

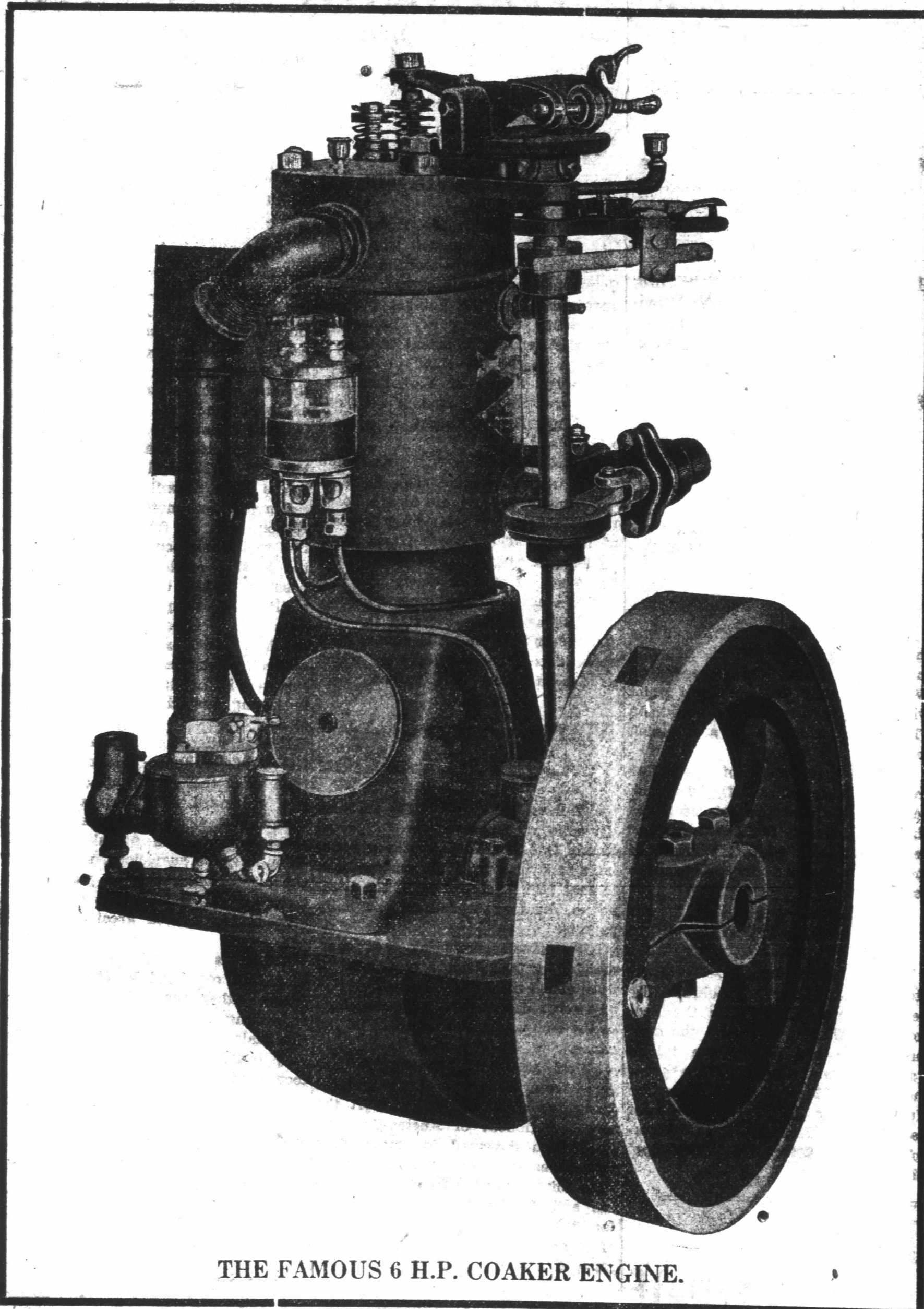
READ THIS!

TO

THE FISHERMEN:--

"THE COAKER" Motor Engine is the favorite Engine with the Fishermen.

A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.



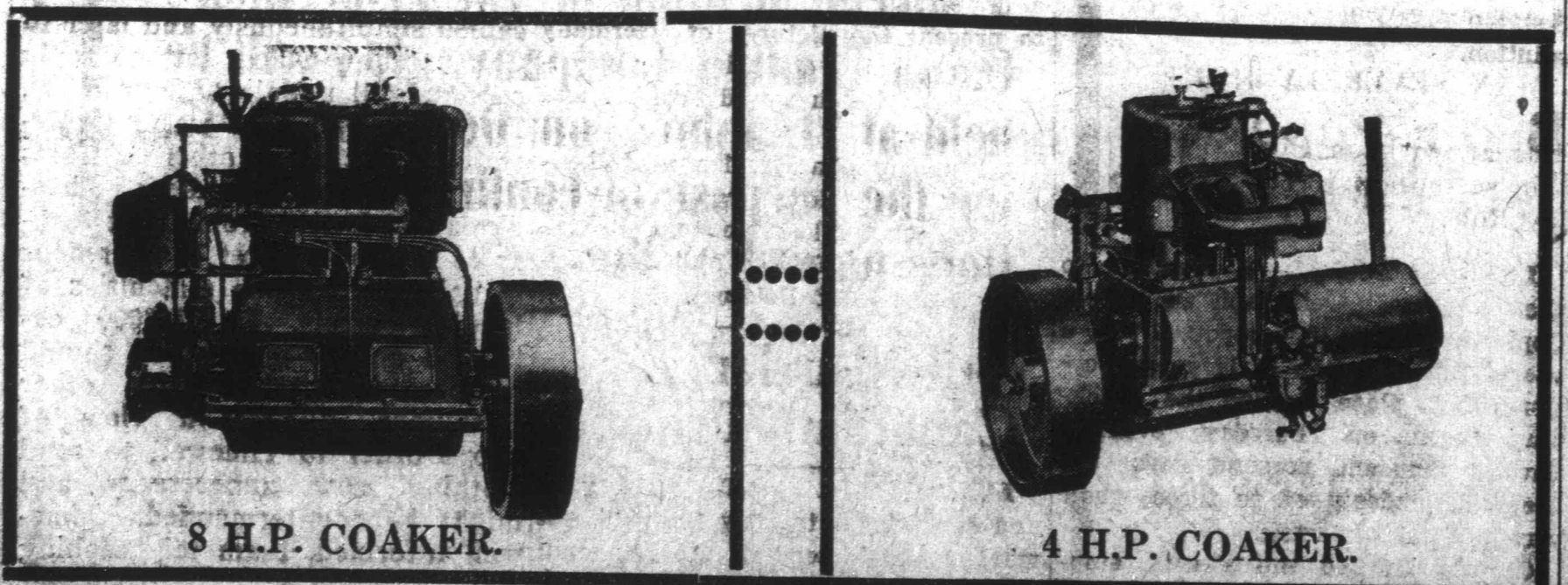
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

THE "COAKER" 4 cycle can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 cycle engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 cycle engines. It is made for the fishermen's use and expressly for Trap-Skiffs and large size Fishing Bullies. It is sold to Union members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises; we carry parts and fittings in stock. We guarantee the Engine. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairman of F.P.U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine, as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the fishermen's use and **GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.**

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery.

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



8 H.P. COAKER.

4 H.P. COAKER.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Story of the Expedition to Bagdad Is Thrilling Page in The History of British Arms

ONE of the most severe surprises the Turks were given in this war was on the Persian Gulf, where they found their offensive forestalled by a British invasion and the march on Bagdad.

Turkey had shown her hand since the last of August, 1914, and Russia and Great Britain were ready for the events leading up to and subsequent to the 30th of October, when Islam joined Teuton.

By the beginning of November the British in the Gulf of Persia were ready. The Government of India had sent the Poona Brigade, under Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, to Bahrain.

This brigade contained the 2nd Dorsets, the 20th (Punjab Infantry), the 104th (Wellesley's) 23rd Pershawur and the 30th Mountain Batteries. On November 7th the force reached the bar of the Shat-el-Arab, where the village of Fao, with its Turkish fort, lives among the flats and palm groves. The gunboat Odin bombarded the fort and troops landed and occupied the village. The brigade then sailed 30 miles up the estuary, passing the refinery of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, at Abadan, and disembarked at Sanjeh, on the Turkish bank, where it prepared entrenched camp, and sat down to wait for the rest of the British force.

Two More Brigades Arrive. Here, on the 11th, there was some fighting with the Turks from Basra, who were dislodged from a neighboring village by the 117th Mahrattas and the 20th Punjabis. Two days later Lieut-Gen. Sir Arthur Barrett arrived with the rest of the Indian contingent. This included the Ahmednagar Brigade and Belgaum Brigade.

The Ahmednagar Brigade (Brig-Gen. W. H. Dobbie) contained the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, the 119th Infantry and the 103rd Mahrattas. The Belgaum Brigade contained the 2nd Norfolk, the 110th Mahrattas, the 7th Rajputs, and 120th (Rajputana) Infantry, under Brig-Gen. C. I. Fry. There were also the 48th Pioneers, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, and the 33rd Light Cavalry.

On the 15th the disembarkation of the remainder began, obviously no light task on the soft, muddy ground along the Shat-el-Arab. Meanwhile Gen. Delamain, with the Poona Brigade, was busy with a force of 2,000 Turks, who held the village of Sahain, four miles to the northward.

The action was meant only as a reconnaissance in force, and Sahain and the date plantation beyond it were not entirely cleared. During that day the landing was completed, and on the 16th the British force rested. News arrived that the Basra garrison was advancing to give battle; and since there were Europeans in the city, whose fate might depend on a speedy British arrival, Gen. Barrett ordered the advance for the early morning of the 17th.

Dorsets Rout the Enemy. Sahain was found to be deserted, and the British moved on for nine miles to a place called Sahil, near the river, where was the main Turkish force. The ground was open plain, and heavy rains in the morning had turned the deep soil into a mud. The first began with an artillery preparation, both from the British field guns and from gunboats on the river. The Turkish fire was bad, but they were screened by a date grove, and the country over which our men advanced was as bare as a billiard table. Under a punishing fire they never wavered, the Dorsets especially behaving with admirable coolness and decision. The enemy did not wait for the final bayonet charge, but broke and fled. Pursuit was almost impossible, partly because of the heavy ground and partly owing to a mirage, which, fortunately for the enemy, appeared to screen his flight.

Our losses were 353, of which 130 were in the Dorsets; our killed were 38. The Turkish casualties were estimated at over 1,500. The action decided the fate of Basra.

On the 21st, while the bulk of the British force lay at Sanjeh, news came that the Turks had evacuated Basra, and that the Arabs had begun to loot the place. Accordingly Gen. Barrett embarked certain troops on two river steamers, and ordered the rest of his force to take the direct road across the desert.

The Turks had sunk three steamers at one point in the Shat-el-Arab and had a battery to command the place, but, after silencing the battery, the river expedition managed to pass the obstruction early in the morning of the 22nd. About 10 o'clock Gen. Barrett reached Basra, where the

Turkish Custom House had been set on fire.

Up Goes the Union Jack. Immediately the British flag was flown on the German Consulate. The desert column after a 30-mile march came in about midday, and next day the British formally entered the City of Sinbad the Sailor.

During the remainder of the month the British were occupied in preparing a base camp. Their position was secure, but it was certain that they would be subjected to further attack. The enemy had fled at Sahain, but he would return, and the great military station of Bagdad was little more than 300 miles distant. Fifty miles above Basra, at the point where the former channel of the Euphrates joins the Tigris, lies the town of Kurma—a position now of less strategic importance than in former days, for the old Euphrates is of little use for traffic. Kurma is the point where the ocean-going steamers can no longer ascend the river. On December 2nd it was learned that the Turks had assembled there, and next day a small force of Indian troops with a detachment of the Norfolks under Lieut-Col. Fraser, accompanied by three gunboats, an armed yacht and two armed launches, was sent upstream to deal with them.

Kurma proved to be a more difficult business than was expected. The British force landed on the eastern bank four miles below the town early on the morning of the 4th, while the gunboats went ahead, shelled Kurma, and engaged the Turkish artillery on the east bank of the Tigris near Mezera, about ten miles above the town. Meanwhile the British column advanced, and about midday came abreast of Kurma, which was clearly held in force.

Our men subjected to a heavy fusillade since the Tigris is there three hundred yards wide, and Kurma is screened in trees, we could do little in reply. Accordingly Colonel Fraser led his men back to the original camp, which he had strongly entrenched, and sent a message to Basra for reinforcements.

Nothing happened on the 5th, and on the 6th General Fry appeared with help—the 7th Rajputs and the rest of the Norfolks. On the 7th we advanced against Mezera, which the Turks had again occupied, took it and drove the defenders across the water to Kurma, while our naval flotilla was busy on the river. It was now decided to take Kurma in the rear; so early on the 8th, the 104th and 110th were marched some miles up the Tigris.

Turk Force Surrenders. A body of sappers swam the stream with a line and with the aid of a dhow, a kind of ferry was established and the men crossed. By the evening the force was close to Kurma, entrenched among the trees north of the city.

But there was to be no assault. That night the Turkish officers approached the British camp downstream and asked for terms. General Fry insisted on an unconditional surrender and just after midday next day the Turkish garrison laid down its arms.

We had now obtained complete control of the delta and we made entrenched camps at Kurma and at Mezera on each side of the Tigris, to hold off any possible attack from the north. Turkish troops from Bagdad hovered around and in January there were 5,000 of them seven miles from Mezera; but they did not attack.

The British had achieved their purpose and had established a barricade against any advance upon the Gulf which might threaten India.

The situation, however was not without its anxieties. In spite of Turkey's rebuffs in Transcaucasia and the diversion toward the Suez Canal she had still sufficient troops in the Bagdad country to outnumber gravely the small British army on the Shat-el-Arab. Further reinforcements were brought from India under Lieut-General Sir John Nixon, who on his arrival at Basra, took supreme command of the operations.

Early in January we discovered that the Turks were occupying a strong position on the banks of a canal some eight miles north of Mezera, and on the 20th we organized a reconnaissance to ascertain their strength and dispositions. Supported by the gunboats we shelled their camp and drove them back with some fifty casualties to our own troops. The Turkish force was estimated at some 5,000 men and six guns. The enemy next appeared near Ahwaz, on the Karun River, the scene of an engagement between Sir James Outram and the Persians during the Short

war of 1857. There we had placed a small garrison to protect the pipeline of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Rajputs Fight Splendidly. West of Ahwaz a Turkish force of three regiments and a number of Arab tribesmen were reported, and on the third of March we made an attempt to reconnoitre this position. The enemy was discovered to be 12,000 strong and our expedition of 1,000 men were in imminent danger of being cut off. Our retirement was not effected without heavy fighting in which we severely punished the enemy, but lost five officers and 56 rank and file killed and about 130 wounded, mostly among the 4th and 7th Rajputs, both battalions behaving with astonishing courage and being adroitly led by their British and native officers.

The sight of the red and white flags of the Arabs, whom we had hoped for as allies in breaking Turkish rule, was disquieting, and it presently appeared that the enemy was clustering in strength around our whole area of occupation.

On the day following the operations near Ahwaz, our cavalry, reconnoitring towards Nakaila, 25 miles north-west of Basra, had an encounter with 1,800 mounted Turks, and lost four of their officers. But the great Turks' attack did not mature till a month later.

Three places, Kurma, Ahwaz and Shaiba, a few miles west of Basra, were selected for the assault. On the 11th and 12th of April, Kurma was bombarded at long range, but beyond the destruction by a floating mine on one of the Tigris bridges, no damage was done, and the attack was not pressed home. A number of Turks in boats suffered severely from the guns of H.M.S. Odin. The bombardment of Ahwaz was no more effective, and we saw nothing of the enemy, but great clouds of horsemen.

Kurma and Ahwaz were only feints and the real attack was delivered against Shaiba and the possession of Basra. The action began on the 12th of April, and lasted for 3 days. The invading forces were estimated at about 18,000 men, of whom 11,000 were regulars of the Bagdad Corps (the 13th, and there were detachments from the 8th Corps at Demascus and the 12th from Mosul, near Nineveh Ruins). This force had at least 20 guns with it.

The British position around Basra was protected on the east by the river, so the Turkish attack was delivered from the north, west and south. Early in the morning, under cover of a heavy artillery preparation, the Turkish infantry advanced from three sides, and when their gunfire slackened, set to work to dig themselves in.

The attack was resumed in the afternoon from the south, where we succeeded in beating it back.

During the night a heavy fire was kept up from rifles and machine guns and in the morning we found the Turks in possession of some houses and rising ground to the north, from which it was imperative that they should be ousted. The British advance was completely successful, and a simultaneous counter-attack by the Turks from the west was easily repulsed with the loss of several hundred prisoners.

That afternoon a new force of Turks was observed to the south, where a strong position had been entrenched some four miles from the British lines. On the morning of April 14th we moved in force against these entrenchments, which contained the bulk of the enemy's army, at least 15,000 strong. We carried their advanced positions, and in the afternoon rushed their main trenches.

A final charge with the bayonet put the whole enemy to flight. The British casualties amounted to about 700; the Turkish not less than 6,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

We captured several machine guns and large quantities of stores and equipment, including motor cars and ammunition wagons. As usually happens the Arabs set upon the former allies and completed what the British bayonets had begun.

The Pursuit Begins. The victory of Shaiba meant the end of a serious Turkish offensive for the present. By the 20th, or five days later, the Turk forces were more than 100 miles from Basra. On the river 12 of his boats were captured or sunk. Sir John Nixon's brilliant action had cleared the delta, and though the floods were delaying the British, the pursuit was kept up in an amazing manner.

It had also convinced those shrewd trimmers, the Arabs, that for once they had placed their money on the wrong horse.

Six weeks later the enemy came back, but was quickly dispersed mainly through a surprise attack, and by the excellent practice of our naval gunners. We took nearly all his field guns, and next day, the 2nd of June, he was in full flight, leaving his tents standing. That evening he was north of Kurma, and our naval flotilla was in pursuit. It captured two large lighters containing field guns, ammunition and mines, and we took 300 prisoners.

The pursuit was continued by moonlight. On the 3rd of June we were 75 miles north of Kurma, where Amara, an important station, was captured, along with 700 men and 30 officers.

The rest of the force was dispersed among the marshes and the advance on Bagdad was continued. D. C. F. Townsend, C. B., brought with him the Rawal Pindi Infantry Division more mountain batteries and light cavalry.

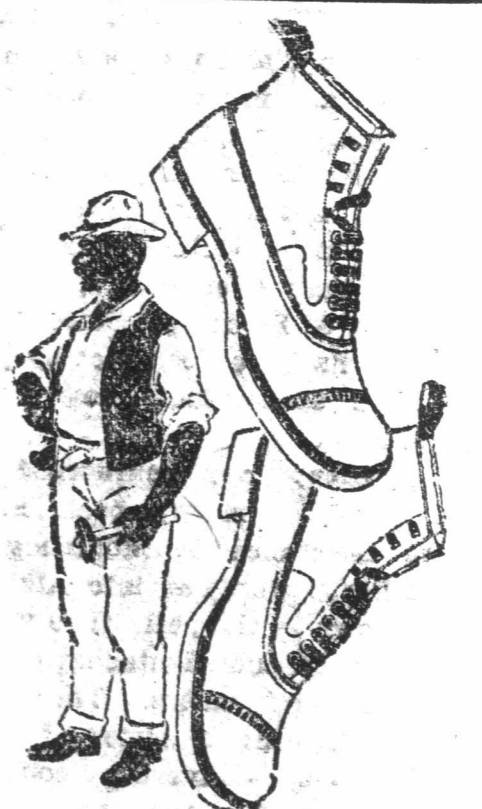
There were many sharp encounters during the long march to the north, wherein our cavalry showed their fighting qualities. The Arabs were inclined to be "neutral" for a time, but later it was related, via Berlin, how a large force of them joined Sir John Nivon's force and apparently stayed by it.

By the 19th of November, Zeur, an important post, had been cleared of the enemy, and on the 22nd there was an encounter for the possession of Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just that brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go: coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft.

In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00. Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

If you have any white marks on your nails, commonly called "gits," you may expect as many presents as there are marks, as soon as these get up to the nail ends, in the course of their natural growth.