

# Allenby Enters Aleppo.

## Enthusiastic Reception to Modern Crusader.

### The Ceremony of Bread and Salt--Wilson Tells Why America Entered War--Review of British Troops at Cologne.

**ALLENBY ENTERS ALEPPO.**  
 LONDON, Dec. 16. (Reuter's).—Official telegrams from Palestine state that General Allenby made a state entry into Aleppo on Dec. 16th, with a large escort of Indian cavalry. The streets were lined with the Fifth Cavalry Division. A crowd of 100,000 watched the procession. The Mayor presented the keys of the city and bread and salt to the general at the gate. The general, at the Governor's residence, gave an audience to the civilian and religious chiefs of the Moslem, Christian, Jewish and leading citizens, also administrative heads, and subsequently addressed the people gathered in the square amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm which testified to the people's affections for their victor's liberation.

**WILSON DELIVERS AN ADDRESS.**  
 PARIS, Dec. 16. President Wilson delivered an address today at the City Hall where the President had been arranged for. The President, replying to the greetings extended to him, said it was with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States had viewed the progress of the people of France. When the United States entered the war, he continued, "they entered it not only because they were moved by conviction that the purposes of the Central Empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the conditions which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."

**SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.**  
 LADYSMITH, Dec. 16. (Reuter's).—Minister of Railways, addressing his constituents in dealing with recent South African repatriation subjects, announced that the Government had decided that peace terms precluded such repatriation. To repatriate first, all enemy subjects and British subjects of enemy origin whose conduct caused them to be regarded as dangerous to the State, and whose repatriation would be detrimental prior to repatriation. The Government could not agree with the demand for wholesale repatriation of enemy subjects, which would be unreasonable, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution and best interests of the country. Mr. Burton pointed out that enemy subjects in South Africa generally were law-abiding and peaceful, and many on the British side during the war. In view of the probability, at least in the near future, that before long the territory mainly inhabited by them, it would be wrong and undesirable, by adopting a policy of vengeance and hatred, to create a more complicated still further the already sufficiently difficult problems awaiting solution in South Africa. Referring to the resolutions further trading with the enemy, Mr. Burton urged careful investigation. He gave, "it is his opinion that the only sound course was to take necessary precautions to secure the country's resources in connection with other parts of the world."

**PRISONERS WELL.**  
 LONDON, Dec. 16. (Reuter's).—Sergeant Major Rankin telegraphs the Daily Mail from Hildesheim, Germany, where the British South African and other prisoners are interned, and advises that all Britishers are fairly well, but anxiously awaiting repatriation. Communication has ceased, the sergeant major says.

**THE FINAL PHASE.**  
 COLOGNE, Dec. 13. The final phase of the occupation of the territory by the British Army as specified by the armistice was worked out to-day. Three divisions of infantry made formal entry into this morning and crossed the great bridgehead over the Rhine. To follow the cable of the semi-circular line which is established about the bridgehead, a similar operation is being conducted at Bonn, on the Rhine.

south of Cologne. General Plumer, the British commander, was here to review the troops. Scotch, English and Canadian infantry passed through Cologne, with full equipment, and made a fine showing, although it was raining heavily and the men were drenched. Despite the downpour, thousands of civilians lined the routes of the march and stood patiently under umbrellas in order to see the British soldiers. The crowds displayed no hostility, and appeared to be merely curious. General Plumer remained at his post at the reviewing point until the last soldier had passed by without apparently having given a thought to the downpour of rain.

**ARRESTS IN LISBON.**  
 LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 16. Dr. Brito Camacho, leader of the Unionist group in the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, and Magalhães Lima, leader of the Republican Party, have been arrested. Magalhães Lima was taken into custody because it was alleged a letter addressed to him was found on the person of the assassin of President Paes.

**HUGE WHEAT CROP.**  
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. A huge winter wheat crop larger by eighty million bushels than any yielded in the history of American agriculture, was forecast to-day by the Department of Agriculture.

**UTTERLY POWERLESS.**  
 PARIS, Dec. 16. The Berlin Central Government is powerless to preserve order and desist from the army terrorize the inhabitants, according to a correspondent of the Journal who has returned from a hurried visit to Berlin. Robberies and attacks follow one another rapidly and apartments and shops are robbed in mid-day. Committees of all kinds, he continues, publishes contradictory orders and practice blackmail. Red flags are flying all over the city, and business is going on as usual. The war has caused a great rush of women into the public services. The theatres, the correspondents adds, are open and the population is well dressed, he says, but in artificial materials. There is a great scarcity of bread, butter, milk and potatoes and speculators are reported to be holding the reserves of food-stuffs. An ordinary meal costs 25 to 30 marks, and an order of soup is three marks. Berlin is dark at night and prowlers occupy the streets.

**GERMAN VERSION OF SURRENDER.**  
 AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—What seems to be the first published German account of the surrender of the German fleet appears in the Hamburger Nachrichten's narrative dated Scapa Flow. It says: "On the morning of Nov. 21st, powerful British forces encountered the German fleet. Involuntarily the idea suggested itself that for over four years we had victoriously stood our ground with weak forces against this most modern giant force. What the narrator asks, would we not have done with

this superabundance of small cruisers and destroyers? The British fleet received us with mistrust, cleared for action, torpedoes in tubes. A thick circle of light and heavy fighting forces was rapidly thrown round us. We were caught. The writer, after mentioning the humiliation of the situation and the officers' and men's impotent rage against the enemy and those responsible for their ignominy, refers to the cold, polite and scornful regard in the present without a remnant of esteem for the past, as the British officers' and men's attitude towards us. The narrative states that the soldiers' representatives were brusquely rejected, and dwells on the superfluous wounding of our feelings at not being permitted to fly the German flag. The writer states that no place could be more God-forsaken than Scapa Flow, and informs his readers that food is scarce in Britain, that British sailors tried to buy bread from the German crews.

**A DANGEROUS STEP.**  
 MADRID, Dec. 16. Premier Romanones after a cabinet meeting called to consider serious outbreaks in Catalonia has issued a note declaring that the king has been asked to sign a decree suspending parliament.

**A REPORT FROM ROME.**  
 ROME, Dec. 14. That Pope Benedict is prepared to abandon a custom of nearly half a century and no longer consider himself bound to remain within the grounds of the Vatican, is the firm belief in several circles here. Many incidents recently have led public opinion toward this belief. No Pontiff has left the Vatican since 1871 as a protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italian government.

**AUSTRALIAN NEWS.**  
 MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 6. (Reuter's).—With a view to economy, the Commonwealth has decided to reduce work at the naval bases and arsenal. The Commonwealth has also decided to withdraw the fixed prices for meat.

**BACK TO ENGLAND.**  
 LONDON, Dec. 16. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British forces in France, will arrive in England next Tuesday morning with a staff of distinguished officers. After landing at the dockyard in Dover the Field Marshal and his staff will be driven from the sea front to the Admiralty pier station, where a civic address will be presented the Field Marshal. Later, Sir Douglas will drive to the Town Hall, Lady Haig will be present. Leaving Dover, the Field Marshal is expected to arrive in London in the early afternoon, where he will be met by the Duke of Connaught on behalf of King George. An important military welcome is being arranged by the War Office. From the station the Field Marshal with troops lining the streets will drive to Buckingham Palace, where King George will give a luncheon in his honor. It is said that after the peace treaty is signed there will be a more formal and ceremonious welcome of Field Marshal Haig, his officers and his troops.

**Heroes of the Camera.**  
 Nowadays, through the medium of the cinema, it is possible to experience all but the unpleasant sensations of a great battle, a terrible railway smash, or a devastating explosion. The heroic and financial expenditure required in the production of such films are scarcely realized. There is one officer now at the front who has gone out with his camera and filmed the creeping barrage of his own artillery. It is not surprising that he already carries two wound stripes on his sleeve. The filming of railway "thrillers" is costly rather than dangerous. So great is the demand for this type of film, however, that just before the war there were at least two railway companies in America who made from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year in staging train wrecks for the "movies." One film company since its organization has purchased and demolished enough rolling stock to fit out a prosperous branch line. Arranging a railway wreck is a simple matter. Cleaning up the debris is quite another. A train may escape comparatively unharmed in real life. In "reel" life the film critics are not satisfied unless it is all "busted up."

**New Words.**  
 To keep pace with the English language is no ordinary accomplishment. Since the war commenced many words have been invented, and even in peace times it is estimated that our language expands at the rate of five thousand words a year. When Johnson published his first dictionary one hundred and sixty years ago, with fifty thousand words, it was pronounced to be so remarkably complete that all similar works were thrown in the shade. It held complete sway until Webster's work came along in 1828, with one hundred and sixty thousand words, in two volumes. Towards the close of the nineteenth century the dictionaries of the English language passed the two

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**Pearl Peeling.**  
 Sometimes a pearl that appears dull, spotted, or imperfect in shape, when peeled yields a pearl of the finest lustre, and consequently of great value. Dull, rough pearls bought for a few shillings are sometimes sold for many pounds after having been peeled. But the success of the operation is uncertain. Not always does the peeling improve the appearance and value of the pearl. If the knife of the peeler should slip and, in penetrating the outer layer, scratch the inner layer, that scratch would destroy the value of the pearl, no matter how beautiful the lustre revealed. The delicate, skilful art of the pearl peeler is one of the marvels of the jewel industry. His tools merely consist of a sharp knife and a powerful microscope; a steady hand and a sure touch are essential for the success of the operation. A pearl is built up in layers, like an onion. The layers are very hard, but with sufficient skill one layer after another may be removed or "peeled."

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