be-
hind the present front the French
have prepared other stronger lines.

The Germans are attacking at Ver-
dun because, owing to the fact that
the railways are cut by shell fire, it is
the most difficult part of the western
front to munition. They believe that
if they succeed in taking Verdun the
French people will be thoroughly dis-
heartened and ready to listen to peace
talk. They believe the German people
will be heartened by a victory which
will quite naturally be magnified to
the utmost.

But it is well to bear in mind that
if the German attack at Verdun ever
becomes too threatening, the French
and the British along the western
front can begin either general or a
limited offensive of their own, and
that there will be an immediate de-
mand made upon Germany to find re-
serves to meet this. The same is true
for the Russians, now that the weath-
er conditions permit operations.

We have all been looking at Verdun
so intently for many months that it
has come to have an exaggerated val-
ue for us and its fate seems to have
an importance which is altogether il-
lusory. It is well to recall that it was
the French who elected to stand on
their present lines and not to draw
back three or four miles more to a
position that they could hold with far
less difficulty.

It is well to bear in mind, too, that
the French high command reasons
that the defence of the present lines
is inflicting tremendous losses on the
Germans, losses disproportionate to
the French and disproportionate to
any military advantage that is now
to be gained.

Actually the situation at Verdun is
what it was in the middle of March,
save that on the west bank of the
river the Germans have progressed
about half a mile nearer the main
French position, which is several
miles back of Dead Man's Hill. There
has been no important change, no
change at all on the east bank of the
Meuse, except as the French have
taken and lost Douaumont, and the
only result has been that a very large
number of French and German troops
certainly more German than French,
have been put out of the line by
death, capture or disability.

The Germans believe French num-
bers are falling and French endur-
ance approaching a term. In this
they are utterly wrong, as the words
of Poincaré and Vivanti indicate. They
believe that France, under this terri-
fic attack, will lose heart, and of this
there is not the smallest evidence.
They must continue the attack be-
cause their failure up to the present
moment has depressed their own peo-
ple, heartened the French and had a
very unfavorable effect upon neutral
opinion.

When the German attack becomes
dangerous there will be an allied of-
fensive on some sector in which the
chief burden will be borne by the
British. The British failure to act so
far is not due to unreadiness, but to
obedience to the plans of the French
General Staff, which is able to call
upon the British for assistance when-
ever it chooses.

One of the main objects of the Ger-
man campaign is to compel the Allies
to attack before they are ready to at-
tack on all fronts. When such an at-
tack is made the Germans will lose
all the advantages of interior lines
and be unable to move troops from
east to west and west to east as the
danger threatens.

At Verdun the French are fighting
a methodical, careful, utterly delib-
erate battle, with the purpose to inflict
as great losses as possible at the least
possible cost. They believe that their
reserves and those of their allies
greatly exceed the German reserves
and that the Germans are wasting a
large fraction of the man-power left
to them on a costly and empty effort.

Two months ago General Joffre told
a visitor that the one fear that the
French high command then had was
lest the Germans should abandon
the Verdun attack and terminate the
huge and sterile sacrifices in men and
in munitions. His hope, frankly ex-
pressed, was that they would contin-
ue.

In three months the Germans have
advanced about four miles; practi-
cally the whole advance was made in the
first fortnight. Their losses have

**Claim It Was a
Complete British Win.**

Germans Were Outfought, Lost Heavily
and Were Chased in Disorderly
Retreat Into Their Ports.

London, June 5.—The naval battle
off the coast of Jutland is claimed to
have been a complete victory for the
British by the naval expert of the
Morning Post, who writes in this
morning's issue:

"The salient fact is that the Ger-
man fleet was completely outfought,
lost heavily and was chased in disor-
derly retreat into its ports. Admi-
ral Jellicoe brought his forces to
bear upon the enemy at a time and
place chosen by him. The vanguard
of the British fleet was composed of
the battle cruiser squadron, supported
by a squadron of four fast battle-
ships. Behind this vanguard follow-
ed the main battle fleet. The German
fleet adopted the same formation and
the Germans lost one, if not three
battle cruisers in the first part of the
action, which was fought between the
two vanguards of the two fleets.

"Admiral Beatty, after engaging the
German battle cruisers, must have
turned away when the German battle
fleet approached, in order to allow
the British battle fleet, which was
also drawing near, to engage. The
armored cruisers, which were follow-
ing the battle squadron, should also
have turned aside, and if they had
done so it is difficult to see how three
of them could have been lost. It is
possible that owing to some confu-
sion, always likely in such circum-
stances, they went on, whereupon the
approaching German battle fleet sent
them to the bottom. Their loss is
therefore due to an accident.

"We now come to the moment when
the two main fleets joined battle. The
action was fought in line, according
to the accepted theory of tactics. As
the two fleets approached, the lines
began to overlap. The first ships of
each line probably concentrated their
fire on the leading ship of the other.
One, and perhaps two, German battle-
ships were sunk, but no British, and
therefore the British gunnery was evi-
dently superior. The speedy loss of
one and perhaps two battleships de-
termined the Germans to retreat. They
turned about and steamed pell mell
into the haze, heading for their har-
bors and pursued by the British
fleet."

"MEASLES."

Hundreds of children are suffering
from "Measles" at the present time,
and one has to be very careful in try-
ing to avoid the complications that
often follow them.

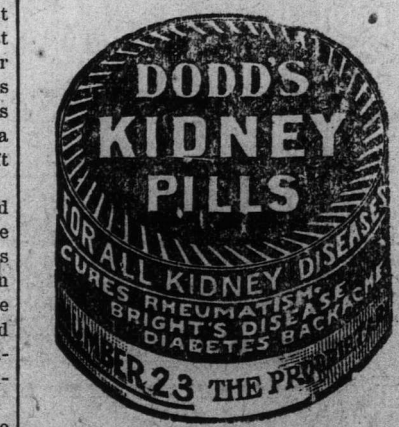
A heavy "Cough" is very prevalent
during the present epidemic, and
"Pneumonia" is the great danger.
Avoid this by keeping a bottle of
"Stafford's Phoradone Cough Cure" on
hand.

Stafford's Drug Store (Theatre
Hill) is open every night from 7.30 to
9.30.

The above preparation is manufac-
tured only by
DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,
St. John's, Nfld.

"Specialties":—
"Stafford's Liniment."
Stafford's Prescription "A."
"Stafford's Phoradone Cough Cure,"
been colossal; they have so far won
nothing of value; there is as yet not
the smallest prospect that they can
get Verdun, and if they presently do
get it at the cost of 300,000 or 400,000
casualties, they will have acquired
nothing but a few square miles of
French territory and such moral val-
ues as the possession thereof may
give them.

If the whole world which sym-
pathizes with the Allied cause could
be as calm not as the men who are
about Verdun but as Paris is, as Par-
is has been since the first terrific
drive was halted, the German cam-
paign itself would lose practically all
its importance, since it is a moral
before it is a military venture. De-
spite the heavy casualties the French
are viewing the Verdun campaign
with confidence and with satisfaction;
so far what has happened, was exact-
ly what they expected would happen
when their high command finally de-
cided to hold and not to evacuate Ver-
dun, yielding to the appeal of the
politicians.



MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Killed in Action.

News was received on Saturday
that Private Edward Cole Peters, of
the Princess Patricia's Light Infan-
try, had been killed in action in
France. He was a native of St.
John's, son of Mr. Alfred M. Peters,
Manager of the Bank of Montreal at
Calgary, Alberta, and grandson of Mr.
J. E. P. Peters, of this city. He was
educated at the Methodist College and
at Sackville Academy. He had been
in the trenches since November last
and on June 2nd laid down his life
at duty's post.

The Sanctity of Promise

On what foundation doth our fabric
rest.

The ever-growing edifice of Life,
Its increment, age-long through stress
and strife.

Of State-craft, commerce, art, and all
that's best?

The "Sanctity of Promise," keeping
faith

To one's own hurt, e'en to the bitter
end

Is Culture's chief begetter. As God
saith

So will He do. Shall men have power
to bend

His rule to gratify their greedy lust,
Or basely vow but to deceive; or break

Sworn promises for whim or gain;
In dust

Cast Honor, Truth and Right so they
may make

Foul triumph? Thy vows, Oh Lord,
we trust,

And Thou, all Promise-Breakers wilt
forsake!

—J.C.C.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1914.

Commencement.

By GEORGE FITCH,

Author of "At Good Old Slivash."
Commencement is an annual cere-
mony in which the pupils who have
absorbed an entire course of study
submit samples of the wisdom they
have acquired to their friends and re-
latives.

There are many kinds of com-
mencements, including those in High
Schools, Universities, Training
Schools for Nurses, Business Colleges,
Conservatories of Music, Barber Col-
leges, Veterinary Schools, Theological
Seminaries, Boxing Academies and
Correspondence Schools. But of all
these, by far the most important is
the High School Commencement,
where the pale young graduate, in his
first black suit, plants one foot on the
threshold of life and the other in the
furl decorations on the village stage,
and discovers that beyond the Alps
lies Italy, and that beyond the foot-
lights are 10,000 people, each one of
whom is glaring at him with two eyes
like automobile searchlights.

Commencement lies midway in ter-
ror between the first visit to the den-
tist and the wedding march down the
church aisle. After a boy has gotten
over these three crisis he is tolerably
safe for the rest of his life if he is
firm in his refusal to respond to toasts.
Commencement, like a wedding, con-
sists mostly of clothes for the girl,
and embarrassment for the young
man. Clothes take away the horror
of both occasions for girls, and keep
them happy through the ordeal, but
there is no oplate for the young man
who has to lug his eighty-pound feet
and ham-sized hands to the front of
the stage at commencement and try to
illuminate the world with an oration
of which all he can remember at that
moment is the fourth line from the
last.

Educators often wonder why so
many young men leave High School
to become captains of industry or
grocery boys, and thus abandon the
cause of education to their sisters.
The answer, however, is simple. The
boys are not abandoning education,
but the commencement oration. If
the sterling young athletes in our
High Schools were to be allowed to
speak at commencement per phono-
graph, while they themselves sat be-
hind a bank of palms and perspired
unseen by the populace, they would
not quit school with such firmness and
determination in their junior year.

Commencements are held in June at
an average temperature of 101 de-
grees and are a great source of joy to
parents, florists, and dressmakers.
Many entirely new discoveries in his-
tory, science, and politics are made
by the essayists at commencement
exercises, but thus far the wicked-
est trust which runs the encyclopedias
has scornfully declined to enbalm this
rare wisdom in print.

Household Notes

Wicker or willow furniture is ideal
for the porch, if protected, and for
the summer living room.

Never allow a baby to use a nurs-
ing bottle with a tube attached to it—
the tube can never be cleansed.

Add a teaspoonful of sugar to the
water in which vegetables are boiled.
This will bring out their best flavor.
Vegetables containing sugar will
not keep their sweetness long, and
should be cooked as soon as possible.
Egg beaters should be rinsed as
soon as used, and any dish that has
had eggs in it should be filled with
cold water until it is used.

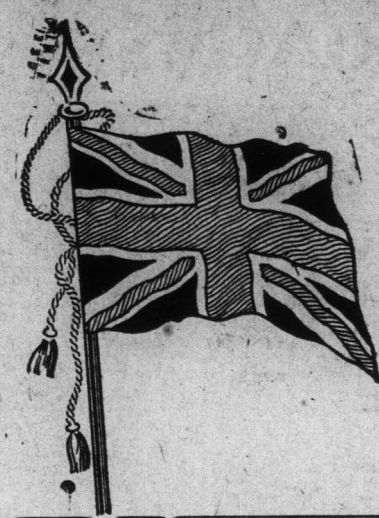
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WEDDING GIFTS!

Exhibited in our Hardware Window is a splendid
selection of

**Modest,
Choice and
Useful Gifts.**

The economic trend of the times calls for re-
trenchment in all departments of living. These
goods are especially suited to meet frugal condi-
tions and make sensible and acceptable gifts.

**AYRE & SONS, Ltd.****Exquisite Examples**

OF STYLE IN

Ladies' Collars,**Ladies' Hats,****GENT'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,**

JUST NEWLY IN, AT

A. & S. Rodger's.**Some Specials**

For the Next Few Days.

**Ladies' Black
Mercerised Hose**

Excellent Value,

15 cts per pair

Ladies' White Summer Vests

Without Sleeve,

10 cts each

With Sleeve,

15 cts each

Ladies' Tan Hose

Very Special,

2 pairs for 25 cts

**Child's and Misses
Black Ribbed Hose**

All sizes at one price

15 cts per pair

**Child's and Misses
Straw Hats**

With Assorted Fancy Covered
Crowns,

49 cts each

Ladies' Black Summer Hose

Extra value,

11 cts per pair

Men's Black High Grade Half Hose

15 cts per pair

Ladies' Blouses

Some charming effects in Mus-
lin, Pique, Voile, Etc.,

90 cts each