

LONDON GOSSIP.

THE PRINCE'S DECORATIONS.

LONDON, May 22nd, 1916.
The recent announcement that the King has conferred the Order of St. George upon the Prince of Wales is of particular interest, as the Heir-Apparent now possesses decorations given by his country's three most important Allies, and all received during the war. The French President, who had already presented His Royal Highness with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, bestowed the Croix de Guerre, a new service medal, on him last autumn when King George was in France, while the King of Italy gave him the Order of the Annunziata as a birthday gift last summer, and more recently conferred on him the Knight Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, a distinction open only to soldiers, and, therefore, the more highly prized.

PRINCE GEORGE AND OSBORNE.

Prince George may, it is thought, go to Osborne this year. At present he remains at his old East Coast school in spite of the fact that a raid was made near there not long ago, an example of courage on the part of his parents which others might take to heart. Kings' sons at school nowadays are treated there very much like anybody else. "Dobbs" is said to be the nickname of the Duke of Brabant, heir to the Belgian throne at Eton. Prince Henry and he are said to be excellent friends there. The Belgian Prince is in the Lower Fourth and is said to have been much excoriated at first by the tremendous authority allowed to the Fifth and Sixth Forms over boys of all other forms. He now knows English almost perfectly.

WHY THE WAR BROKE OUT WHEN IT DID.

It was interesting to hear from a well-known electrical engineer the three reasons why the war broke out just when it did. He said that these were—(1) Germany's new-found ability to dispense with Chili nitrates; (2) the perfection to which Zeppelins had been brought; and (3) the gyro compass for submarines. This was one of the points in Kilburn Scott's lecture at the University College, London, on the production of nitrates from the air by electric power. He dealt mainly with one of the three methods of doing it—the direct electrical method which was elaborated in Norway and has passed to France, Italy, America, Germany, and Austria, but not to England, where the only dependence is still on the nitrates brought from Chili. He showed the wastefulness of such a procedure, inasmuch as it necessitated the employment of so many ships at a time when the cost of transport is becoming dearer and dearer, and dearer, and assigned as the cause of our backwardness the unwillingness of powerful capitalists to have their profits from Chili nitrates interfered with. He showed in detail the importance of the compounds of nitrogen in the manufacture of explosives, in agriculture, and in the production of aniline dyes, and described how economically the fixation of nitrogen might be effected in the neighborhood of our own coal fields.

FRICION AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR.

In a certain establishment in this country where there were many hundreds of German prisoners of war there was so much difficulty in keeping the peace between Germans of different varieties that it was decided to segregate the more turbulent characters and transfer them elsewhere. This meant a march from the institution in question along a country road and through a straggling village to a railway station. The prisoners were escorted by a strong military guard with fixed bayonets. All went well until the center of the village was reached, when a prisoner swung round and gave one of his fellows a thundering blow in the face with his fist. In an instant the pris-

oners were fighting with each other like demons, and the air was Prussian blue with German oaths and shrill with that peculiar half-hysterical scream which the German gives when he is hurt or excited. The guard kept their heads. With their bayonets at the "ready" they so held the fighting mass together that none could get through the cordon; and they let the struggle go on until the first fury was exhausted. But by the time the ranks were reformed the prisoners had done a good deal of damage among themselves, and the village onlookers had had an exciting ten minutes. No bayonet was blooded, thanks to the cool-headed restraint of the guard. It is not always easy to induce German prisoners to live together in brotherly amity, and if the experience of some of the military authorities who have to deal with them are any guide, the German Empire after the war will be a veritable cockpit, in which the immortal tribal quarrels will be resumed with ferocity.

DAFFODILS.

Scotch daffodils met with a warm welcome at Covent Garden this week, arriving as they did when the supplies from the English daffodil farms had come to an end. Daffodils are in demand by the London public as long as the flower is obtainable. In the height of the season, when the Channel Islands and Scilly Isles produce is being marketed, daffodils pour in to the market literally by the ton, but though the dealers complain of glut, and consequent slump in prices there never seem too many daffodils for the flower-loving Londoner. The daffodils, by the way, are one of the favorite flowers at the military hospitals, as are the wild bluebells which Queen Mary makes a point of sending out during the spring. Though for the moment Covent Garden has a new fruit luxury in the shape of forced raspberries, which are being sold at eight shillings per pound, wholesale dealers are now chiefly concerned themselves about strawberries, not the forced variety but the outdoor fruit. Owing to the cold weather strawberries will be late this year, and, worse still, shortage of labor will deprive Londoners of their full share of the berries. Thus, though supplies are fairly plentiful at the present season of the forced fruit, Covent Garden will not receive its usual rich harvest of summer strawberries, the most popular of all fruits in London.

THE SOCIETY "BEAUTY CHORUS."

What would Queen Victoria have thought of the beauty chorus composed of society women and girls that is becoming a usual feature of most charity matinees? Anyhow, it is with us now and I believe that there is quite a competition to get into it. Time was when a modest country gentleman would have gone to the stake sooner than see a girl of his "on the stage." Now dukes and earls consent, quite as a matter of course, to their young daughters appearing at Drury Lane. It is not very long since a certain play produced in various country places for charity ended with a week at one of the tiniest of London theatres, and then the trouble began. The grandees peremptorily refused permission to let their daughters play their parts in London, and the thing collapsed. Now, on the other hand, such a scheme would collapse unless it was carried through in London. Rehearsals with young professional actors are part of the fashionable girl's programme; "make up" is as familiar to her as stage jargon itself; and she is on terms with many "dressers" whom she regards as "dears." She is bosom friends with actors and actresses, and entertains them for week-ends in the country and constantly in London. The professional actress regards this invasion of her province with much calm. Extraordinarily few aristocratic ladies are any good at all on the stage, and their presence there is only a fashion that will pass. It does

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—Selected;
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 Biscuit, 16c. pkg.

T. J. EDENS.

Duckworth Street and
Military Road.

not do very much harm, and may do the various causes that they have at heart some good.

"MEASLES."

Hundreds of children are suffering from "Measles" at the present time, and one has to be very careful in trying 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 Phoratoxine Cough Cure" on hand.

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

The above preparation is manufactured only by

DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,
St. John's, Nfld.

"Specialties":—
"Stafford's Liniment"
"Stafford's Prescription 'A'"
"Stafford's Phoratoxine Cough Cure."

What You're In For.

The Experiences of a Derby Recruit.
On the Road to Promotion.

It was a maxim of the great Napoleon that every private soldier carries a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack.

If that was true of the French Army over a hundred years ago it is trebly true to-day of the British Army. Never in our military history have the chances of promotion been so numerous and ever-present as they are nowadays; the magnitude of the Army and the class of men who have flocked to the Colours provide the openings and the men to fill them.

Now, I may as well be quite frank and honest and admit that when I joined the Army my mind was fully made up to earn promotion as quickly as possible. Promotion meant more responsibility, and in some respects harder work, but, on the other hand, it meant more money and more comforts and privileges. Besides, there was the spur of personal pride in "getting on."

Feeling that first impressions would go a long way, I lost no time in seeking out my friend, himself a corporal, as soon as I joined the battalion, telling him of my determination, and asking him to give me any good "tips" he could.

How to Get On.

"Well, the best thing you can do," he laughed, "is to see that you're a little smarter all-round than the smartest man in your platoon. You'll be surprised how easy it will be to beat him if your heart's in doing so, and if he isn't up to the same game himself. If he is, both of you will perhaps get picked out for a stripe."

Then he told me some material ways in which I could make certain of pleasing "the sergeant," and through him the officers. These were the chief ones: Obey all orders unhesitatingly; keep yourself, your uniform, your buttons, and your kit generally clean and bright; be in good time for every parade and every call;

salute those entitled to be saluted punctiliously; keep all rules both in the letter and the spirit; show yourself keen on your work.

To some people, even to a good many who are soldiers, all this may sound a sort of counsel of perfection. So it was to a certain extent; but it is quite simple and easy to carry it out. Summed up, it merely amounts to doing one's job properly.

My "first stripe," denoting the rank of lance-corporal, or "lance-jack," as it is sometimes called, came to me a week ago. In the words of Rudyard Kipling, "the cruel sergeant," who isn't in the least bit "cruel" in this case, "sent my name along for lance," and the next thing I knew was that I had been promoted.

The Position of Lance-Corporal.

The jump from private to lance-corporal is a sort of necessary evil, leading, with luck, to higher things. The position is a severe test of soldierly spirit and fitness. A lance-corporal is a private with a lot of extra work, a little authority, and no extra pay.

He has to work tremendously hard, doing all sorts of odd jobs and "running errands" for those in higher authority in his platoon or company, and unless he is cheerful, determined to "stick it" he might just as well gracefully refuse the stripe at the beginning.

Nobody likes being a lance-corporal, and many who try the experiment "revert to private at their own request," but the work has to be done, and it is worth while to those who mean to see it through.

There is this consolation about it: no lance-corporal who can prove his worth nowadays is kept in the position for long. In the old days, before the war, a man might go in the rank for months—years, even—but now the next step up to corporal, at is, \$d. a day, is not very long delayed.

There have been some remarkable rises in the ranks in the new armies. I know one man who joined as a private and was a major within a year; another rose to be quarter-master-sergeant within six months.

Correspondence School

By GEORGE FITCH,

Author of "At Good Old Slawh."

A correspondence school is an educational institution with a long distance attachment which enables a man to stuff himself with knowledge at the rate of two cents an ounce, rural free delivery included.

It is very easy to attend a correspondence school. All that is necessary is to be a good correspondent. A man need not be a careful dresser, or a durable end runner, or a master with the banjo, or a swan-like dancer. He does not need to possess a chilled steel voice box or a wagon load of sofa pillows, or talent for organizing under-classes or an inordinate nocturnal appetite for pie. All he needs is a bushel of two-cent stamps and a little spare time in the evening. With this equipment he can in a few months familiarize himself with the principles of mechanical drawing, electricity, German, Spanish, shoulderless French, intensive farming, swimming under water, journalism, horse doctoring, ship building, Marathon running, cake designing, skyscraper planning, piano playing, preaching, law, scenario writing, auto driving, plain legislating, home plumbing, aviation, or hair cutting.

It will thus be seen that the correspondence school has a vast curriculum. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are attending these schools around the kitchen table at night, and all over the land worried young chauffeurs are sitting in motionless automobiles trying to find out from a fat book how to get home in time for supper.

The student of the correspondence school does not wear a hat banded up in front, or mysterious jeweled pins, but he can easily be distinguished by his college flag, which is a brunette forefinger on his right hand. The yell of the correspondence school is, "Gee whiz! Postage due!" and some fine records are held by the students, who make them while sprinting for the last mail collection.

The correspondence school has developed greatly, but it still lingers behind the ordinary college in many important branches of science. It does not teach lawn tennis or strolling or debating or bonfire building or neophyte spanking. It does not develop a taste in neckties and finances and in the beauties of obtaining money by mail. The college sophomore with a pa who is susceptible to good literature can make a record which the correspondence student can never hope to approach.

It is a good idea once a week to fill all cooking vessels with water in which soda has been added; put them on the stove and just boil them vigorously for three or four hours. This will make them sweet and clean.

Stafford's Phoratoxine Cough Cure is a good preparation for all kinds of Coughs and Colds.

Stafford's Phoratoxine Cough Cure

is a good preparation for all kinds of Coughs and Colds.

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 retrenchment in all departments of living. These goods are especially suited to meet frugal conditions 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.

<p>Ladies' Black Mercerised Hose Excellent Value, 15 cts per pair</p>	<p>Ladies' White Summer Vests Without Sleeve, 10 cts each With Sleeve, 15 cts each</p>	<p>Ladies' Tan Hose Very Special, 2 pairs for 25 cts</p>
<p>Child's and Misses Black Ribbed Hose All sizes at one price, 15 cts per pair</p>	<p>AT Milley's</p>	<p>Child's and Misses Straw Hats With Assorted Fancy Covered Crowns, 49 cts each</p>
<p>Ladies' Black Summer Hose Extra value, 11 cts per pair</p>	<p>Men's Black High Grade Half Hose 15 cts per pair</p>	<p>Ladies' Blouses Some charming effects in Muslin, Pique, Voile, Etc., 90 cts each</p>

Goodyear Tires!

Double wrapped, double cured. The most largely used and most popular tire in the world. All sizes in stock.

GEO. M. BARR.



RS!

.....\$2.50
.....\$3.10
.....\$2.90
.....\$3.60
.....\$4.50
.....\$6.25

Quart.
PICNIC BASKETS.

., LTD.

38c.

to

80c.

wear!

UNDERSKIRTS,
95c. and \$1.05.
ery garment.

bed Vests,

ve and no sleeve.

CORSET WAISTS,
45c. each.
D'S Easy-Z WAISTS
16c. to 20c.

ads,

Blouses.

imited.

RY GOODS DEPT.

cream on the face, and, after
it to remain on long enough
the skin surface, wipe it off
ft muslin.

leave powder on the face all
will ruin the most beautiful
tually, and its effect is nothing
of disastrous. Powder is
out on over a coating of cold
make it stick. This paste,
l night, clogs all the pores,
habituated to this treatment
sallow and without life.
e pores are enlarged from
ts of powder.

quite simple to slip into
ce when you are tired and
to take the time and energy
our face a good cleaning.
it is worth the effort. Ten
ent in washing out all ves-
metics will keep your skin

tly cleaning should be
ugh. If properly done, all
necessary in the morning
cold sponge. All the dust
the day has settled on the
the cold cream and pow-
needs a good scrubbing