Business Hours.

THE following firms have decided to close their Stores during the MEAL HOURS from January 3rd to April 3rd, 1916.

The hours during which the Stores will be open for business will be as follows :

From January 3rd, 1916—Stores will

Open	.....	8.30 a.m.
Close	.....	1.00 p.m.
Open	.....	2.00 p.m.
Close	.....	6.00 p.m.
Open (SATURDAY)	.....	7.00 p.m.
Close	.....	9.30 p.m.

Bowring Brothers, Limited
S. Milley
I. F. Perlin & Co.
J. J. Strang
William Frew
Mark Chaplin
Fishermen's Union Trading Co.

Bishop' Sons & Co. Limited
Robert Templeton
Gear & Co.
W. P.
S. O. Steele
Chas. J. Ellis.

WILL EXPEL SPIES FROM SALONIKI

ATHENS, Dec. 27.—Reports are in circulation here that there is a general movement on foot in Constantinople in favor of a separate peace.

Practically the whole of Greek Eastern Macedonia has been abandoned by Greek troops, causing much satisfaction and relief in official circles.

It is anticipated that energetic measures will be adopted immediately to expel the spies infesting Salonika.

M. Parsaroff, the Bulgarian minister states the pursuit of the allies into Greek territory will be undertaken by Austro-German troops.

Thanks People of Waldron's Cove.

Coachman's Cove,
Dec. 25th., 1915.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly insert in your paper, The Mail and Advocate, a few remarks concerning my visit at Wadron's Cove.

I left the lumber woods on the 8th of December for my native place, Coachman's Cove. On my way I called at Waldron's Cove to see my sister, who is the teacher of that place. While my duration there I met with the greatest reception from the people of that place.

I received numerous invitation for which I thank them most heartily, I only hope I will get the chance to return the compliment to these same people. I noticed both people and children here are enterprising. I paid a visit to their school which has a beautiful design on the interior. I was told the people built this school themselves" with very little help from the Board.

The master of the house in which I stayed at is a staunch Union man, and also are his four sons. The people of that place and Fortune Harbor are nearly all Union and I know thank Mr. Coaker for many reforms he is making to lift the burden of the fishermen . I must not forget to speak about their F. P. U. hall which is a credit to the inhabitants, and also in which the young people enjoyed themselves immensely.

Once more I will extend my gratituted to the kind folks of Waldron's Cove while there and wishing them every happiness in the coming New Year.

PATRICK FAHEY.

Coachman's Cove, Dec. 26, 1915.

LATE PRISONERS VERY LOW TYPE

Sixteen Out of Seventeen Were the Product of Slums of Some Rhenish City—French Generals Loud in Praise of Austrians

PARIS, Dec. 27.—As I returned yesterday from a three-days' visit to the French front between Rheims and Soissons, I regretted sincerely that it is impossible to send all of France to the front for a similar trip, as well as numerous representatives of all neutral countries chiefly affected by the war through their territorial proximity to the belligerents as I feel sure all would return as I did, deeply impressed by the confidence felt at the front.

This confidence is not merely one to withstand any effort of the Germans to break through, but it is a confidence that it is the French armies that are now permanently on the offensive. Furthermore, it is felt that a steady offensive movement is steadily bringing to perfection means of attack suitable to trench warfare and which the Germans are failing to meet by parallel defensive improvements.

On just such a visit as I made, a part of Swedish representatives, most of them distinguished individuals, recently went to the French front. Although such a party was sure to contain sympathizers with Germany, and might very well have contained German agents, the members were allowed to see everything, and it was no secret that they returned home with a greatly changed impression of the French strength and one not at all similar to that created in Sweden by the German propaganda.

Our party of six included a representative of the Australian Government to supply articles to the Australian press.

It was pleasant to note how the generals commanding the army to whom we were presented spoke first to the Australian representative of the Australian bravery on the Gallipoli Peninsula. And this, even before welcoming the distinguished historian Guglielmo Ferero, who was with us. We stayed for some hours in Rheims and saw what remains of the recently-discussed Rheims "smile." Although the eyes and nose are obliterated, the dimpling mouth still exists to prove the correct identity. The caretaker of the cathedral, who daily studies the conditions of the ruins, is convinced that the Winter, if severe, will so delapidate the remaining walls and unroofed interior that restoration will be impossible. The arch priest at Soissons was more hopeful about his beloved building, as experts have told him that restoration is still possible, "if," added the arch-priest, in doubtful tones, "enough money is forthcoming after the war."

Those who remember the world's first great aviation meeting at Bethany, outside Rheims, where Farman won the distance championship with 112 miles to his credit, and Latham the altitude championship at 504 feet, miracles six years ago, will be interested to know that Bethany is now in ruins. Seventeen inhabitants still cling to their homes, which are liable to be shelled at any moment. They have several cows whose milk is much enjoyed in the near-by trenches.

The whole district about Rheims is honey-combed with trenches. On a 10-mile front here there are 250 miles of trenches and "boyaux" communicating ditches.

The Soissons sector has about 25 miles of excavated trenches, the minimum depth being six feet. They are of the most modern type, turning at right angles every few yards, being lined with wood to prevent the sandy soil from caving in, and floored with wood.

One of the most interesting incidents of our visit was the capture of 17 prisoners the day before our arrival by French soldiers. They were found lined up awaiting examination as we automobiled into certain headquarters. A German-speaking Swiss correspondent, who was with us, was allowed to question them. They were, with one exception, degenerate and stunted youths, between 18 and 25 years of age, but appearing to be between 15 and 17. They were the product of representatives of a Rhenish manufacturing town, and belonged to the class of 1915, and had been transported to the front. When nobody was apparently watching them furtive and vigorous scratching betrayed a verminous condition. Letters from home found on them described a scarcity of food. One letter said: "There is no oil and no butter even if you have the price to pay for it." Another of the letters seized was written by the bearer, but had been stopped by the regimental censor, and was still in the writer's possession. The words: "We had terrible losses," doubtless caused the letter to be stopped. Their regiment had participated during September in the German defence in the French offensive in Champaign.

Another party of prisoners captured earlier than these were busily raking the headquarters garden. They were decidedly suprior in physique to the first 17 we saw, fellows who were the undersigned dregs of a manufacturing city. It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent they represent Germany's latest recruits. They were the only Germans we saw, but the fact that 16 of the 17 were exceptionally poor specimens of manhood would indicate that the particular draft in which they were taken was not make of exceptional stock.

Nearly every evangelist hammers dancing and card playing which probably accounts for the fact that people have about stopped indulging in these diversions.

If a man didn't make an occasional mistake his friends would have no kicks coming.