

WEATHER FORECAST.
TORONTO, Noon— Moderate winds, mostly S.W. and W.; fair and warm to-day and on Sunday.
 Drink WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

WASTE NOT WANT NOT.

VOLUME XXXIX.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

\$3.00 PER YEAR.

NUMBER 137.

CEMENT!

BOWRING BROTHERS, LIMITED.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEER
ATTENTION—TURNOUT.
 At the Stable of undersigned, on Tuesday next, 19th inst. at 11 a.m. 1 Superior Pony, weight 650 lbs.; 1 First-Class Rubber Tyred Buggy, 1 Silver-mounted Harness, 2 Rugs and 1 Whip. Also 1 Buggy, with Rubber Tyres, in A1 condition.
P. C. O'DRISCOLL,
 Auctioneer.
 June 16, 21

SKINNER'S Monumental Works,
 ST. JOHN'S, N.F.



(Established 1874.)
 329 and 333 Duckworth Street.
 On hand a nice selection of Headstones and Monuments. All sizes—all prices. Our beautiful new photographic catalogue of our original designs sent free to any address on receipt of postcard. Also our Mail Ordering Form, which makes ordering by mail safe and easy.
 Special designs for soldiers, and also some beautiful designs in Church and Lodge Memorial Tablets.
 N.B.—Superior carvings and durable lettering, combined with long experience, gives us the superiority. Genuine stone frost-proof sockets are supplied free with each order.
REASONABLE PRICES AND A SQUARE DEAL.
 apr12,6m,tu,th,s

FOR SALE!
1 Cod Trap,
 7½ fathoms deep, 51 fathoms round; Leader 45½ fathoms long. Complete with Anchors, Moorings, Kegs, etc.
ALAN GOODRIDGE & SONS
 June 15, 31 LFD.

FOR SALE!
 Fast Sailing
Schooner Roosevelt,
 Carries 120 tons D. W.
 Apply
D. A. RYAN,
 60 Labr. Whaling Company.
 June 15, 4, 10, 18, 24, 31

To arrive by to-day's Train:
Crown Lager,
Crown Porter
 AND
Royal Ale.
BAIRD & CO.,
 Agents.

The Newfoundland Year Book.
 This book needs no introduction in Newfoundland; it is indispensable to the business man as well as the private library. You cannot afford to be without one. Only 40c.; 20c. extra for postage.
GARLAND'S Bookstores
 777-B Water Street
MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
 BURNS, ETC.

ENOS' FRUIT SALTS

5 CASES JUST IN.
30 dozen Nestle's Food
30 dozen Neave's Food
200 cases 3 lb. tins Tomatoes
200 cases 3 lb. tins Calif. Peaches
200 cases 3 lb. tins Calif. Apricots
150 boxes, 50 lbs. each, 3 Cr. California Raisins
150 boxes, 25 lbs. each, 3 Cr. Raisins
200 boxes, 36 lbs. each, 1's, Seeded Raisins
75 50-gross cases Seadog Matches

Phone 647 for Prices
STEER Brothers



JUST AS YOU WANT
 If we cut the choice means we offer you the best and tell you what you want and how you can get it and see how satisfactory.
OUR REASONS.
 Our service and our prices prove. You will like sanitary cleanliness of our market, our honest weight and fair dealing also.
M. CONNOLLY.

Ladies' Summer Dresses

and we may say we have special dope from Toronto that with the Daylight Bill now in force that you will really get more sunshine. If this means you will need more Summer Dresses, well don't let that worry you, because you can go to BLAIR'S and get two for the price of one. In this business advance buying does not mean advanced prices to you, but LOWER PRICES. Below we give prices for Dresses which are aff this season's newest and smartest.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN and VOILE DRESSES for \$2.00, \$2.40, \$2.80, \$3.40 and \$4.50.
LADIES' WHITE PIQUE DRESSES for \$2.70, \$3.40, \$4.50 and \$4.80.
LADIES' COLOURED STRIPED and FANCY DRESSES for \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.40 and \$4.00.

THEN WE CAN GIVE YOU
Ladies' White Muslin Dresses,
 at only 99 cents each, being regular values of \$3.00 to \$4.00, but they are goods left over from last year. We have also slaughtered a lot of other Dresses, left from last year, in White, Coloured, Striped and Flowered Voiles, and prices range now from only \$2.00 upwards for Dresses worth three times as much at least. See our range of

White Pique and Colored Linen Costume Skirts.

We also show very special values in our large assortment of **LADIES' WHITE EMBROIDERED UNDERSKIRTS, KNICKERS, CAMISOLES, COMBINATIONS,** etc. Despite rapidly advancing costs you will find our prices on these goods practically as low as at any time.

The careful buyers who understand good values are our best customers. They are also our best advertisement.

HENRY BLAIR.

Don't Forget the SOAP

That Works for YOU.
PERFECTION

The Standard Mfg. Co., Ltd.



Wanted--IMMEDIATELY,
 Schooners to freight Brick from Trinity Bay, Good rate of freight offered. Prompt discharge guaranteed.

Robert Templeton, 333 Water-st.

Real Estate!

Houses for Sale
 Farms for Sale
 Suburban Property
 Building Lots
 Mortgage Investments
 Loans Negotiated
 Interest Collected
 Rents Collected
 List your property with us. No sale no charge.

FRED J. ROIL & CO.,
 Auctioneers, Real Estate & Investment Brokers.
 Smallwood Building. Duckworth Street.

Salt! Salt! AFLOAT

Now discharging ex S.S. Doomholm
BOWRING BROTHERS, Ltd.,
 may30,tf

Best Eating Potatoes

In sacks and half sacks. Best stock for table use.
THE FAMOUS BONAVISTA BAY POTATOES.
 Dry, sound, well flavoured. You get them at
EDWIN MURRAY'S
 WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE Raw Wool.

WE pay highest prices for Raw Wool, cleaned or uncleaned.

The Riverside Woolen Mills, Limited,
 RIVERSIDE, near Makinson.
 may31,1m.

Wanted!

Eight (8) Labourers
 ON MONDAY MORNING
 at Imperial Tobacco Co. Premises.
THOMAS BROS.
 June 16, 11

NOTICE!

IF YOU WANT to plan a house;
 IF YOU WANT to build on freehold or leasehold;
 IF YOU WANT board or framing, moulding of all kinds and patterns;
 IF YOU WANT to sell, if you want to buy, if you want to value your house, 36 years' experience teaches how to do it. Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON
 Builder, 30½ Prescott St.
 may25, eod, tf

FOR SALE!

Several lots of land on the Freshwater and Oxenham Pond Roads, measuring 50 feet frontage, rearage 100 to 200 feet. Payment on easy monthly terms. This land is situated in the beautiful Freshwater Valley where the climate is three weeks in advance of the eastern suburbs of the city. The lots would make ideal sites for summer cottages or permanent suburban residences, being about 1½ miles from centre of the city. For terms and other particulars apply to
P. J. SUMMERS, Solicitor,
 may11, eod, 2m Renouf Building.

POSITIVE SALE!

Extensive Timber Limit, together with Freeholds, on the waterside of South and West Rivers, Hall's Bay; apply early to
JAMES R. KNIGHT

DRESSMAKING in all the latest styles. Ladies' Full Gored Costumes and Dresses from \$1.00; Ladies' Wrappers from 50c.; Children's Costumes, Dresses and Coats from 25c.; Pinnafores, Underwear and all plain sewing from 10c.; Boys' and Girls' Coats from 50c. **MRS. O'BRIEN, 16 Cabot St.** 11y29,tf

FOR SALE—That Freehold Property in the Freshwater Valley, consisting of House, Garage, Out-house and Garden; apply to **R. MORRIS, P. O. Box 235, St. John's.** mar27,tf

FOR SALE—A Young Horse, rising 5 years; kind and gentle in any harness; apply to **J. L. CONNOLLY, 176 Duckworth Street.** may30,tf

FOR SALE—Several Schooners suitable for ocean transportation and coastwise; also Tug-boats, Barges and Steamers. Address **DAVID W. SIMPSON, Ship Broker, 349 State St., Boston.** may14,6m

FOR SALE—A Horse, suitable for farming; apply to **J. R. JOHNSTON, 30½ Prescott Street.** June 15, tf

FOR SALE—A Jersey Cow, recently calved; apply **W. THOMAS, SON, Cherry Hill, Portugal Cove Rd.** June 15, 31

FOR SALE—"Douglas" Motor Cycle, 3 speed, twin cylinder; only used a few times. For a solo mount has no equal. Apply to **J. D. O'DRISCOLL.** June 16, tf

FOR SALE—A Second-hand Pony Phaeton; apply at this office. June 14, tf

TO RENT—House in Topsail, partly furnished; lawn and shade trees around house; apply to **JOHN FLANNERY, Topsail.** June 16, 11

TO RENT—Top Flat of House, containing 4 rooms, situated on the South Side, opposite the Government Wharf; apply at 2 Warberry Cottage, Leslie St. June 16, s, tu, tf

GRAZING TO LET— Pasturage for a limited number of horses and cows may be secured on reasonable terms by applying to **W. H. RENNIE, 52 Circular Road.** June 15, tf

LOST—This morning, a Purse, containing a sum of money, a key and some receipts, between Poor House Lane and New Gower Street. Finder please return to this office and get reward. June 16, 11

WANTED—Immediately, Vessel or Vessels to carry 210 M. feet of seasoned lumber from Margaree, C.B. to Sydney, C.B. **CHAPPELL BROS. & CO., LTD., Sydney, C.B.** June 12, 61

Help Wanted!

WANTED—A General Servant, with references; must understand plain cooking; also a Nursemaid; apply to **MRS. BERT HAYWARD, 197 LeMarchant Road.** June 16, tf

WANTED—A Small House. No objection to short distance in country. Address "HOUSE," care Telegram. June 16, 21

WANTED—A Housemaid; apply after 7 p.m. to **MRS. GOSLING, 77 LeMarchant Road.** June 16, tf

WANTED—A General Servant; apply 2 Freshwater Road. June 15, tf

WANTED—Two Apprentices to learn the Millinery Business; apply **THE ROYAL STORES, LTD.** June 15, 21

WANTED—Female Teacher, First or Second Grade, for Primary Department, Avondale School, Great Burin; salary \$180.00; apply with references to **CHAIRMAN of Methodist Board of Education, Burin.** June 15, 31

WANTED—For Barbering Business, an Assistant with two or three years' experience. **W. F. DONNELLY, Water St. East.** June 15, tf

WANTED—For General Housework, in house with all modern conveniences, near Circular Road, a Young Girl, willing to learn, or elderly respectable person. No washing; good wages. Would like to hear from outport girl. Address A. B. by letter to Evening Telegram Office, or call at office. June 15, 31, s, tu

WANTED—Six Carpenters, apply **W. J. ELLIS, Contractor, 21 Agelade Street.** June 14, tf

WANTED—A Man to run Gas Engine and Dynamo; one having some electrical experience preferred. **AYRE & SONS, LTD.** June 14, 31

WANTED—A General Servant; must understand plain cooking; small family; washing out; apply to **MRS. A. PETERS, 2 Forest Road.** June 14, 31

WANTED—Good Pants Makers, also Good Needlehands; high wages; constant employment guaranteed; apply **SEMI-READY CLOTHING CO., Telegram Building.** June 14, 31

WANTED—An Experienced Female Assistant for the Dry Goods Department; must be able to give good reference; apply to **GEORGE KNOWLING.** June 15, tf

WANTED—Six Carpenters, apply on board **S.S. BEVERLY, Shea's Wharf.** June 13, tf

WANTED—A Housemaid; apply between 7 and 9 p.m. to **MRS. JOHN B. ORR, 46 Rennie's Mill Rd.** June 12, tf

WANTED—A Young Man with experience, and able to give a good reference, for the Dry Goods Department; apply to **G. KNOWLING.** may 21, tf



A Child of Sorrow.

CHAPTER IX.

"And we will have a house in the country—you love the country, you know you do, Maida!—a big place covered with ivy. Will it run to a terrace and peacocks, father?"

Mr. Carrington smiled with generous pity for her doubts.

"My dear Carrie, it will run, as you call it, to a country-seat—two, three, if you want them; and as to terraces and peacocks—"

Ricky rose. He was pale with excitement, and his lips trembled with some other emotion.

"In fact, sir, you are going to become swells, regular swells. I'm very glad, very glad that—but—well, swells generally drift towards other swells, and I'm afraid—I suppose—I've been very happy—he looked round the shabby room now thick with tobacco smoke—but happiness has a knack of stopping abruptly, like a tram-car; and I shan't be fit company for such people of position and importance as you are—"

"Don't make a fool of yourself if you can help it; try, really try, not to," put in Carrie, in the tone of a mother addressing a peevish child.

"My dear Ricky, this change in our positions will, I assure you, make no change in our feelings towards our old friends," said Mr. Carrington, with an odd mixture of geniality and pomposity. "Wealth is given us that we may help those who have not been so fortunate. To prove to you that I am not uttering mere sentiment, let me beg of you to accept a small loan—it shall be a large one if you wish—to help you on your career, a career which, I hope and pray, may be as successful as mine."

His hand went to his pocket-book, containing the notes; but Maida crossed to him quickly and stayed his hand.

"No, no, father! No, no, Ricky,"



Instant Relief From Eczema

You can stop that awful itch from eczema and other skin troubles in two seconds.

Seems too good to be true—but it is true, and we vouch for it. Just a few drops of the simple, cooling wash, the D. D. D. Prescription for eczema, a new remedy that is attracting widespread attention and the itch stops instantly. The first bottle will prove it.

Eczema, Bad Leg, Ring-worm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Psoriasis, Open Sores and Itching Rash and other skin troubles are caused by myriads of germs at work in the skin. Unless these germs are promptly destroyed they multiply, gnawing their way deep into the sensitive tissue. This is what causes that awful itch, and what seemed a mere rash may grow worse and develop into a loathsome and torturing skin disease with its years and years of misery.

Don't take any chances! Destroy the germs at the beginning of the trouble with that soothing and cleansing wash, the D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema.

If you have skin trouble of any kind, get a bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to-day. Sold Everywhere. Recommended by T. McMurdo & Co., A. W. Kennedy, M. Connors, Peter O'Mara.

she said, in her low, thrilling voice "He did not mean it; it was only a joke, was it not, father?"

Ricky had started to his feet, his face suddenly crimson, his lips quivering, and his hands tightly clenched at his sides.

"That's all right," he responded, rather hoarsely. "It was only a joke, of course. I—I think I'll go now. Good-night, girls; good-night, sir! I'm just as glad at the good news, though you did offer me—"

"But only in jest, Ricky?" interrupted Maida, as she pressed his hand.

Carrie followed him outside the door, and, taking hold of the lapels of his coat, looked him squarely in the eyes, though her own were moist and blinking.

"Yes, we're mad, Ricky," she said. "But you can't wonder at it, can you? Isn't it enough to turn anybody's head? But we're not all so mad as to—to insult an old friend. And don't you think it possible, least of all talk it. If you imagine that because by some miracle we have become as offish as a Rothschild that we have been transformed into snobs and intend to let our old friends out—"

The lad's eyes filled with tears, and he caught her hands, and, too moved for mere words, kissed her on the lips.

The blood flamed to her face, then waned and left it pale, and her eyes glowed into his.

"How dare you!" she said. "If you do that again I'll—I'll box your ears!"

Notwithstanding the threat she had not shrunk back, her face was still close to his, and with a lump in his throat, and something hammering at his heart, the boy bent and kissed her again.

She promptly boxed his ears, and pushing him from her with ferocious indignation, ran back to the door; but as she opened it she glanced back over her shoulder, and there was something in the greenish-brown eyes, an exquisite softness and tenderness so new and strange to them, that the boy's heart leapt in his bosom and throbbed as his ears.

Carrie succeeded at last in persuading Mr. Carrington to go to bed, and carried Maida off; but the two girls heard him pacing up and down his room as if he could not rest, and the two sisters were too excited to sleep—too much money, like too little, often brings insomnia. In the morning they all came down, pale but smiling, as persons smile who have pulled off a grande coup.

"I suppose we ought to go to a big hotel at once—to-day," said Carrie. "How tired of bacon and sausages I am! What is it people in our position have for breakfast, Maida? You know more about the aristocracy than any of us."

Maida shook her head. She had been lying awake thinking, while Carrie had been talking, and she was opposed to the idea of an instantaneous migration to a grand hotel.

"I don't know, dear. I've read about plovers' eggs and aspic jelly," said Carrie. "Oh, that's in Ouida, of course," said Carrie. "I'm afraid, do you know, that the rich and noble are just as fond of bacon and sausages as we are. How very disappointing it would be if we were to discover that there was very little difference, after all—But what nonsense! Think of changing this grimy room for a house in Park Lane—"

"I could buy the biggest—" began Mr. Carrington.

Maida looked up with her gentle, dreamy smile.

"Don't you think, father, it would be better if we were to take a house in the country to begin with? Think of being in the country instead of London, Carrie! We could take a nice little house—"

"Why should we take a small

house?" interrupted Mr. Carrington in an almost aggrieved tone. "I should think you were about tired of poky rooms and—low ceilings. I can afford a big house with what do you call it—salons, isn't that right?—big, lofty rooms, with a hall with an organ in it; and stables and—plenty of glass—grow your own strawberries and pines, and—melons. I'll have acres of glass—I'm fond of gardening."

He rose—he had eaten very little, he who usually made the Englishman's solid breakfast—and mechanically looked round for his hat and small bag.

"You are not going to the city this morning, father!" cried Carrie. "Aren't you going to stay and talk over our plans?"

"No, no, I can't; must go!" he responded, restlessly. "Important business to attend to. Why, do you think all this money doesn't want looking after?" He put the question sharply, as if he were surrounded by a band of brigands anxious to relieve him of his vast wealth. "It's more necessary than ever that I should go down to the city; and as to talking of plans, why, you've done nothing else since I told you the news; and, besides my head's swimming—I don't believe that whiskey's a 'special'; ah, I'll have my own cask sent down from Scotland—and my cigars direct from Havana, like Rothschild. But there isn't any reason why you shouldn't go and buy things. Look here—he produced a bundle of notes, counted them as a matter of habit, and tossed them theatrically into Maida's lap—"

"you go and buy what you like. Buy a house, horses, carriages—anything I don't care. I can afford it. And—see that everybody treats you properly—as as a couple of real ladies, as you are, remember. How my head aches! No, no, I won't have any eau de Cologne; it will go off when I get to the city."

It would seem that too much money, like too little, brings headache! Sad reflection, oh, my brothers, who are pining for wealth!

Carrington went down to his office to find a pile of letters awaiting him. The news had spread. The vultures, the begging letter-writers, the company promoter, the hysterical philanthropist who wants only a thousand pounds to complete the sum necessary for the building of a Home for Indigent Plumbers—they were all represented there, on the desk of the newly-made millionaire. He pushed them aside after feverishly opening a few, and turned to the newspaper. He half expected to read that the ship in which Josiah Purley had sailed had met with an accident and put back, and he drew a sigh of relief when he failed to find any such account. Then he went to the heart of the city, the heart that beat with the excited pulsation of the Stock Exchange, and moved about from group to group, listening to the chatter and gossip. It was electric with the news of the Roaring Jane, and his heart beat thickly, suffocatingly, as he thought, forced himself to realize, that he was the owner of the mine which had suddenly revealed its vast wealth. Presently the fact spread amongst the crowd, and he was soon encircled by eager and excited men who congratulated him in one breath, and implored him to "take them into the ring, old man," with the other. Great magnates, with whom, a few days ago, he would have been proud to shake hands, not only shook his, but held them in a warm grasp, invited him to immediate drinks, and future dinners at their clubs.

No wonder that the man's head swam. Meanwhile, Maida and Carrie put on their best clothes, their very best clothes, and went out—to buy things.

Carrie had taken charge of the bank-notes, and she kept her hand over them in her pocket—as her father, by the way, had kept his hands over them in his—and stared before her with an eager and absorbed gaze. They drove to Bond Street, Carrie being firmly convinced that it held the most expensive shops; and she was not a little awed and checked by the courtesy and respect with which she was served. She could better have met the haughty staidness of the Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road assistants with whom she had hitherto done battle, not seldom coming off victorious. But here, in this aristocratic Bond Street establishment they were, wonderful to relate, not only respectful, but kind and not in the least scornful and patronising.

Carrie seemed to think that all the purchases should be for Maida's benefit.

"Oh, Maida! there is a hat that would suit you, I'm sure it would! Isn't it beautiful? Do you think it would fit my sister? Can you make her one like it—quickly—quite at once?" Or she would cry: "Look at that dress, Maida! Now, that's the kind of thing I've had in my mind's eye for you, oh! ever so long. Try it on, dear. Have you got one of those embroidered capes that would suit my sister; a pretty and rather richly embroidered one, you know."

Maida let her go on in this fashion for some time, then in her gentle but firm way, cut in: "That is quite enough for me at present, Carrie; now we will get some things for you. My sister wants some frocks as pretty as this one we have bought for myself, and some hats, and a long travelling-cloak; and they must all be very nice, please."

"Oh, never mind about my things this morning, Maida," said Carrie, in her off-hand way; but the quiet Maida was not to be put off, and things, beautiful and expensive things, were bought for both the girls.

Then Carrie told the cabman—they had kept him waiting outside the shop, and the piece of extravagance helped them to realise their changed position more than anything else—to drive to a jeweller's a little farther down the street, one of the best and "classiest" jewellers, and Carrie allowed in and demanded to be shown rings and bracelets and a gold watch, all, of course, for Maida; but, as at the milliner's, Maida insisted upon a division of the spoil, and Carrie found herself also provided with the rings and the bracelets and the brooches which women love. There were visits to other shops—do you know what it is to be suddenly let loose on gloves at six shillings a pair after being to "our wonderful bargains, choice kid, one and eleven"—and after a hurried luncheon at one of the dainty shops which are supposed to be presided over by ladies of blue blood, they drove home with some of the purchases scattered round them; and it was delicious to feel them pressing against them.

Abbey's Effort-Salt
An effective laxative that is gentle acting—smooth and pleasant to take, will put you right, and every morning send you to the office feeling fine.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

ABBEY'S VITA TABLETS
cases of nervousness—50 Cents a Box

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(To be Continued.)

Household Notes.

A shoe bag, pinned firmly to the side of an invalid's bed, is handy to hold magazines and so on. If smoked ham is cut very thin and fried quickly in a hot pan, it will not be so apt to become hard and dry.

Telegram Fashion Plates.

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Pattern Cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A PRACTICAL POPULAR MODEL.



2070—Ladies' House Dress with Reversible Closing and Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths.

Percale, linen, linene, drill, gingham, seersucker and chambray are good materials for this style. The fronts are finished so that the closing may be reversed from right to left, or left to right, as in coat style. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the lower edge.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A PRACTICAL, COMFORTABLE PLAY OR SCHOOL SUIT.



1592—Dress or Apron with Bloomers for Girls.

This design will readily appeal to the busy mother who appreciates comfort and simplicity. The dress which may serve as an apron and the bloomers will take the place of petticoats. They are ideal for play and school wear, giving freedom of movement and fullness under the dress. For warmth, outing flannel, serge or flannel could be used. Gingham, galatea, percale, repp, poplin, linen and linene are all appropriate materials for these two practical garments. The Pattern comprises both and is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires for a 6-year size 3¼ yards of 27-inch material, with 2¼ yards for the bloomers.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

No.

Size

Address in full:—

Name

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

For the Warmer Weather

WE CAN GIVE YOU

Good Hosiery,

Cheap.

You know yourself that this is difficult, as you have been shopping all over the town lately for many kinds of hose. But then you were buying Cashmere and perhaps heavier wool hose, and these are very high in price. But now we think we can begin to speak to you about Lisle Thread Hose, Cotton Hose and Half Silk Hose.

We Show Excellent Values in These.

On to-day's purchasing we should have to charge higher prices, but we are fairly well protected for some time and we are protecting you.

As a Beginning

We still offer WOMEN'S BLACK THREAD HOSE, first quality and fast dye, at 15c. pr.; and have other good values too numerous to mention. We have a special range of CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED LISLE HOSE, in Black, Tan, White, Pink and Pale Blue; all sizes.

Henry Blair

Preserve the leather and make your shoes last longer. These polishes contain no acid and will not crack the leather. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form, and with very little effort produce a brilliant, lasting shine.
The F. F. Dalley Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y.

BALL SHOES

A SMALL STOCK OF

BASEBALL SHOES

just opened,
Prices, \$3.60 to \$4.50.

Also

Men's Canvas Running Shoes,

Black and Brown,
Only \$1.00 pair.

PARKER & MONROE, LTD.,

The Shoe Men.

Now in Stock:

20 crates CHOICE BANANAS. 70 boxes CALIF. ORANGES— all counts.
50 crates TEXAS ONIONS. 20 crates CHOICE GREEN CABBAGE.
20 brls. CRANBERRIES.

BURT & LAWRENCE

14 New Gower Street.

War News

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.
LONDON, June 15. The official statement issued last night reads: Early this morning the British forces attacked and captured a further portion of the section of the Hindenburg line still held by the German garrison. The British garrison suffered heavy casualties, but took 43 prisoners. We also captured a few prisoners as a result of our successful raids east of Loos and in the neighborhood of the river Lys. Our own and enemy artillery were engaged during the day north of the Hindenburg line, and at a number of points between Armentières and Ypres. Four British man airplanes were brought down yesterday in an air fight; three of them were driven down out of control, two of ours failed to return. British forces to-day delivered an attack upon and captured the positions on the Hindenburg line northwest of Bullecourt, despite the resistance of the Germans who suffered official heavy casualties, according to an official issued to-day.

ST. DENIS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, June 15. A squadron of British airplanes bombed the aerodrome at St. Denis in Western Belgium to-day, says an official statement issued to-night. A large number of bombs were dropped on objectives and very good shooting appears to have been made. Many direct hits were observed from main dense columns of smoke arose. All our machines returned safely.

VENIZELÓS TO RETURN TO ATHENS.

SALONIKA, June 15. It is expected the Venizelists' government will soon be transferred to Athens and will convene in the Chamber of Deputies. It was elected in 1915, and the followers of the Premier Venizelos maintain it was dissolved illegally by King Constantine.

LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, June 15. The American people responded to the Government's call for financial aid to finance the war with over-subscription to the two billion dollar Liberty loan in proportions so huge that officials are buried beneath the landslide of unutilized returns. No man could say at ten o'clock to-night how great had been the nation's answer. Apparently it was overwhelming and beyond the most sanguine hopes of the treasury officials.

CANADIAN FORCES.

OTTAWA, June 15. A statement was presented to Parliament to-day showing the disposition of the Canadian expeditionary forces. Up to June 4th there were 136,400 Canadian troops in France, 747 in the Near East, 130 at Lucca, and 108,736 in England. Of these, however, only 28,000 were available for immediate reinforcements of the men in France. In Canada there were 17,353 men recruited for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 15. An Admiralty statement was issued this evening concerning the destruction made in the German wireless despatch charging inhumanity of the part of the British in failing to rescue the men of the crew of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-20, which was sunk by a British squadron in an attack on the German naval base at Ostend, June 5th. The communication explains that the British were engaged in the rescue found the S-20 had her torpedo boat trained on this vessel while three enemy seaplanes

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were overhead, apparently about to drop bombs. It says also the British rescuing ship was under fire from the shore batteries and that the officer therefore ceased rescuing the Germans when seven of them had been picked up, as nothing further could be done, and grave risk already had been incurred for the sake of humanity.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, June 15.
The sinking of several more Norwegian vessels with considerable loss of life, is reported by the Norwegian office, as quoted in a despatch from Copenhagen. According to this information the following craft have been sunk by German submarines: Sigrun, steamer, 2,538 tons gross, crew rescued; Garmet, sailing vessel, loaded with pit props, driven ashore and seriously damaged by gun fire, all the crew missing with the exception of one man, whose body was found; Vinas, steamer, 1,107 tons, only four men saved; Sylvia, sailing vessel, 149 tons, crew rescued; Candac, sailing vessel, 395 tons, crew rescued.

THE SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 15.
The naval correspondent of the Times writes as follows concerning the submarine situation: It can surprise no one who has followed the ebb and flow of submarine activity to find that in this week's return there is again an upward tendency in the losses. The toll of ships sunk is heavier than in the previous week. The notion that good progress had been made fairly widespread. The been made in dealing with the U-boat returns recently have somewhat supported this view. It is too soon, however, to expect that each return will be an improvement over the last, the reasons against any such indulgence in over-confidence have been frequently set forth in this column, nor can the authorities be accused of misleading the public in this matter. It was only Saturday that Kennedy-Jones warned the country that there might be a renewal of submarine activity. Premier Ribot the day before told the French Deputies that in well-informed circles in England he found expectation of a recrudescence of energy on the part of U-boats. Nevertheless just as it would be unwise to minimize the gravity of the menace, it would be a mistake to over-rate the importance of the larger number of losses. It may indicate another beginning of another wave of energy or it may have been due merely to an attack of ill-fortune.

FREE PORTS FOR U. S. NAVY.

MONTEVIDEO, June 15.
The Senate has decided that if American warships visit Uruguayan ports, they will be treated as non-belligerents. Although Uruguay decided to maintain its neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany she expressed sympathy with the action of the United States.

AMERICAN TANK STEAMER SUNK.

WASHINGTON, June 15.
The American tank steamer Moroni, was sunk by a submarine on June 12th after a running fight of two hours. Four of the crew lost their lives.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

BERNE, June 15.
A telegram from Berlin, says Emperor William has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to former King Constantine: "I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany with further aid from Almighty God will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you. The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on

you. We hope to welcome you to Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from yours, William."

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

MELBOURNE, June 15.
(Via Reuter's).—The Federal Treasurer announced in the House of Representatives to-day that for the fiscal year ending 30th June, the revenue of the Commonwealth would amount to \$2,600,000 pounds and that despite the surplus of three million pounds carried over from the previous year the surplus revenue over the expenditure on June 30th would be only 127,000 pounds. The public debt, he said, amounted to 166,000,000 pounds including war loans totalling 129,000,000 pounds. Premier Hughes expressed the hope that the House would assist the Government to formulate a scheme to secure sufficient recruits for overseas forces. The Laborites objected to a secret session for this purpose.

DECISION POPULAR.

DUBLIN, June 15.
The news of the Government's decision to release Irish prisoners without distinction was published here before the official announcement was made in London and created the greatest enthusiasm. The newspaper which published the announcement, with pictures of many of the more prominent prisoners, was quickly bought up. The news was better than was expected, for it was believed that the Government would make some exceptions. According to several lobby correspondents the reasons for the decision of the Government are a desire to smooth the way for the Irish Convention, conciliate American opinion and perform an act of grace and generosity to which the Government was impelled in part by the incident of Major William Redmond's death.

Red Cross Fund.

Amount already acknowledged	\$38,280.54
Martin Royal Stores Hardware Co., Ltd.	200 00
Collected at Point Leamington, per Mrs. James Rowell	19 32
Bristol's Hope Patriotic Entertainment, \$11.50; Albert Newhook \$1.00; Mrs. M. Taylor, 50c; per Rev. A. Holmes, Jr. Grace	13 00
Bazaar held at No. 3 Maxse Street, per Misses Lorna Robertson and Stella Perrin	40 86
Employees & Customers M. F. Murphy	6 00
Heart's Content Patriotic Association, per George F. Moore	400 00
Employees Standard Manufacturing Co.	26 00
W. P. A. Ladle Cove, per Miss E. Chaull	7 00
Employees T. McMurdo and Co.	68 40
W. P. A. Trinity East, per M. L. G. Mills, Sec.	41 00
Employees Nfld. Clothing Co.	56 00
Collection at Laurenton Meth. Church on occasion of Orangemen's Parade, per Rev. W. Boyes—Rev. W. Boyes, \$5.00; Mrs. S. LeDrew, \$5.00; Mrs. Elliott, \$1.00; Small sums	28 50
Tag Day, Harbour Collection, Saturday, June 9th, per M. M. Casey, Treas. W. P. A.	171 04
Haile Verté, per Miss Jessie M. E. Jackman	17 50
Empire Day Entertainment at Snook's Brook, White Rock, Harbour Point, Brickyard, Monroe, Somerset and Waterville, per Mrs. H. W. Facey, White Rock	21 02
Collection during Tag Day on board S. S. Prospero, Sunday night, June 10th, per Capt. Kean	4 10
	\$39,398.28
F. H. STEER, Sec.-Treas.	

NOTICE.—James Stott will be at his place of business from 10 to 12 o'clock each day until June 22, '17, for settlement of accounts. After that date all unpaid accounts will be handed to his Solicitor for collection. June 15, 17.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Industrial Workers Association.

HOLD BIG MEETING—STRONG RESOLUTION PASSED.

At a meeting of the Industrial Workers' Association held in the L. S. P. U. Hall last night, the large auditorium was filled and many had to stand in the hallway. Included in the vast audience were representatives of all the Trade Unions, clerks and other employees of commercial houses. President P. Bennett presided and announced the object of the meeting, which was to consider a resolution urging the Governor in Council to enforce one of the War Acts passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1914 relative to foodstuffs, and strongly urging the appointment of a Board of Food Control. The following Resolution, which had been drafted after consulting with members of other trade unions, was read by the Secretary:

WHEREAS the cost of living has advanced since the beginning of the war to an enormous extent; AND WHEREAS the Commission lately appointed to study this matter has reported that part of the increase is due to excessive profits being made by certain parties; AND WHEREAS it is understood that the Government has under contemplation the appointment of a Board of Control; AND WHEREAS the War Acts of the Special Session of the Legislature of 1914 empowered the Governor in Council to take possession of any food supplies unreasonably withheld for speculative purposes or otherwise, as well as to fix maximum prices on all foodstuffs held for higher prices;

BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting of workmen of St. John's express its unanimous opinion that this should have been attended to at least two years ago and strongly urges the Government to enforce the Acts of 1914 relating to foodstuffs and to appoint at once a Board of Food Control consisting of not less than 15 members. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this meeting strongly recommends that two-thirds of the persons appointed to the Board shall be members of Trades, Labors, Fishermen and other industrial organizations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of the Resolutions be sent to the Premier and the Colonial Secretary and to the Press. The Resolution was moved by Mr. Charles Way and seconded by Mr. Warrick Smith. Both mover and seconder made able and impressive addresses on the economic situation as it exists to-day, and related some startling information that was an eye-opener to those present. At the close of their speeches they were loudly applauded. Other speakers to support the Resolution were Mr. S. Merrills, Mr. W. A. O'D. Kelly, Mr. Parsons, Mr. H. Linegar, Mr. Herbert Taylor and Mr. R. J. Skanes. On the motion being put the Resolution was carried unanimously on a standing vote. The appointment of a nominating Committee to select men to act on the Board of Food Control resulted in the following being chosen:—P. Bennett, President of the Association; W. Linegar (Cooper's Union); H. Taylor (Carpenters' Union); R. S. Skanes (Plumbers' Union); F. Goadby, M. Condon, W. Smith, W. A. O'D. Kelly, C. Way, H. Merrills, E. A. Crowther and M. J. James.

Fishing Rods, Trout Lines, Baskets, Wading Stockings, Fly and Bait Hooks, to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—may25,eod,tf

C. E. CATHEDRAL.—The Anthem to-morrow will be: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee," by S. S. Wesley, and on the following Sunday (St. John Baptist) the Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

Just received another shipment of



Ice Cream Freezers,

2 quart, 3 quart, 4 quart, 6 quart, 8 quart.

BUTTER CHURNS, 0, 1 and STANDARD BRL. CHURNS, 2 sizes.

LAWN MOWERS!

DREXEL \$4.60
ALL DAY \$8.50
DEWEY \$5.30
PHILADELPHIA \$11.75

RUBBER HOSE in 25 and 50 ft. Lengths.
WIRE BOUND HOSE in 25 and 50 ft. Lengths.
COUPLING NOZZLES, &c., all selling at very Low Prices.

MARTIN ROYAL STORES HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

(Successors to Martin Hardware Co. & Royal Stores Hardware)



It Is Coming.

Wait! Watch!

Profit by Our Semi-Annual Furniture Sale.

We have been months preparing for this great event, which will eclipse all other Sales, as we were fortunate in securing large stocks of material ahead and will now give the benefit to our customers and the public generally.

We offer Bureaus from \$8.50 that cannot be imported and sold less than \$12.50; other furniture in proportion. You ask us why? The answer is: We patronize Home Industry, have goods made for us right in building; anything made to order as required.

Call in and see us. Watch papers for further announcements.

The C. L. MARCH CO., Ltd.

Corner Water and Springdale Streets.

HITT AND RUNN—We Don't Think "Billy" Has Ever Delivered a Hotter Sermon Than This Old Parson Put Over!



Panel 1: "WELL, I INTEND TO LIVE AND LET LIVE—WHY SHOULD I CUT OUT SMOKIN' OR DRINKIN'?"

Panel 2: "MY FRIEND—YOU'VE BEEN MOLTEN IRON—RUNNING OUT OF A BURNACE HAVE YOU NOT?"

Panel 3: "IT COMES OUT WHITE HOT, SIZZLING AND BISSING—WELL, THEY SERVE THAT FOR ICE CREAM WHERE YOU'RE HEADED FOR."

Panel 4: "WELL, WHAT DO THEY SERVE FOR HOT COFFEE PARSON?"

Panel 5: "ADVISE TO THE FORLORN"

Panel 6: "WHAT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THE PREVENTION OF A SHAVING CHAFE ON THE LOWER PART OF MY FACE? P. LIMERICK ST. LOUIS CHIN WHISKERS"

Weather
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we think you can
Cotton Hose and
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dues too numerous
CHILDREN'S FINE
Pink and Pale
Blair
BLACK
WHITE
TAN
10¢
SHES
These
They
very little
OF
SHOES
\$4.50.
Shoes,
LTD.,
tock:
CALIF. ORANGES—
CHOICE GREEN
RENCE
Set

Dorothy Dodd Boots & Shoes.



Of course, if you think Shoes are just Shoes, you can get them anywhere. If you are critical, however, and discriminate between ordinary Shoes and the kind that really have style, fit and comfort, you will certainly go for DOROTHY DODD Shoes.

Buttoned and Laced BLACK and Tan.



Whatever your footwear needs are, we have DOROTHY DODD Shoes to meet them. Call and see our large and well assorted stock of Ladies' DOROTHY DODD Footwear.



BOOTS, PUMPS, and OXFORDS, Sizes, 2 1-2 to 7.



Ask for Dorothy Dodd Shoes, and see that the Trade Mark is stamped on the Shoe you purchase.

Ladies' Belt Free!

With every cash purchase of one dollar and upward we will give absolutely free one Ladies' Belt.

Marshall Bros

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS BOOTS.
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS PUMPS.
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS.
A full line of LADIES' WHITE SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Taking Stock.

By RUTH CAMERON.



RUTH CAMERON

Springtime is with us — in other words, the time of house-cleaning, when one finds out what is in one's drawers and what has gotten tucked away in one's closet and cupboards and a number of gloryholes during the year.

Women who so arrange their work that they never have to do any special cleaning (they really do exist for I know one or two. Yes, as you suspected they live in small houses and have no families to speak of) avoid the difficulties of the house-cleaning season but they also miss that pleasant excitement of re-discovering one's possessions. We have already retrieved a missing part of the ice-cream freezer and a collar that has been hiding on me for some months.

Housecleaning is a Domestic Stock Taking.

Housecleaning has its faults but it is a kind of domestic stock-taking, and as such has its place in the scheme of things. Which brings me to the analogy I want to draw. Why wouldn't the spring also be a good time for a stock taking in character?

In a most interesting book for "the ambitious woman in business" the author includes a self analysis chart which employers present to their employees. The latter are supposed to mark themselves in the various subjects and then to mark themselves again a year later.

Everything From Cheerfulness To Neatness in Dress.

It would be impossible to give the list of subjects here because there

Potatoes!

Not Higher This Time!

We have 100 barrels of Good Local Potatoes at a low price. Buy now and save, as prices will advance again soon.

Soper & Moore, WHOLESALE JOBBERS, Phone 480.

Riches do not always bring happiness, either. There was probably more happiness to the square inch in this country when people were compelled to live several miles apart and ride in plain, unvarnished buckboards than there is now, when our population is divided into two classes—those who have money to loan and those who desire to borrow it. People live too close together nowadays to be real happy. If they would spread out more and lose interest in what is going on in the next house to the right, we would all be happier and live better, purer lives.

Happiness is often banished by some thoughtless, unfeeling act on the part of a relative or trusted friend. For instance, a business man may come home at night glowing with happiness and hear frost, and find that during the day his wife has departed for South America with a hook-nosed chauffeur, leaving nothing behind but sad memories and unpaid lingerie bills. There would be more happiness in this world if people would get up close enough to the Golden Rule to see how it acts.

NO QUITTER.



UNCLE SAM

Uncle Sam is not a quitter; he is slow to shed, his coat, slow to draw his lethal weapons and demand another's goat. But when once the fuss is started, though the scrap fierce and rough, Uncle Sam will never say "Enough!" When the warlike captains thunder, and the brazen bugles blare, Uncle Sam will join the scrimmage, with his coat-tails in the air, he will swing his shining sabre, he will whirl his deadly brand, till the Hohens cease their zollern, and the kaiser has been canned. You will see his banners flying, as to-day you see them flung, till he fetches home the bacon, and the last dog has been hung. Though he's slow to indignation—as our neighbours long have felt—he can whip an anaconda when he tightens up his belt; oh, he'll scrap and keep on scrapping, never think to end the scrap, till the foe is shot to pieces and goes tumbling off the map; he'll conduct his red-hot riot on the sea and on the land, till the Hohens cease from zollern, and the kaiser has been canned.

The Gas Range

The Gas Range means comfort for the housewife; shorter kitchen fairs for her, and a cleaner kitchen. It is a great mistake to think that cooking with gas is expensive.

Whenever a woman becomes used to gas for cooking, thoughts of a coal or wood stove fill her with gloom. A Gas range is so much easier to operate, so efficient for all kinds of cooking, and so much cleaner that the idea of going back to the old style methods is decidedly unpleasant. Yet in winter many housewives think they must use a coal or wood stove, because there is no other way of heating the kitchen. THERE IS ANOTHER WAY AND IT IS FAR BETTER THAN THE OLD. THE CLOW GAS STREAM RADIATOR WAY. MAY 23, 11

\$50.00 in Cash Prizes!

With every 25c. purchase at either of our Drug Stores, Duckworth St. and Theatre Hill, you receive a numbered ticket, and if you are holding a lucky number at the time the numbers are drawn (July 31) you win one of the Cash Prizes we are giving away.

1st Prize \$20.00
2nd Prize \$15.00
3rd Prize \$10.00
4th Prize \$ 5.00

P.S.—The above does not apply to "wholesale" buyers but only the "Retail Cash Purchase" made at our two stores.

These prizes will be drawn by two prominent business men on the above mentioned date:

DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,
Theatre Hill,
STAFFORD'S PHARMACY,
Duckworth Street,
Stafford's 3 Specialties:
STAFFORD'S LINIMENT,
STAFFORD'S PRESCRIPTION "A",
STAFFORD'S PHORATONE COUGH CURE.

What Shakespeare said about Motors.

"I will remedy this gear ere long."
—Henry V., Part II.

"The best hath blinded them."
—Henry V., Part II.

"I like the new tire."
—Much Ado About Nothing.

"As pins are odious, they are necessary."
—As You Like It.

"I saw thee the best springs."
—The Tempest.

"As one would set up a top."
—Coriolanus.

"Marks upon his battered shield."
—Titus Andronicus.

"Had it been all the worth of his car."
—Cymbeline.

"And you, sir, for this chain arrested me."
—Comedy of Errors.

"Fumbling may drive unto a ship."
—Merchant of Venice.

"How quickly should you speed."
—Hamlet.

"Our lamp is spent, it's out."
—Anthony and Cleopatra.

"An't please you, deliver."
—Coriolanus.

Your Boys and Girls.

For the baby about to be weaned the perfectly round cylindrical bottle is best. It comes in two styles, with a neck as large as the bottle, requiring a very large nipple, and a small tapering neck which will accommodate a smaller nipple. The latter is more comfortable for the baby to nurse.

The best nipples are of plain dark rubber. Bacteria lodge in glass tubes. They rank among baby-killers. As the size of the hole is important some physicians recommend buying nipples without holes, and piercing them with hot needles, germ-proof nature past and present.

If there is some spinach left from dinner, serve it as a salad on lettuce. Garnish it with hard-boiled egg and serve with French dressing.

Always use cold water for stains of syrup, sugar and meat juice. Hot water for vegetables and various fruit stains. Wash mud stains in cold water.

Why Do You

put pictures you value away unframed in some cupboard or press where you never see them from one month to another?

Why don't you have them—these pictures you love, perhaps some prized photo or engraving—nicely framed in suitable Mouldings and hang them where they can be an every day source of pleasure to the eye?

We frame pictures of all kinds, are experts at selecting Mouldings that blend perfectly with any given subject, and we have a very wide range of Picture Mouldings from which you may select the frame for your pictures. Why not let us frame your pictures for you?

U. S. Picture & Portrait Co., WATER STREET.

CERTAIN-TEED

PAINTS and ROOFINGS
Guaranteed the best obtainable
GEO. M. BARR, Agt.

JUNE 16th.

Now landing ex S. S. Jacobsen,
Best Screened Sydney Coal
\$13.50 per ton.

A. H. MURRAY,
BECK'S COVE.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

RELIABLE SALT MEATS!

"International" Rib Pork
"International" Pork Loins.
Pigs' Tongues.
Jowls.
Libby's Special Family Flank Beef.
Sincclair's Cedar Rapids Bacon.
Sincclair's "Fidelity" Hams.
Local Smoked Hams.
Table Potatoes.
Salt Fish.
Fresh Rhubarb.
Carrots.

Foster Clark's Custard.

Assorted Flavours.
Cream of Wheat.
Roman Meal, 2 sizes.
Anchor Dates.
Dromedary Dates.
Dromedary Quick Tapioca.
Peanuts.
Colman's D. S. F. Mustard.
Moir's Butter Scotch Lumps.
Bananas.
Cal. Table Apples.
Cal. Oranges.
Cal. Lemons.

C. P. Eagan

DUCKWORTH STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD.

LOW CAN COL MONT

W

The Daylight long spoken of of us seemed and for the passed out its sense, for it had of active life week. Like it was at first faded, and very attention to it. ested in it: the enough, and wh aggs?

But the men of saving daylight this stand-still further than the and they exercised the flash of the saw a better vined that it w ple they formul stated their casu gained their posit ure which they universally receo soon will be.

In our own of introducing a carrying the me the Hon. John A son has long lert at figures, finance, and as ute detail in mat added another B and in the year known as the lo Daylight Bill. would remember but all the peop connection with and often and o mentioned in re

We now have may we ask, at what difference of to the people in en ness in general? "No difference others will answ ference." But it ence, and a differ much in the peop ready stated, it a hours of daylight does so without p ing hours of the d six hours are hor

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William Doherty Thomas Ricca Wagner Kohler Colt Prescott Positive

We do tried instr 20 years f above-nam guarantee

Our st Superior I Organs.

You can both in pri to make te liberal.

W.

June 9, 1917

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE MONTREAL.

HEADMASTER, C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.

Successes 1916.
4th Place R.M.C., Kingston.
1st, 7th, 12th Places McGill.
Entrance Royal Navy.
Physical Training, Manual Training, Swimming, Rinks, Tennis Courts, Riding, Drawing, Music.
Term commences Sept. 12, at 9 a.m.

WEEK-END NOTES.

(I. C. M.)

The Daylight Bill, which was so long spoken of, and which to most of us seemed far away, is now law, and for the past week we have followed out its schedule. The Bill may be said to be a reform in an economic sense, for it has added six full hours of active life and recreation to the week. Like all, or most measures, it was at first looked upon as a mere fad, and very few people paid any attention to it. They were not interested in it; the old way was good enough, and why alter the custom of ages?

But the men who conceived the idea of saving daylight were in advance of this stand-still policy, and they saw further than the hands of the clock, and they exercised a wider vision than the flash of the noon-day sun. They saw a better way, and being convinced that it would benefit the people they formulated their plans and stated their case, and in due time gained their point; and now the measure which they initiated is almost universally recognized—and if not, soon will be.

In our own community the honour of introducing and explaining and carrying the measure is wholly due to the Hon. John Anderson. Mr. Anderson has long been known as an expert at figures, and as a master of fine detail in mathematics; but he has added another laurel to his success, and in the years to come he will be known as the local Hampden of the Daylight Bill. Not a great number would remember his expert financing, but all the people will remember his connection with the Daylight Bill, and often and often will his name be mentioned in reference to it.

We now have the Bill. What then, may we ask, are its benefits, and what difference does it really make to the people in common and to business in general? Some will answer, "No difference worth while," and others will answer, "Not much difference." But it does make a difference, and a difference which is very much in the people's favour. As already stated, it adds to our week six hours of daylight and sunshine, and does so without prolonging the working hours of the day. Therefore these six hours are hours of leisure, hours

of calm, peaceful evening life, hours of rest and value to the toiling classes, and to all the people.

We gain this hour by the simple process of arising one hour earlier in the morning, and we gain the lost rest of the morning by retiring an hour earlier at night. We are simply breaking away from the hands of the clock and following a little closer to the great unerring hand of Time. It does seem strange that we should sleep away so many of the most beautiful hours of the day at its beginning and work so many hours after its ending. It seems contrary to the law and order of nature, and to the course of things in general. But that is just what we have been doing all along, and for generations and generations past. The date when this custom set in I do not really know, but it is of course largely due to the clock. Before the days of the clock men followed the sun more than they do today, and the shadow on the sun dial had more to do with the division of the day than it has since clocks came so much in use. I remember fifty years ago, when working in Tessier's store, among a hundred or more men, and some seventy boys, and about twenty women, that among all the men there were only four of them who had watches, and the firing of the noon-day gun was looked for by the shadow of the sun on the floor of the store at a given place. At that time any watch that cost less than five pounds was not counted worth having; and considering that labourers worked for the sum of three dollars and sixty cents a week, and seldom got a full week, it is readily seen how rare the use of watches was. For a labouring man to possess a watch at that time would have been considered treasurable.

The use of this clock has estranged us from the older customs of life, but in the exercise of its benefits we have become its victims and have followed the clock to the abandonment of our bright morning hours. We did this unknowingly, and it was a case "where ignorance is bliss," for we all slumbered and slept while overhead the sun shone in all the splendor of its morning glory. True, the farmer and others were alert and "made hay while the sun shone," but the great

The Firemen's Pay.

A MUNICIPAL MATTER.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—I notice the Estimates for Supply for the fiscal year is before the House for consideration, and that an increase of \$391,250.00 over the year just closing, bringing the total expenditure up to \$4,556,220.00, is contemplated. The increase in salaries amounts to about \$112,000.

I have heard that included in this increase in salaries there is likely to be an increase granted to the Firemen of St. John's, and the increase would, of course, come out of the general revenue.

Now, Mr. Editor, as an outport citizen and as a taxpayer, I wish to most emphatically protest against an increase being granted to the firemen of St. John's out of the general revenue of this country. The Government grant to the up-keep of the Fire Department of St. John's is too great already, when it is remembered that scarcely an outport town has a ladder or a bucket or anything else to fight a fire with.

The Fire Department of St. John's is purely "a municipal service." Then why saddle the country with a further grant? In writing as I do let it be clearly understood that I am not opposed to the Firemen of St. John's getting an increase. I believe they are entitled to one. But I am protesting against the source from which the increase is to come, namely out of the general revenue of the country instead of from the "chest" of the St. John's Municipal Council. And in voicing my protest I believe I am but voicing the protest of thousands of outport citizens.

I hope the members of the House, both Government and Opposition, who represent outport districts, will do their duty by their constituents and protest against the grant being made to the Firemen of St. John's out of the General Revenue of the Country.

Thanking you for space, I remain, yours truly,

Milady's Boudoir.

OUTPORT TAXPAYER.

PRETTY TEETH.

The prettiest teeth are pretty because of their unobviousness. They should be even, unbroken line of whiteness between the parted lips. They do not make themselves unduly conspicuous by protruding; they do not call attention to themselves by expensive gold fillings. They are just a set of teeth that appear to have grown correctly in their appointed places and to be white and well kept because of careful attention.

But oh the difference such a set of white, even, inconspicuous masterpieces can make in the charm of a smile. As a matter of fact they may be sadly neglected teeth. They may be white because their possessor has a perfect digestion, not because of a sedulously applied tooth-brush. They may be even because the jaw they grew in happened to be plenty large enough to accommodate them, yet they are a more priceless possession than another set of teeth upon which hundreds of dollars have been expended, in enamel fillings, bridge work and plate devices for straightening.

After adolescence little can be done to alter the position of the teeth, though there have been cases where very crooked teeth have been straightened and brought into line at the age of thirty. Wonderful things are being done in dentistry now, in the way of forming the shape of the jaw in childhood and youth by forcing the teeth into proper position by plate wearing, and the next generation will see fewer receding chins, peaked jaws and overlapping front teeth than now spoil so many otherwise attractive faces.

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256 Water St
June 9, 1917

The Battle of Monchy.

Capt. Rev. Fr. Nangle, C. F., Gives Thrilling Description of the Fight—Defeat Turned to Victory by Gallantry of 'Ours.'

(From the Daily News.)

Editor Daily News.

Dear Sir,—If a full account of the battle of April 14th has not already appeared in the Newfoundland papers, the following may be of interest to your readers. The honour may also fall to me to be the first to give to the people of Newfoundland the glorious story of the Newfoundland garrison of Monchy. I am writing you direct because a communication of mine concerning the cemetery near Beaumont Hamel and those of our boys who are buried there has never been published. At this date I may also give a little more information without incurring the ire of the censor.

On March 18, after enduring a five months' winter campaign on the Somme; and after the Premier's visit, the regiment began its intensive training. For nearly a month we were continually on the move, seldom sleeping twice in the same place. By the second week in April the weeklings had been weeded out and every man was in the best of fettle. It was a sight for the gods to see those nine hundred bronzed-faced strong-limbed lads swing past to the lilt of some popular music-hall chorus or to one of the marching songs composed by some of our own soldier bards.

The attacking divisions having broken through in front of Arras, Monchy was reached. Here trench warfare gave way for a time to open fighting and the cavalry went into action. But Monchy and the hill behind it being the German's last hope, they held it with a death grip; and this was the nut the "Immortal 29th" were asked to crack.

On the morning of April 12th we left — where we had had a day's rest and got clear of surplus equipment. The night before all the Catholics were to Confession and Holy Communion. The men of the other denominations had also opportunities to attend their religious duties. Having reached Arras the men were fed and given a few hours rest, when they again "umped" their packs and started for Monchy. A happier bunch never went to the line, the thousands who were then billeted in the town turned out to see the regiment march pass and to wish them "Cheer-eh-oh."

The next day was spent in the line resting and preparing for the attack. That night everything was quiet. Were it not for an occasional "fare" one would never know that the greatest battle in history was raging a few hundred yards away, or that the morrow would bring forth such a bloody engagement. With the first streaks of dawn two of the enemy gave themselves up. Others endeavoured to do the same, but some of our men mistaking them for a working party opened fire and dispersed them.

At 5.30 every gun in the sector from the little pip squeak to the giant "how", all spoke at once as if they were controlled by one trigger and hundreds of tons of metal and lydite whistled through the air. As the barrage fell our regiment leaped the parapet as one man and advanced to the attack behind the curtain of fire as bravely and valiantly as their comrades of July 1st, and that is as high an encomium as can be bestowed on any regiment of any nationality. "C" and "D" Companies led the attack on the left, followed by "moppers up" from "B" Co. The remainder of "B" and part of "A" Companies went forward on the right. On our left flank we were supported by an Essex Regiment. Three minutes after the attack began the enemy dropped his barrage but caught few of our men. On they marched behind that death dealing curtain of fire, down the slope and up the other side, leaped the first objective and left it to the "moppers up." "C" Company digging in near the ridge. The second

The Firemen's Pay.

wave of the attack jumped "C" and went over the brow and as a company that was the last that was seen of them. "A" Co. had a harder time running into a nest of machine guns, but on they charged, headed by their gallant commander, Lieut. Sid Stephenson, than whom none was braver. By seven-thirty the wounded began to come in bringing glowing accounts of the attack and the dawn bloomed into a beautiful balmy spring morning.

About 10 o'clock the first news of the disaster was brought in by a man from the Essex who reported that his regiment and ours had been surrounded and taken prisoners, but when we knew that our men were commanded by such officers as went over that morning, especially such tried and trusty men as Rowsell, Smith and Gardiner, we knew the report to be untrue. Those men would either repel the counter attack or fight to the very last.

In this war a commanding officer does not lead his men into battle. He has his Headquarters in some shelter, about half a mile or so behind the line. Here he is in telephone communication with his Brigadier General, who controls the operations over perhaps a two or three mile front. Here he also receives the reports of his company commanders and transmits them further back. Lieut. Col. J. Forbes Robertson was thus engaged when the bad news was brought in. He immediately sent Lieut. Kevin Keegan (signalling officer) to reconnoitre. Lieut. Keegan made his way through the village to our "jumping-off trench" from here, dodging shells and escaping bullets he reached a "strong point" from where he could see the Germans advancing. They had already cleared our first objective and were marching on Monchy. Having made his report to the C. O. his answer was—"Right ho Keegan, we'll cause a diversion for a quarter of an hour or so—Collect headquarters."

By the time the Col. came up Lieut. Keegan had collected the odds and was marching on Monchy. The men of the Regiment that are usually attached to headquarters such as policemen, sanitary men, cooks, orderlies, runners, signallers, etc., but men who besides their other work, are right there when there is a "scrap." Every one of those men knew what had happened and knew what they were facing, nevertheless when the C. O. said, "Come on boys" they broke loose like a lot of boys from school. On the way the Colonel secured a rifle from a dead cavalry horse and a bayonet and ammunition from dead infantry men. On they dashed through what was once Monchy, but now a hell of screaming and rentling high explosives, the crash of traversing machine guns. The little band was thinned down going through this inferno by the loss of Reg. Sergt. Major White and some others whose names may never be known. Reaching the outskirts of the village the Colonel gave the men time to get their wind while he had a look thro' a hole in the wall. From here he saw the enemy enter our jumping-off-trench, and between that trench and where they were what appeared to be a hedge about one hundred yards away. This he showed the men and I think the distance was covered in even time, but even in those few seconds their number was further reduced by the loss of Ptes. E. Butt and Denty. On reaching the hedge they found it to be a splendid bit of trench. From here they began their work on the Hun. The number they laid low will never be known, sufficient to say the enemy had two divisions massed that day to retake Monchy. I do not mean that this little garrison shot down two divisions, but every scout or patrol that came forward to reconnoitre found more than he was looking for, and it was this that saved Monchy and thereby thousands of lives and millions of money to the Empire.

When things quieted down the strain and excitement of the morning's work made itself felt, so lunch was prepared by securing a tin of "Bully Beef," out of one dead man's haversack and some hard (very hard) bread cut another. A tin of dripping did duty as butter while the C. O. provided an excellent desert by unearthing a half tin of marmalade which when the muddy half was removed was not half bad. It was then they had time to have a look at each other and find out who was who and this was how they stood in the trench from left to right—L. Corp., now Sergt. Pitcher, M.M.; Sergt. Water-

field, M.M.; Parsons, M.M. (Essex Regiment); Don. Curran, M.M.; Lieut. K. Keegan, M.C.; Corp. now Sergt. Parsons, M.M.; Lieut. Col. Forbes Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., Pte. now Corp. Rose, M.M.; Pte. now Hounsell, M.M. Later on they were joined by Corp. Jack Hillier, M.M., who had been pitched into a shell hole by concussion of a bursting shell and temporarily knocked out.

In the afternoon another regiment took over part of the line and thus relieved the tension. At dark Lieut. Keegan and a couple of men succeeded in getting in some of the wounded. A few crawled back unaided. From those a little information was gathered concerning the missing. Capt. Rowsell was hit in the shoulder, but cut the pack from his back and "carried on" at the head of his company, which would follow him anywhere through anything, and with such able and tried Lieuts. as Smith and Gardiner, I am sure made the enemy pay a heavy price, for both officers and men of "C" Company have a reputation from the very foundation of the Regiment to be "last officers."

Lieut. Norman Outerbridge was also wounded while advancing but limped on at the head of his men until they went over the edge. An example of pluck worthy of any regiment.

Lieut. William Grace, was last seen in a shell hole wounded, but with his revolver cocked waiting for the advancing foe. Although a mere school boy in years, Lieut. Grace was every inch a soldier and had he been spared would have made a great name for himself.

Lieut. Holloway, the most daring man in the regiment, was, I fear, killed in the performance of his duties as sniping, scouting and intelligence officer. His loss will be severely felt by the regiment.

I heard no reports of the gallant little officer "Andy" Clouston but that he lived up to the name he won on October 17th, is beyond doubt and that is a name of which any man would be proud.

This engagement was the baptism by fire of Lieuts. Alcock and Baird. I fear it was also their requiem, but no news of them was brought in by any of the men. I have not mentioned any of the wounded officers; they know their own experiences best and can tell them far better than I can. As to the men they were all that soldiers could be and the praise of the army commander is in itself a proof of that. On July 1st, 1916, Newfoundlanders taught the world how to die. On October 12th, 1917, they showed the world how they could fight, but on that dreadful day, Saturday, April 14th, 1917, the men of the regiment combined the two.

Some people believe in holding out hope when there is very little. This I think, is prolonging the agony of suspense. My opinion is that its much better for those at home to know the worst. If good news follow so much the better. No one was ever killed by good news. I believe very few of our men are prisoners of war. So far as can be gathered from what I mention, at twenty-five, for there may be some more wounded who were collected after dark, for the men who were opposite us on that day were good soldiers and chivalrous enemies. I know of one instance when they fed one of our wounded Sergeants, night after night, until he was able to get back to our lines.

There is one other branch of the regiment I should like to mention, and that is the R.A.M.C. under Capt. Tocher, a good Scot, and an Aberdeen man at that. All that day he worked continually for not only our own wounded, but those of other regiments also. Even when the cellars on either side of him were blown in he carried on until he had all his wounded cleared. He was ably assisted by Sergeants. Hammond, Goochie, Dewling and Pte. James.

This is a sketch of what really happened on April 14th in so far as it is advisable to relate at present. There are reports in the English papers, but the writers had splendid imaginations. There is no necessity to exaggerate the work of the regiment on the 14th. It will stand out one of our most glorious minor engagements of the division, and it is to Lieut. J. Forbes Robertson, Lieut. Keegan and their gallant little band that we owe the honour of turning what looked like a severe defeat into victory. I am,

Yours sincerely,
T. NANGLE, C.F.
1st Newfoundland Regt.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received word from one of our wounded who lay in "No Man's Land" for several days that Lieuts. Clouston and Grace, 755, J. Dempster and a lad named Rielly of "B" Co. were captured alive after being wounded.

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LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, May 21st, 1917.

FRANCE'S NEW WAR CHIEF.

General Petain's now famous expression "They shall not pass" uttered at Verdun's critical hour, has been recalled again and again as the epitome in words of the soul of France, and it must be placed in history alongside the sayings of Napoleon. In appearance Petain is noticeably like Lord Roberts but of larger build. His rise to eminence is the greatest military romance of the war, for he was simply Colonel and hardly known in August, 1914. The revelation of his genius as a tactician brought him immediate recognition and within a month he was a General commanding a division. His success since then is the more remarkable because his progress had been almost painfully slow before the war; but that may have been due to his political opinions, which did not appeal to the old and unreformed General Staff. His principal characteristics in battle are superb coolness and sangfroid. His modesty is another trait. It is worth noting, too, that in social life he is a pianist of exceptional ability, warmly admired by Debussy.

OUR SHELLS.

Sir Douglas Haig recently complimented the munition workers on the fine quality of the "stuffs" they had sent out to the Army in France. That this tribute was well deserved may be judged from the fact that during this year the defective shells have been only one in 318,000. Experts assure me that no other country in



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AGENTS.

lar? One can imagine the concern with which the attempt to set up such a standard might be received in some quarters. Some of our legislators affect the lavish display of collar and cuff. No one who has feasted his eyes upon those tributes to the art of the launderer can contemplate with equanimity a standard of patriotism which would banish them for the period of the war. Earl Spencer and Viscount Harcourt, for instance, in soft crinkled collars would be unrecognizable; but the ordinary man would, I fancy, lose little in his personal adornment by no longer encircling either his body or his neck in starched linen. Whether he will bravely endure the embarrassment that must accompany the first attempt to defy the fashion remains to be seen, but it is encouraging to remember that the fewer the adherents to starched linen the less will be the embarrassment.

CHILDREN AND FILMS.

Dr. Kimmins, one of the Kinema Commission which is now sitting, lectured at Whitechapel, in the East End of London, on May 16th on the London child's view of the kinema, drawing his conclusions from some six or seven thousand essays on their favorite films written by London elementary school children. The essays were set without notice, and only fifteen minutes allowed, so that they might be quite spontaneous. Analysing the results to show the development of the child's taste, Dr. Kimmins showed that the smallest boys liked purely comic films while the older ones wanted stories, and the girls, who had preferred domestic or fairy tales and began at eleven years of age to like love stories, suddenly in a year or two wanted cowboy adventures. They showed an amazing faculty for picking out the essential points of a story, and gave better outline than the average grown-up could do, while they had an equally amazing power of remembering a film they had only seen once months or years before. "They have the kinema habit and spot the persons in a kinema play more quickly than I do," said the doctor. One liked the girl who loved best films of "moving, curling water, flashing in the sun or lying in dark, sullen pools," and the other who liked pictures that "showed the beauty of the world." One boy gave a vivid account of the Somme Battle, when "day and night the huge monsters of destruction roared, never ceasing," and the tanks, "huge bogeys, started snorting, creaking, waddling for the German trenches," and another boy knew that the unfortunate hero of a melodrama had "a tired, fatigued voice."

KING AND NAVAL HEROES.

It is stated to be the King's intention to hold a public investiture on the Horse Guards' Parade, St. James's Park, London, at which the decorations recently awarded to the officers and men of H.M.S. Swift and H.M.S. Broke for their gallant services in the recent Channel encounter will be personally bestowed. According to present arrangements the function will take place in the early part of June, and will include the distribution of a number of other honours in addition to those granted by the Sovereign in connection with the recent abortive German naval raid. Several years have elapsed since a public ceremony of this character was witnessed on the historic parade ground, but at the termination of the South African war the late King Edward held an investiture there in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

BRITAIN'S FOOD REGULATIONS.

Regulations about what we ought to eat and may eat and all that kind of thing follow one another almost daisy nowadays. The needless day which was organised temporarily for restaurants and voluntarily for private houses proved a failure and has been abolished, but all tea shops, hotels and restaurants are rationed in respect to breadstuffs and cakes and the amount of meat that may be eaten at a meal is also allowed. The making of any light fancy pastries, muffins, crumpets, fancy tea cakes, etc., is entirely prohibited, and our cafe windows are a dreary waste as a result. Cakes, buns, scones and biscuits can only be baked if they conform to certain requirements, that is 15 per cent. of sugar allowed in cakes and biscuits, 10 per cent. in buns and none at all in scones. Cakes must not contain more than 50 per cent. and there can be manufactured no ornamental cake. The maximum price of wheat, barley, oats, etc., has been fixed, much to the annoyance of a great number of our farmers. The extraction of flour from wheat is raised to a basis of 81 per cent. which means that more of what was formerly called by products or offals now goes into the bread manufactured. At the same time the miller is allowed to mix with his flour other cereals than wheaten flour to the extent of 25 per cent. Bread sold by bakers must be at least 12 hours old and no currant, sultana or milk bread may be made. The Food Controller

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has taken over all flour mills except the very small ones. Sugar is very scarce and no candy must be sold or bought retail at a price exceeding 3d. per ounce. Manufacturers of jam, marmalade and condensed milk are limited to 40 per cent. of their 1915 supply. Tea must now be sold at net weight; formerly the paper of the package was weighed in with the tea. All barley, foreign and home grown, has been taken over by the Food Controller and the output of beer is limited to 10,000,000 barrels per annum as compared with 26,000,000 barrels before the war. These are examples of a few of the food and drink regulations. There are others and more coming along. We accept them all and just say "Well, it's wartime."

Little Boy Had Eczema

On Face and Hands—Local Doctors Treated Him in Vain—How Cure Was Finally Effected.

Trenton, Ont., June 16th.—This letter will interest all mothers of young children, because it tells of the best medicines obtainable for overcoming the annoying and torturing skin troubles which come to so many children.

Mrs. Waldron had several doctors treating her boy for eczema, but all in vain. Finally she heard about Dr. Chase's Ointment and her letter tells of the wonderful results obtained by the use of this soothing, healing ointment.

Mrs. Samuel Waldron, George street, Trenton, Ont., writes: "About four years ago, my little boy had a rash on his face and hands which the doctor called Eczema. He gave us a wash for it, and some ointment, which we used, but without benefit. I think we tried all the doctors here. Finally we tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, and gave it a good trial. We could see that it was gradually healing. At first it appeared to burn the skin, then this skin would peel up, finally he got rid of it entirely. During the winters of the next two years we noticed a symptom of the disease under the skin. Each time we used more Dr. Chase's Ointment, curing it both times. For the last two years he has not had any return symptoms at all, so we think that he is entirely cured."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Bread and muffins, made with raisins and dates, are both wholesome and nutritious for grownups as well as children.

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We have recently received by schooner from Boston a large shipment of Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children. These Shoes are to be sold in the store formerly used as our Men's Department.

BIG VALUES--NO CHARGING--NO APPROBATION!

Men's Boots \$2.50	Girls' Shoes, per pair \$1.00
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SPECIAL:--Men's Tan Boots, worth \$6, now only \$5.00 per pair.

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A Line of Men's Gun Metal Blucher Boots worth \$5.50, now \$4.00.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention. No Charging. No Approbation.

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THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

Harve

The German C

Sidney Coryn, who writes with the authority of an expert, a tactical observer, recently estimated of late Germany has been "counter-attacks upon positions were taken by her enemies." His estimate is too high, but there is no doubt that during the preceding the British drive now in progress Germany's must have run into many bitter experience has shown belligerents that unless they supporting the attack's intensity over the artillery of the finding a position an advantage must suffer far more severely their foes, and in their counter- following the British success Vimy Ridge area the German seeking to advance in the face of fish artillery supremacy. It is able to assume, then, that the losses must have been heavy extreme, and the losses have sustained without any counter-gain over the British forces.

Enough is already known in the region to show that here the Germans have lost most heavily number of prisoners taken British hands runs upward of ten thousand, but the German in killed and wounded must be ten thousand. The statement that Huns supports this view.

T. J. EDENS

Received to-day, June 5th

N. Y. CORNED BEANS
BANANAS—Selected
GRAPE FRUIT
TABLE APPLES
CAL. ORANGES—55c.
60c. doz.
CELERY
NEW CABBAGE
RIPE TOMATOES
CUCUMBERS
RHUBARB.

300 bags WHITE OATS.
100 bags BLACK OATS.
(Selected P. E. I. Stock)
100 bags BRAN.
100 bags HOMINY, \$3.60
100 bags BADGER FEED, 60c. doz.

3 lb. tin Tomatoes . . .
3 lb. tin Pork & Beans . .
1 lb. tin Lunch Tongue . .

100 bags LOCAL POTATOES
(Selected stock).

CHEESE—
English Cheddar.
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Ingersoll—Cream.
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The German Case.

Sidney Coryn, who writes of the war with the authority of an expert military critic and not merely as superficial observer, recently estimated that of late Germany has been "losing ten thousand men a day in her incessant counter-attacks upon positions that were taken by her enemies with comparative ease." Possibly Mr. Coryn's estimate is too high, but there can be no doubt that during the few weeks preceding the British drive which is now in progress Germany's casualties must have run into many thousands. Bitter experience has shown all the belligerents that unless the artillery supporting the attackers has superiority over the artillery of troops defending a position an advancing force must suffer far more severely than their foes, and in their counter-attacks following the British success in the Vimy Ridge area the Germans were seeking to advance in the face of British artillery supremacy. It is reasonable to assume, then, that the German losses must have been heavy in the extreme, and the losses have been sustained without any compensating gain over the British forces.

Enough is already known of the new British operations in the Messines region to show that here, too, the Germans have lost most heavily. The number of prisoners falling into British hands runs up toward the ten thousand mark, but the German losses in killed and wounded must far exceed ten thousand. The statements of captured Huns supports this view. These

men agree that the fury of the British artillery fire was almost incredible, overwhelming the German guns almost completely, and the toll exacted by this deluge of death must have been enormous. For a Germany which now has all its available troops under arms the losses sustained in fruitless counter-attacks of recent weeks and the losses inflicted by the advancing British must be a matter of the greatest gravity. How long can such losses be endured?

It is not yet clear how great a readjustment of the enemy's lines will be necessitated by the new British success. Writing two weeks before General Plumer's troops struck their blow at Messines Mr. Coryn pointed out that "it is not for nothing that Hindenburg is making such desperate efforts to maintain his hold upon the few wretched villages that have suddenly sprung into immortality." The Allies had been "steadily gnawing" at the German line and "a British gain of even a mile may at any moment compel the evacuation of France." The British have now advanced more than a mile, and though there is probably no likelihood that the success will have any such staggering consequences as Mr. Coryn discussed as possible it must, at least, immensely increase the difficulty of the German position and stand as a big step toward ultimate complete triumph.

It is only a few days ago that Emperor William was boasting of German success in stopping completely the Allied advance on the western front. The German people will now have new opportunity, if the truth is allowed to reach them, to estimate the value which is to be attached to the words of the "All Highest." The truth must immeasurably increase the unrest among them. The probability, however, is that their leaders will still try to keep truth from them, cheering their flagging spirits with exaggerated reports of submarine successes and false statements. But the truth cannot always be concealed. When concealment ends, what will follow in Germany? Will it be revolution and the end of the Hohenzollerns as a ruling house?—Sydney Record.

Shows How Germany Can Profit by a Draw.

French Writer Explains Why the War Has Been More Costly to Allies Than to Their Foe.

Paris, May 12. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the supposition that Germany would be glad to call the war a draw, Andre Cheradame, an author and journalist, points out some advantages that Germany would gain from such a settlement, the principal of which is the relatively low cost of the war to Germany, up to this time, as compared with the outlay of the Entente Allies. There are six fundamental reasons why Germany has been able, in his opinion, to conduct the war with less expenditure than any one of the Entente Allies, in proportion to the number of men put into the field. Absence of improvisation in the German effort. Salaries well established for the production of armament and munitions. Absence of wastage due to the absence of improvisation. Economical labor. Free iron ore and coal from the invaded regions. Economical transportation by reason of the grouping of the Central Powers inside the battle lines. Germany, he asserts, had only to develop with machine tools built on

its own territory its manufacture of war material that was already considerable before the opening of hostilities, in order to produce the enormous series of types of cannon and the different calibres of projectiles that were needed. All these had been carefully and minutely worked out in peace times, while the production of war material was insignificant in France and almost nothing in Great Britain and Russia at the beginning of the struggle. In all of the Entente countries it was necessary to improvise, to construct rapidly new works, to equip old ones with new machine tools brought from America at enormous expense and, at the same time, to improvise new types of cannon and projectiles.

This improvisation, M. Cheradame declares, in time of war occasions a great many false steps, inevitable wastage of material, and an immense increase in general expenses. The remarkable extension to a state of war of industrial methods that were highly developed and systematized in time of peace, says M. Cheradame, enabled Germany to avoid in every branch of construction enormous losses of raw materials of every kind from which all the Entente Allies have suffered.

So far as labor is concerned, the Germans have been able to utilize a force of about 2,000,000 prisoners of war. The official report of the investigating commission appointed by the French Government and dated April 12, 1917, concerning acts committed by the Germans contrary to international law, shows how they utilize this labor in the manufacture of munitions as well as in the construction of defense works. Besides these 2,000,000 prisoners of war, the Germans had under their control 7,500,000 Belgians, 3,000,000 Frenchmen, 4,500,000 Serbians, 5,000,000 Rumanians and 22,000,000 Poles, in the invaded regions.

To show how they utilize these civilians in work connected with the war, M. Cheradame cites an example of a girl from Lille, 20 years old, who was obliged to work six months during the harvest season digging potatoes or at similar tasks from six in the morning until dusk. The amount the Germans paid her for this six months labor was equivalent to less than \$2.

While the Entente Allies have been obliged to pay the high ocean freights on coal and iron ore, Germany found in the invaded region of France all the iron ore she needed, and in Belgium and Poland immense quantities of coal that she had only to take paying the laborer at very low rates, bringing down the raw materials that enter into her munitions to a very low figure.

M. Cheradame estimates that, when Germany expends 100,000,000 francs for war material, France must spend 150,000,000, which would make the war cost between the two countries in the proportion of two for Germany to three for France.

M. Cheradame surmises that the peace formula now going the round of Socialist organizations of "Peace without annexations and without indemnities" means that Germany, feeling she is beaten would be glad to call the game a draw and escape with her own low cost of prosecuting the war.

German Nature Past and Present.

(Liverpool Daily Post.)

The Rogation days of 1917 have just passed by, and it may, therefore, be timely to mention that on these anniversaries a custom used to prevail of whipping boys at boundaries, a ceremonial believed by some folklorists to be a merciful survival of the cruel superstition which prompted the men of yore to bury some living being, a child, a woman, or an animal, at the boundary of a property or in the foundation of a new building. This barbarous method of consecrating the boundary and establishing the house was not confined to any one European race; but it is not without significance that the most vivid traditions concerning it which have come down to our times are localised in Germany. All races appear to have been possessed by cruel instincts when they emerged from the brute creation, and of all races the Germans appear to have made the slightest effort to emancipate themselves from these bestial bonds. To the Kelt and Slav it is a vile, inhuman thing to ravage a defenceless land, to slaughter and enslave an unresisting folk, to torture and kill wounded soldiers, to sink hospital ships, and to prey on peaceful commerce after the manner of the Moorish pirates; but the average German is honestly unable to see any wrong in such deeds if they offer him any prospect of advantage in war. His code of morals, if by any process of imagination we can suppose him to have one, never opposes, and never has opposed, any obstacle to the commission of brutal excesses through which he has hoped he could win his way to success.

This is a fact which should not be lost sight of when well-meaning pa-

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cifists would have us to regard the German as a brother man to be cherished when the passions of strife cool down. The rattlesnake and the tiger only obey their natural instincts, they know no better and have no sense of sin in what they do. But we do not on that account take them to our hearts and endeavour to reform them; we kill them for the good of mankind. The Germans, in their uncontrollable instincts, are too near the brutes ever to be acceptable neighbors and comrades of men. And this, as their traditions from the past and their doctrines of the present alike show, they have always been and always will be. If it be objected that all the ancient traditions of humanity emerge from blood and cruelty, the answer is that civilized men have struggled, and are still struggling, to free themselves from such degrading bonds, whereas the Germans continue to wear them with contentment and even pride. Heine records the Middle-Age superstition that when any building had to be erected its foundation had to be laid in the blood of something living, and numberless ballads preserve the remembrance of how children were built into the foundations of edifices to give their foundations stability.

This is no nightmare of fiction. When, some years ago, the Bridge Gate of Bremen was demolished, the skeleton of a child was found embedded in the foundations. In the castle of Liebenstein a little girl, sold by her mother for the purpose, was built into the wall, and a young woman who had just given birth to a child was immured in the Castle of Nieder Manderscheid, and her skeleton was discovered in 1844. At a strong tower in the Eiffel the master mason built in his own daughter by order of the Baron of Winneburg, and the authorities of Blex, in Oldenburg, when the foundations of the church gave way, bought a child from its mother and built it alive into the foundations. Two children were similarly immured in the wall of Sandel and one in that of Gandukece. The list might be indefinitely lengthened, for German literature swarms with instances. The point to be borne in mind now is that these fiendish practices, which have revolted the souls of all civilized people, would be revived by the Germans to-morrow if they saw a prospect of setting any advantage out of them. Can anyone doubt that the organized government which runs the Kadaver-Verwertungsanstalten and sold into slavery and dishonor the girls of Belgium and North France would shrink from burying alive the young children of their victims if they thought that such a course would promote that "German peace" of which they talk, and which to all other races would mean the advent of hell upon earth?



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<p>Men's Black Half Hose Fine Combed Cotton, 15 cents per pair. Seamless Wool, 35 cents per pair.</p>	<p>Ladies' White Jersey Ribbed Vests, With wing sleeve and with- out sleeve, 15 cents each.</p>

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NEW CABBAGE.
RIPE TOMATOES.
CUCUMBERS.
RHUBARB.

300 bags WHITE OATS.
100 bags BLACK OATS.
(Selected P. E. I. Stock).
100 bags BRAN.
100 bags HOMINY, \$3.60 bag.
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bag.

3 lb. tin Tomatoes20c.
3 lb. tin Pork & Beans25c.
1 lb. tin Lunch Tongue45c.

100 bags LOCAL POTATOES
(Selected stock).

CHEESE—
English Cheddar.
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McLaren's.
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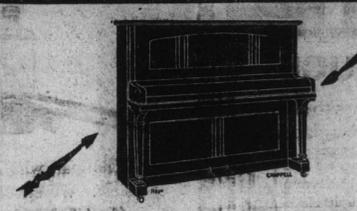
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VOLUME XXXIX

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St. John's, May 28th, A.D. 1917.
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