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To arrive, per "Ida M. Zinck"  
**Cargo Best Screened Sydney COAL**  
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Should write us for particulars of our  
**Linen Gill Nets**  
We believe we are the only Newfoundland firm offering these for sale.  
Those who used them last year had splendid success, and soon GILL NETS will be as necessary as Motor Engines.  
Specially made, mounted, buoyed and leaded.  
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**ROBERT TEMPLETON.**  
333 Water Street.

**COAKER ENGINE CAN'T BE BEATEN SAYS FISHERMAN.**  
Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.  
Dear Sir,—Just a few lines concerning the Coaker Engine that I purchased from the U. T. Co. this spring. I have used this engine all the summer without any trouble or difficulty; it really works like a clock.  
We had our traps twelve miles from the schooner and that engine used to go there twice a day for a month, making its forty-eight miles a day back and forth, and used to tow another trap boat with her, which made a difference of about seven miles in forty-eight, so she actually ran fifty-five miles per day while at Belle Isle.  
At Mugford's Harbor she averaged about thirty-five miles a day from the 14th of August to the 10th of September. I would not change this engine for any other six horse power engine on the market, either for speed or simplicity of operation. I passed motors this summer up to nine horse power. I haven't seen one to go with her this summer.  
I advise all who want a good strong and reliable engine not to refuse the Coaker Engine, for she is certainly the best on the market.  
ELIAS KEAN.

**For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.**  
Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North. Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.  
She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteenth of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.  
The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for. The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to  
**W. F. Coaker.**

**How Germany Makes War**

By ELLIS COOK.  
It is not possible to make war without inflicting the most horrible suffering on innocent human beings, non-combatants as well as soldiers, or without destroying works of beauty and utility which, in many cases, can never be replaced. It is not possible under modern conditions of warfare, and with the lethal weapons perfected by the ingenuity of man for the destruction of his fellow-men, to circumscribe or limit the area of damage.  
The spectacle of peaceful countryside turned into a shambles by burst shells, or of historic monuments shattered and farmhouses blazing, even the pitiful spectacle of women and children killed or maimed by falling bombs or shells—all these horrors are inseparable from war, and it is better to realize this at once.  
The impossibility of conducting warfare in a humane manner is illustrated by the failure of the Hague Convention to ensure the safety of non-combatants. Germany, as I shall show, has ignored this Convention over and over again, but in truth some of its terms are impossible.  
For instance, a commander is supposed to give warning before shelling a town, and no unfortified town is to be shelled. But in the sanguinary conflict now proceeding it would have defeated all military ends to give such notice on either side, and the abandonment of fortresses for trench defences makes the smallest unfortified town or village of military value as cover for troops.  
Then there is the iriship bomb. It would be ludicrous for an airship to sail over a town and drop a visiting card to the effect that it proposed to return and follow the card with a bomb in twenty-four hours.  
**MAIN QUESTION WE MUST DECIDE.**  
What we want to know—and can at present only imperfectly guess—is how far Germany has inflicted unnecessary suffering, or done wanton damage, over and above what was inevitable in the course of military operations. The indictment against her will be only the more severe if we recognise military exigencies.  
In this article we are considering only that portion of the world war which has taken place in Belgium and Northern France, and we have to acknowledge that the evidence at our disposal is of a fragmentary and often anonymous character. It comes chiefly in the shape of "letters from the front," and tales told by wounded soldiers to the correspondents who operate in the "north of France" or on neutral territory.  
The difficulty about this sort of evidence is that we have no means whatever of gauging either the opportunities of observation or the accuracy of the witnesses. People often say that they have seen something which in reality they have only heard about, and moreover, a great many letters are written by sick men in hospitals, or are communicated to the eager corre-

spondents who rely on such stories for their copy. The perusal of hundreds of such letters leaves no very clear impression of the war as a whole, but certain things stand out.  
The abuse of the white flag, or the trick of holding up hands until the enemy has rushed up quite close, at which point a deadly fire is poured into their ranks—these ruses de guerre are too frequently described to be imaginary. Firing on the Red Cross has also been frequent, in the testimony of these witnesses is to be believed, and there is other evidence that the Red Cross has not received the respect which honorable and humane commanders ought to accord it.  
**SAVAGERY IS HORRIBLE PART.**  
An officer, whose letter was printed in The Times of Nov. 20th, writes: "To me the most horrible part of the war is its savagery, owing to the enemy's delight in shelling hospitals and first aid and burying parties. A wounded man has to be carried right back about a mile over impossible ground in the dark before he can be attended to, whereas the dead have often to be buried in the nearest spot under cover. The parapets in some trenches are a graveyard."  
On the contrary, the foolish statements which in their absence of real news were circulated early in the war, that the Germans would not fight and could not shoot, are dispelled by reading the more intelligent letters, as well as by the reports of the official "Eye-Witness." There is no doubt that the German troops of all classes are fighting heroically, though they are inferior in some of the arts of war to the seasoned British troops.  
Tales of cruelty to wounded, thank God, are not numerous. They have undoubtedly occurred in some quarters, and in some cases prisoners have been harshly treated. But there seems to be no evidence of a general policy of harsh treatment of wounded or prisoners; quite the contrary; and in many cases wounded prisoners of war have owed their lives to the devotion of German doctors and attendants.  
A second source of information is the official Press Bureau and the statements of the official Eye-Witness. From time to time the former publishes diaries or letters found on German soldiers, and some of these give a most uncomplimentary view of the proceedings of their own comrades, especially as regards drinking, looting, and the shooting of villagers. The following extract is a sample:  
**NARRATIVE OF AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.**  
"The countryside was full of our troops, nevertheless the stupid peasants must needs shoot at our men, as

they marched by, from jarking-placards. The day before yesterday morning Prussian troops surrounded the village at 4 a.m., put women, children and old people aside, and shot all the men. The village was then burned to the ground.  
Our own official news is so scanty and reticent that we turn with relief to a fairly lengthy and detailed statement on the subject of dum-dum or expanding bullets. The German Press has contained vague statements that these are used by the British troops, which our War Office categorically denied in a memorandum published on Nov. 18th, in which they described both the British and German service ammunition, and quoted the opinion of Sir Victor Horsley that the modern nickel-sheathed bullet is "probably the most humane projectile yet devised," and that  
"The long solid point, consisting almost entirely of the hard nickel sheath, precludes as far as possible any tendency to deformation of shape while the strength of the sheath prevents the bullet breaking up into fragments except in very exceptional circumstances, i.e., after a ricochet, &c. So far as ordinary rifle ammunition is concerned, both Great Britain and Germany have conformed to the principles of International Law."  
There is, however, clear evidence that Germany has not confined herself solely to the use of this unobjectionable ammunition. Her troops both in Togoland and in France have been proved to have used bullets with a soft core and hard tin envelope, not entirely covering the core, which type of bullet is expanding, and therefore expressly prohibited by The Hague Convention.  
**WOUNDED WITH PROHIBITED BULLETS.**  
"Such bullets of no less than three types were found on the bodies of dead native soldiers serving with the German armed forces against British troops in Togoland in August, and on the persons of German, European and native armed troops captured by us in that colony. All the British wounded treated in the British hospitals during the operations in Togoland, were wounded by soft-nosed bullets of large calibre, and the injuries which these projectiles inflicted, in marked contrast to those treated by the British Medical Staff amongst the German wounded, were extremely severe, bones being shattered and the tissue so extensively damaged that amputation had to be performed.  
"The use of these bullets was the subject of a written protest by the General Officer Commanding the British troops in Nigeria to the German Acting-Governor of Togoland.  
"Again, at the Gundeul, in France, on Sept. 19th, 1914, soft-nosed bullets (i.e., those in which the lead core is exposed and protrudes at the nose) were found on the dead bodies of German soldiers of the Landwehr, and on the persons of soldiers of the Landwehr made prisoners of war by the British troops.  
"One of these bullets has reached the War Office. It is undoubtedly ex-

**P. J. Shea.**  
I respectfully ask the Members of the F. P. U. to purchase their Christmas and New Year stocks  
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**P. J. Shea's**  
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It is too late to talk about insurance. What guarantee have you that yours will not start blazing this very night? The fire fiend will not suit your convenience. Be wise, then, and have us issue  
**A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.**  
Do it now. If ever delay was dangerous it is in this instance. How would you feel if to-morrow should find you homeless and with no insurance to fall back on? Insure to-day; to-morrow may be too late.  
**PERCIE JOHNSON,**  
Insurance Agent.

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On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

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Space will not permit us to give the price of all the WHITE GOODS that we have Reduced. Call and inspect, it won't cost you anything.  
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