

NAVAL RESERVIST GROUPS!

THE GROUP OF THOSE THAT LEFT HERE ON THE "NIOBE".
THE GROUP OF THOSE THAT LEFT HERE ON THE "FRANCONIA".

THE GROUP OF THOSE THAT LEFT HERE ON THE "CARTHAGINIAN".
THE GROUP OF THOSE THAT LEFT HERE ON THE "MONGOLIAN".

Each of these Groups is 8 x 10, and each man can be seen distinctly. Unmounted for 40 cents. Mounted for 75 cents.

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LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Jan. 5th. 1915.

KING GEORGE AND AVIATION.

His Majesty the King's earliest public manifestation of his interest in the progress of naval aviation, which has now so dramatically been put to a practical test, was during the Fleet manoeuvres off Weymouth in May, 1912. What most impressed His Majesty, as well as the first Lord of the Admiralty and all the naval experts, was the demonstration of the aeroplanes and seaplanes. It was recognized at once that these machines had passed with surprising swiftness from the stage of the experimental to the practical. Only a year before the King saw them at Weymouth, navy men would have derided the idea of a fleet putting out to sea with an equipment of flying machines, but what happened there showed that aeroplanes could be navigated in fog and in strong winds, that in reasonably clear water they could locate the whereabouts of submarines travelling beneath the waves, and that, with wonderful exactitude, they could drop heavy weights from a height. The seaplanes could fly at fifty-five miles an hour even at that early stage of their development, a speed far in excess of that of the swiftest cruiser or destroyer, and it was laid down that the three main functions which in war time could be assigned to flying machines would be scouting to locate the enemy, discovery by daylight of submarines, and bomb-dropping on battleships and cruisers, all three of which functions were performed by our men at Cuxhaven on Christmas Day.

MANY FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

In any survey of London some reference must be made to the increased strength and importance of the foreign element in the population. In the early days of the war the foreign quarters were drained of a great portion of their male population. The loss, however, has been more than replaced. The Belgian refugees, other Belgian families who cannot properly be spoken of as refugees, and many French families also have taken up a more or less permanent residence here. The non-refugee immigrants have largely settled in the region north of Oxford Street and west of Tottenham Court Road, filling up and probably extending a quarter already appropriated by foreign residents. Others have taken flats in Kensington. The refugees are scattered. There are distinct colonies here and there. In some suburbs a fashion of taking refugees into private households seems to have been set and followed. In Ealing, for instance, a great many people of the middle class have refugee guests, and the number of Belgians in this suburb is, therefore, very large and justifies the holding of special entertainments for them. In the West End one cannot forget for long that there is a large foreign population. The excellent triple bill at the Ambassador's Theatre is partly in French, partly in Flemish and partly in English, and even partly in Japanese. The Belgian season at the Criterion Theatre still continues. The tea rooms and the large foreign cafes are crowded in the afternoon by people speaking French and Flemish. The refugee clearing house at Aldwych has never been closed. The number of buses plying between this rendezvous and the stations have been halved, but even to-night there were two

or three ready to go to Fenchurch Street to take up newly arrived parties of Belgians. There is, of course, a notable disappearance of enemy aliens. One rarely hears German in the streets, and German subjects if they are not interned remain timidly in their homes for the most part. All this change in the population of London is an interesting phenomenon. It is especially a pleasant pleasure to hear so much tripping French conversation in the West End.

REORGANIZING THE BRITISH ARMY.

The latest Army Order issued carries the efficiency of the existing organization a step further. Clearly the intention is to develop the present system in the direction of placing a larger number of troops under army commanders who have hitherto had one or at most two army corps under them. By the addition of a third army corps each army will now consist of six divisions of 20,000 men each, and this organization will be maintained in the armies which are in preparation at home as well as in those actually on field service. The changes rendered necessary by this development are indicated by the terms of the Order, which of course does not in any way affect the supreme position of Sir John French as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies in the field. The promotion of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who as commanders of the First Army Corps and Second Army Corps respectively bore the brunt of the German attack in the early days of the war, is certain to be received with universal satisfaction. Presumably the rearrangement has also involved the command of the Fifth Army Corps, now handed over to Sir H. Plumer, but the identity of the present commander is a matter of speculation. Sir Charles Fergusson, one of the new corps commanders, has been mentioned in Sir John French's despatches as commander of the Fifth Division. Sir Charles is a Scotchman, and so are Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Archibald Hunter, and Sir Ian Hamilton.

SCIENTIFIC COOKING AT THE FRONT.

A gratifying feature of the present war is the excellence of food served to the British troops at the front, a point of almost general comment in the letters from soldiers to their friends at home. This satisfactory state of things is mainly due to the genius of a famous chef I met in London at Christmas just as he had returned from the front. Early in the New Year he is going out again. The expert, whose name is a household word in circles where they cook scientifically, told me that Tommy had provided himself a first-class cook under difficult conditions, which is all the more pleasing to him, as in his capacity as adviser to the service departments he has introduced many changes into the military and naval kitchens in the past few years, and has had much to do with the substitution of new methods of cookery. The chef—who is equally at home in making an exquisite delicacy for the table d'honneur in an international exhibition as in showing families how they may live really well with great variety of food on a few shillings a week—believes that however bountiful may be the supplies not a scrap should be wasted. He once told me how he

could make a bowl of most excellent soup out of a discarded fish bone. Though he does not of course advocate such superfine economy on the battlefield where good, strong food and plenty of it is the first essential, it is largely due to his teaching of "waste nothing" that our soldiers have such savoury meals out of the somewhat limited ingredients allowed. As he walks through the camp kitchens he sometimes sees small pieces of meat and vegetables which apparently are not intended for use. Taking a pan and asking a soldier to pass the crust he sets to there and then and gives a little object lesson in producing a delicious snack which he hands to the soldiers with a whimsical smile that makes it quite impossible for the Tommies to interpret his impromptu demonstration as a rebuke.

SECRETS OF BALKAN HISTORY.

According to matter just published here the negotiations for a revival of the Balkan understanding are still slowly going on, though apparently with an ever diminishing hope of success. It would not be advisable at the present juncture to indicate the exact situation in which the negotiators find themselves with regard to one another, but it will do no harm to divulge a passage from the recent history of the Balkans which I think is very little known but which is illustrative of the difficulties which beset every effort such as is being made today. As far back as 1898 Austria, then secured against Russian rivalry by the Murzsteg Agreement, concluded with Roumania a sort of reinsurance treaty, supplemented two years later by a military convention, according to which Austria in case of an alteration in the Balkan status quo was to march on Salonica and annex a corresponding portion of Macedonia, while Roumania was to seize the famous Bulgarian quadrilateral, Silistria-Shumla-Rustchuk-Varna. This was a challenge both to Bulgaria and Russia, who thereupon in 1902 also concluded a convention guaranteeing to Bulgaria her territorial possessions and permitting Russia in case of necessity to occupy Varna and the Rustchuk fortress. The Austro-Roumanian Treaty was valid for twelve years, but before its expiry, during King Ferdinand's visit to the Roumanian capital in 1910, an attempt was made on Russia's part to enlarge the Russo-Bulgarian Convention into a general military alliance or joint action against Turkey. Bulgaria's terms at that time were Macedonia, Adrianople and Dedegatch, but on Russia's objecting to Adrianople being treated separately from the ownership of Constantinople, on which she herself made claims, Bulgaria consented to waive the demand. The negotiations, however, broke down on the question of Macedonia, which Bulgaria demanded in its entirety, but which Russia was anxious to partition between Bulgaria and Serbia in accordance with her new orientation after the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will be noted that since then, both in 1912 and in the course of the present negotiations, Russia has withdrawn her objection to a Bulgarian occupation of the Adrianople vilayet, but Macedonia is still, as in 1910 and 1913, the stumbling-block.

Pneumonia Warnings.

The prevention of pneumonia is one of the subjects that cannot too often be discussed. The first thing to remember is that pneumonia is not caused by cold weather, but in spite of it. That it is the most prevalent and the most fatal of winter diseases is due to the fact that the resisting power of many people is reduced during winter. Pneumonia is transmitted by a germ. This germ is powerless to affect normal healthy people. But when it attacks a person whose vitality is below normal—whether from imprudent living, from overwork, loss of sleep, worry, lack of exercise or lack of fresh air—it is capable of incalculable harm. Bodily fitness is the surest safeguard against pneumonia, and to attain bodily fitness one must have proper nourishment, exercise and fresh air, and must avoid excess of all kinds. People who coddle themselves indoors, keeping warm at the expense of fresh air, gradually reduce their resisting power. Statistics show that this error is a very common one, as every cold spell is followed by a rapid increase of pneumonia cases.

A very handy apron to wear while making beds has two large pockets, into which you can slip things to carry downstairs or from room to room. An apron like this will save many steps.

Patriotic Fund.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 23, 1915.	
Editor Evening Telegram.	
Dear Sir,—Kindly acknowledge through the columns of your paper the following subscriptions towards the Patriotic Fund:	
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And around it lies gluten that's hard and tough—bothersome in baking.

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Do you want all of the flour, or just the best of the flour?

Will you have milk and cream, or just the cream, when both cost an equal price?

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er.

whom he says he loves.
is a woman's crown.
who receives a man's
for a day. To take
privilege of wearing her
the eyes of other men
to take away one of
prerogatives of her
shame her before her
it.

There are women who
crowns and wield their
an emphasis that alien-
spects. No man likes to
out in public, no matter
he may bend his head
the eyes of other men
to take away one of
prerogatives of her
shame her before her
it.

from the tone of the letter
to deal with a selfishly
man who does not realize
happiness he is depriv-
how much humiliation he
in withholding the pub-
which is her due.

Kind of Code.
is one of those men who
to make his relations
women uninteresting by
themselves too utterly devoted to

for her sake—that he is
when that tendency shows
after it is apt to grow
stronger than weaker in a

Liniment cures
Lumbago, Neural-
gias and pains. For
here.—jan2,tf

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