

MAJESTIC
THEATRE"FACE TO FACE
WITH JAPAN."WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY

IT SHOULD INTEREST EVERY SHOW-GOER WHO SEES IT—

A Metro All Star Special.

ENTITLED

"The SILVER LINING"

A Crook Story which Demonstrates Methods Employed by
Pickpockets and Confidence Workers.MAJESTIC
THEATREFOX NEWS
IS SOME NEWS.MAJESTIC
ORCHESTRA

They Do It In

England Also.

A view of the recent escape from
local penitentiary the following
from the Daily Mail of May 29th
interesting.

GAOL ESCAPE.

Through 7-inch Bars
Floor Prisoner's Sheet-Rope—
He Scaled an 18-ft. Wall.A remarkable prison escape took
place yesterday morning at Wandsworth
Prison, S.W.After a night of feverish activity
the prisoner made good his
escape by creeping through a
sheet which he had made into a
rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.

TWO ROPES MADE.

On Thursday morning the escape
took place in his room, and he
was found by the guard on the
top floor—the fourth he had a
room and worked as a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.The escape was made by means
of a sheet which he had made
into a rope, and scaling the wall.The prisoner, who was named
McKinnon, was found by the
guard on the top floor—the fourth
he had a room and worked as
a shoemaker.

Hand what to do. Quickly he made his

way in the darkness through the open
ground between the prison buildings
and the outer wall to a vegetable garden.There he had previously noticed
a number of little sticks
placed in the earth and connected with
pieces of string to keep the birds away.With a large number of these sticks,
which were very slight and were only
3 feet and a half long, he made an 18-
foot pole by binding the sticks in bundles
and making the bundles overlap.In the prison grounds there were
several iron brackets, with large metal
arcs, for use in fixing hot-
water pipes. To one of these he fixed
his sheet rope, then lashed the metal
bracket to the end of the pole, and lifted
the pole against the 18-ft. wall till
the bracket was resting firmly on the

top.

All this was done in darkness and
probably quite silently. It must have
also taken a long time, and it is likely
that dawn was not far off when the
prisoner rested his pole against the
wall and had placed in position the
rope ladder that led to freedom.Using the foot-ropes in the rope, he
climbed up the 18 ft. wall, and sitting
on the top drew up the rope and threw
it down the other side. He also re-
moved the bracket from the top of the
pole.Quickly he slid down the knotted
rope to the ground, ran through some
allotments, crossed the electric railway
line which runs in a cutting parallel
to the wall, and made his escape thru
the garden door of one of the houses
in Bartsfield-road opposite.

Political Methods

in Peking.

A year ago, when the seriousness
of the famine first became known in
Peking, I went down to the stricken
region. When I returned to Peking
I made a long report to the International
Famine Relief Committee, which
had been just organized. I emphasized
the need of supplying seed-grain
immediately. A day or two later Dr.
Douglas Gray of the British Legation,
chairman of the Committee, sent for
me and asked me to plot out an it-
inerary for an expedition for the dis-
tribution of seed-grain by airplane.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.In passing it may be said that Tiao-
Kun, one of the Chang Tso-ling's rival
generals, promptly seized a number
of airplanes newly arrived in Tientsin
and decided to keep them in Pao-
tingfu for his own use, and the For-
eign Office then announced that
henceforth Pao-tingfu also would be
the principal airfield instead of Peking.And the airplanes remained in
Mukden and Pao-tingfu, and the ap-
peals made to both generals on
grounds of pity brought back not a
machine. All of which illumines more
than the character of one or two gen-
erals. It pictures perfectly the char-
acter of the government of the Repub-
lic of China and points a moral on the
precariousness of international agree-
ments with that government. What
was done to the airplanes could and
would be done as easily to consortium
projects.—Nathaniel Peffer, "Asia
Magazine."Peking, a number of newly bought
planes, which, it was thought, could
be secured for the distribution.I went home, mapped out an it-
inerary, and next morning appeared at
the meeting held to organize the ex-
pedition. Before we sat down, one of
the British advisers to the Chinese
Aeronautical Bureau came and an-
nounced that there was nothing to
meet about. Chang Tso-ling, the ex-
bandit governor of Manchuria, had
commandered the planes and moved
them to Mukden for his own private
military use.In the loan agreement with the British
company that had sold the air-
planes it was stipulated that, in com-
pliance with the embargo on the ship-
ment of arms into China, they shouldnever be used for military purposes.
The British government therefore
protested to the Chinese Foreign Office
and demanded the return of the planes.
The Foreign Office acknowledged
receipt of the protest, but was not
foolish or reckless enough to make
any demand on China. Instead, it in-
formed the British Legation that the
government had decided to make Mukden,
instead of Peking, the principal
airfield and to keep the airplanes
there. Thus it kept the letter of the
contract, saved its own face and
evaded any challenge to the wrath of
the Monarch of Mukden.BUDDY
BOOTS!

The Old Reliable.

By actual test will outwear any
rubber boot sold in Newfound-
land. Will outwear leather.If your dealer does not carry
BUDDY BOOTS please write
us for prices.

J.B. ORR CO.,

Ltd.,

Importers

St. John's

fne8,10,10d



HERE ON THE HEARTH.

Here is where the blows are struck.
Here is where the wrongs are done.
Here are tolders in the muck.
Here beneath the shilling sun
Pain and hurt and sun abide.
Here is where our souls are tied.What's beyond I cannot say.
Save my faith that all is well;
There the wrongs are cast away.
There in peace the ancients dwell.
But this life on earth and sea
Holds so much that need not be.I would not remain afar.
Thinking only of my soul;
Here where hungry children are,
Here where hatred mars the scroll,
Thought and time and strength I'd
Give bettering this life we live.Not tomorrow but to-day,
I would serve another's need,
I would smooth another's way.
Blind the cruel wounds that bleed;
Death will soothe the weary brow,
But my hand would soothe it now.Life has need of kindly men.
Just, courageous, true and brave,
But that need is ended when
Comes the sexton to the grave;
Let me then, my duty face
Making earth a happier place.Let me serve the living here,
Not the dead across the bar,
Let me carry hope and cheer
Where the sad and hopeless are;
Let me smooth the path men tread,
Angels wait upon the dead.Shovels, Spades, Pick Axes and
Garden Tools at BOWRING
BROTHERS, LTD., Hardware
Department.—may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.The Neyle-Soper Hard-
ware Co., Ltd.Full line of Electrical Fittings,
etc. at BOWRING BROTHERS,
LTD., Hardware Department.
may 18, 1922.

Hat That Caused a Riot

FASHION PIONEERS' UNPLEASANT
EXPERIENCES.The first person to screw in glass
in his eye was a Dutchman named
Jonkheer Breele, whose monocle
started the diplomats assembled for
the Congress of Vienna.The fashion seems to have spread
rapidly, for in a book on the eyes
published in 1824, nine years after
the Congress, the author deplored
the fact that "a single glass set in a
smart ring is often used by trinket
fanciers merely for fashion's sake.
These folks have not the least defect
in their sight and are not aware of
the mischievous consequences of such
irritation."It is generally understood that the
late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain wore a
monocle for use, and not for fashion.

History in Uniform.

Who first put a black band round
the arm as a sign of mourning? It
is an amazing fact that this band is
a sign that the Navy has not yet come
out of mourning for Lord Nelson.Everyone is familiar with the three
rows of white tape around the edge
of the blue collar, and the black silk
scarf, which form part of the sailor's
uniform.The former commemorates Nelson's
three most famous victories, while
the scarf was first adopted by Nelson's
seamen as a mark of mourning for
their dead hero, and has been retain-
ed ever since.John Hetherington, a Strand hab-
erdasher, was the first man to wear
a silk hat, and his appearance in
this headgear caused a miniature
riot. He was followed by a surging
crowd and taken to the Guildhall,
where he was bound over in £500 to
keep the peace. Was the hat worth
it?The first man in England to carry
an umbrella habitually was Joseph
Hanway, but the idea of an umbrella,
more probably for keeping off the sun
than the rain, is very ancient. At
the same time, it was Hanway who,
carrying his umbrella, along Fleet
Street, faced a jeering London mob.

NOTHING TO EQUAL

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

For Sprains and Bruises.

The first thing to do when you have
an injury is to apply Minard's famous
Liniment. It is antiseptic, soothing,
healing and gives quick relief.