

British Theatre!

Photo-Plays Extraordinary at 2.30 and 7.30.

"A STUDY in SCARLET,"2 Reels. 2 Reels.
With FRANCIS FORD as Sherlock Holmes.
One of Sir A. Conan Doyle's greatest efforts.Other Features—and
MARY PICKFORD
in "HOW MARY FIXED IT."MISS EMBLEN will sing (a) "Beautiful Roses"; (b)
"Tramp—Tramp—Tramp."**GREAT SPEECH
BY LANSDOWNE
ON WAR SITUATION****11.30 A.M.****SALONIKI EXPEDITION QUES-
TIONED.**

LONDON, To-day.

Earl Loreburn asked whether the despatch of troops to Salonika had been determined upon by the approval of naval and military advisers and whether the Government could give an assurance that full provision had been made for communications with this force, and for supplying men and material to the satisfaction of naval and military experts. Loreburn said he understood the Government's desire that the matter should not be debated at the present time, but that there was a reason for asking that question. We are disappointed in the Dardanelles enterprise, said Loreburn, and added he did not know whether the enterprise had commenced with or without the advice of naval and military authorities. One could not help asking whether this new venture would be a repetition of it. The greatest danger from which this country could suffer, the speaker said, was unpreparedness and decision. Lansdowne explained there were moments when it was not to the public interest that questions relating to war should be freely discussed in Parliament. The effect on both their allies and their enemies had to be considered. He declared he could assure Loreburn neither the present Government nor in any government which he had been a member had it been the practice or habit that amateur strategists should impose plans upon the professional advisers of the government. Lansdowne continued, it was unlikely anything of the kind could occur. Earl Kitchener was present at every Cabinet meeting and it was impossible to suppose he would allow himself to be deflected from his course by the pressure of his civilian colleagues; apart from that, the speaker added, the procedure by Committee of Council had given far greater opportunity to military and naval experts to assert themselves and make their views known, and the Cabinet as a whole to consider both naval, military and political aspects of the case, so ministers and their advisers took account of both sides of the problem, but whatever particular views were given by naval and military advisers,

the ultimate responsibility for decision on them must rest with the Government. As to the Salonika expedition, the Marquis said, I cannot enter into the apprehensions which possess Lord Loreburn. I can understand that having before him our commitment on the Western Theatre of war and the position which we find ourselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula, our interests in Egypt and our other possessions of the Empire, which should be borne in mind, it was profoundly distasteful to him that the latter should be complicated by our entering into new entanglements in a new sphere of war. Earl Loreburn, interrupting, said I did not say that, what I asked was if you had naval and military opinion to justify you in your decision. Lansdowne: I quite understand Lord Loreburn should dislike the idea of what might be described as this further effort on our part at this time, when we are making so many efforts in different parts of the world. I should like to recall the position in the month of September, the Central Powers made progress in the western theatre for a long time they had been successfully attacked and pushed back at several points. On the Russian front their advance, overwhelming at first, has received a serious check. The Italians are pressing their offensive and in the minor theatres of war, Mesopotamia for example, success is resting with our arms. That being the situation, the Central Powers naturally looked about to discover some new direction in which to seek for a decision satisfactory to themselves. Their choice fell as it was not likely to fall on a great attempt to make good in southwestern Europe through Bulgaria and threaten Constantinople, perhaps Egypt, to say nothing of vaster aspirations which perhaps lay behind that great project became doubly attractive from the moment, when most unfortunately Bulgaria threw their influence on their side. There was one obstacle and only one to that project. The key of the situation lay in the eastern corner of Serbia. We found Serbia threatened by a formidable concentration of troops. I cannot help here paying a tribute to the wonderful gallantry with which Serbia has withstood two separate invasions and her struggles against a third. Under these circumstances Serbia made a direct appeal to us for help, but it was not only Serbia that invoked our co-operation. Serbia was bound to Greece by geographical propinquity and by common interests and this was by treaty obligations. Moreover it was only through Grecian territory that help could possibly reach Serbia. It was only by use of great force that a base could be provided for it. Under the circumstances the good will of Greece was of first importance to us. We had at that time every reason to feel that we had that good will. Venizelos, however, had not yet decided his future action.

we understood he was to provide a force for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations to Serbia. It was under such circumstances that we sent such troops as were available to Salonika. It was a small force because only a small force could be collected at the time. The French Government on their side despatched a force which is now on the spot, which apparently at this moment is engaged with the Bulgarians on the eastern frontier of Serbia. At the same time a larger force was prepared for service in southeastern Europe. Transports were taken out for the purpose of conveying it to its destination. I suggest these steps are incomplete. No doubt they were taken with great promptitude. They were ones which could be taken to relieve the position in Serbia. They were taken after full deliberation with naval and military advisers. The British force of Salonika was thirteen thousand in round numbers and may be regarded as the precursor of a larger force, which has been put under orders. At the same time, the use to which that force will be put, must depend on the situation when it arrives at the scene. Events moved very rapidly in that part of the world. There have been two quite recent developments which profoundly affected the military situation. The first was the deliberate decision of the Greek Government that her treaty engagements did not require her to go to the rescue of Serbia in the present momentous crisis, and the other is the progress of the campaign in northern Serbia. Lord Lansdowne, after giving some details of the position of the Serbian armies, expressed an opinion as to the outlook for Serbia which is quoted in the beginning of this despatch. He said the military plans must depend upon the military situation when the reinforcements arrive. Up on this point the Allies are of one mind. The military and naval advisers of Britain and France will consult, and until these consultations are concluded, I cannot say for what purpose the British force will be used. General Monro, who arrived in that part of the world to-day has been instructed to report as soon as possible his opinion on all the aspects of the case. Lord Loreburn need have no apprehension in this or any other matter of the kind that the Government is likely to be led into precipitate action, owing to some hurried impulse or some vague sentiment to achieve its object. At every step the Government will take the best naval and military advice obtainable and that advice will have reference not only to new enterprise but to all subsidiary questions with regard to safeguarding communications and the supply of men and material. Lord Kitchener, said Lord Cromer, had been singularly parsimonious in his utterances in the Lords. Speaking candidly, the statements never contained much more than what we have already read in the daily papers. We want something which will show that there is a real grasp of the situation and to be told the general outline of what is being done about it.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, To-day.

President Poincaré and Minister of War Millerand, yesterday met King George on the Anglo-French front and reviewed the troops. To-day King George, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, returned the visit. With General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, he witnessed the march past by the French Colonial troops and inspected the artillery observation sites and batteries.

SERBIA'S GALLANT STAND.

LONDON, To-day.

Serbian troops, which have been gallantly holding the little north-eastern corner where the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies are about to join up, are being slowly pushed back, as the pressure upon them becomes greater. Marquis Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, in the British Cabinet, regretfully announced in the Lords last night, he feared they could not much longer withstand the attacks. In fact all along the northeastern frontiers of Serbia, the invaders are making steady progress, although at great cost. The Serbians, now that they have reached the hills, are making them pay heavy for every mile covered. It is only in the south where the French have joined hands with the Serbians, that the Bulgarians are being held back.

The French and Serbians are entrenching themselves and awaiting reinforcements, which they hope will enable them to drive the Bulgarians out of Macedonia. Britain and France, according to Lansdowne in the Lords, are despatching a strong force to the Near East and are only awaiting the report of General Munro, the new British Commander on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and other military and naval advisers to decide at which point they will be used. Britain and France, Lansdowne said, have taken up the challenge of the Central Powers in the Near East as elsewhere and were preparing to strike blow for blow. They hoped eventually to receive the support of Greece and Roumania, although they were not depending upon them. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, to-day told the Commons that Britain's offer to cede Cyprus to Greece had lapsed. Greece had not fulfilled her treaty obligations to Serbia. The British Minister at Athens is reported to be making representations to Greece with respect to the use of Salonika as a base for the Allies, also with regard to Greece's future action.

Heavy fighting continues at the Riga and Dvinsk regions of Russia. German Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is undaunted by his repeated failures during the past forty days to reach the Russian fortresses on the Dvina River and is making another furious

and determined effort to accomplish his aim. Reports to-day were to the effect that he had made further progress, particularly near Iloukoust. Aiding the rest of the line, through the provinces of Vilna, Grodno, Volhynia and in Galicia there have been battles at many points and advances first on one side then on the other. The Italians are still carrying on their offensive against the Austrians, while the struggle in the Champagne region of France, which began when the French captured a portion of the Lacourtine works from the Germans, some of which the Germans have recaptured, is still in progress. The French claim they have extended their gains here by taking an adjoining trench north of Massiges.

SERBIA APPEALS FOR AID.

LONDON, To-day.

London newspapers this morning publish an appeal from M. Pachitch, Serbian Premier, for speedy aid from England. Serbia's efforts to defend her existence against the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians who have, he says, condemned her to death. For twenty days, he says, our common enemies have tried to annihilate us. Despite the heroism of our soldiers, our resistance cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely.

100 PERSONS KILLED.

MANILLA, To-day.

A typhoon partly wiped out the town of Tobacco. A hundred were killed and the railroad line is washed away. The Governor-General is sending a relief expedition to the stricken district.

**THIRTY-FOUR MORE VICTIMS OF
GERMAN COURT MARTIAL.**

AMSTERDAM, To-day.

According to Tvd, thirty-four additional death sentences against persons charged with espionage and treason were pronounced by court martial at Liege. The newspaper adds, Pope Benedict, the King of Spain and President Wilson have been appealed to by telegram to intervene on behalf of the condemned persons.

PUSHING BACK THE BULGARIANS.

SALONIKA, To-day.

The Bulgarians have been completely driven off Serbia on a line extending from the French sector of Kridato to Kokedvcan. They have been pushed back also from Vele to the outskirts of Idr probably forcing their Komarovo-Vranya line untenable owing to the menace of Serbian attacks on both sides. Offensive operations against Nish have not ceased beyond Piro. The Austro-Germans are making most violent efforts but their progress is extremely slow. The city of Nish is tranquil and said to be in no immediate danger. The Government archives and Foreign Legations have been moved only as far as Kraljevo, where they are awaiting developments.

GERMANS REPULSED IN CONGO.

HAVRE, To-day.

An official despatch received by the Belgian Government states that a German force attacked the Belgian troops south of Kivu in the Congo. After nine hours' fighting, the despatch states, the Germans were driven back to the borders of German East Africa, leaving 68 dead and a quantity of munitions.

CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, To-day.

The United States Ambassador Gerard declined to discuss for publication his conference yesterday with Emperor William. The conference lasted an hour.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON DVINA.

PETROGRAD, To-day.

The tension of fighting on the Ivinik-Riga front is increasing rapidly. This is particularly noticeable on the road to Riga where, owing to conditions, the Germans hope it will be easier to cross the Dvina than at Ivinik. The successful advance of the Russians debouching to the westward from the region of Syvstian, has greatly alarmed the Germans, as this spot is at the junction of Von Buelow's and Von Richthorn's armies. Should the Russians succeed in breaking through, the Dvinsk operations threatened by Germans would be completely frustrated. The Germans therefore have sent for special reinforcements with the object of covering their right flank to the rear of Von Buelow's army, thus linking it up with Richthorn's army.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PEACE.

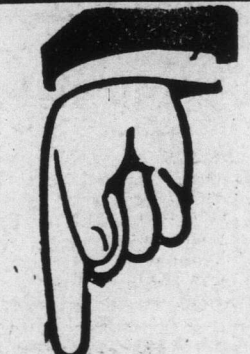
LONDON, To-day.

When Premier Asquith returns to Commons to-morrow he will be asked by Annan Bryce whether unofficial exchanges of views have been carried on between Berlin and London with the possible object of conclusion of an early peace, and whether inquiries of similar nature have been made by official representatives of any neutral Power. Mr. Asquith will also be asked whether he still adheres to the declaration in his Guild Hall speech that Great Britain should not sheath her sword until the freedom of Europe was secured. Another of many questions to be addressed to the Premier is whether in view of defiance of international law by the German Emperor in ordering wholesale destruction of private property of civilians in this country, and the holding of them as security for the present and the future caused by air raids.

REMAINS ARRIVE.—The remains of the late George H. Bishop, whose death occurred Tuesday's Harbor, T.E., on Monday night, last were brought to the city by the local train to-day. Undertaken S. G. Collier is in charge of the funeral arrangements and interment takes place this afternoon at Petty Harbor, the birthplace of the deceased.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DIPHTHERIA.****Victor Records****NEWLY ARRIVED.**

- 120322—Mother's Knitting Mittens by Harvey Fay.
"—Nothing But Boys in Khaki by Will Gordon, 10 in. 75c.
120322—The Landing of the Australian Troops in Egypt—descriptive.
—Australia Will Be There by Stanley Kirby, 10 in. 75c.
120404—Charge of the Light Brigade—Recitation, by Henry Ainly.
"—The Day—Recitation, by Henry Ainly, 10 in. 75c.
110026—The British Bulldog's Watching by Harry Lauder \$1.35
130105—We Sweep the Seas by Harry Dearth.
"—The Kaiser on the Telephone by Tom Clare, 12 in. \$1.35
74432—The Trumpeter by John McCormack, 12 in. \$2.00
64439—The Vacant Chair by John McCormack, 10 in. \$1.25
"—The Death of Nelson by Erwan Williams, 12 in. \$1.75
2229—The Blue Dragons by Peter Dawson, 10 in. 90c.
17759—Wake Up, England! by the Coldstream Guards.
"—The Four Flaps by the Coldstream Guards, 10 in. 90c.
17775—Highlanders! Fix Bayonets! by Ed Hamilton.
"—The Soldiers of the King by Henry Stuart, 10 in. 75c.
17696—The Flag That Never Comes Down by Ed. Hamilton.
"—British Troops Passing Through Boulogne 75c.
120061—The Veteran Song by Peter Dawson.
"—Yeomen of England by Peter Dawson, 10 in. 75c.
17835—We'll Have a Jubilee in My Old Kentucky Home, Peerless Quart.
"—Alabama Jubilee by Collins & Harlan, 10 in. 75c.
02399—When the King Went Forth to War by Robt. Radford \$1.75
17736—I'm on My Way to Dublin Bay, Peerless Quartet.
"—Venus Waltz by Pryor's Band 75c.
25295—Millicent Waltz by Europe's Orchestra.
"—Mighty Like a Rose—Hesitation Waltz by Europe's Orches. . . \$1.35
25446—Claribel—Hesitation Waltz by Europe's Orchestra.
"—Minor and Major Waltz—Hesitation, by Europe's Orchestra. . \$1.35
17652—When You Wore a Tulip and I Wore a Big Red Rose—Quart.
"—Red, White and Blue by the Peerless Quartet 75c.
17697—There's a Little Spark of Love Still Burning, Campbell-Burr.
"—Everything Reminds Me of That Old Sweetheart of Mine, trio.
17764—Blame it on the Blues—Foxtro, Victor Military Band.
"—I want to Go to Tokio—Foxtro, Victor Military Band . . . 75c.
35435—By Heck—Foxtro, Dance Orchestra.
"—Ticklish Love Taps—Foxtro, Dance Orchestra, 12 in. . . \$1.35
17789—My Little Dream Girl by Redd and Harrison.
"—Dear Love Days by Campbell-Burr—Oakland, 10 in. . . . 75c.
17792—I Wonder Who Wished Her on Me? by Billy Murray.
"—She Lives Down in Our Alley by Irving Kaufman 75c.
17780—Mother Machree by Charles Harrison.
"—A Little Bit of Heaven, 10 in. 75c.

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