

KIRKMAN'S

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After alluding to further possible complications in the East, the New Statesman concludes:—
"The danger will not be averted by France divesting herself of the Syrian mandate, as angry English idealists and angry French realists are demanding she shall. It will only be averted by a new policy that will enable France to retrieve her position by conciliating the Arabs whom she has so intemperately provoked."—Public Opinion.

Fathers and mothers, vote for T. E. Collett for your children's sake.—Dec. 2.

The Lost Submersible M-1

Submarine M-1 was one of the vessels planned by the famous Lord Fisher.

She was, in effect, a submarine monitor, armed with a 15-inch gun. This was mounted inside a thin shield. It was loaded on the surface and could be fired in any condition provided the muzzle was above water. The general idea was to use such submarines for bombardments or for an attack on hostile battleships. They would load before entering the danger zone and then submerge, in which condition there were arrangements for keeping the bore of the gun perfectly watertight.

The gun was hydraulically mounted and could be trained, elevated, loaded and worked without a man being on deck. A good elevation was allowed so that the range was considerable. The gun fired an 850 lb. shell, and weighed 46 tons.

The M-1 was originally known as K-18, and was similar to the K class, the last of which are now being scrapped. She was, however, slower and had Diesel engines, where the K's have steam engines. On the surface her speed was 15 1/2 knots, and submerged 9 1/2 knots. She was of 1,900 tons and was 305 ft. long, so that she was as large as a small cruiser. She was "heavily" armed as the Big Ben clock-tower at the Houses of Parliament is high.

She was completed in April 1918, but was never used in the war, as the Admiralty feared that the design might be copied by the Germans and used against our seaboard towns for bombardments. Strict secrecy was maintained concerning her.

There are two other vessels of similar type, M-2 and M-3, in the Navy. M-2 carries, in addition to the 12-inch gun, one 12-pounder gun and four 19-inch torpedo tubes.

All big submarines are difficult to handle and control, and there have been many mishaps with them. Of the K class three were sunk in the war, but all by collision; and K-5 dived and never reappeared in peace exercises on January 20, 1921.

For diving, a submarine closes all apertures and admits water to her diving tanks, which are like planes running horizontally outside her hull, and, running with electric power, forces herself below the surface. To lie on the bottom she fills sufficient tanks to overcome the lifting power of the water.

The M-1 left Portsmouth in company with the other vessels of the M class on a cruise to the Mediterranean. They were going to Gibraltar to carry out exercises.

Here is a delicious supper sandwich—battered toast; WILSON'S CERTIFIED BACON fried crisp; thin slices of fried tomato; season to taste.
—Dec. 13, 1925.

T.A. Ladies' Auxiliary

A large number of new members were enrolled at a meeting of the T.A. Ladies' Auxiliary held last night. The meeting was largely attended and arrangements were made for holding the final card party, supper and dance before Christmas. The affair will take place on next Tuesday night.

Think U.S.A. Made a Mistake

One well-informed writer is of opinion that Americans may have made a mistake in rejecting the recent French settlement. Here is the plea put forward.

"Viewed in calm retrospect, it seems to me the most obvious comment on the Washington affair must be that the French representatives made an honest and honourable offer to discharge a debt which their country regards as legal rather than moral, that it was a serious offer, since it amounted to two-thirds of our demand, and that the fact of the offer marked the total abandonment by the French of the old idea of cancellation." writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the American Review of Reviews.

"Since, moreover, we had taken our position on the principle that the capacity of the debtor to pay was to be the sole criterion and since the cause of failure was the difference in opinion between the two delegations not as to present but future capacity of France to pay, and since only the future can settle the merits of the dispute, failure was inevitable. "Again, since the British had accepted substantially the estimate of future French capacity which M. Caillaux presented to us, there was a further certainty that our views would not be accepted.

"Despite the general optimism following the widespread bitterness in this country over the result of the negotiations, I must set down here my conviction that we shall never have as good an offer made to us again and my feeling that a mistake was made in rejecting the French terms.

"It has been the universal experience in all post-war monetary affairs, notably reparations, that the longer they are left unsettled the smaller is the final figure. In 1919 the Allies fixed the German obligation at \$32,000,000,000 and the Germans offered \$25,000,000,000.

"To-day conservative observers do not fix the prospective amount of German payments as much beyond \$250,000,000.

"No French, or Italian government, will ever dare to flout its own public opinion to the extent of meeting present American demands, just as no American administration will venture to flout American opinion by accepting the European judgment. This means a present deadlock, while as the war and the benefits resulting from the loans become more and more forgotten willingness to pay largely will diminish."

President Coolidge and Locarno

It is entirely natural that Mr. President Coolidge should regard the result of the Locarno Conference as highly favorable to his hope of calling a second conference on the reduction of armaments. No surprise will be felt at the nature of the dispatches from Washington. The President's position can be quite simply stated. A good opportunity comes to him in a few weeks for testing the feeling in Congress as to a fresh American initiative. It will be provided by the Senate debate in December on the renewed proposal that the United States shall enter the World Court, subject to the reservations drafted by the former Secretary of State, Mr. C. E. Hughes.

Should the Senate accept, Mr. Coolidge will unquestionably move towards the calling of a disarmament conference. But his path cannot be free from difficulty. An agreement upon naval armaments was the only possible approach to Washington in 1922. A second conference would of necessity have to discuss armies, and there the United States has nothing to bargain with. This consideration has hitherto been decisive with the State Department; the heads of which have recognized that the question of armies is an essentially European question.

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J. J. STRANG
CORNER WATER STREET and PRESCOTT STREET.

Wrappers should be removed from soap to allow it to harden. This makes it last longer. All dried leaves should be cleaned from the roof gutters to avoid their locking and nesting. If too much cereal has been cooked, cool it, cut into flakes and fry the peach square is delicious following morning. Spanish cream molded, placed in a platter and surrounded with canned cherries makes a dainty dessert. Dip oysters in egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in a hot pan with and served with a chunk of butter on a small quantity of olive oil.

—By Bud Fisher

The Danger Signal in Syria—And Some Facts

The newspapers seem at a loss with regard to the inner situation at Syria, and the New Statesman, in an illuminating article on the question of the League of Nations taking action, and possibly to relieve France of its mandate in Syria, pointedly observes: "It is impossible for the Council of the League either to dictate day to day policy to its mandataries or itself to exercise mandatory powers. It is not even the simple matter that some of the critics seem to think it to relieve a mandatory State of its mandate. 'France ought to resign her mandate for Syria,' they cry. But, apart from the technical difficulties which we need not discuss here, how is France to be made to resign her mandate against her will?"

"It is idle to talk of the League of Nations as though it were a Trade Union or a cricket club. The League, as we know, does and can only do what its most powerful members wish it to do. And the mandate system, like the rest of its activities, depends on their good-will and honesty of purpose.

"But let us come down from principles to facts, and ask whether we really want France to 'resign' from Syria. Supposing she did, who would, or could, take the mandate? The answer is plain enough: No one. The Syrians would then be free to manage their own affairs. Now, we dare say they are capable of doing that with satisfaction to themselves at any rate, and we are not opposed to the idea of an independent Syria.

"But it is desirable to consider the possible effects in Western Asia of immediately. One obvious possibility is that Syrian independence would be a very short-lived thing. If we are to be honest about the present state of the Middle East, we must admit that it is a mass of discontents, of racial and religious hostilities, of sinister ambitions and fanaticalisms.

"The main, if not the only, restraint, is the influence of Great Britain and of France. The influence of both, no doubt, rests fundamentally on force. But force need not mean violence or injustice, and so far as our position in Palestine and Iraq is concerned we are entitled to say that it does not mean either of these things. We are, indeed, entitled to go further and to say that we are doing what we can to substitute other influences for that of force.

"The French in Syria, we may assume, started with good intentions, though they have backslided. What is important now is not so much that they should be punished for their fault—they have, in fact, punished themselves pretty severely—as that they should be brought back to their earlier good intentions.

"The task that faces us—and by us we mean Britain and France—in the Middle East is twofold. It is in the first place to keep the peace, and, secondly, to get the peoples of Western Asia into the way of keeping the peace themselves when we have gone, as we must presently. We do not pretend that it is an easy task; it may prove to be an impossible one.

"There are the Turks to be reckoned with; there are nationalist Arabs, Pan-Arabs, Anti-Zionist Arabs, and Bedouin Arabs who fit into no scheme. There is Feisal in Iraq and his brother Abdullah in Transjordan; and Ibn Saud in the Nejd. There is a Kurdish problem and a Persian problem. And behind the chances of conflict between Turk and Arab, or Turk and Kurd, or Arab and Arab, there is the chance of a combination of all of many of the Moslem peoples against the domination of the West.

"We do not ourselves believe that Pan-Islamism is a pressing danger; but it is nevertheless something that needs to be guarded against by the greatest prudence and tact. And it is not safe to assume that religious fanaticism is of no more account in Asia, abolished the Caliphate and comes to the Assembly at Angora in a top-hat and dress-clothes."

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Docking Facilities:
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Depth of water—13 feet.
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25 per cent of ballast or cargo allowed free Balance if any 30 cents per ton hauling only. We aim to please with service. Address all communications to the Company.

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MUTT AND JEFF

JEFF IN 1905 THERE WAS A PUZZLE IN AMERICA THAT HAD EVERYBODY BUG-HOUSE. IT WAS CALLED 'HOW OLD IS ANN?'. IT WENT LIKE THIS: IN 1905 ANN'S FATHER WAS SIX TIMES AS OLD AS ANN—
"YES, YES GO ON!"

BUT IN 1910 THE OLD MAN WOULD BE ONLY THREE TIMES AS OLD AS ANN: IT WENT ON TO SAY THAT IN 1915 ANN WOULD BE JUST TWO-FIFTHS HER FATHER'S AGE.
"I see!"

NOW YOU CLAIM TO BE SO GOOD AT FIGURES SO TAKE YOUR PENCIL AND FIGURE OUT ANN'S AGE AT THE PRESENT TIME!
"YOU SAY THIS PUZZLE CAME OUT IN 1905?"

RIGHT! YOUR BRAIN WILL GET NUMB TRYING TO DOPE THAT ONE OUT!
"QUIET, PLEASE!"

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