

SCENES WHEN ARABIA WAS TORPEDOED



Despatches state that Germany reported to Washington that she torpedoed the Arabia because she was a troopship. Notice these pictures, just arrived from England. The upper (top) picture shows the vessel close at hand, and the little inset picture, the Arabia sinking. The large picture shows one of the boats hurriedly launched and crammed full of women and children. That does not look like a troopship.

CAPTURED TOTAL OF 9,000 GERMAN PRISONERS

Paris, Dec. 16, 10.35 p. m.—The bulletin on the campaign issued by the war office tonight reads:
 "On the right bank of the Meuse our troops continued their success. They progressed in the Carrières Wood and captured the village of Bezonvaux yesterday. At the close of the day a violent German attack directed against our positions on Côte Du Poivre (Pepper Hill), was brought up short by our fire.
 "We have maintained in its entirety, our new front.
 "Prisoners continue to be brought back, the number exceeding 9,000, of which 250 are officers. The enumeration of the material which has fallen into our hands has not yet been completed, but the computation shows that up to the present 81 guns have been taken or destroyed.
 "The usual cannonade has occurred on the rest of the front."
 London, Dec. 16, 6.26 p. m.—The British army on the Tigris front, which assumed the offensive on Wednesday, has made a further advance. An official statement given out here today says the British are now within three-quarters of a mile of the Tigris, opposite Kut-el-Amara.

Appeals to St. John to Find Recruits for British Navy

Stirring Address by Captain The Hon. Rupert and Lady Gwendolen Guinness in Imperial Theatre Yesterday

That more than 200 merchant ships that had been held up in the Baltic were released by reason of the battle of Jutland was the statement made by Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, A. D. C., C. B., C. M. G., R. N. V. R., at the big naval recruiting demonstration at the Imperial Theatre yesterday afternoon.
 "This gives us an idea of whether or not the British navy was victorious on that occasion," he said. He pointed out that after the battle of Jutland all these merchant ships that had been held up in the Baltic were released because the Germans did not have sufficient navy to handle the situation nor patrol that part of the seas after the battle and the merchantmen took their opportunity to get out.
 "That is what the British navy wants when she strives for supremacy," he added. "It is not only a powerful navy but a navy so powerful that after the most severe battle there still remains sufficient navy to patrol the seas and keep the foe at bay. If the Germans had been victorious at the Jutland fight, do you think they would have permitted those defenceless merchant ships that were penned in the Baltic to escape to British ports?" he concluded.
 Need of Navy Great.

The big theatre was well filled yesterday afternoon when Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Saurce, who acted as chairman, introduced Captain Guinness.
 In opening he expressed the fear that the audience did not contain a very large percentage of eligible recruits for the navy, but pointed out that recruits were wanted as well. The need of the navy was great at the present time and Canada was asked to give 5,000 men for that branch of the service. Every man who used his influence toward securing men for the great fighting branch of the service, the first line of defence, he said, was doing something to help the cause and a very effective work indeed.

Composition of Navy.
 "In recruiting for the navy do not try to get a man who is serving in a merchant vessel," he continued, "for this ship is very essential to the strength of the empire." He explained the composition of the navy as follows:
 "The royal fleet reserve consisted of short service men, who had entered the navy above the age of eighteen and after five years' service passed into the reserve. This force was created by Lord Selborne, who when first lord of the admiralty, instituted the short service system. Up till that time boys had entered the navy between the ages of fifteen and eighteen for a period of long service.
 "The short service system, permitting the entry of grown men for a period of five years' service, after which they were liable to be called upon for the next eight years in the event of war, constituted a large reserve of trained blue-jackets which had not previously existed.
 "The second branch, the royal naval reserve, consisted of a large number of officers and men in the merchant service, ranging from captains of Atlantic liners to yacht hands and fishermen, who entered the reserve, underwent a short training annually, and were under an obligation to come forward in the event of war.
 "The third branch, the royal naval volunteer reserve, in which I am specially interested and in which I am the senior officer, was raised some thirteen years ago and constituted a new experiment on the part of the admiralty. The men in this reserve are not men whose life is ordinarily a seafaring one. The London division, for example, of which I am the commanding officer, consists chiefly of clerks, shop assistants, warehousemen and the like. These men underwent training, voluntarily and without pay, on a training ship, and in a drill hall on the River Thames in London, during their spare time in their evenings and their Saturday afternoons. They also from time to time were embodied in small parties in H. M. ships during naval manoeuvres.
 Fighting for Ourselves.
 In conclusion, Captain Guinness said: "If you are fighting for yourselves in this war you haven't done so much in Canada, but if you are fighting for the Mother Country you have done splendidly. But remember you are fighting for yourselves in this war. You must not throw the empire down in this struggle. By yourselves you form a very small community, but as a part of the British Empire you are a part of the greatest unit the world has ever seen. We are not going to finish this war until we have satisfaction and security for the centric to come," said Captain Guinness as he concluded his address.
 Captain Guinness appeared with the cigarette on his right shoulder, denoting that he was side-camp to the king, an honor which has been conferred upon him since he came to Canada and which is a considerable distinction.
 Lady Guinness' Appeal.
 "I have heard it said sometimes that people are getting tired of recruiting and nothing new is being said at recruiting meetings," said Lady Gwendolen Guinness on rising to speak. "That I claim is no reason we should get tired of recruiting meetings. So long as our soldiers do not get tired of the trenches nor our sailors of the sea we should not get tired of recruiting. We must remember that they are facing death every day so that we may rest at our homes in security."
 She said about a year ago she visited Scotland and there at Scarborough she saw the evidence of the destructive hand of the Hun and the damage done. Lady Gwendolen then described the awful destruction wrought by the Germans for no military purpose, and said: "I want to ask you, what is to keep them from making a similar demonstration in St. John could they possibly elude the vigilance of the fleet."
 His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton moved a vote of thanks in a very stirring speech.
 His Lordship, who has a son in the Canadian naval service, said that the people of Canada should appreciate the spirit which had caused Captain and Lady Gwendolen Guinness to leave their homes and loved ones in the Old Land and journey to Canada to point the path of duty out to Canadians. He then proposed a vote of thanks which was unanimously passed and tendered to the distinguished visitors.
 Saturday evening Lady Gwendolen Guinness gave a stirring address before the Women's Canadian Club, taking as her subject The Grand Fleet. A lady of wonderful force and with her subject so well in hand, she gave an admirable revelation of the work of the British fleet. She explained to the ladies present the workings of the great ships, how the different branches of the service worked one within the other, but all in perfect harmony to form the greatest floating bulwark the civilized world had ever known. She pictured the life on board a British battleship, pointing out that it was not so rough as most people imagined, and that a new spirit had come among the men of the navy, a spirit which was rapidly lifting them to a high plane of thought and assisting materially in making them the great fighting machine they were.
 She paid a tribute to the splendid work which Canadians had already accomplished on the western front, and expressed the belief that they could show their fighting blood to just as good effect afloat with the grand fleet as they had already done with the land forces fighting in France and Flanders.
 A provincial organization to take hold of this work will be formed soon, something along the same lines as the provincial recruiting committee, and thus every part of the province will be reached and splendid results should be attained. Captain and Lady Gwendolen Guinness left this morning for Moncton in their private car, where a meeting will be held and organization work done.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, paid a visit to Dorchester, N. B., on Sunday. The federal property there was inspected by the minister. He left on Sunday night.
 A house, occupied by four families at Yarmouth, N.S., was burned on Sunday morning. The residence was thought to have been set on fire by an incendiary. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.
 The big Summerside fire of Wednesday was followed by another on Saturday at midnight, causing \$12,000 damage. It broke out in a wooden building in Water street, owned by George Godkin and occupied by Louis Romack, jeweller; Percy Egan, druggist, and Harry Allen, dentist. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no fire in the building when closed for the night, and incendiarism is feared. Three men were arrested on suspicion. One was a Frenchman and the other two were local men. The insurance amounts to about \$2,000.

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Pearl Handles, 3-piece	\$7.00

Fish Carvers

Pearl Handle	\$5.00 to \$12.00	Celluloid Handles	\$3.00 to \$6.00
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