

# Boys' American Suits and Overcoats.

These days, as never before. Mothers are buying clothes with a mighty critical eye; they are wise to the situation and are going to get the utmost their dollar can buy. These are the kind of customers we would have seen this shipment because of the QUALITY and VALUE which are such outstanding attractions. Not only are the materials of good quality, but the tailoring and styling leave nothing to be desired.

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In addition to quality they have the air of elegance and refinement.

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Coat, Hat and Leggings to match all sizes; fit 8 to 10 years.

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Fit 8 to 17 years; designed and tailored to give the man of to-morrow the grown-up air he seeks to-day.

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### Foundlanders' Triumphant March Towards Germany.

Murphy, the "Eye Witness," describes Some Impressions.

B. E. F. France, Dec. 12th, 1918.

Passing scenes of indescribable gloom and jubilation, the First Division of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment has been with the first of the British Troops to enter German territory. I joined the unit last month. Preliminary steps in the journey towards the Rhine had been taken. The fighting Division to which we were attached marched to a new camp each day, resting at night and pushing forward to the following morning. Everywhere troops were seen. Artillery, Transport and Ammunition columns, bag-pipes skirling, divisional bands playing and our own drum and corps, under Corp. Cornick, led stirring calls as we swung forward into towns and villages. The British forces had not set foot on German soil since 1914.

Every house, every building, boasted a German flag, but there were Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes, and the flags as well. The gates and fences were ablaze with colour; triumphal arches were erected at intervals, banners of welcome crossed the street and at each lamp post a German was hanging in effigy. At most of the larger towns a local band played at our heads, and all the while from the streets cheering and singing; some wept, little children were led into the ranks, shook your head and disappeared into the surging crowd; women threw you flowers, and tossed their hats in the air, and every side were scenes of wild enthusiasm and thanksgiving.

The Clav of the Beast. The civilians were most hospitable. Days of fighting for billets were a thing of the past. The family wanted to "mother" four of our boys; fires were burnt and tea steaming; it was a real contrast to the 1916-1917 campaign. I saw draughty billets and my boys and lucky to get them. We heard many stories of the suffering and indignities to which the people were subjected while under German regime. We actually saw

two of the girls whose hands were mutilated by the beasts, others who had been openly maltreated; rooms battered and broken by German officers because they were refused billets; memorial cards of civilians shot by the invaders; school furniture that had been chopped and used as firewood; and many, many illustrations of barbarity and "kultur."

Released Prisoners. On our march to one of the towns near Englis on the Meuse we met a number of prisoners taken by the Germans in the War. When the armistice was signed these soldiers were released and told to find their own way back to England. They were not supplied with food or transport; merely sent adrift at the mercy of the country, some of them were in a pitiable condition, but they were kindly treated by all the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed, so that when we met them they were beginning to pick up. I had a long chat with one of "Ours" Pte. Frank Skeans of George Street. He was captured near me at Monchy-le-Preux, and has had a varied experience since then. He is looking quite fit and well and the happiest member of the party.

Verviers en Fete. King Carnival ran riot after our entrance into Verviers, a town of 60,000 people, about 20 miles from the German frontier. Our visit was chronized with the visit of Prince Albert; a Regiment of the Belgian Army also returned to the town for the first time since the War; all the bands, fraternal and patriotic societies paraded, and there was a gala demonstration of extraordinary brilliance and national fervour. At this latter function we met Sir E. W. Stevenson and Sir H. Perry Robinson of the London "Times." The last named correspondent wrote the splendid tribute to our Regiment after the Stenbeke engagement. He told me he was compiling some of the Divisions efforts in the War, and he felt convinced that the work of the gallant 29th with whom we fought so well, would stand out conspicuously in the history of the British Army.

Belge et France. It is truly hard to realize what Belgium had endured unless one has been within the precincts of the towns held by the Boche for a long period—a day strolling along the boulevard—I am impressed with the many black

bordered papers, signed by the Mayor displayed in practically every shop window. They told a story—a very sad and trying story—of civilians massed near Cluilde and shot down without mercy of Auguste and Mathieu, killed at Fort de Chandon-taine, 13th of August 1914 of other sacrifices; but when the Allied troops entered the towns the parental sorrow was forgotten. Their sons had gone; but long live their Country! The house in which we slept had lost three boys in the early days when the flood of Hun barbarity swept across the frontier; but now the doors were open wide, lights were burning in rooms and hallways and a piano strummed merrily. It was a lesson in real patriotism.

To have been in the recovered streets of Brussels, Liege, Mervin; to have marched along into the conquered territory of Germany; to have witnessed with our own boys the dawn of a day of final—and let us hope everlasting peace has been worth all the personal suffering; all the individual pain.

L. C. MURPHY.

### TO-DAY'S MESSAGES

9.00 A. M.

#### BOMBARDED BOLSHEVIKS.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6. British warships to-day returned to Riga, where the Rival bombarded, successfully, the Bolsheviki quarters. Officers estimate that there are 40,000 Bolsheviki in Riga, inhabitants of the city number 200,000. A British warship has arrived in Freeport, on the western side of the outer harbor of Copenhagen, with 392 refugees from Riga. The refugees are of various nationalities, including five Americans, Prince Obolonsky and his family, and other Russian Princes and Princesses are in the party.

GERMAN QUIBBLING. COPENHAGEN Jan. 6. Count Von Brockdorff Ranzau, the new German Foreign Minister, has issued a statement outlining his policy, but it has not reached Copenhagen. From comment in the Tageblatt of Berlin, it appears he declared that Germany must not yield to every Peace condition her opponents may wish to dictate. The Tageblatt adheres to the Ministers point of view, and says, "No peace must be signed which differs by the breadth

of a hair from the principles of President Wilson's fourteen points, which Germany has accepted and which the Entente willingly or unwillingly has signed."

#### ZIONISTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 6. A Zionist delegation headed by Dr. Wismann, the British leader of the movement, has arrived here to present the plans of the organization relative to Palestine, to the Peace delegates.

#### FATAL MINE EXPLOSIONS.

METZ, Jan. 4. Seventy persons were killed as a result of an explosion of fire damp in a mine near here on Friday night. Several bodies have thus far been brought to the surface. Five more were killed and 21 entombed by a cave in, in another mine.

#### WILSON'S ITALIAN TRIP.

ROME, Jan. 5. President Wilson left for Paris, shortly after nine o'clock to-night, with the cheers of the Roman throng, that had gathered to witness his departure, ringing in his ears. His visit to the Italian capital had proved the busiest of his European trip, and it was the most demonstrative.

#### GORKY JOINS BOLSHEVIKS.

ZURICH, Jan. 5. Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionist, has been elected a member of the Petrograd Soviet, according to Russian advices received here. Despatches in late November, reported that Maxim Gorky, who was at first opposed to the Bolsheviki, had joined them and accepted a position in the Bolsheviki Department of Education.

#### LOOKING AFTER THE HUN.

LONDON, Jan. 5. The Paris newspaper, Echo de Paris, says that a wireless despatch from Nansen, the German ambassador, that a committee of three Allied officers has arrived in Berlin from Spa, to superintend the carrying out of the conditions of the armistice, relative to German airships at Friedrichshaven and Interburg. The British and French experts, the newspaper adds, are agreed concerning the compelling of ordinary Zeppelin crews to bring the airships either to England or France. After the aircraft have been examined, and passed upon by competent authorities at special hangars, which have been appointed to receive them, the procedure in the turning over of the airships will be the same as that followed in the surrender of German warships and submarines.

#### SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 5. At seventy meetings, held in St. Mary in Ireland, resolutions were passed for the release of Sinn Feiners held in English jails. An organizer of a demonstration at Queenstown was arrested while going to address the crowd, and the populace stoned the police. Gavan Duffy, a prominent Sinn Feiner, speaking at Kingston, said the Sinn Feiners had been assured of outside help, which would surprise the Government and compel England to give way, if the Sinn Feiners were kept in prison.

### NOON.

#### MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) It is authoritatively announced that the Turkish army, in withdrawing from its conquered territory in the Caucasus region, has continued to commit outrages on the Armenians, in spite of the terms of the armistice. It is reported that individual Turks have acknowledged it to be their intention to deal a final blow to the Armenians, and to commence the Turkish policy of exterminating this unfortunate race. An eye witness reports having seen Armenians cruelly beaten, and says that at one place he found the bodies of more than sixty women and children, upon the bodies of which tortures had been inflicted. The Turks have endeavored to carry away all available food and clothing and household goods, so that the fate of those who will escape immediate death appears to be certain. Homes are reported to have been destroyed, and inhabitants of many districts have been driven away by the thousands. Grain taken by the Turks was allowed to rot in the rath, and surviving Armenians were prevented from even touching it, under penalty of death, it is said.

#### GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) In view of the need for creating machinery to enable the Govern-

ment to deal effectively with emigration problems, likely to arise during the reconstruction period, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Government Immigration Committee, under the Presidency of the Secretary of State, and the Chairmanship of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. The committee includes Lord Burnham and Sir Alan Anderson and a representative for women's interests. The new committee will, after January 14th, replace the managing committee of immigration information. Official continuity of the work will be secured by the appointments of the Chairmen of the Immigrants' Information Office, as Vice-Chairman of the new committee, and by Lord Burnham's appointment as a member.

#### THE WORK OF THE PATROL SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Following is an extract from a message sent by the Admiralty to the Auxiliary Patrol Service: From the commencement of the war the Auxiliary Patrol Service was charged with the sweeping up of mines, and in this hazardous duty has saved many ships, and earned the gratitude of the navy and the merchant marine. By sweeping up convoys, it has brought safely to port hundreds of ships, whose cargoes were of supreme value and concern to the British Empire and its Allies. When ships were mined, torpedoes or wrecked, auxiliary patrol vessels have been untiring in their efforts to rescue crews, and their seamanship, pluck and determination have resulted in the salvaging of many badly damaged ships. When an enemy submarine was reported, it fell to the auxiliary patrol service to hunt it by every available method, some involving the construction of highly technical apparatus, which the crews learned to handle with the greatest efficiency. Their various work around the

of the United Kingdom, in the North Atlantic, or the African coast, in all parts of the Mediterranean and Egyptian waters; members of the service have shown adaptability and endurance both for hazardous deeds and steady arduous effort. This new navy of small craft, created by the special needs of the war, has proved the vitality of the British instinct for the sea, and has helped to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

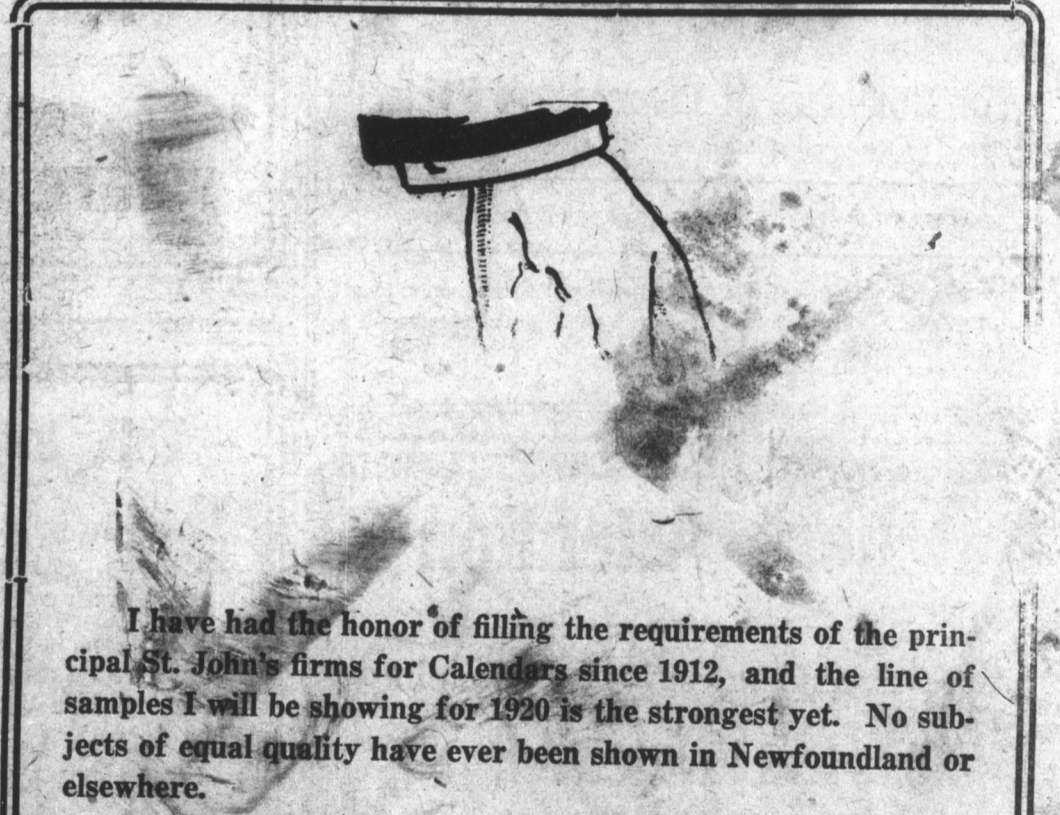
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**THERAPION NO. 2**  
**THERAPION NO. 3**

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Dr. M. M. Vidoutsky and Dr. H. Mosera, M. D., are in town and can be consulted at the Grosble.

# 1920 Calendars.

The Brown & Bigelow Line of Samples for 1920 will be showing on and after the 27th of December.



I have had the honor of filling the requirements of the principal St. John's firms for Calendars since 1912, and the line of samples I will be showing for 1920 is the strongest yet. No subjects of equal quality have ever been shown in Newfoundland or elsewhere.

The subjects comprise Studies of Beautiful Women, Mother and Child subjects, Patriotic pictures, Landscapes and Animal subjects. The artists are among the most celebrated of the United States of America and the Continent of Europe.

You will be disappointed if you place your order before you see my line and I will be disappointed if I am not given a chance to supply you, as I am confidently sure I have something to suit you at just the right price.

If you want to get an early pick of subjects phone me (Number 60) and I will bring the grip around the first day we are allowed to show the subjects, viz: December 27th; but whatever you do, don't close your order till I have a chance to get you—please.

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